

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

JANUARY 4, 1850.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., F.S.A., in the Chair.

AN account of the discovery, in the early part of the last year, of a remarkable collection of gold ornaments, was read; and these precious relics of antiquity, by the kind permission of LORD DIGBY, on whose estates in Dorsetshire they had been found, were submitted to the meeting. The discovery was made in January, 1849, at Whitfield Farm, in the parish of Beerhackett, five miles south of Sherborne. They consist of armillæ of various types; some of them of the class of torc ornaments, and others plain; they were brought under the notice of the Institute through the obliging mediation of Mr. William Ffooks, his Lordship's agent, in consequence of early notice of this curious discovery communicated to the Society by the Rev. C. Bingham. The accompanying representations exhibit the most interesting of the armillæ, and the fragments of a singular object of unknown use. The first (Fig. A) is formed of a round solid bar, without any ornament, slightly increasing in thickness towards the extremities where the ring is disunited, the ends being simply cut off and blunt. Its weight is 2 oz. 2 dwts. 21 gr. This armlet supplies a fresh example of the curious class of penannular gold ornaments, of frequent occurrence in Ireland, but more rare in this country. A specimen of the penannular gold ring, of smaller dimensions, found likewise in Dorsetshire, and now in Mr. Charles Hall's cabinet, has been given in the last volume of the Journal.¹ We are not aware that any plain gold armilla of the precise type now supplied had hitherto been found in England, their form being usually with the extremities considerably dilated, the inner side flat, or else the bar tapering considerably towards the ends.² The ring now found appears to present the *first* step from the penannular ornament formed of a simple hoop of equal thickness throughout (such as have been found in Ireland, of most massive dimensions³), towards the remarkable ornaments with the ends widely dilated, and forming cups, of which a specimen, found in Yorkshire, was communicated to the Institute by Capt. Harcourt.⁴ It deserves notice that the weight of the penannular armlet here represented, 629 gr., is divisible by *six* (within a fraction—a single grain), in accordance with the rule asserted by Irish antiquaries in regard to the "ring-money" of the sister kingdom.

Fig. B.—An armlet formed of an annular piece of plain wire, fashioned so that the disunited extremities form loops, through which either a lace or a metal hook might be passed, if any such means of attachment were desired. Weight, 11 dwt. 5 gr.—A second armlet, formed with a double wire, and looped extremities. Weight, 11 dwt. 12 gr. (276 gr. divisible by 6). This closely resembles the last, and no representation of it is given.

¹ See a Memoir on ancient ornaments of gold found in England, *Archæol. Journal*, vol. vi., p. 56.

² A remarkable example, found near Dover, is given in *Gent. Mag.*, 1772, p. 266.

³ One found in co. Meath, in 1833, weighs 12 oz. See *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. i., p. 413.

⁴ *Archæol. Journal*, vol. vi., p. 61.

GOLD ARMILLÆ, DISCOVERED IN DORSETSHIRE.



Fig. A. Weight 2 oz. 2 dwt. 21 gr.



Fig. B. Weight, 11 dwt. 5 gr.



Fig. C. Weight, 6 dwt. 3 gr. Same size as the originals.

In the possession of the Right Hon. Lord Digby

GOLD ORNAMENTS, DISCOVERED IN DORSETSHIRE.

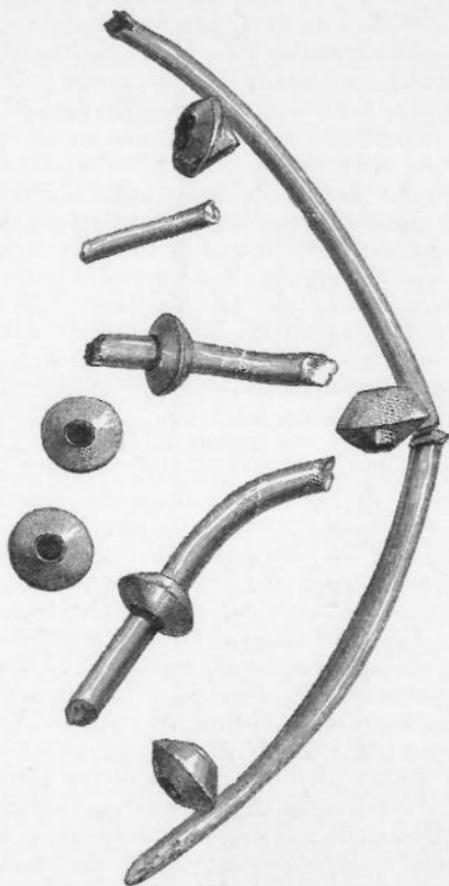


Fig. D. Fragments of tube, with beads attached, separate beads, and portions of a solid rod of gold.

Weight, 19 dwt. 7 gr. Same size as the originals.

In the possession of the Right Hon. Lord Digby.

Fig. C.—An elegant armlet of similar fashion, but the wires, with the exception of the terminal loops, are twisted. Weight, 6 dwt. 3 gr. The peculiar fashion of these ornaments is correctly shown in the annexed woodcuts: as far as we are aware, they are new types in England. There is a striking resemblance in general fashion and in the looped extremities between these armillæ and the ordinary gold bracelets (asawir) worn by the Egyptian women at the present time; in these, however, the wires are intertwined into one strand, and the loops are recurved. (See Lane's *Modern Egypt*, vol. ii., p. 361.)—Two portions of a torc (not figured). Weight, 2 oz. 6 dwt. 8 gr. They are of the usual fashion, with plain extremities recurved, and dilated towards their blunted ends, as shown in Mr. Birch's *Memoir on the torc of the Celts* (*Archæol. Journ.*, vol. ii., p. 379). A similar fragment, discovered, in 1844, on one of the hills adjoining to the Vale of Pewsey, was exhibited by the Earl of Ilchester in the Museum formed during the Meeting of the Institute at Salisbury.⁵

Fig. D.—Fragments of a remarkable ornament of gold, the use of which, in its present imperfect state, it is difficult to conceive. They consist of pieces of a tube of gold, now slightly curved, and having, at intervals, hollow beads of gold attached to one side (see woodcuts). The weight of the tubes and beads, with four similar beads, not attached to the tubes, is 6 dwt. 13 gr. Also some *solid* portions of wire, ornamented at intervals, as if beads of similar form to those already mentioned (double truncated cones) were strung upon them. Weight of these fragments, 12 dwt. 18 gr.⁶ A number of gold beads, precisely similar in form and average size, strung upon a bar of metal, were found in a cairn on Chesterhope Common, in the manor of Ridsdale, in 1814. They were presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, in the following year, by the late Duke of Northumberland.⁷ His Grace stated that he had seen some similar beads of gold, placed loosely on a bar, forming the guard at the back of the handle of a sword, stated to be of the Saxon period, which had been exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries of London, some years previously. This description appears to indicate an object in some degree analogous to that now represented. Metal beads, of precisely similar form, found in Prussian Saxony, are figured by Kruse, in his "*German Antiquities*."⁸

The curious ornaments exhibited by LORD DIGBY, were found about eighteen inches beneath the surface, in digging drains in pasture land. Nothing else had been discovered near the spot, within a mile of which, in the parish of Lillington, several skeletons were found, laid side by side, one of them of extraordinary dimensions, about ten years since. Bones are often ploughed up there, and there is a tradition of battles fought near the place, of which the actual names of fields,—Redlands, Manslayers, &c.,—are in some degree confirmatory.

MR. CHARLES LONG communicated a Notice of the investigation of a British tumulus in Berkshire, directed by Mr. Henry Long and himself some years since, and he produced a portion of a diminutive vase, found with the interment, and of the class termed, by Sir Richard C. Hoare, "incense

⁵ On the subject of Torc-ornaments, see *Archæological Journal*, vol. ii. p. 368; vol. iii. p. 27; *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii. p. 1.

⁶ The weight of the entire collection sent by Lord Digby was 6 oz. 17 dwt. 8 gr.

⁷ *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. i. p. i.

⁸ *Deutsche Alterth. Halle*, 1824. Compare

Wagener, *Handbuch*, pl. 110, No. 1103, Klemm, *Handbuch*, pl. 11, gives a curious ring or collar, having a row of globules, apparently not perforated, affixed along one side, which may serve to illustrate the peculiar object above described.

cups." From the fragments, aided by a representation drawn at the time, a careful restoration of the entire form has been obtained, and the accompanying illustration exhibits accurately the fashion of this curious little vessel, when complete. The barrow was situated near Stanmore Farm, at Beedon, south of the Ilsley Downs, and about two miles south of East Ilsley. On April 13, 1815, a considerable excavation was made on the south side, from which the farmer had previously taken a quantity of earth to fill up a pit, and at the depth of about ten feet a small interment was discovered. Amongst the burned bones, the fragments of the small urn were found. This deposit lay southward of the centre of the tumulus. The barrow was of the kind termed by Sir Richard Hoare "bell barrows;" throughout the soil of which it was composed there appeared veins of charred wood; the ditch which had surrounded the tumulus was much effaced by ploughing over it. The common people gave the name of Borough, or Burrow, Hill to it, and they had a vague tradition of a man called Burrow who was there interred in a coffin of precious metal. Operations having been resumed, in order to examine the centre of the hill, an excavation was made from the north side, to meet that previously cut on the south. The work was much impeded by the abundance of flints found in the soil, as also by a violent thunder-storm, which the country people regarded as in some manner caused by the sacrilegious undertaking to disturb the dead. One of the labourers employed left the work in consequence, and much alarm prevailed. After passing the flints, the cutting entered upon the clay, which again was characterised by the appearance of charred wood. Two fragments only of bone were found, near the upper part of the hill. After making a considerable excavation, a regular horizontal layer of charred wood appeared, placed on a stratum of red clay, probably the natural soil on which the tumulus had been raised, for no appearance of disturbance could be traced. The workmen found seven perpendicular holes, formed almost in a circle, around the centre of the barrow; they were about a foot in depth, and two inches in diameter, and were partly filled with charred wood. Further excavations were made, but no other interment was brought to light. It had been reported that an attempt was made twenty years previously, by night, to open the hill on the east side, in search of treasure, but it was frustrated by the occurrence of a thunder-storm.

An earthen pitcher of ordinary glazed ware was subsequently dug up on the west side, apparently indicating some previous disturbance, but the even state of the layer of charcoal, above-mentioned, clearly showed that the centre of the hillock had remained hitherto untouched. The observations of Sir Richard Hoare have shown that the interment was not invariably central; and he remarks that the examinations of the larger tumuli generally proved unsuccessful. He alludes to the feeling of superstitious dread with which the peasantry regard such rifling of the tomb; a feeling to which very probably it may be due, that tumuli have so generally remained undisturbed, notwithstanding the prevalent tradition of concealed treasure. He mentions the dismay caused by a thunder-storm on one occasion, which the rustics of Wiltshire seem to have concluded, like those of Berks, to be a judicial visitation. It was with considerable difficulty that Mr. Long could prevail upon the tenant-farmer to give consent; his wife, moreover, had dreamed of treasure concealed on the east side, "near a white spot."⁹ The

⁹ These obscure traditions are not unworthy of notice, and may be curious to the inquirer into "Folk-lore." There was a tale amongst

the peasants at Beedon that the "feeresses" inhabited the hill. A certain ploughman, who broke his share near the spot, went to

BRITISH SEPULCHRAL URNS.



Urn found at Beedon, Berkshire.
Scale, half original size.



Urn discovered at the Worcestershire Beacon, near Great Malvern.

Scale, half original size.

Now in the possession of Edward Lees, Esq.

promise, that all valuables discovered should be rendered up to them, at length secured their permission.

The excavation was filled up, an earthen vessel, containing some coins and a memorial of the search thus carried out, having been deposited.

The little vase (of which a representation, half orig. size, is here given), is of ashy grey ware, the scorings very strongly marked, and defined with considerable care by a sharp point. A cup, of similar, but more rude fashion, was found by Sir Richard, with an interment of burnt bones, in a tumulus on Corton Downs, Wilts.¹ Another specimen, of like form, with perforations at the sides, and remarkable as being a *double* cup, having a division in the middle, so that the cavity on either side is equal, was found at Winterbourn Stoke;² and a few other examples may be noticed, found in Wiltshire, of which one, with perforated sides, is covered by rows of bosses like nail-heads.³ These little cups occasionally have only the lateral holes, as if for suspension; sometimes the bottom is pierced like a cullender, and sometimes they are fabricated with open work, like a rude basket, of which the most elaborate example is one found at Bulford, given in this *Journal* (Vol. vi., p. 319). They appear to have been destined for various uses besides that of *thuribula*, and deserve to be classified by aid of more detailed investigation.

MR. JABEZ ALLIES reported an interesting discovery illustrative of the same subject, and supplying an example of these diminutive British *ficilia*, hitherto almost exclusively noticed in Wiltshire tumuli. He communicated also a detailed account, with drawings supplied by Mr. EDWIN LEES, of Worcester, in whose possession the urn is now preserved. In November, 1849, Mr. Lees visited the Worcestershire Beacon, on the range of heights immediately above Great Malvern, and met with some of the party engaged upon the new Trigonometrical Survey, who showed him part of a human cranium, found three days previously in excavating on the summit of the beacon to find the mark left as a *datum* during the former Survey. On uncovering the rock, about nine inches below the surface, just on the outer edge towards the south of the pile of loose stones, the small urn (here represented) was found in a cavity of the rock, with some bones and ashes. The urn was placed in an inverted position, covering part of the ashes, and the half-burned bones lay near and around it. Its height is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; breadth, at top, 3 inches. The bottom of this little vessel is nearly three-quarters of an inch in thickness. The impressed markings are very deficient in regularity. Another deposit of bones, but without an urn, was also found on the north side of the heap of stones, marking the summit; and this heap, although renewed in recent times as a kind of beacon, very probably occupies the site of an ancient cairn.

The discovery was made by Private Harkiss, of the Royal Ordnance Corps, who gave the fragments of the urn to Mr. Lees. On further examination of the spot, some bones were collected; and, being submitted to anatomical examination, they were pronounced to be the remains of an adult human subject, which had undergone cremation. The urn is of simple form, somewhat different in character to any found in Wilts; it bears a

get tools to mend it, but on returning found that the good people had repaired the damage during his absence.

¹ Ancient Wilts, vol. i. p. 103. Diam. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. The scorings are corded lines, more

usual on British *ficilia*.

² Ibid. p. 114.

³ Ibid., p. 199: see other specimens, pp. 99, 210, 237, &c.

zigzag corded line both externally and within the lip, impressed upon the surface, as shown in the representations. (See Woodcuts, half orig. size.)

No discovery of any British urns or interments upon the Malvern Hills, had, as Mr. Allies observed, been previously made. The conspicuous position of the site where this deposit was found, being the highest point of the range in the part adjoining Great Malvern, seems to indicate that it was the resting-place of some chieftain or person noted at an early period of our history. The jewelled ornament of gold found, about 1650, in the parish of Colwall, and the more recent occurrence of a vase containing Roman coins, as related by Mr. Allies in this *Journal*,⁴ are the chief discoveries on record as made upon the Malvern range.

The HON. WILLIAM OWEN STANLEY communicated notices of recent discoveries, indicative of ancient metallurgical operations in North Wales. About eighteen years since, an old working was broken into at the copper mines at Llandudno, near the Great Ormes Head, Caernarvonshire, north of Conway. A broken stag's-horn, and part of two mining implements, or picks, of bronze, were found, one about three inches in length, which was in the possession of Mr. Worthington, of Whitford, who at that period was lessee of the mines. The smaller, about one inch in length, was sent by Mr. Stanley for exhibition. About the month of October last, the miners broke into another ancient working of considerable extent. The roof and sides were encrusted with beautiful stalactites, to which the mineral had given beautiful hues of blue and green. The workmen, unfortunately, broke the whole in pieces, and destroyed the effect, which was described as very brilliant when torch-light was first introduced. On the ground were found a number of stone mauls, of various sizes, described as weighing from about 2 lb. to 40 lb., and rudely fashioned, having been all, as their appearance suggested, used for breaking, pounding, or detaching the ore from the rock. These primitive implements are similar to the water-worn stones or boulders found on the sea-beach at Penmaen Mawr, from which, very probably, those most suitable for the purpose might have been selected. Great quantities of bones of animals were also found, and some of them, as the miners conjectured, had been used for working out the softer parts of the metallic veins. This, however, on further examination, appeared improbable. These *reliquiæ* have been submitted to Mr. Quekett, Curator of the Museum of Comparative Anatomy at the College of Surgeons, who pronounces them to be wholly remains of animals serving for the food of man. He found amongst them bones of the ox, of a species of deer, larger than the fallow deer (possibly the red deer), of goats, and of a small breed of swine. It had been imagined also, that the bones had been taken into the cavern by wolves or foxes, but Mr. Quekett distinctly refuted this notion, no trace of gnawing being found. They were evidently the vestiges of the food of the old miners, and were in many instances coloured by the copper, which gave a bright green tinge both to the bones and the stone hammers, above described. A semi-globular object of bronze was found, about 1½ in. diameter, having on the concave side the stump of a shank or spike, as it appeared, by which it might have been attached to some other object. This relic, with a stone maul, had come into the possession of Lady Erskine; they were kindly sent by her for examination. On another stone hammer appeared marks which had been conjectured to be rude characters. These simple but effective implements seem to have been employed generally by the miners

⁴ Archæol. Journal, vol. iv., p. 356. See also Mr. Allies' Antiquities of Worcestershire.

of former times. Mr. Stanley stated that he had seen several nearly similar to that exhibited, and he had obtained one, still in his possession, found in ancient workings at Amlwch Parys Mine, in Anglesea. It is of hard basalt, measuring about a foot in length, and evidently chipped at the extremity in the operation of breaking other stony or mineral substances. The miners at Llandudno observed, however, that their predecessors of former times had been unable to work the hardest parts of the rock, in which the richest ore is found, for they have recently obtained many tons of ore of the best quality from these ancient workings. The original entrance to these caverns is not now to be traced. There was some appearance of the effects of fire or smoke upon the sides and roof of the cavern, when first discovered. Mr. Stanley sent, with the relics above mentioned, another rudely-shaped implement of stone, found near Holyhead. Some of these mauls were described as "two-handed;" and Mr. Worthington supposed, from the appearances, that their use had been to drive wedges, which might serve to split the rock.

Pennant, in his notices of ancient mining in North Wales, in Roman times, states that miners have on former occasions found the marks of fire in ancient mines, which he seems to attribute to the practice of heating the rock intensely by great fires, and then splitting it by sudden application of water. He was in possession of a small iron wedge, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, found in working the deep fissures of the Dalar Goch strata, in the parish of Disert, Flintshire. Its remote age was shown by its being much incrustated with lead ore. He states that clumsy pick-axes, of uncommon bulk, have been found in the mines, as also buckets, of singular construction, and other objects of unknown use.⁵

MR. BUCKMAN offered some interesting remarks on the discoveries recently made at Cirencester, of which a full account is in preparation for the publication announced by himself and Mr. Newmarch, as noticed in the last volume of the *Journal*. He exhibited a full-sized coloured tracing of the fine female head, an impersonation of Summer, and called attention to the chaplet of ruby-coloured flowers around her head, which, when the pavement was first found, were of a bright verdigrise-green colour, as shown in a drawing submitted to the Institute at a former meeting. On subsequent examination, it was found that these parts had become incrustated, by decomposition, with a green *æruugo*, the colouring matter of the ruby glass being protoxide of copper. This incrustation had been removed, and the vivid original colouring brought to light, converting the chaplet of leaves into a garland of summer flowers. Mr. Buckman has kindly promised a detailed account, with some valuable particulars regarding ancient colouring materials, the result of careful analysis, to be given in a future *Journal*.⁶

MR. W. A. NICHOLSON, of Lincoln, communicated notices of certain rudely-shaped cylinders of baked clay, found near Ingoldmells, on the coast of Lincolnshire. These singular objects, locally called "hand bricks," having been apparently formed by squeezing a portion of clay in the clenched hand, are found in no small quantity washed up after gales of wind, by which they are dislodged from the beds of black mud off that coast, in which the hand-bricks are imbedded. The sea, as it is supposed, has encroached largely on the shores in that part of the eastern coasts, and local tradition affirms that foundations of two parish churches,

⁵ Tour in Wales in 1773, vol. i., p. 52.

⁶ The work illustrative of ancient *Corinium*, projected in a very spirited manner by Messrs. Newmarch and Buckman, as stated in our

last volume, p. 437, is in a forward state, and will shortly be published. Subscribers may send their names to Messrs. Bailey, Cirencester, or Mr. Bell, Fleet Street.

submerged in the German Ocean, may still be seen at very low tides, off the neighbourhood of Ingoldmells. The hand-bricks measure in length about



“ Hand-brick,” found in Lincolnshire.
Half original size.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches, the diameter is mostly greater at one extremity, apparently the base, formed by a sudden pressure on a flat surface: it is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the lesser diameter about $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 inches. It is remarkable that they appear to have been formed mostly with the *left* hand. Fragments of rude pottery have occasionally been found with the bricks. Mr. Nicholson presented a specimen of the bricks to the Museum of the Institute. (See Woodcut.) Another was exhibited by the Rev. T. Reynardson, in the Museum formed at Lincoln during the meeting of the Institute. It was precisely similar in fashion, and was described as having been found amongst the vestiges of a submerged church, near Wainfleet, being supposed to have been used in its construction.

MR. FRANKS laid before the meeting another “ hand-brick,” found in Guernsey, and closely resembling those which have been noticed in Lincolnshire: in general appearance and dimensions they are identical. It had been given to him by Mr. Lukis; and Mr. Franks stated that, according to the opinion of that distinguished archaeologist, these cylinders had served some purpose, probably as supports for the ware when placed in the kiln, in ancient potteries in the Channel Islands. The occurrence of fragments of *ficilia* with the bricks found in Lincolnshire, appears to corroborate this conjecture regarding their use in the operation of firing ware.

It has been stated that vestiges of Roman occupation may be traced on the coast of Lincolnshire. In the district of East Holland, there is an ancient bankment, commencing south of Wainfleet, and following the line of the coast, towards Ingoldmells, designated as the “ Roman bank.”

MR. EDWARD A. FREEMAN, Author of the “ History of Architecture,” communicated an interesting account of the Anglo-Saxon remains existing in the church at Iver, Bucks, discovered during recent works of restoration. Some portions of masonry, apparently of an earlier age than the Norman work of that fabric, were brought to light, with indications that the original building had been destroyed by fire. This memoir will be given in a future *Journal*.

THE REV. FRANCIS DYSON laid before the Meeting a detailed plan of recent discoveries at Great Malvern, at the eastern end of the Abbey Church, accompanied by notices of the progress and results of late excavations, in the direction of which he had taken an active part. The foundations of the Lady Chapel and some adjacent buildings have been brought to light; the only indication which had been preserved of the form of that portion of the structure, is given by Thomas, in the plan taken about 1725. (*Antiquitates Prioratus Majoris Malverne, &c.*) The dimensions proved to be inaccurately laid down. The remains of a crypt and the springers of a groined roof were found, of an earlier period than the existing conventual church.

Some indication of this crypt had previously been noticed in the appearance of a small doorway in the eastern wall of the church, and of a descent from it. Subsequent investigation has brought to light other vestiges, with the foundations of the Chapel of St. Ursula, forming a kind of transept on the south side; also portions of tile-pavement and details which, on the conclusion of this interesting examination, will be more fully described, with the plan kindly presented to the Institute by Mr. Dyson. The remains of the crypt were considered to be of the Early English period, but fragments of tracery and mouldings found in it, probably the *debris* of the superstructure (the Lady Chapel), were of a later style.

Antiquities and Works of Art exhibited.

By the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—A bronze fibula, of Roman workmanship, with enamel of red and blue colour inlaid on the central boss. A fibula of similar fashion, but varied in the enamelled design, may be seen in Montfaucon, *Ant.* tome iii. pl. 29. A bronze fibula, of the harp shape, found with Roman remains at Stanford Bury, near Shefford, Bedfordshire, in 1834. An account of the discoveries there made, is given in the Transactions of the Cambridge Society, in a Memoir by Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., p. 20. A curious fibula, formed of one piece of brass wire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the elastic spring of the *acus* being contrived by four convolutions of the wire. It was found at Pirton, Bedfordshire (*Ib.*, p. 21.) Two round white stones, or pellets of vitreous paste, convex at top, the under side flat. Four of a white colour, and one black one were discovered together, with various Roman remains, "Samian" ware, &c., at Stanford Bury, near Shefford. The late Mr. Inskip supposed that they had been used for some game. In a fresco at Pompeii, representing Medea meditating the murder of her children, they appear playing with black and white *calculi* on a table resembling our draught-board. They may, however, have been used for the *abacus* or counting-board. The representation here given is of the same size as the original. Also a *tessera* (?) or round counter, impressed with the letter E, and Roman numerals XII. It is of burnt clay, of a red colour, and well compacted. Numerous round counters of this description have been found in various places, and occasionally with Roman remains. On one found in Northamptonshire, and communicated by the Rev. Abner Brown, of Pytchley, the like initial E appears over the numeral III. There are several in the Museum of the Hon. Richard Neville. Their true age and intention remain to be determined.

With these antiquities were also exhibited two very interesting circular fibulæ, of the "saucer" form, found by the late Mr. Inskip at Shefford.⁷ They have been supposed to belong to the Anglo-Saxon period, and were discovered in an ancient cemetery, in which numerous Anglo-Roman vases and remains were found, but the interments were probably of successive periods of occu-



Found near Shefford. Original size.



Tessera of clay. Original size.

⁷ See Memoir by Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., Transactions of the Cambridge Society, p. 12.

pation. These interesting brooches were gilt, the centre chased with a peculiar design (see Woodcuts of fibulæ), surrounded by impressed ornament. The decoration was similar in both examples. The *acus* had been of iron. Fibulæ of this type are rare: the finest examples known are in the possession of the Hon. Richard Neville, and were formerly in the Museum at Stowe. They were found at Ashendon, Bucks, and are of very unusual size, diam. $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. They are jewelled, and the arrangement of ornament is cruciform. A bronze fibula, of the same type, found at Stone, in Bucks, is engraved in the *Archæologia*, Vol. xxx., p. 545. Two others, found in Gloucestershire, are given in the *Journal of the Archaeological Association*, Vol. ii., p. 54, and Vol. iv., p. 53.

By DR. MANTELL.—A beautiful gold ring, set with an uncut sapphire, found on Flodden Field.—The seal of the Deanery of Paulet, co. Somerset, found near Winchester.

By the REV. E. VENABLES, Local Secretary in Sussex.—Impression from the sepulchral brass of an ecclesiastic, in the mass-vestment, from the church of Emberton, Bucks. The figure measures $30\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. From the upraised hands proceeds an inscribed scroll—"Ion preyth' the sey for hy a pat' nost' & an aue." The inscription beneath the feet is singular, commemorating the benefactions of the deceased in service-books given to certain churches—"Orate p' aia M'ri Johis Mordon al's andrew quond'm Rectoris isti eccl'ie qui dedit isti eccl'ie portos missal' ordinal' p's oculi in crat' ferr' Manual' p'cessional' & eccl'ie de Olney catholicon legend aur' & portos in crat' ferr' & eccl'ie de Hullemorton portos in crat' ferr' & alia ornamenta. qui obiit (*blank*) die Mens' (*blank*) An^o dni M^o. CCCC^o. X (*blank*) cuius aie p'piciet' deus Ame." The dates have never been inserted, this sepulchral portraiture having been placed in his lifetime, probably before 1420, and in commemoration of his donations, possibly as a security for their preservation, as was frequently sought by the anathema, "*quicumque alienaverit.*" The term *crat' ferr'* has not been explained, and some conjectural interpretations were suggested. *Crata* or *crates* is a grating, such as the inclosure of a tomb or chancel; the trelliced railing near an altar is termed "*craticea ferrea.*" It may perhaps imply a kind of iron frame or lectern on which the Porthose (*portiforium*) missal, ordinal, and other books thus given were placed, or a grated receptacle for their safe preservation.⁸ The donor possibly took his alias from *Hill-Morton*, a parish in Warwickshire, to which he gave a portiforium and ornaments of sacred use,—*ornamenta*, a term denoting the vessels or customary appliances of the altar.

By MR. WAY.—Impressions from several incised slabs existing in France, comprising the effigies at St. Denis, attributed to two abbots of that monastery (see the representations given in this *Journal*, p. 48), and the fine figure of the architect by whom the earlier portions of the Abbey Church of St. Ouen, at Rouen, were built,—namely, the choir and chapels surrounding it. The work commenced A.D. 1319. No record of his name has been ascertained. He holds a tablet, on which is traced a window and cornice, resembling precisely the work attributed to his design. Also, the beautiful figure of John, Chancellor of Noyon, who died 1350. This slab is preserved at the Palais des Beaux Arts, Paris, and is represented admirably in "Shaw's Dresses and Decorations."

⁸ The grating of the Parlatory in monasteries was called *cratis*. Ducange cites a passage in which mention occurs of the *crati-*

culæ—"ubi fratres ad psallendum se subponere soliti sunt. Polycandeli species in formam cratis effecta."

By Mr. MAGNIAC.—A beautiful casket of the choicest enamelled work of Limoges, of the sixteenth century. The cover is ridged, like the roof of a house; dimensions, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height about 5 inches. The paintings are in *grisaille*, with slight flesh tints, green and blue tints are partially employed. The subjects are chiefly from Old Testament History, representing the death of Abel, Lot leaving Sodom, Moses and the Golden Calf, the Israelites gathering Manna, David and Goliath, Daniel in the Lions' den, Daniel destroying the dragon Bel, the Burning of the Magical Books, and the preservation of the Scriptures concealed in a receptacle like a tomb or vault;—"SEP. LARCHO: DV. VIES. TESTEMAN."

By Mr. WEBB.—An enamelled reliquary of the work of Limoges, in the twelfth or thirteenth century. Its dimensions are 6 inches by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; height, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, including a pierced crest. The form is that of the high-ridged shrine. It exhibits, at the ends, two figures of saints, with red nimbs, apparently a male and a female figure; at the sides are demi-figures, bearing books; it is enriched with imitative gems, uncut, and has tranverse bands of exquisite turquoise-coloured enamel.

FEBRUARY 1, 1850.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

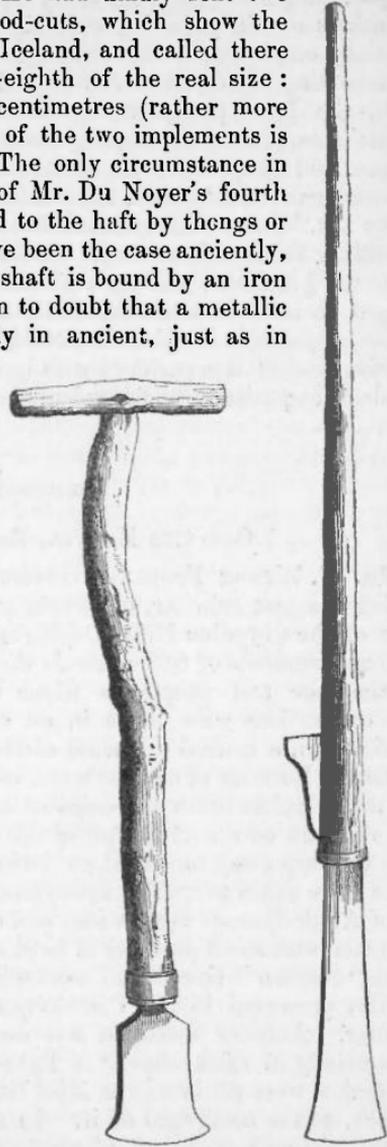
MR. W. WYNNE FFOULKES communicated notices of his investigations, during the past summer, of certain ancient remains in the interesting district of the Clwydian Hills, Denbighshire, and he laid before the meeting various fragments of fictile vessels there discovered, interesting as evidence of the age and people to whom these vestiges are to be assigned. The excavations were made in an encampment crowning the summit of Moel Fenlli, a conical hill south of Moel Famma, about three miles west of Ruthin. Portions of ancient ware, of various kinds, were brought to light, not many inches below the *original* surface of the ground, and underneath the rampart on the north-east of the camp, the side of which it was necessary to scarp away for about six inches, in order to reach these remains: there were ashes mixed in the adjacent soil. The specimens appear to be all of Anglo-Roman fabrication, and of the coarser kinds of ware; one is incrustated with small particles of hard stone, as found on the inner surface of some "Samian" vessels and *mortaria*. Mr. Ffoulkes stated, that there is an urn preserved in the Caernarvon Museum which is incrustated in like manner. Another specimen was decorated with scroll patterns, laid on superficially in thick slips of a lighter colour than the vase itself. Some researches were also made at Moel Gaer, part of Moel Famma, and at Moel Arthur, to the northward of it. In these two encampments fragments of Roman pottery were found, of a red colour, and other ordinary wares of the coarser description, but sufficing amply to show that these singular hill-fortresses, on the confines of Denbighshire and Flintshire, had been occupied by the Roman invaders, although, probably, constructed as places of security in much earlier times. Mr. Neville, on examining the portions of various ware exhibited, expressed his persuasion that they were all of Anglo-Roman fabrication, and similar in character to those which had become so familiar to him in the course of his frequent excavations at Chesterford. Mr. Ffoulkes intimated his intention of prosecuting his investigation at some future occasion.

MR. YATES read an interesting communication, which he had received since the publication of his Memoir on the use of Bronze celts, from Dr. C. J. Thomsen, of Copenhagen. He had kindly sent two drawings, copied in the annexed wood-cuts, which show the form of the "paalstav," now used in Iceland, and called there by that name.⁹ They are drawn one-eighth of the real size: the blade is, consequently, about 8 centimetres (rather more than three inches) broad. The larger of the two implements is 1.09 metre long, including its haft. The only circumstance in which it differs from the ancient celt of Mr. Du Noyer's fourth class, is that, instead of being attached to the haft by thengs or cords, as Mr. Yates had supposed to have been the case anciently, in these implements the bottom of the shaft is bound by an iron ring; and there seems to be no reason to doubt that a metallic ring may have been used occasionally in ancient, just as in modern times. Dr. Thomsen remarks, that these palstaves are used to break the ice in winter, and to part the clods of earth, which, in Iceland, is dug and not ploughed. This presents a striking coincidence with the precepts of Roman writers on agriculture: "Nec minus dolabra quam vomere bubulcus utatur;" and "Glebæ dolabris dissipandæ." The reader will observe in the larger of these two figures a confirmation of Mr. Yates' conjecture respecting the use of the *vangila*. In addition to the numerous localities mentioned in his Memoir, Dr. Thomsen has heard that palstaves have been found in ancient stone quarries in Greece.

Mr. Yates exhibited also drawings of some remarkable bronze celts, preserved at Paris, in the Museums of Antiquities at the Louvre and at the Bibliothèque Nationale. They are novel types, unknown among English antiquities of this nature. Another bronze object, which he had noticed on the continent, appeared to have been intended to form the core of a mould.

MR. BIRCH communicated a memoir illustrative of an interesting fragment of basalt, portion of an ancient Egyptian calendar, in the form of a circular vase, and sculptured with hieroglyphics, amongst which occur twice the cartouches containing the name and titles of Philip Arrhidæus. This fragment comprises the month Tybi, corresponding to November, with part of

⁹ Meaning, perhaps, the labouring staff, from the Icelandic verb *pula*, or *pala*, to labour. Mr. Yates has with much kindness



added these curious illustrations, above given, to the valuable series of woodcuts, previously presented by him to the Institute.

October. Its value consists in its being an addition to the small number of monuments of the early period of the sway of the Lagidæ in Egypt. Mr. Birch fixes its date as between B.C. 323—306. No monument of the reign of Arrhidæus exists in the British Museum. This curious relic had been recently found amongst the antiquarian collections of the late Ambrose Glover, the Surrey Antiquary, at Reigate, and it was brought before the Institute by THOMAS HART, Esq., of that town, its present possessor.¹

DR. THURNHAM gave a report of the recent examination of tumuli in Yorkshire, some of which have been assigned to the Danish period. See this Notice at a previous part of this *Journal*, p. 33.

THE REV. J. L. PETIT communicated a memoir on the remarkable features of Gillingham Church, accompanied by numerous beautiful illustrations, reserved for publication in a future number.

MAJOR DAVIS, 52nd Regt., gave an account of churches in Brecknockshire, illustrated by many interesting drawings. It will be found at a previous page. He exhibited also several drawings of choice enamelled objects, views of architectural remains in Ireland, and other subjects.

THE REV. EDMUND VENABLES, referring to the early examples of the use of Arabic numerals, cited in the last volume of the *Journal*,² and that existing at Heathfield Church, Sussex, 1445, stated to be the earliest observed on any architectural work, expressed the wish that further investigation of this curious subject might be encouraged, and that the members of the Institute should be invited to send notices of any other dates of the fifteenth century, in other parts of the country. He sent two dates, one (only three years later than that noticed at Heathfield) from the Lych-gate at Bray, Berkshire, the other from a quarry in the window of a passage leading from the kitchen to the hall, at St. Cross, Hants. The first is the date 1448, carved on one of the wooden posts supporting the Lych-gate, on the left hand on entering the church-yard; the wood is much weathered by exposure, and the surface too rough to admit of a very precise facsimile being taken. The annexed representation, however, gives an accurate notion of the forms of the numerals. The originals measure about 1½ inch in height. The Lych-gate itself is a structure of considerable interest, having two ancient chambers over it, connected with some charitable bequest.³ It has been partly modernised, the plaster panel-work having given place to brick. An account of Bray and of this building has been given by the Rev. G. Gorham, in the "Collectanea Topographica."

The date at St. Cross (see wood-cut, next page) occurs with the motto—"Dilexi sapientiam," being that of Robert Shirborne, Master of the Hospital, collated to the see of St. David's in 1505. The singular appearance of the numerals had perplexed many visitors, but the difficulty was solved by Mr. Gunner, who ascertained that the window having been re-leaded, the quarry was reversed, the coloured side being now the external one. The date proves accordingly to be 1497.⁴ These numerals measure about 1½ inches in height.

THE REV. W. GUNNER sent also rubbings from two other dates at St. Cross,

¹ This sculpture has been drawn by Mr. Bonomi, and will be given with Mr. Birch's Memoir, in the next *Journal*.

² *Archaeol. Journal*, vol. vi., p. 291.

³ They are occupied by poor almswomen.

The access to these rooms is by a picturesque open staircase on the east side of the building.

⁴ It has been engraved by Gough, in his *Sepulchral Monuments*.

carved on stone, and of the times of the same Master. One of these is in the porter's lodge, the other on the mantle-piece of the fire-place in an upper chamber, now called "the Nun's room," part of the old Masters' lodging, supposed to have been the work of Robert Shirborne. It is carved on a scroll, as follows—"R S Dilexi Sapiēciam anno doⁱ 1503.⁵" The date is the same in both instances, and the unusual form of the 5 (similar to the letter h) renders it deserving of special notice. This form occurs, however, in the "chiffres vulgaires de France," given by De Vaines.⁶ It is found in the date of the sepulchral brass of Robert Mayo, in the church of St. Mary, Coslany, Norwich, given in Mr. Wright's curious memoir "on the antiquity of dates expressed in Arabic Numerals," in the Journal of the Archaeological Association.⁷ It is identical with the character *quinas*, the fifth of the numerical symbols used by Gerbert, in the system of calculation introduced about the close of the tenth century.



St. Cross, painted Glass.



Date carved on Stone.

MR. GUNNER subsequently communicated a notice of the remains of the ancient Episcopal manor-house at Bishop's Waltham, Hants, consisting of an extensive range of buildings, formerly the bishop's stables, and in later times used as a malt-house. At the end of this building is a cottage, in the wall of which is to be seen inserted a sculptured stone, bearing an escutcheon of the arms of Thomas Langton, Bishop of Winchester (a cross charged with three roses), and beneath it the date 1493, as here represented,



being the year in which he was translated to that see from Salisbury. The stone is decayed and the Arabic numerals somewhat worn, especially the second, of which one extremity is now broken away; the figure

was, however, evidently the Arabic 4.

The curious piece of plate presented by the same Bishop Langton to Pembroke College, Cambridge (as stated by Godwin), and still there preserved, usually termed the "*Anathema* cup," bears an inscription, in which both Roman and Arabic numerals are found united. It is as follows:—*Th. langton winton' eps aule penbrochie olim soci' dedit hac tassea coop'ta eide aule 1 · 4 · 9 · 7 qui alienaverit anathema sit. lxxii. bnt.*

The anathema has not availed for the preservation of the cover of this *tassea*. A representation of the cup is given in Mr. Smith's interesting "Specimens of College Plate," (Transactions of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, vol. i.)

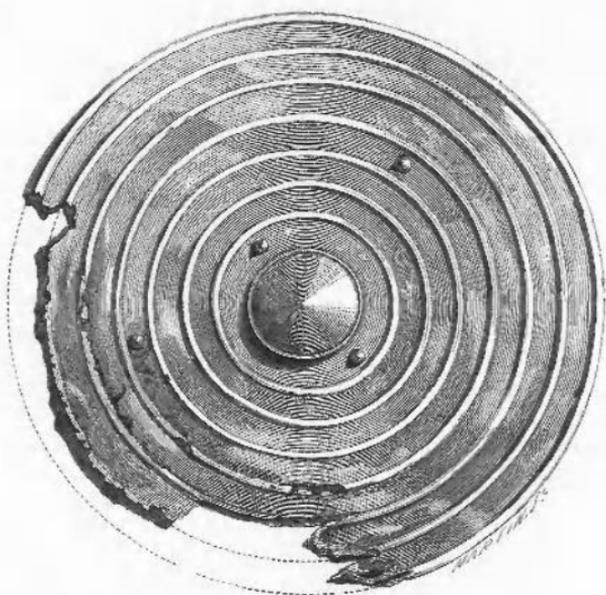
MR. OUVRY presented to the Institute a plaster cast of another date, 1494, in Arabic numerals, which is seen over the west door of the church

⁵ This motto, Mr. Gunner stated, occurs in one other position, on the stone capital of a brick column, supporting a kind of oriel window in the upper gallery of the cloisters, on the outside. This is the work of Bishop

Compton, and the capital was probably removed from some other place.

⁶ Dictionnaire de Diplomatique, vol. i., Pl. v.

⁷ Vol. ii., p. 160. See also p. 64.



Bronze Shield, found near Harlech, North Wales.

Diameter, 22 inches.

of Monken Hadley, Middlesex. A representation is given in Camden's "Britannia." The church is supposed to have been erected by Edward IV., as a chantry for the performance of masses for the souls of those who fell at the battle of Barnet, in 1491. On the dexter side of the date is a rose, and on the other a wing, which have been explained as a canting device for the name Rosewing, one of the priors (?) of Walden, to which house Hadley belonged. The same device occurs over one of the arches of Enfield church, also dependent on Walden.⁸

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By MR. WILLIAM W. E. WYNNE, of Sion.—A round buckler of thin bronze plate, with a central boss, on the reverse of which is a handle; it is ornamented with seven concentric raised circles. It was found in a peat moss, at a depth of about 12 inches, near a very perfect cromlech, about 400 yards south-east of Harlech, and lay in an erect position, as Mr. Wynne had clearly ascertained by the marks perceptible in the peat where it was found. One part, being near the surface, had, in consequence, become decayed, but the remainder is in excellent preservation. (See woodcut.) It measures, in diameter, 22 inches. Several bronze shields have been found in Great Britain at various times. The example most analogous to that now noticed, was found near Ely, in 1846, and is preserved in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Cambridge, in whose transactions it is represented, with notices of similar objects. Sir Samuel Meyrick designated the circular bronze buckler of this description as the *tarian*; the more common type presents concentric rings, beaten up by the hammer, with intervening rows of knobs, imitating nail-heads. He speaks also of such objects as the "coating" of shields, but the position of the central handle seems ill adapted if such were the intention. Mr. Wynne exhibited some bronze spear-heads, found, in 1835, near the Wrekin, as related by Mr. Hartshorne, in his "Salopia Antiqua."⁹ Also an iron weapon found in the peat at the Wildmores, near Eyton, Salop, a kind of bill, with the point formed into a hook, supposed to have been used either to catch or to cut the bridle in a conflict between footmen and cavalry. Length 12 inches. Mr. Neville remarked that he had discovered one of precisely similar form, but rather smaller, in excavations at Chesterford.

By the HON. RICHARD NEVILLE.—An intaglio of very superior art to that usually displayed on gems found in sites of Roman occupation in England. The gem is a red jasper. It represents "Lætitia Autumni"? a figure bearing ears of wheat, and game. It was discovered in the course of recent excavations at Chesterford.

By MR. NEWMARCH.—Several very striking drawings of large dimensions, exhibiting more perfectly than the tracings displayed at former meetings, the beauty and variety of design so much admired in the tessellated pavements lately found at Cirencester, of which there are fac-simile represen-

⁸ See Camden's *Britannia*, ed. Gough, 1806, vol. ii., pp. 75, 109; and Pl. iii., Lyson's *Environs*. *Journal Archaeol. Assoc.*, vol. ii., p. 159. On the subject of the "Use of Arabic Numerals," see *Archæologia*, vols. i., p. 149; x., p. 360; xiii., p. 107; several

papers in the *Philos. Trans.*, and the authorities cited in a recent number of "Notes and Queries," vol. i., p. 280.

⁹ Several examples and a celt are there figured. See p. 95.

tations of the size of the originals. They have been prepared with the utmost care for the forthcoming work on *Corinium*.

By MR. EVELYN PHILIP SHIRLEY.—A small plate, of *champ-levé* enamel, circa 1350, intended to decorate some piece of metal-work, possibly affixed to a belt, or inlaid in the centre (or "*bussellus*," the little boss) of the round dish or charger formerly much in use. It was found in January, 1850, in the ground close to the manor-house of Nether Pillerton, Co. Warwick, belonging to the Rev. Henry Mills, in whose possession this curious little relic remains. The accompanying woodcut accurately shows its form and the heraldic charge, being the coat of Hastang, a Warwickshire family of ancient note. The bearing, however, here appears with some difference of colouring. Hastang bore, Azure, a chief gules, over all a lion rampant Or. On this plate the chief is azure, and the field was evidently gules, when freshly enamelled; but a chemical change has taken place,—the cupreous base of the red colouring having been converted into a green incrustation, under which traces of *gules* may be discerned. This may be an accidental error of the enameller's, or perhaps a difference used by some branch of the family, although not recorded. Dugdale states, that Sir John Hastang, the last of the family, died 39 Edw. III, leaving two daughters, his heirs, who married into the families of Stafford and Salisbury. The parish of Wellesbourne Hastang, where the family held

possessions, is not far from Pillerton; they gave also their name to Lemington Hastang, Warwickshire, where may be still seen in a north window a scutcheon of their arms, in brilliant ruby and azure. Mr. Shirley remarked, in regard to ancient heraldic differences in tinctures, that the Roll, t. Edw. II., edited by Sir Harris Nicolas, gives several cases exactly in point. Sir John Strange (p. 6) bore, Gules, two lions passant, argent. Sir Fulk, argent, two lions passant gules. — Sir Fulk Fitzwarin, quarterly, argent, and gules, indented, a mullet sable. Sir William, quarterly, argent and

sable, indented. Many other examples might be cited. The Roll cited gives the coats of five of the Hastang family, but none of them have the chief azure.

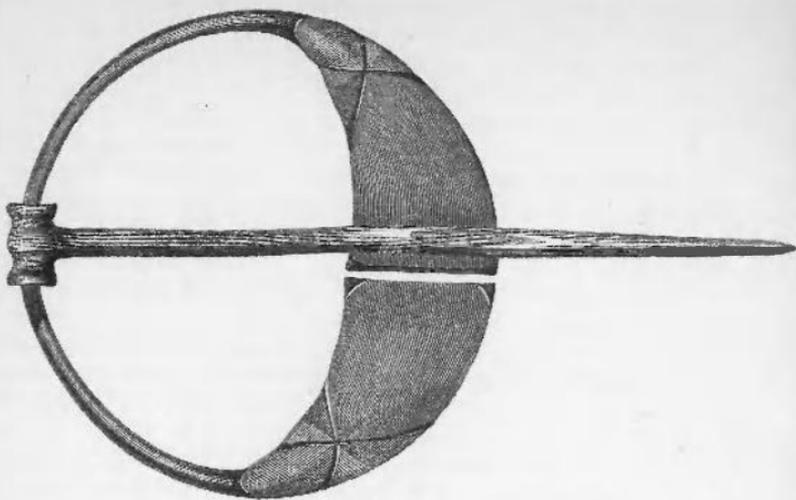
By MR. EDWARD HOARE, Local Secretary at Cork.—A representation of a remarkable bronze fibula, formerly in the Piltown Museum, formed by the late Mr. Anthony.¹ It was found, in 1842, in the Co. Roscommon, and is accurately portrayed by the accompanying woodcut, half the size of the original. This type of fibula appears, as Mr. Hoare remarked, to be almost



Enamelled Plate, found at Nether Pillerton, Warwickshire. Original size.

¹ This valuable collection was sold at Sotheby's in 1848, and a considerable portion, including the precious series of gold ornaments, was purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum.

ANCIENT BRONZE FIBULÆ.



Ring-fibula, found in the County Roscommon.
Half original size.



Saucer-shaped fibula, found in Bedfordshire.
Original size.

peculiar to Ireland, and the example here given is one of the largest of the kind. The diameter of the ring is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; length of the acus, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches. It had evidently been much worn. The precise mode of use of these singular ornaments has been often a matter of discussion; Mr. Hoare expressed the opinion that they might have been worn in the hair, to fasten the luxuriant tresses for which the Celtic race of the Irish women are still remarkable, and have served the same purpose as the *spintro* commonly used by the females of Italy. The peculiar form of these ancient fibulæ, of which several specimens of extreme richness have been figured by Mr. Fairholt, in the Gloucester Volume of the Archaeological Association, may seem to present some analogy to that of the various "penannular" ornaments found in Ireland.

By the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Several ancient signet rings, found in Cambridgeshire; the cross-bar, or frame, of an aulmonière, of metal curiously inlaid with *niello*; and other relics found near Cambridge.

By the REV. WILLIAM GUNNER.—Three ponderous iron hammers, and two objects described as small anvils, supposed to have been used by armourers, and found in the ancient entrenchment at Danebury Camp, near Stockbridge, Hants. Mr. Hewitt, however, stated that these relics presented no indication of having been destined for the purpose conjectured.

Numerous impressions of sepulchral brasses were exhibited, and presented to the collection of the Institute, comprising the following.

By MR. LOWNDES.—From Dunstable Church, Bedfordshire.—Lawrence Cantelowe and six sisters; *circa*, 1420. A figure of a lady, concealed by a pew; *circa*, 1480. Henry Fayrey and his wife, shrouded figures, 1516. Richard Pynfold and his wife, 1516. A shrouded figure, early sixteenth century; and a woman with her two husbands; *circa*, 1600.

From Luton Church.—Figure of Hugh atte Spetyle, inscription to the memory of himself, his wife, and son, a priest; *circa*, 1410. A lady, veiled and barbed; the figure is placed under a triple canopy; *circa*, 1430. Edward Sheffield, canon of Lichfield, 15—. John Acworth, Esq., and two wives, 1513. John Iylam and two wives, 1513. Robert Colshill and wife, 1524.

By MR. W. W. WYNNE.—From Puttenham, Surrey.—A small figure of Edward Cranford, Rector, in the mass vestment; 1431.

By MR. CHARLES LONG.—From Lambeth.—A figure of a man in armour; *circa*, 1520. Lady Catharine Howard, in an armorial mantle, 1535.—From Draycot Cerne, Wilts.—Sir Edw. Cerne and his wife; *circa*, 1395, hands conjoined.—From Dauntsey.—Sir John Danvers and his wife, 1514. A figure in secular costume, and his wife.

By MR. C. DESBOROUGH BEDFORD.—A MS. volume, containing genealogical and heraldic evidences relating to the ancient French family of the Comte de Lentilhac Sedière.²

By MR. W. JENVEY, Churchwarden of Romsey.—A small jewelled cross, appended to a chain, found in September, 1839, amongst some rubbish taken from the roof in the south transept of Romsey Abbey Church, Hants.

² A French nobleman, who took refuge in England in the first French Revolution. The pedigree is particularly interesting, being subscribed by numerous distinguished refugees, his friends, at that time in London. The volume contains various personal and

family memorials. The volume had been deposited many years since, with the late Charles Bedford, Esq., and all inquiries to discover the present representative of this ancient race of Lentilhac Sedière have been fruitless.

It is of the Latin form, the terminations of the limbs quatrefoiled, the face being set with garnets (?) and the reverse ornamented with transparent blue enamel. Also, a collection of jettons, or Nuremburgh counters, found during the repairs of that structure, a half-groat of Henry VIII., minted at York, two tokens of the Corporation of Romsey, and one of Southampton.

By MISS ISABELLA STRANGE.—An elegantly-enamelled ring, probably of Oriental workmanship, the enamel being laid upon the gold in considerable relief, representing birds and flowers, as if embossed on the surface. It had been long preserved in the family of the distinguished engraver, Sir Robert Strange.

By MR. WAY.—A copy of the Book of Common Prayer, printed by R. Jugge and Cawood, London, 1566, which has been viewed with interest, as bearing the arms, emblazoned in colours, and the initials, of William Howard, first Baron Howard of Effingham, created by Mary in 1553. The arms, impressed on both sides of the binding, and painted, are those of Howard, quartering Brotherton, Warren, and Bigot. The escutcheon is surrounded by a Garter, and beneath is the old family motto, "SOLA VIRTUS INVICTA." It has been preserved in the Reigate Public Library, in a chamber over the vestry, north of the chancel. This distinguished statesman possessed by descent from the Warrens a moiety of the manor of Reigate; and he appears to have had a residence in the neighbourhood. His son, the Earl of Nottingham, "Generall of Queene Elizabethes's Navy Royall att sea agaynst the Spanyards invinsable Navy," was interred in Reigate Church, as were many of his noble house, by some of whom this Book seems to have been used, subsequently to the death of the first lord, in 1573 (whose initials it bears), a copy of the Old Version of the Psalms, printed by G. M., 1637, having been inserted at the end, and the original binding preserved.

By MR. ORMSBY GORE, M. P.—An oriental vessel of tutenag? and bronze, elegantly ornamented with bands at intervals, engraved and partly enamelled. It was found in Willow-street, Oswestry.

By MR. FORREST.—A covered cup, on a foot like a rummer, supposed to be of wood of the ash, considered to be gifted with certain physical virtues. Various devices, some of them apparently heraldic, and quaint inscriptions, are slightly incised upon it. On the cover is an elephant, placed on a torse, like an heraldic crest, a bird upon his back; an ostrich, with a horse-shoe in its beak; a porcupine; and a gryphon. Around the rim is inscribed, "Giue thanks to God for all his Gyfts, shew not thy selfe vnkinde: and suffer not his Benifits to slip out of thy minde: consider What he hath Done for you." On the bowl of the cup appear the lion statant, the unicorn (under which is the date 1611), a dragon placed on a torse, and having in its beak a human hand couped,—and a hart lodged, ducally gorged and chained. Around the rim of the bowl and the foot are inscriptions of a similar kind, as also on the under side of the foot. The height of the cup with its cover is 11½ inches. It had been conjectured that this cup might have served in some rural parish as a chalice; this might seem probable from the following distich inscribed upon the foot:—

"Most Worthy Drinke the Lord of lyfe Doth Giue,
Worthy receivers shall for ever Liue."

A wooden cup, of like form, height 14 in., bearing the elephant, gryphon, porcupine, and salamander, on the cover; on the bowl, the ostrich, unicorn, wivern, and stag *statant*, with date, 1620, and inscriptions differing from

those found on this cup, was in the possession of Mr. W. Rogers, and was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, in 1843. (Described in their printed Minutes, vol. i., p. 15.)

By MR. FARRER.—A remarkable triptych altar-piece, representing the Resurrection and final Judgment. This striking work of art bears the monogram of Albert Altdorfer, born at Altdorf, in Bavaria, 1488. In the foreground are a series of kneeling figures, exhibiting very curious peculiarities of armour and costume. They appear to be of three generations—the eldest bears arg. a lion rampant guardant, or, impaling Barry of six, arg. and sa. His wife kneels near him, The son (?) bears on his breast the same lion, and, on his armorial tabard, his maternal coat; behind him is his wife, her arms are, Gu. a bend arg. between six fleurs de lys. Behind them appears their daughter, and on the opposite side, behind the first pair, is her husband. Several children are seen near them; their patron Saints, with other curious details, Paradise and eternal punishment, complete this highly interesting early example of the German school.

By MR. WEBB.—A remarkably fine enamelled painting, of the earlier part of the fifteenth century, with rich transparent colours, the enamel laid upon foil, or *paillons*, imitating gems, and admirably illustrative of the style of art previously to the introduction in France of an Italian character of design. The subject is the Annunciation. The Virgin appears kneeling at a faldstool, on which is a book; in front is seen Gabriel, kneeling on one knee, and pointing with a jewelled sceptre to a figure of the Almighty, above, represented with the Papal tiara, and orb; the Holy Spirit descending from his bosom. There are several attendant angels, and an arched canopy studded with sparkling *paillons*, rests on an architrave supported by columns. On the architrave are figures of two aged men, with scrolls inscribed, “O mater dei memento mei.” The accessories and hangings of the chamber are singularly elaborate; in front stands a vase, with a lily. The transparent enamels of the robes are of great brilliancy.

Also an enamel, painted by Leonard Limousin, in 1539: the portrait of Martin Luther; a choice specimen of the art of Limoges.—An ewer, of the peculiar fabrication termed “faïence de Henri II.,” of the greatest rarity.⁷ It is an admirable specimen, and in the most perfect state of preservation. This kind of manufacture is attributed to some of the Italian artists brought to France by Francis I., the precursors of the revival of decorative fictile works in that country, in the time of Bernard Palissy.—An exquisite sculpture in wood, representing the Virgin and Infant Saviour. It is the work of Hans Schaufelein, a painter and skilful engraver on wood, in the style of Albert Durer, and who, like that great artist and others, his contemporaries, occasionally executed small sculptures in wood or stone. He died about 1550.—An exquisite Flemish carving, in pear-wood, representing Adam and Eve in Paradise, surrounded by a frame of most elaborate and delicate workmanship, in which is introduced, above, the Lamb slain and placed on the altar, with the words, “Dlam is van aendegin gedoot.” On one side is the conflict of the Demon with Man, on the other the Demon victorious. Beneath,—“Invidia autem diaboli mors introivit in orbem terrarum, imitantur autem illum qui sunt ex parte illius.” Date, about 1600.

By MR. J. II. LE KEUX.—Two pairs of knives and forks, beautiful exam-

⁷ See Brongniart, *Traite des Arts Céramiques*, vol. ii., p. 175.

ples of highly-finished English cutlery. The silver-mounted ivory handles are curiously inlaid with silver filagree: one pair have inserted on the handles small silver coins of Charles II., James II., and Queen Anne.

MARCH 1, 1850.

SIR JOHN P. BOILEAU, Bart., V.P., in the Chair.

On opening the proceedings, the Chairman took occasion to advert to the preparations for the EXHIBITION of works of ANCIENT ART, already prosecuted with the most satisfactory effect, under the auspices of a very distinguished Committee of Management, over which H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT had graciously consented to preside. The high interest of such a collection, and the important influence which it was calculated to produce upon the taste and design of present times, had been, as was anticipated, warmly recognised. Sir John Boileau regarded with satisfaction that the recent diffusion of an enlightened taste for Archaeological inquiries had insured the signal success of an undertaking, which, in former times, would have been attended with many difficulties, or even viewed with contempt. The cordial interest with which the proposal had been entertained, was mainly due to the zealous endeavours, during the past six years, of the Archaeological Institute and the British Archaeological Association, whose meetings and publications had given so powerful an impulse to the extension of antiquarian science. He felt assured that the members of the Institute would cordially co-operate in giving full effect to the interesting exhibition about to be opened by the Society of Arts.

A memoir was communicated by MR. HARROD, Local Secretary at Norwich, describing the curious remains supposed to be the vestiges of a British village of considerable extent, in Norfolk. The result of his observations, which were admirably illustrated by a large map of the locality, known as the "Weybourn Pits," will be published, on the completion of Mr. Harrod's careful investigations, in the series of contributions to "Norfolk Archaeology," produced by the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society. The village of Weybourn is near the sea, at the northern extremity of a range of cliffs extending towards Yarmouth. The pits are mostly circular, from 7 to 12 feet in diameter, and 2 to 4 feet in depth. Occasionally two or three pits are connected by a trench. The floors are carefully made with smooth stones. No pottery or remains have been found. The pits are very numerous, and are doubtless the vestiges of primeval habitations. They are formed in a dry sandy spot, overlooking a fertile district. To the north are numerous small tumuli.

A notice was then read, relating to the fine collection of antiquities brought before the meeting by the HON. RICHARD NEVILLE. They consisted of bronze vases, of exquisite form, cinerary urns of glass, a bronze lamp, and some other remarkable remains, discovered some years since near Thornborough, Bucks, on the estates of the Duke of Buckingham, in a tumulus, which proved to be the depository of the richest series of Romano-British remains hitherto explored, with the exception, perhaps, alone of the Bartlow Hills, in Cambridgeshire, excavated by the late Mr. Rokewode. An interesting account of a discovery recently made by MR. NEVILLE, in the prosecution of his researches at Chesterford, was also contributed by MR. OLDHAM. An *olla* had been brought to light, covered by a large dish of

“ Samian ” ware, and containing a small vase, of rather unusual shape, in an inverted position amongst the ashes with which the large urn was filled.¹ In the “ Museum Disneianum,” there is a like example, as MR. DISNEY stated to the meeting, of a large cinerary urn, enclosing a small one: these had proved, on anatomical observation, to contain the remains of an adult, and a very small child, respectively, supposed to have been a mother and her infant. These urns were found at Hanningfield Common, Essex.² Such deposits are not very usual; the Dean of Westminster is in possession of a large globular urn, or *dolium*, in which an *olla* of moderate dimensions was found enclosed. This discovery was lately made near Stratford-le-Bow. We hope to give a detailed account of MR. NEVILLE’S discoveries in the next Journal.

A precious relic of ancient Irish art was brought before the Institute by the kindness of the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, being the enamelled pastoral staff, or rather the decorated metal case, enclosing a pastoral staff, supposed to have been used by St. Carthag, first Bishop of Lismore. MR. PAYNE COLLIER, to whose charge this invaluable object had been entrusted by his Grace for this occasion, stated that it had been long preserved in connexion with the estates at Lismore, which had descended to him. Mr. Collier read the correspondence with the eminent Irish antiquaries, Dr. Todd and Mr. O’Donovan, expressive of the opinion that the date of the work, as indicated by inscriptions upon it, is A. D. 1112 or 1113, the year of the death of Nial Mac Mic Aeducain, Bishop of Lismore, for whom it appears to have been made. The name of the artist “ Nectan fecit,” is recorded in these inscriptions, which will form part of the Collections preparing for publication by Mr. Petrie. Some skilful antiquaries had been inclined to assign an earlier date to part of the decorations; this is not improbable, as relics of this nature in Ireland, long held in extreme veneration, were constantly encased in works of metal, which from time to time were renewed, or replaced by more costly coverings.

On a vote of thanks to the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE being moved by SIR JOHN BOILEAU, with the request that Mr. Payne Collier would convey to his Grace the assurance of the high gratification which his kind liberality had afforded to the Institute, Mr. Collier begged to express his conviction, by constant experience, that there is no possession of Literature or Art in his Grace’s collections, which he is not most ready to render available for any object of public information, or for the advancement of science.

MR. WESTWOOD stated that there was much difficulty in determining the age of ancient objects of art, or MSS. executed in Ireland, owing to the isolation of that country, and the consequent long-continued prevalence there of conventional and traditional styles of ornament; thus, the triangular minuscule writing of the early ages has been continuous and is still used for writing the Irish language; whilst, in all the other nations of Western Europe, the early national styles were absorbed by the regular gothic. Still, however, slight modifications in the traditional styles of ornamentation were adopted, which, together with the inscriptions upon many of these ancient objects of art (in which occur the names of the parties by and for whom they were made), enable us to fix their date without any doubt, the ancient annals of Ireland (which have been in so many instances indirectly corroborated) affording very satisfactory means of identification of the

¹ Representations of these interesting *scitilia* will be given on a future occasion.

² See *Archaeol. Journal*, vol. vi., p. 85, where a figure of the small urn is given.

persons mentioned in such inscriptions. This is the case with the Lismore crosier, and as there is no question that its entire ornamented metal covering is of one date, and that the inscriptions on it are also coeval, there seems no reason for doubting that its real date is the early part of the twelfth century, assigned to it by Dr. Todd and by Mr. O'Donovan. The "yellow cross of Cong," in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, is also of the same date; a drawing of this was exhibited by Mr. Westwood, as well as figures of the pastoral staves of the abbots of Clon Macnoise, in the same collection, and the head and pomel of a crosier in the British Museum. The very similar ornamentation on the tomb of Mac Cormac, in the cathedral of Cashel, also affords additional means of judging of the date of the eleventh and twelfth century work in Ireland. The very short form of the Lismore crosier was alluded to and illustrated by a drawing of a small bronze figure of an ecclesiastic, in the same collection, found at Aghaboe, as well as by the figures of ecclesiastics on the ornamental cover, or cumdach, of the Irish missal formerly in the Duke of Buckingham's collection, now in that of Lord Ashburnham. The Lismore and Clon Macnoise staves were very remarkable for the row of dog-like animals on the outside of the crooked part. The former was, however, ornamented with small tessellated and enamelled ornaments, which do not appear on the Clon Macnoise crosier, but very similar details are found on a beautiful relic of unknown use in the collection of Mr. Hawkins, of Bignor Park, Sussex, a metal bason, found in the bed of the Witham, near Washingborough, and exhibited in the museum formed at Lincoln, as also, on this occasion, to the members of the Institute.

Mr. Westwood moreover thought, that the opinion which had been held, that the crosier contained within it the original simple wooden pastoral staff of the first bishop of Lismore, was correct, it being the constant habit of the Irish ecclesiastics to cover these relics with fresh ornamented metal work from time to time. Such is the case with the singular arm-like reliquary engraved in the *Vetusta Monumenta*; such are the various cumdachs; and such are the different portable hand-bells of the Irish Church, described by Mr. Westwood in the *Archaeologia Cambrensis*. Of two of the most highly ornamented of those relics full-sized coloured drawings were exhibited by him on the present occasion.

MRS. GREEN communicated transcripts from several interesting letters connected with the eventful history of the latter part of the fifteenth century in England. They were recently found by her in a collection preserved at the Bibliothèque Nationale, in Paris. These curious memorials will be given hereafter.

MR. ASHURST MAJENDIE, in presenting to the Institute a copy of the curious "Rapport au Conseil Municipal de Bayeux," by M. Pezet, on behalf of the Commission charged with the Conservation of the "Tapisserie de la Reine Mathilde," in 1838, called attention to the singular fact, that in 1792 the tapestry had actually been taken to serve the unworthy purpose of a covering for a baggage-waggon. It was happily rescued, after the vehicle was on the route, by the spirited exertions of one of the citizens of Bayeux, who obtained some coarse cloth, which he succeeded in substituting for the venerable relic. The tapestry at a later time was removed to Paris, and exhibited in Notre Dame, to stimulate popular feeling in favour of the project of a second conquest of Albion.

The REV. JOSEPH HUNTER, in reference to the frequent notices recently

communicated concerning Arabic numerals, offered the following interesting remarks on the earliest instances of their practical use in England.

He observed, that greatly superior as in every respect, and particularly for facilitating calculation, is the Arabic method of the notation of numbers above the Roman, it was not till a recent period that it superseded the mode which had been long in use. In the public accounts this notation was rarely used in England before the seventeenth century, and in private accounts the use of it is not at all common before that century.

Even stray and casual instances of the use of it, either entire or intermixed with characters in the Roman notation, are very rarely found in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. One has been observed by Sir Francis Palgrave, of the 10th year of King Edward the First, 1282. It is only the character for three; *trium* being written thus,—3^{um}. See Parliamentary Writs, vol. i., p. 232.

Mr. Hunter laid before the Institute a fac-simile of a public document of the 19th year of King Edward the Second, 1325, in which the date of the year is expressed in one part in Roman numerals, and in another in Arabic. The document is a warrant from Hugh le Despenser to Bonefez de Peruche and his partners, merchants of a company, to pay forty pounds. Dated February 4, 19th Edw. II. (1325).

It is expressed as follows—"Hugh' le Despens' a nr'e bien amez Bonefez de Peruche & ses compaignons Marchantz de la dite comp' . . . (*torn*) saluz, No'vo' maundoms q' de den's (*deners*) q' vo' auez du nr'e en garde facez liu'er a nr'e ch' compaignon Mons' . . . (*torn*) liures desterlinges questes no' lui auoms p'stez. Et voloms q' ceste lr'e vo' soit garaunt de la h . . . (*torn*) le .iiij. iour de feu'er, Lan du regne le Roi Edward, fitz au Roi Edward, xix^o." Indorsed—"Per istam literam solverunt Roberto de Morle militi. xl. li. i. per recogn' in cancellar' factam." And, in a different hand, on the dorse,

is a memorandum of the payment, with a date February, 1325, as here represented. It is to be observed, however, that this indorsement is not written by an Englishman, but by one of the Italian merchants, to whom the warrant was addressed. Yet it shows that this notation was sometimes applied in England at the beginning of that century to purposes of business.

Quattrocento e trentacinque
fobroio 1325

Sir Robert de Morle was much engaged in public affairs in the reign of Edward II., and was in various expeditions, *t.* Edward III., in France, where he died, in 1359. He acquired large estates in Norfolk by marriage with the heiress of le Marshall, in whose right he had also the Marshalship and lands in Ireland. The warrant here given seems to have been issued about the time when Queen Isabel with Prince Edward were in France, caballing against Edward II. and the Despenser faction. By distribution of great gifts amongst the French, a feeling unfavourable to Isabel was excited, and she left Paris for Hainault, whence she set forth in September following with a large force, and landed at Orwell.

The companies of Florentine and other Italian merchants were long encouraged in England, and supplied frequent loans to the Crown. (See *Archæologia*, vol. xxviii., p. 308.) The "mercatores de Societate de *Perruch*' de Florentia," occur 17 Edw. II., and subsequently; but the name of Bonefez does not appear in the numerous documents there cited.

MR. SPENCER HALL communicated a notice of sepulchral memorials of

the family of Echingham, or Etchingham, accompanied by some architectural notes of the church of that name, in Sussex. He exhibited a curious series of sepulchral brasses. This Memoir is reserved for a future occasion.

LIEUT. WALKER, of Torquay, called the attention of the Society to the state of the ancient castle on St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall. A part of the foundation having been neglected has given way, and the building is consequently in danger. It is stated that the proprietor (of the St. Aubyn family,) proposes to take down a portion in order to save the rest; it has, however, been affirmed, that this venerable structure might be preserved entire, by aid of buttresses or by underpinning the walls, and the interest attached to the castle appears to entitle it to every care.

The REV. DR. NICHOLSON, Rector of St. Albans, communicated an account of recent works of restoration in the Abbey Church, which have been carried on with the greatest care for the due preservation of that noble fabric. The stone used in the ornamental parts of the church is almost wholly from Totternhoe, where no quarry has been worked for many years. Dr. Nicholson, however, had fortunately purchased a large quantity in blocks, the foundation of an old barn, and probably once part of the conventual buildings. With this material he had completed many string-courses which were broken, hood-mouldings of arches, and other details which could, without risk of deviation from original authority, be replaced. The appearance of many parts had been greatly benefited by the removal of accumulated white-wash and paint. The floor and steps of *wood*, which disfigured the access from the south aisle into the choir, as also the unsightly wooden floor of the choir itself, have been suitably replaced by stone steps and a chequered floor; and the Saint's Chapel, as also Abbot Wheathampsted's Chantry, have been thrown open to view by the removal of a screen of modern wood-work which concealed them. The ancient decorative tiles have been brought together in the Saint's Chapel. Two of three large arches, filled up with rubble more than 3 ft. thick, and forming the east wall of the parish church on the Dissolution of the monastery, have been disencumbered of this mass, and a 9 in. wall substituted, so as to show their deep recesses. In this operation an altar, surrounded by mural painting, has been discovered, with a figure of an archbishop (S. Willielmus) in good preservation, assigned by Mr. Bloxam to *t.* Hen. III. This curious relic of art quickly faded on exposure, although Dr. Nicholson, with his customary vigilance, had caused it to be protected by glass. An engraving from this curious subject will shortly be produced. The original will still compensate the antiquary for the trouble of a visit to this interesting fabric, in the conservation of which Dr. Nicholson has shown so much judgment and good taste.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By MR. CHARLES LONG.—Three "arrow-heads" of black silex, from the field of Marathon. They measure about an inch in length, and are now pointless, the edges sharp, one side is formed with two facets, the other is flat, so that the section would be a very obtuse-angled triangle. They were found in tumuli, and have been described by Col. Leake, who states that he found them likewise in other parts of Attica. The specimens exhibited were discovered by MR. HENRY LONG, who called attention to the fact that Herodotus states that the points of the arrows, used by Ethiopians, in the armies of

Xerxes, were of the stone with which they engraved their gems. He speaks also of another tribe who used stone-headed arrows.

MR. C. LONG exhibited also several silver coins, of Constantius, Valens, Valentinian, and Gratian, part of a hoard (about one hundred in number) discovered in the parish of Chaddlesworth, Berks, deposited in an earthen vase, of which a fragment only was preserved. The spot is on a bye-road about two miles north of the "Upper Baydon Road," which appears to be a continuation of the Ermine Street, leading from Corinium to Speen (*Spinæ*.) The old "Street Way" also runs about three miles to the northward, in the direction of Wantage. The discovery has been noticed in the Gentleman's Magazine. Mr. Long communicated a note of a mural painting discovered in September, 1849, over the chancel arch in Chelsworth Church, Suffolk. It represents the Day of Doom, the Saviour enthroned on the rainbow; the Virgin Mary at his right intercedes for the departed spirits; eleven Apostles, and various persons, some of them wearing crowns, appear behind her. On the left stands St. Peter, bearing the keys and a scroll. There is also a representation of Hell, with demons of grotesque forms, and the wicked tortured by chains worked by a windlace.¹

By the HON. RICHARD NEVILLE.—Three remarkable bronze fibulæ, of the Anglo-Saxon period, from the Stowe Collection, two of them of the "saucer-shaped" type, and set with imitative gems. They are of large dimensions, diam. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. The third consists of a circular ornament, chased and jewelled, appended to a long *acus*, and resembling certain ornaments found in Ireland. They were discovered at Ashendon, Bucks.

By the Rev. T. F. LEE.—Specimens of Roman and medieval pottery discovered at St. Albans. He presented to the Institute rubbings from a brass in St. Michael's Church, in that town, which had been concealed by pews, and that of Richard Pecoek, 1512, at Redburn.

By MR. WHINCOPP.—A metallic *speculum*, in remarkable preservation, discovered on the Lexden-road, near Colchester. It has a handle, according to the usual fashion of Roman mirrors; but objects of this kind have rarely been found in England. A small vase of fine "Samian" ware, exceedingly perfect, found at Colchester in 1848; the bottom, on the inside, bears the stamp ARC. OF. A very perfect *cylia* of brownish-coloured ware, with embossed ornaments; found in the Thames, Sept. 1847. A diminutive Roman vase, in singular preservation (height $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches), found in an urn at Colchester, 1837. A small vessel, or *patera*, of fine smalt-blue glass, found in an urn at the same place, apparently compressed by exposure to fire. A curious bronze armlet, with engraved ornament, several beautiful rings of various periods, with other ornaments of gold, and two silver armillæ of Anglo-Saxon workmanship. A standing cup, of ashwood (?) date about 1600; and some specimens of medieval pottery. A gold ring, with portrait of Charles I., inscribed C. R., 1648.

By the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—A very curious carving in walrus-tooth, probably part of the binding of a *Textus*, or book of the Gospels. It represents the Saviour, within an *aureola* of the pointed-oval form, surrounded by figures of the Virgin, St. John, apostles, and angels. This specimen has been assigned to the eleventh century.

By MR. GODWIN, of Winchester, through Mr. Gunner.—A small carving in ivory, a roundel of open work, representing foliage and birds, probably of

¹ This painting has recently undergone "restoration" by Mr. Mason, of Ipswich, under direction of Sir H. Austen, churchwarden of Chelsworth.

the thirteenth century. It was found in excavations in St. Thomas-street, Winchester, close to the site of the old parish church, now demolished. It was stated, that the workmen first met with a flooring of "encaustic" tiles, and on removing this there appeared beneath a pavement formed of large tiles, such as were used in Roman constructions. In the rubbish near this the ornament of ivory appeared, which very probably had been attached to some object of sacred use.

By MR. RICHARD HUSSEY.—Several specimens, illustrative of ancient practices connected with architecture. They comprised a portion of the mortar formed of gypsum, without any use of lime, employed at St. Kenelm's Chapel, near Hales Owen; a specimen of tiles prepared for forming coarse unglazed pavements, resembling those of late Roman times; the quarry being cut through part of its thickness whilst the clay was soft, so that after firing it might readily be broken up into *tessellæ* of suitable size. This was found at Hartlip, Kent.—Also fragments from Danbury, Essex, showing the ancient use of terra-cotta in England for forming mouldings, as described by Mr. Hussey in the *Journal* (Vol. v., p. 34). They are flat portions, with a chamfered edge, so that several being arranged one over another, the angle of the chamfer alike in all, a set-off, or splayed surface, might readily be formed. Mr. Hussey presented also to the Society a small *Sanctus*, or sacring, bell, found during recent repairs at St. Kenelm's Chapel.

By the REV. H. T. ELLACOMBE.—Sketches of two corbels, from the tower of Bitton Church, Somerset, sculptured heads probably intended to represent Edward III. and Queen Philippa. They were originally of good character, unfortunately now much impaired by exposure or injury, but interesting as contributing to fix the age of the fabric; Mr. Ellacombe considers the lower part of the tower to have been erected, *circa* 1377. He observed that very interesting series of regal portraits might be selected from sculptures of this kind, existing in various parts of England.

By MR. MAGNIAC.—A reliquary, in the form of a foot, of silver, well modelled, and of the natural size. It was formerly preserved in the Treasury of Basle Cathedral, and was brought to this country, with a magnificent votive altar *tubula* of gold, by Colonel Theubet.² The bands representing the sandal are enriched with gems, of which a few are recent restorations. The foot, above the toes, appears as if enclosed in a kind of sock, studded with gold stars, and a band around the instep, with a rich knot of pearls in front. On each ankle is a roundel of very early Byzantine *cloisonné* enamel, of beautiful green colour.—A fine medieval cameo of mother-of-pearl, representing the Presentation in the Temple, set in a coronet of silver gilt.—The exquisite enamelled hunting-horn, formerly in the Collection at Strawberry-hill, and painted by Leonard Limousin, expressly, as it has been supposed, for Francis I.—A beautiful little casket, of wood, delicately sculptured with subjects from the legend of St. Genevieve; at one end is a little enamelled escutcheon, party per bend, argent and sable. Date, about 1425.

By MR. B. VULLIAMY.—Six carvings, in ivory, by Fiammingo, of the highest class of art. They represent genii and bacchanalian groupes. One of them supplied the subject of a picture by Gerard Dow.

By MR. CLARKE.—Several deeds, relating to the Monastery at Little Malvern, Worcestershire; to one of them is appended a seal bearing the impress of an antique gem, in a medieval setting.—Two curious pictures, inlaid with pieces of mother-of-pearl, under transparent colouring. The

² Engraved in *Archæologia*, vol. xxx., p. 144.

style and mode of treating the figures has been considered similar to the early manner of Rothenhamer. One represents the Annunciation ; Joseph appears in the back-ground, asleep under a tree : the subject of the other is the Adoration of the Magi,—a pompous procession of many figures. This peculiar *intarsiatura* of mother-of-pearl was practised in Spain, and very probably by Flemish artists (the style of art being of that school), who were much encouraged in Spain about the close of the sixteenth, and early part of the seventeenth century.—Also a relic of David Garrick,—his silver seal with his initials.

By MR. OCTAVIUS MORGAN.—A square *plaque*, of early Limoges enamel, in the Byzantine manner, exceedingly curious both for design and rich colouring. Subject : Samson bearing the gates of Gaza. Twelfth century.—A knife ; the blade (4 inches long) etched and gilt ; it has a long curved handle (11 inches) tapering to a point. It resembles the penknife which appears in illuminations, in the left hand of the scribe, and resting on the parchment. Probably, it was part of the *etui*, or set of knives, the official appendage of the carver in noble houses (*trencheator*, or *chevalier trenchant*). Several specimens of iron work and damaskined work, of the sixteenth century, including caskets of iron, one inlaid with silver, of fine Milanese work.—A water-vessel of an Oriental hookah, of cast zinc, with silver bands elegantly engraved and enriched in part with inlaid turquoises and black enamel. It is interesting as an example of the early use of zinc in the East, for such ornamental purposes.

By the REV. S. BLOIS TURNER.—A beautiful gold ring, of fifteenth century work, found at Orford Castle, in Suffolk. On the facet is engraved a representation of the Trinity, the Supreme Being supporting a crucifix ; on the flanges are St. Anne instructing the Virgin Mary, and the *Mater Dolorosa*. These designs were probably enamelled. Mr. Turner has kindly presented to the Institute the accompanying illustration.



By MR. CHARLES BAIL.—A massive signet-ring, of silver, parcel-gilt : the impress is the new moon, with a human face quaintly introduced in the crescent. Date, fifteenth century.

By MR. PARSONS.—An exquisite gold ring (fifteenth century), found within the precinct of Lewes Priory. It is delicately chased with the following subjects : On the facet, the Virgin and Child ; on one side, the Emperor Domitian, on the other, St. Pancras ; on the flanges are represented the Holy Trinity, and St. John, with the Holy Lamb. The work was originally enriched with transparent enamel.

By MR. W. FFOULKES.—A gold signet-ring, preserved by the family of J. Jones, Esq., of Llanerchrugog Hall; and impressions, as it is stated, occur appended to deeds concerning that property, from the middle of the thirteenth century. The impress is a monogram, seemingly I and M (Jesus and Maria?), placed under a crown. It has been supposed to be the ring of Madoc, one of the last Princes of Powis, and to have descended as an heir-loom, with lands granted by them to the ancestors of Mr. Jones.

By COL. JARVIS, of Doddington, Lincoln.—A singular specimen of the Branks, for the punishment of scolding women, according to the singular usage of olden times, first noticed by Plot, in his "History of Staffordshire." It has a long peak projecting from the face, which gives a very grotesque aspect to this curious object. It was exhibited, by the kind permission of Col. Jarvis, in the Museum formed during the Meeting of the Institute at Lincoln. A representation will be given in a future *Journal*.

By the WORSHIPFUL the MAYOR OF STAFFORD.—Another Branks, of more simple form, preserved in the Guildhall of Stafford,—a relic of ancient municipal discipline. The motto, "Garrulalingu a nocet," is inscribed around it. With these was likewise exhibited the Branks from Lichfield, communicated, on a previous occasion, by the WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, through Mr. Hewitt.³

By MR. FORREST.—The mounting, or *embouchure* of an aulmonière, or purse for the collection of alms, as used in many Continental churches. It is of bronze, beautifully chased and gilt. Date, sixteenth century.

By MR. Le KŒUX.—Specimens of early engraved drinking glasses, very elaborately ornamented.

By MR. UTTING.—Coronation medal of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria; also a miniature portrait of Prince Charles, stated to have been presented by him to Sir William Fagg, for services rendered at the Battle of Worcester, and preserved by the family.

By the REV. H. MACLEAN.—Eleven rubbings from sepulchral brasses in the churches of Shorne, Cowling, Halston, Rainham, and Minster. He presented these to the collection of the Institute.

By MR. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A sketch of a singular figure, carved in low relief, in one of the deeply recessed windows at Goodrich Castle, Herefordshire, possibly cut on the sandstone by some prisoner. It represents a man in the curious costume of the early part of the fifteenth century, with a falcon on his fist, a hound under his feet. Several other designs of a similar nature are also to be seen, stags, a hawk with a partridge, &c.

By MR. C. J. PALMER, F.S.A., of Yarmouth.—A "Rider" or gold piece of James I., recently found on the beach near Great Yarmouth, where several coins of the same reign have from time to time been discovered, probably vestiges of a wreck in former days. It bears date 1598.

Numerous matrices and impressions of seals have been communicated, of which no mention is made in the foregoing Reports. It is proposed henceforth to unite, in occasional Notices, such information of this kind as may be received. The first portion of these Contributions towards the History of Medieval Seals will be given in the next *Journal*, with a scheme for their general classification. It has been suggested that a list of existing matrices of conventual seals, and those connected with offices or institutions of an ecclesiastical character, might prove interesting to many of our readers. Any aid in this object will be highly acceptable.

³ *Archæol. Journal*, vol. vi., p. 407.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

APRIL 5, 1850.

The EARL OF ENNISKILLEN, V. P. in the Chair.

MR. BIRCH gave an account of the remains of a Roman Villa, discovered on the estates of the Duke of Grafton, near Wakefield Lodge, in Whittlebury Forest. Having been invited by her Grace, who had taken much interest in the progress of the discovery, to examine the site, Mr. Birch had recently inspected these vestiges of Roman occupation, situated near the Watling Street, from which they are distant about a quarter of a mile; the position being about a mile north of the Duke's residence, and nearly four miles from Stony Stratford. The Roman station of LACTODURUM, Towcester, was at no great distance on the north. Two months previously, some labourers employed in digging stones had noticed certain foundations projecting above the soil, in a part of the Forest known as Houghton Copse. Excavations were commenced, and the plan of a villa was brought to view, consisting of twelve rooms, three of them, on the eastern side, provided with hypocausts; also a *labrum* or bath, in a chamber, leading to which, two human skeletons were found, and several others in various parts of the Villa. In this circumstance, and the general aspect of the remains, Mr. Birch had traced indications of sudden and violent revolt or outrage, during which the building and its foreign occupants had perished. No object was found in an entire state. Northward of the Villa, remains of a building had been found, enclosing a tessellated pavement, of rather coarse workmanship: in the central compartment is portrayed a radiated head; coins of Tetricus (A.D. 267) and Maximianus (A.D. 286) were discovered; a small stone pedestal, about nine inches square, possibly for a miniature statue; some large stone weights, perhaps used, Mr. Birch suggested, as a counterpoise for the *clypeus* of the bath; similar weights are preserved in the Ashmolean Museum. The roots of trees had partly penetrated through the joints of the mosaic work, and the pavement was in imperfect condition. Numerous lozenge-shaped roofing-tiles were found, resembling those discovered at Bisley, Gloucestershire, as described in a former volume of the Journal,¹ and noticed with Roman remains in other localities. This kind of scaled covering appears to have been the *opus pavoninum* of Vitruvius. Mr. NEVILLE remarked that he had found similar roofing-stones, of a material foreign to the locality, amongst the remains of Roman buildings at Ickleton; and stated, that in the course of his extensive excavations at that place and at Chesterford, he had never met with any stone weights similar to those described by Mr. Birch.

A more detailed notice of the interesting remains to which, through the kindness of her Grace, the Duchess of Grafton, the attention of the Society has been directed, will be given with a plan of the site, in a future Journal.

¹ Archaeol. Journal, vol. ii. p. 44.

The DUKE of NORTHUMBERLAND communicated a singular discovery stated to have been made in Gloucestershire, consisting of several small Egyptian figures of *lapis-lazuli*, porcelain, and other materials, with three scarabæi. They were reported to have been found with Roman remains, on the estate of E. Hopkinson, Esq., by whom these relics were sent to his Grace, and they were exhibited on this occasion.

Mr. Way then read a communication, received from JOHN JOHNES, Esq., of Dolancothi, Llandoverly, relating to some remarkable gold ornaments discovered in Caermarthenshire, and supposed to be of the Roman period. The correctness of this notion, which hitherto had required confirmation, had recently been shown by comparison with the beautiful ornaments purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum, from the cabinet of Mr. Brumell. About the year 1796 or 1797, as Mr. Johnes relates, the first discovery occurred, comprising a gold chain, some torques or bracelets, and three or four rings: with the exception of the chain, they had been presented by his late father to Colonel Johnes, of Hafod, and by him, as it was stated, to Sir Joseph Banks; but Mr. Johnes had in vain sought to ascertain their actual existence. The chain is still in his possession, as also a wheel-shaped ornament of gold, described as a *fibula*, but more properly, as appears by those lately in Mr. Brumell's museum, a clasp or central ornament connected with the chain. "The fibula (Mr. Johnes writes) was found subsequently, in 1819. They were all turned up by the plough, and it would seem that the rings and torques were fastened together by the chain. The field in which they were found is part of the Dolancothi demesne, and is called Cae-garreg-lwyd (the field of the grey stone),—so named, I presume, from a large conglomerate stone which formerly stood in it. It might have been a drifted boulder, or perhaps connected with some rites of the Druids. When it was removed, no remains whatever were found under it. The field is situated on the side of a hill, facing S.E.; it is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to N.E. of the Roman road leading from Llanfair-ar-y-bryn (close to the town of Llandoverly, Caermarthenshire), to *Loventium*, now Llanio, in Cardiganshire. This road, like many others, is called 'Sarn Helen,'—Helena's road. At both these places there were Roman stations. About $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the field the old mining works, called Gogofau, are situated, which are of such great extent, that unless it be admitted that they were known to the Britons prior to the coming of the Romans, there may seem little doubt that the Romans must have been stationed for a long time in the neighbourhood.² Numerous remains of wall-tiles and pottery have been turned up by the plough, as also some vestiges of a Roman bath.

"The chain is formed of gold wire, the fashion of which may be seen by the accompanying sketch, for which I am indebted to my friend, the Rev. S. Williams.³ (See woodcut.)

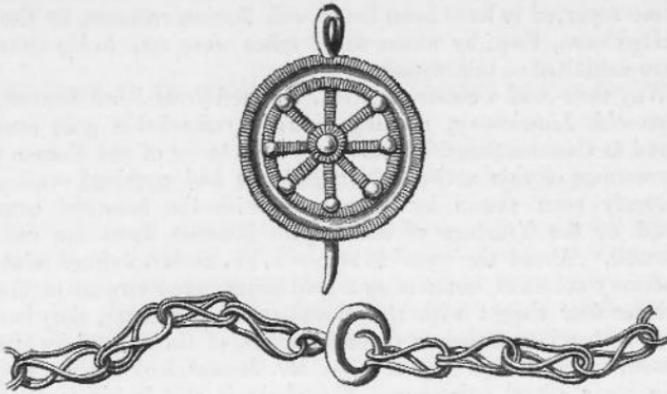
"The hook at the top of the fibula is open, and no doubt at the other end the pin was prolonged, so that it would appear that it might have been used either as a pin or brooch, or as a pendant. The length of the chain is about $44\frac{1}{2}$ inches; length of each link, about $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch; length of the fastening of the chain, $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch; weight of the chain and fastening,

² See an interesting memoir on these ancient workings, by Mr. Warrington Smyth, Geological Memoirs, vol. i., Pl. VIII., and Murchison's Silurian System.

³ Mr. Falkner, of Deddington, who chanced

to be present at the Meeting, produced a portion of gold chain precisely similar in workmanship, found with Roman remains at Great Barford, in Oxfordshire.

960½ grains. The diameter of the fibula is ⅞ths of an inch ; weight, 304 grains.”



Portion of a Gold Chain and Ornament found near Llandovery.

The chains, now deposited in the British Museum, precisely identical with this, show that the “fastening” above described, was, in fact, a small lunular pendant ; and that the extremities of the chain were connected with the wheel-ornament. A full description, however, of those remarkable relics will be given on a future occasion.

MR. YATES read some interesting particulars communicated by Mr. Otley, an English gentleman resident at Pau, relating to the recent discovery of a Roman villa about two miles distant from that place on the road to Eaux Bonnes. The remains of a mosaic pavement had been uncovered by the plough, four or five years since, but they were covered over, and maize planted, as usual. Early in March last, the son of Mr. Baring Gould obtained the farmer’s permission to excavate this site ; he soon brought to light a pavement of considerable extent, and the investigation having been taken up with much interest by the English at Pau, the ground-plan of a large villa was laid open to view, consisting of seven or eight rooms, and a corridor, upwards of 100 feet in length, the whole paved with tessellated work of great elegance in design. The portion last cleared out was a rectangular piscina or basin occupying the centre of the house, the sides covered with marble, and the bottom paved with mosaic, representing fishes, crabs, and other marine animals. In one of the largest rooms, measuring thirty feet in length, the pavement displayed a large bust of Neptune, surrounded by the trident, fishes, &c. The leaden pipes for the supply and for drawing off the water from the piscina still exist. The French, who at first were disposed to treat the excavations with contempt, now joined in the undertaking, and contributed their subscriptions ; but unfortunately, on the 24th March, the proprietor had suddenly stopped the work, and ordered the site to be filled in again. The farmer, however, was determined to continue the diggings, and to keep the pavements open to view, being unwilling to lose the profitable *récolte* from the curious who visit them, much more to his advantage than the culture of maize. The interest excited by the extent and beautiful design of these pavements had brought him a crowd of visitors, and his daily receipts had been from fifteen to forty francs by the exhibition.

A memoir was read, contributed by the Rev. E. L. CUTTS, describing the interesting architectural details of Hever Castle, in Kent, the birthplace of Anne Boleyn, and the retreat of the ill-fated Ann of Cleves. A plan, with numerous views, elevations, &c. was exhibited; and the communication is reserved for publication on a future occasion.

A further and more fully detailed account of the remains of mediæval domestic architecture at Mere, Somerset, consisting of the manorial residence of the Abbots of Glastonbury, (noticed at a previous meeting,) was given by MR. ALEXANDER NESBITT, illustrated by plans and drawings; of which publication is for the present deferred.

MR. WAY read the following interesting observations, communicated by Frederick C. Lukis, Esq., of Guernsey, in reference to the curious relics, locally termed "hand-bricks," found near Ingoldmells, and exhibited at a previous meeting.⁴ "The discovery of the clay clumps in Lincolnshire is peculiarly interesting; this circumstance, with the previous discovery of them at Dymchurch, in Romney Marsh, renders the explanation of their origin and usage more attainable. As the manner of my becoming acquainted with these 'hand-bricks' may be useful in the way of comparison of facts, I shall simply relate, that about 1839 or 1840, when I was busily engaged in exploring the older remains of the Channel Islands, I remarked a line of red pottery, traceable about three feet beneath the sod of a bank, at the foot of which the sea beat occasionally; this line was visible at a distance of several hundred yards. Nothing of a definite character could be made out of it, and I was disposed to place it on the *level* of the mediæval period. The bank, however, passed beneath a conical hill, entirely composed of, and strewed over with, granite blocks, on the summit of which still exist a cromlech and circle of the same material. Here it had become worn down by the rains, and a considerable quantity of pottery had been exposed to view. The hand-bricks were in great numbers, accompanied by rudely formed vessels of red clay, possessing little elegance or diversity of form, and very inferior in substance and shape to the 'Samian' and Roman wares. The specimen exhibited by Mr. Franks was found at this spot (see p. 70, *ante*). No ornamental borders or reliefs were found on the pottery, and, excepting the evidence of a small fragment of plain red 'Samian,' found at a short distance from the place, we were left wholly to conjecture as to the probable date of the discovery.

"Some time after, in exploring an adjacent island, another bank near the sea exposed to view a similar line of red pottery, in which were found a large number of 'hand-bricks' of a coarser material, with many irregularly formed bricks, fourteen to sixteen inches in length, the sides of unequal breadth, varying from one inch to three inches in breadth.⁵ They did not appear to have been moulded in a form; at one end they were cut diagonally, the other being abrupt and ill-shaped, with a small hole in all cases, impressed by the finger. The clay had been mixed with sand, and



⁴ See page 70 in this volume.

⁵ These singular relics, according to the sketch kindly sent by Mr. Lukis, appear somewhat similar in form to Roman pigs of lead.—ED.

the material was of finer quality, and better mixed than the true Roman brick or tile. To this time I was unable to consider these appearances as older than the medieval period.

“ On subsequent examination of the plains of Alderney, this opinion was in some measure overthrown; for there the ‘Samian’ ware was very abundant, with Roman coins, bronze instruments, and indisputable vestiges of the conquerors of Gaul; and there also these strange clay clumps were strewn over the land. In 1845, and during the Meeting at Canterbury, I made known these facts, but did not obtain any solid information, and it was only some time later that I heard of similar objects found in Romney Marsh, amongst Roman remains. Still, it seemed difficult to account for the difference of the material, supposing the Roman pottery and the hand-bricks to be co-eval, and I was inclined rather to believe the latter to be intermediate between Roman and Medieval.

“ Whilst thus in doubt, we examined a small cromlech in Guernsey, and to our surprise we found a hand-brick, with several flint arrow-heads, and vessels of a ware not far removed in quality from that of the clumps, intermixed with old Celtic pottery of totally different nature, in shape, character, and markings. It must, however, be considered that there were evidences of a previous, though ancient, disturbance of the contents of the Cromlech.

“ The hand-bricks have since been found in many other places, and indeed they seem very generally dispersed in the Channel Islands. In form they resemble each other, but in size they vary from one inch to five in length. I have not been able to apply them solely to the *left* hand as observed in regard to the Lincolnshire clumps, although many seem to fit that side. The impression of the skin would indicate the adult hand of a *clay-worker*, and the kneading of the material to be very primitive. They seem to have been first dried in the sun, having been placed for that purpose on a board, near its edge, and pressed down; a projection being often found, formed



apparently by the soft clay lapping over the edge of the board. Many were curved in the process of drying, and are nearly bent double. I have sent some to the potteries; and although we have attained only to conjecture regarding their use, it seems possible that they might have served to form a sort of stand, upon which earthen vessels might be raised, in the process of baking, the end with the *lap* above mentioned being placed upwards, so that the projections answered the purpose of keeping the vessel from slipping off. I have not discovered any indentation on the vessels, to assure me of the fact.

I possess several clumps of somewhat different form, (the ends much dilated,) which would very nearly prove their use in the making or supporting earthen vessels. These are not so numerous as the hand-bricks, neither are finger-marks seen on the clay.

“ I have obtained many suggestions and opinions, but none of value, as they chiefly lead to the idea of the clumps having been either missiles, or used as offensive weapons—on a shore so abounding with well-rounded pebbles, the idea is not tenable. I am disposed to connect them with old potteries, but I am doubtful whether they belong to the Bronze, or

the Roman, period. The proximity of the ocean, in every instance, as far as my observations extend, would connect them with the remains of a migratory or marauding people. And although the discoveries in Alderney were somewhat difficult to solve, I cannot conclude that the fact of their appearance with true 'Samian' would necessarily form a convincing proof of their Roman origin; or the other fact, of finding a single example in the cromlech at Catiolac, of their being allied to the true Celtic pottery."

The conjecture was suggested, with some degree of probability, that these singular relics might have served as weights for fishing-nets, since, judging by the examples laid before the Meeting, they were so formed that a cord might be firmly tied round them.

MR. THOMAS W. KING, York Herald, communicated the following account of certain Sculptured Figures in Goodrich Castle, Herefordshire, to which the attention of the Society had been called, at the previous meeting, by Mr. W. Bernhard Smith. (See page 90.)

"The sculptured figures in Goodrich Castle, rubbings from which I have now the honour of submitting to the Institute, were probably executed by some unhappy persons confined in that fortress in the latter part of the fourteenth century. They are on the stone walls of the apartment in the first floor of the south-east tower, on the sides of the east and west windows. The curious figures, so sculptured, are formed by cutting away the surrounding stone, and leaving them in bas-relief.

"The inscription, one of the most interesting of these subjects, is cut upon the south side of the west window, and may be read thus:—MAST'R SUM ADAM HASTYNS. This is accompanied by a figure of a man apparently crowned, with a divided beard; and, according to the opinion of the late Sir Samuel Meyrick, in the costume of the time of Richard II. He is holding a hawk on his hand, and below him is a dog.

"The remaining sculptures are in the east window. One of them represents a figure of a man similar to that just described, being in the same costume, having a divided beard, and wearing a coronet distinctly composed of what are termed, in modern heraldry, strawberry leaves. He also holds a hawk upon his hand. This figure is not so high in relief as the others, and is very little more than an outline.

"The other five comprise representations of the Virgin (crowned) and Child; the devices of the stag couchant and swan; a hawk, belled, pouncing on a bird; a hare and rabbit; and a bird, probably a pheasant.

"It may be observed, that the figures of the animals are evidently drawn by a hand not unacquainted with their character, as they will be found to possess some good drawing, considering the period of their execution. It has been suggested that the stag and the swan may be badges of Richard II. and Henry IV. respectively; but there does not seem sufficient evidence of this, or that it was the intention of the sculptor that they should be considered so; because all the animals above enumerated are associated with the wild sports of the day.

"About the period which has been suggested as the time when these designs were made, Goodrich Castle appears to have been in the possession of the noble family of Talbot; Richard, Lord Talbot, of Eccleswall, who died in 1357, having derived it from his marriage with Elizabeth second daughter and coheir of John Comyn, Lord of Badenoc, by Joan his wife, sister and coheir of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke. He was succeeded by his son Gilbert, Lord Talbot, K.G., of Urchenfeld, Goodrich, and

Eccleswall, who died in 1387, leaving his son Richard, Lord Talbot, who died in 1397, and was the father of John, first Earl of Shrewsbury, whose descendants enjoyed it for several generations.

“I have not been fortunate enough to discover who Adam Hastings was: the numerous pedigrees of Hastings, to which I have referred, are deficient as regards any member of that family hearing the Christian name of Adam.”

The REV. WILLIAM DYKE, Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, communicated the following curious extract from “A Collection of funeralls made by St. John Gwyllym, son of John Gwyllym, sometimes Officer of Ares, by the name of Rouge Croix.” This interesting volume once belonged to Anthony Wood, and bears his name—“*Antonija Wood, Oxon.*” It is now preserved in the library of Jesus College.

“It hath bin an Auncient Custome amongst the Romaynes, (the more to grace and honour the Exequies of theyr Emperours) that the chife Senators and Consulls did euer more undergoe the Beere. And did beare the same upon theyr Showlders, in the solemnization of theyr funeralls and Pompous Progression with the corpse to the Grave. That Kinges themselves have not disdayned to honour the funerall of a Bishoppe; not only with theyr Royal Presence, but also to putt theyr Showlders to so meane an office as to the bearringe of a dead Corpse.

“Whereof there is a memorable example of John Kinge of Englande (who together with other kinges his confederates and allyes) bare the coffine and corpse of Hughe Bishoppe of Lincolne.

“That Spectacle so Royall to the beholders was seconded with another no less honorable to Kinge John (ffor humilitey in such Greatenes is more glorie then theyr glorie).

“When the Kinge, haveinge lately lefte Hugh Bishoppe of Lincolne (called ye Saynte, for the oppinion of unfeyned Integritye, though blemished with some Obstinacyes, and surcharged with Legends of feyned Myracles) att London, verry Sicke, where hymselfe with gracious care wente to visitte hym: And both confirmed his Testamente, and promised the like for other Bishoppes after.

“Heareinge that he was dead, and his corpse then a bringeinge into the Gates of Lincolne, He, with all the Princely Trayne, wente forth to meete it.

“The three Kings (though the Scottishe Kinge was to departe that very daye) with theyr Royal Alleyes, carryed the corpse on those Showlders, that are accustomed to uphoulde the weighte of whole kingedomes.

“From whome the greate Peeres received the same and bare it to the Church Porche, whenne Three Arche Bishoppes and the Bishoppe conveyed it to the Quier. Lyeinge open-faced, Mytered, and in all Pontificall ornaments, with Gloves on his handes and a Ringe on his finger, was Interred with all Sollemnityes annswerable.

“The kinges above mentioned, were John, kinge of Englande, William, kinge of Scottlande, and the kinge of Sowth Wales.

“The Arche Bishoppes then p'sente were, The Arche Bishoppe of Canterburye, of Dubline, of Ragusa, with thirteene Bishoppes and a multitude of Englishhe, Scottishe, ffrenche and Irishe Princes and Peeres.

“A moste rare presidente and harde to be seconded. That a Souraigne Kinge shoulde so grately honour his subiects ffuneralls, beinge the last Office of Pietye.”

This remarkable instance of Royal consideration and respect towards that eminent prelate is related by Matthew Paris and Hoveden, on whose authority,

probably, it was added by the Herald to his collection of precedents. Brompton and Knyghton record only the solemn concourse of kings and prelates by which the obsequies of St. Hugh were attended.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, through Mr. BABINGTON.—A bronze celt of the simple wedge-shape type, flat, without lateral flanges. It was found at Duxford, Cambridgeshire, and was presented to the Museum of the Society by C. Thornhill, Esq. — Two massive iron fetter-locks, recently found in a gravel-pit at Bottisham, near Cambridge, at a considerable depth. They were considered as bearing some resemblance in fashion to padlocks of iron, supposed to be of Anglo-Roman construction.

MR. BABINGTON presented also impressions from an engraving recently prepared under his direction, and exhibiting the Roman roads traversing Cambridgeshire.

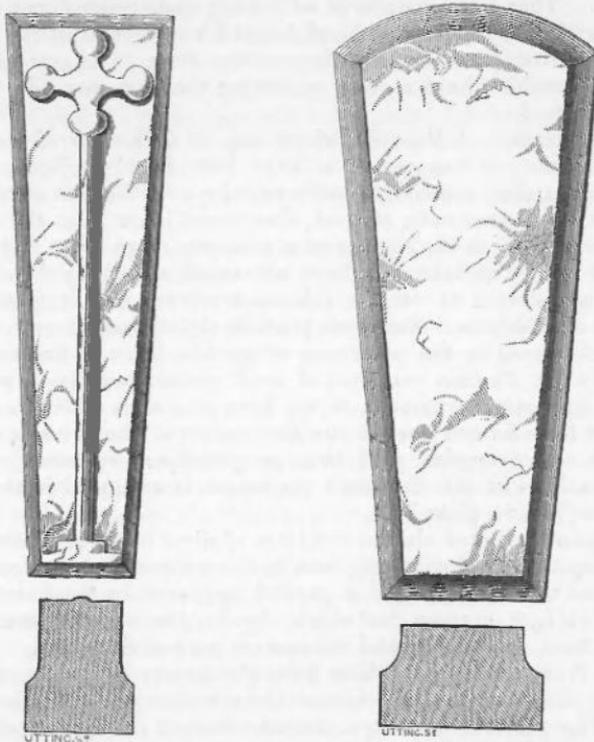
By MR. EMPSON.—A Romano-British vase, of dark-coloured coarse ware, with one handle; it was stated to have been found at Bath, near the Victoria Park; also, some other fictile vessels.—A collection of remarkable ancient Mexican ornaments, of gold, discovered in or near the margin of the Lake Guativite, on the summit of a mountain ridge about eight leagues from Santa Fé. The lake had been accounted sacred by the aborigines, who were accustomed at certain seasons to throw into it treasures and offerings to their deities. Numerous precious objects have there been found, some of which were in the possession of the late Duke of Sussex. Those exhibited by Mr. Empson consisted of small grotesque idols, or amulets, of gold; an interesting ornament in the form of a cross; and some plates, supposed to have formed part of the decorations of the dress or armour of Montezuma. A singular gold idol, or grotesque ornament, of similar character to those in Mr. Empson's possession, is engraved in the *Vetusta Monumenta* (Vol. v., plate 32).

Mr. Empson exhibited also an ovoid box of silver filagree, of very elegant workmanship, described as having been in the possession of Horace Walpole, and supposed to have contained a paschal egg, sent by the Roman Pontiff to Henry VIII., a purpose for which, by its dimension, it seemed well adapted.—Also, several Oriental weapons, of curious character.

By MR. WESTWOOD.—A rubbing from the curious sculptures on the font at Darenth, Kent, which had claimed the attention of several antiquarian writers. The subjects present a singular mixture; they comprise David playing on the harp;—the baptism of an infant by immersion;—a sagittarius;—a crowned king holding a short staff, surmounted by a disc;—three strange monsters and another beaten by a man. Some antiquaries have regarded these strange representations as partly sacred and partly cabalistic, whilst others would trace a symbolical import. Mr. Westwood considered the date of the costume to be the twelfth century. Each of the eight compartments is enclosed by plain columns, bearing rounded arches, which spring from regular Norman capitals, and with raised ornamental bosses. The decorative details are apparently of the Norman time; and Mr. Westwood pointed out especially the precise similarity of design, in some of the foliated tails of the monsters, to the foliage of the drawings in Cott. MS. Nero, C. iv. These sculptures are mentioned by Mr. Denne, in his remarks on the antiquity of the Church of Darenth, and its curious

vaulted chancel.⁶ An engraving of the font was executed for Mr. Thorpe's "Registrum Roffense;" and it has also been represented, with a fair degree of accuracy, in the Gentleman's Magazine in 1837.

By MR. EDWARD RICHARDSON.—A drawing, of the original size, representing a diminutive coffin-slab of Purbeck marble, of unusual form, being curved, instead of square, at the head. The dimensions are,—length, 21 in.; width, at head, 9 in.; at foot, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.; thickness, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. (See woodcut.) The upper surface was so decayed as to preclude the possibility of ascertaining whether it had borne a cross or other ornament. Around the edge runs a curved moulding, of Early English character, in depth 2 in., and in



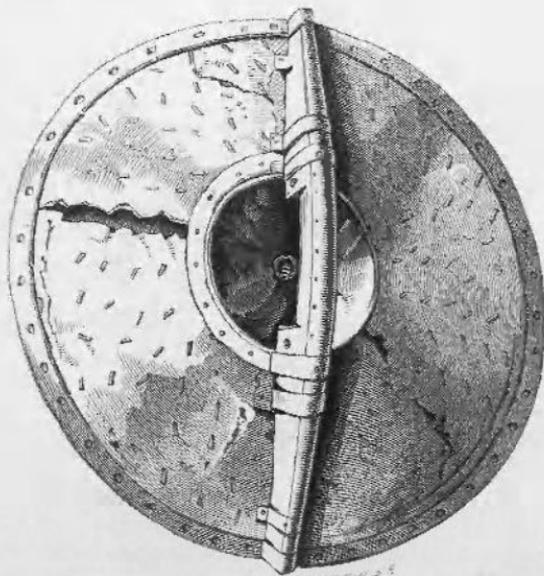
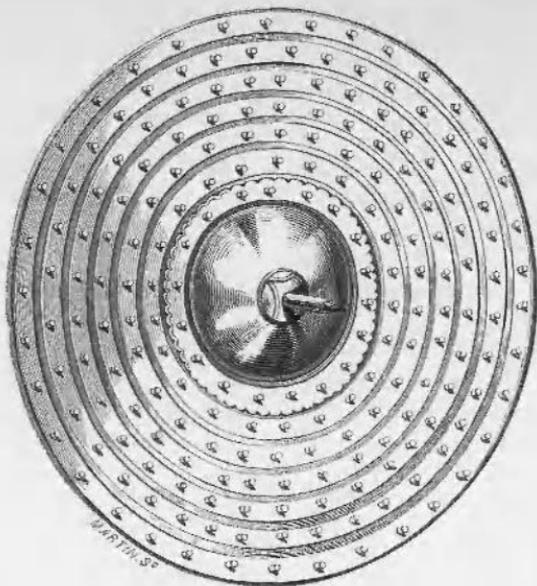
Miniature Cross-slab and Stone Coffin found at Old Shoreham.

width $\frac{3}{4}$ in. This little slab had been recently dug up in the churchyard at New Shoreham, in forming a grave near the N.E. corner. The sexton informed Mr. Richardson that remains of rubble walling, of great strength, still existed in that part of the churchyard, at no great depth, possibly the vestiges of a sepulchral chapel or *carnaria*. They are quite distinct from the old foundations of the nave. The rounded form is peculiar: an early example, with guilloche ornaments, was found in Cambridge Castle, and is represented in the Archaeologia.⁷ Mr. Franks observed that another exists at Loddon, Norfolk.

⁶ Archaeologia, vol. viii., p. 232.

⁷ Vol. xvii., p. 228. See also Boutell's Christian Monuments, p. 15.

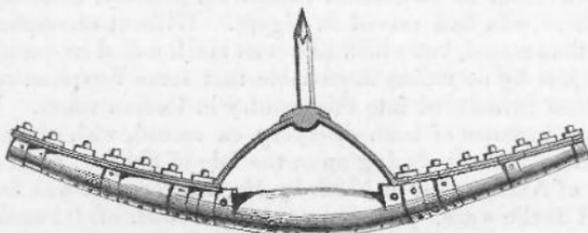
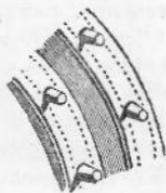
ENGLISH BUCKLER OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.



From the Armory at Hilton Park, Staffordshire.

By the REV. WILLIAM GUNNER.—A rubbing from the tomb of William de Basyngge, Prior of Winchester. It represents a curious combination of the cross with the portraiture of the deceased, whose mitred head is seen at the top of the slab, traced by incised lines, the gradated shaft of the cross below it being in slight relief. This slab forms the covering of a low raised tomb, on the south side, adjacent to the east end of the choir, in Winchester Cathedral. The wide bevelled edge of the tomb bears an inscription upon three sides, accurately shown in the facsimile presented by Mr. Gunner.—✠ HIC · IACET · WILLELMVS · DE · BASYNGE · QVONDAM · PRIOR · ISTIVS · ECC'E · CVIVS · ANIME · PROPICIETUR · DEVS · ET · QVI · PRO AIA · EIVS · ORAVERIT · III · ANNOS · C · ET · XLV · DIES · INDVLGENCIE · PERCIPIET. There were two Priors successively of this name; the first resigned in 1284, and was succeeded by another William de Basyngge, who died in 1295, and was probably the dignitary thus commemorated. The privilege of using the mitre, crosier, and ring, rarely granted to any under the rank of an abbot, had been conferred upon the Prior of Winchester in the year 1254, by Pope Innocent IV.⁸ The propriety, therefore, with which the mitre is found in this sepulchral effigy deserves notice, as a peculiarity of uncommon occurrence. It should be observed that a large cinquefoil is introduced immediately before the name WILLELMVS.

By MR. WILLIAM F. VERNON.—A rondache of the fifteenth century, of a very rare description. (See the accompanying representations.) It is formed of several layers of strong leather, well compacted together by brass rivets, which pass through concentric iron bands, seven in number, on the face of the shield. These circles of metal (measuring in width from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{6}{10}$ in.) are placed at a little distance apart, the intervening spaces being about $\frac{4}{8}$ in. The shield is slightly concave, on the exterior side; it has a central *umbo*, to which is affixed a spike, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. The cavity formed by this boss served to protect the hand, as may be seen in the annexed representations. This kind of defence was ponderous: this



Profile of rondache, showing section of the umbo.

specimen weighs 4 lb. 13 oz. Its diameter is $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. A similar buckler, found on the Battle-field near Shrewsbury, is in the possession of the Duke of Northumberland, and preserved in the Museum at Alnwick Castle.⁹

⁸ This curious tomb, which has probably been removed from its original position, has been described by Gough, in his *Sep. Monum.*; and a representation, deficient in accuracy, is given by Mr.

Cutts in his *Manual of Cross-slabs*, plate 67.

⁹ A rondache of this curious fashion is figured, also, in the *Vetusta Monumenta*.

By MR. EDWARD HOARE, Local Secretary at Cork.—Representations of two singular relics, discovered in Ireland, coloured, in order to show their true appearance, and the brilliant hues and arrangement of the fictitious gems with which they are richly carved. These objects had been noticed in a communication by Mr. Lindsay to the Gentleman's Magazine, in 1844, one of them being then in his possession, the other in the Museum of the late Mr. Anthony, of Piltown. They are in the form of a large caterpillar, about 4 inches in length, of silver, set with pieces of glass, the prevalent colours being yellow and green, with a dark blue band on each side, and a red band, on one, along the back. They have been supposed to be amulets, fabricated with some notion of preservative virtue against the *conac*, or murrain, a caterpillar of like form, supposed by the Irish peasantry to be hurtful to their cattle. The workmanship bears some resemblance to that of Oriental ornaments; Mr. Hoare considers them to be of late medieval date.

MAY 3, 1850.

SIR JOHN BOILEAU, BART., V.P., in the Chair.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND communicated the following particulars relative to the Egyptian relics exhibited at the previous meeting. Mr. Edmund Hopkinson, in whose possession they were, had informed him that upon inquiry he found that they were discovered, with various Roman remains, coins, keys, clasps, &c., on the supposed site of the ancient *Glevum*, in the suburbs of the city of Gloucester. They were found, about twenty years since, by a person named Sims, in a bed of gravel which he dug for sale in the neighbourhood, and were purchased from him by Mr. Bonnor, of Gloucester, from whom they had come into Mr. Hopkinson's possession, with various relics of Roman character, found at the same time. Mr. Hopkinson added, that he had been assured by a friend resident in Gloucester, and conversant with matters of antiquity, that similar objects had been found near the same locality, on other occasions; and that he had supposed them to be Roman imitations, possibly, or brought over by Roman soldiers who had served in Egypt. Without attempting to affirm the fact as thus stated, but which has been much called in question, it may certainly appear by no means improbable that some Egyptian relics should have thus been introduced into this country in Roman times. We are not aware of any instance of such discovery on record, with the exception of the scarabæus (of bronze?) dug up in the Isle of Sheppy, and exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, in 1792, by Mr. Deacon. It was found with a piece of red fictile ware, probably a patera or dish of "Samian," and a gold coin, at a considerable depth. It is not known where this relic now exists. A representation is given in the *Archæologia*.¹

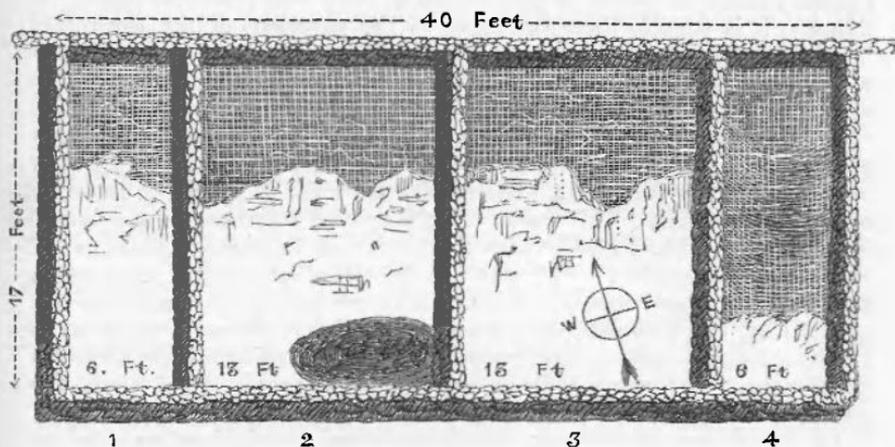
The relics communicated to his Grace by Mr. Hopkinson consist of a little figure of green porcelain, representing the divinity Ptah, or Osiris (Vulcan); a figure of lapis lazuli, representing Neith, wearing the crown of the lower world; Isis, having on her head her throne; a little figure of porcelain; a small figure of a cat of blue porcelain; three scarabæi, two of them sepulchral, apparently of calcareous stone and burnt basalt; the third

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xi., Pl. XIX., p. 430.

of stone, coated with green enamel, seems to have been the setting of a ring, and bears on the reverse the name of the god *Amen ra*.²

SIR JOHN BOILEAU communicated the following account of his recent examination of some Roman remains in Hampshire.

"On the 2nd April, 1850, I went to Redenharn, six miles from Andover, the seat of Sir John Pollen, Bart., and, remembering that last year I had seen, about a mile north of his house, in a field on the height, many fragments of Roman bricks and tiles, and also tesseræ, such as were used in pavements, I ascertained from Sir John Pollen the following information:—About the year 1830 he first particularly noticed such remains, and became convinced that some Roman vestiges must be near; he therefore employed men to dig on the spot adjoining the north hedge of the field, at the east corner. "Here," says Sir John, "I hit upon the hypocaust of some ancient building. There were steps of brick earth down to it, the



roof was supported by circular bricks imposed one upon another to form a sort of columns, which supported a floor of plaster, about 5 inches thick, with scrolls of green and red at the corners; the floor, however, had fallen in, and was broken into small pieces. The flue was at the south-east corner, composed also of brick earth, about 8 inches square, but broken, and the inside filled with soot. We found here, also, quantities of oyster and muscle shells, with small bones of animals. Some of the pavements were of red brick, and some white, of a sort of calcined chalk; the latter were covered over carefully with a sort of stony slate, in form triangular, with nails, very broad in the head, sticking in at the angle (*apex*?)—no doubt, these composed the roofing of the building. We only found one coin, of the largest brass, I think of Constantine, but I have mislaid it; and a sort of vase or urn of black pottery."

The next morning, encouraged by these previous discoveries, Mr. Charles Long and I proceeded to the field and saw the spot where the diggings had been made and the hypocaust found; but every thing had been conveyed

² We are informed by Mr. Bonomi, that, as it is affirmed, Egyptian relics have been found in tombs in Spain and other parts of Europe. It must be observed that the fact

of the actual discovery of the objects above described, as having occurred with Roman remains in Gloucestershire, has been much called in question.

away by the peasantry, since 1830, and the site only appeared a hollow filled with large flints and a few fragments of tile, and some tesserae. Still we felt disposed to make further excavations, and immediately decided on putting four able men to work carefully to the immediate south of the hypocaust, conjecturing that if more building existed it would be to a sunny exposure. The next day, the 4th April, the men began early, and by the afternoon of the 5th we had laid bare long lines of flint wall, enclosing four oblong spaces, apparently having formed two small rooms, 17×13 ft. each; and two passages, 6×17 ft. each. The passage to the east was hollow in the whole length of its centre (concave), apparently having fallen in from the sides, but the pavement little disturbed by it. The plan we pursued was, when we hit on a bit of flint wall, to follow it and clear it out completely, and then clear the spaces included by these walls. The rooms and passages had portions of their pavement remaining, composed of small square tesserae of white or red colour, of rude work, without border or figure. It is possible, from two-thirds of the pavement of the two rooms having been removed, that there *may* have been in the now vacant parts a better sort of pattern, or finer work; but I doubt this, as there is no symptom of such work at the north side, which is well preserved.

We found neither coins nor pottery, nor any object of interest, excepting the fragment of an urn, some nails, excellent mortar, and the tesserae, and fragments of the stony slate alluded to by Sir J. Pollen, as probably composing the roof. This substance is not found anywhere in the immediate vicinity. Dr. Mantell states that it is the Freshwater limestone of the Wealden formation. The way the floor was laid showed great care; the soil having been removed till the workmen reached either a solid chalk or stiff clay, and then concrete was laid on, to the height required, to make the level for the tesserae, thus guaranteeing the inhabitants from all damp exhalations. The stone walls only remained about 8 inches above the pavements; they were set in strong mortar.

On the 6th, in the morning, we still continued our diggings, so as to lay bare a continuation east and west of the long north wall, but found no more rooms or pavement. I was then obliged to leave for London, and I understand the works ceased; but the following day (Sunday, the 7th) troops of boys and peasantry assembled on the spot, and carried away and picked out the tesserae, which probably induced Sir John Pollen not to continue digging. I have since learned from Sir John that he is aware of numerous remains in his neighbourhood. The beautiful specimen of pavement at Thruxton is distant only about three miles from the spot. Another, which has never been more than partially opened, on Mr. Best's estate, in the parish of Abbots-Anne; and he adds, "I have been told there is one at Clanville," (all these are places in the vicinity,) "but this I never saw." He has also supplied me with a fragment, the lower portion of a red vase, dug up at the west bridge of his own park, evidently Roman; and some horns, and fragments of pottery, from Privet Wood, in the park itself.

The vicinity of all the places which have been mentioned, to the great Roman Road leading from Old Sarum to Silchester, seems sufficiently to account for their locality, and suggests that they are Roman.

Perhaps some person who has studied the Roman roads and stations, accurately, of Wiltshire and Hampshire, may know whether the long nearly straight line of road, to be traced on the Ordnance Map, from Marlborough through Savernake Forest, in a south-east direction, although

a little lost near Fosbury, but then uninterruptedly continuing by Andover to Winchester, was also a Roman construction, uniting the northern and southern parts of this division of the country. If so, it would account still more for the frequent indications of Roman occupation which have been observed. Few have, I imagine, yet been investigated, and I believe that this tract of England would amply repay the student or amateur seeking to ascertain how thickly the Romans established themselves in spots intermediate to their great stations—as permanent inhabitants—and what were the size and style of the habitations they occupied.

The REV. C. W. BINGHAM gave a notice of the discovery of a singular instrument of bronze, recently dug up in excavating for the foundation of a house at Dorchester, not far from what is usually considered to be its Roman wall. He brought the object for examination. (See the annexed representation; half original size.) It is a pair of forceps, of unknown use, formed of bronze, well-encrusted with *patina*, the length about 9 inches. The delicate perfection of their construction and the fine dentated edges of the valves, appear to indicate that it is an instrument of surgical use. It had been regarded by some antiquaries as destined to trim the wick of a Roman lamp, being well adapted to draw it out, or serve as a pair of snuffers to remove the *fungi*. Mr. AULDJO observed, that a pair of bronze forceps, with the extremities dentated, had been found at Herculaneum, and are now preserved in the

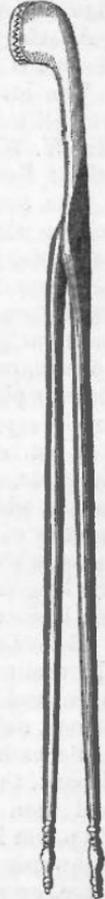


Valve of forceps:
orig. size.

Museo Borbonico. The extremities differ in form, being pointed and recurved, one of them concave, the other convex; they are armed with teeth, which fit into each other; the intention seems to have been analogous to that of the object exhibited by Mr. Bingham. The length is 7 inches $8\frac{1}{2}$ lines, Neapolitan measure. (Mus. Borb., vol. xiv., pl. 36.) The Italian antiquary Vulpes supposes that they were used to extract fragments of bone, arrow-heads, &c., from wounds, or to take up arteries: he considers them to be similar to the instrument described by Celsus (*De Medicina*, lib. viii., cap. 4) and Galen,—the *ostraga*. The form of the forceps for trimming the lamp is different from this.—Mr. Bingham exhibited also an interesting specimen of Kimmeridge coal, partly fashioned into an armet, and exhibiting distinct marks of the lathe.

MR. W. WYNNE FFOULKES read a very interesting memoir on the recent examination of a barrow, at Gorsedd Wen, in the parish of Llangollen, county of Denbigh. This tumulus measures 26 yards in diameter, and 6 feet in height; it is bell-shaped, or, more strictly, is, what Sir R. Hoare called, a “broad barrow.”

It is situated on the apex of an eminence, forming part of a farm in the county of Denbigh, called Gorsedd, then belonging to F. R. West, Esq., M.P., about two miles west of the village of Syllattyn, Offa's Dyke; traversing in a direction from north-east to south-west; there defining the bounds of England, and Wales lies about 150 yards to the south-east of it: the river Morlas, now a trickling rill, rising about 150 yards to the north-



west, flows past it eastward, down a deep ravine called Craignant; and rather further off to the north-west is a place called "Tyn-y-rhyd," near the banks of this river, which signifies—"the house on or of the Ford." The position of the tumulus, with reference to this river, as well as its local connexion with the farm already named, called Gorsedd Wen, afforded ground for belief that it might be the tomb of Gwen, one of the sons of Llywarch Hen, Prince of the Cambrian Britons, during the sixth century.

The farm Gorsedd then is identified with a place called, in one of the poems of Llywarch Hen, (whose posthumous renown is greater as a poet than as a sovereign,) Gorsedd Gorwynnion; while, in another of his poems, "An elegy on his old age," the death of his son, on the Ford of the Morlas, is passionately described.

The investigation commenced on the 5th of March, by cutting a trench from the north-west to the south-east across it; the party consisted of Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, President of the Cambrian Archæological Association; Rev. R. Williams; Mr. Dawes; and Mr. Smith, agent to Mr. West.

The outer covering, to the depth of 18 inches, consisted of sward and soil, in which were found, at a few inches beneath the sward, on the south-east side, pieces of slate laid horizontally, as if for a covering; but, as no slate was found on the other sides of the tumulus, their presence on the south-east might have resulted from accident; there is, however, no slate in the neighbourhood. After cutting through the soil there appeared large boulder, or pebble stones, among which were found wood-ashes, and occasionally pieces of burnt stone: the outermost stones on the north-west were much larger than those nearer the centre.

When commencing the trench on the S.E., there was found, next to the floor, a layer of wood-ashes and burnt soil, to the depth of several inches, whence it was inferred that this was the site of a funeral fire. The interior of the tumulus was a cairn, formed of lime-sand, grist, and other stone, with which much charcoal was intermixed, the outermost stones being the largest; the interior consisting of smaller stones, scarcely larger than the broken stone now used for repairing roads.

Beneath the cairn was a structure of clay with which a quantity of charcoal and some small stone were mixed. It was 3 or 4 inches in thickness, and evinced extraordinary tenacity, resembling in colour and substance, as the workmen not inaptly suggested, "cart-wheel grease."

Beneath the stratum, about the centre of the *cairn*, appeared the deposit, the remains of a skeleton, measuring *in situ* 6 feet 2 inches, which had been laid at length on its back in a shallow grave, about 18 inches deep, cut in the lime rock, here appearing at the original surface. The right-arm was folded over the breast; and just where the hand would have come, over the left breast, was found a bronze dagger-blade, the point of which was broken off. The clay was tightly rammed about the bones, and was quite blackened by the intermixture of charcoal with it.

Besides the skeleton, were found, within 5 or 6 feet to the south-east of it, beneath some large stones, each of which required the united strength of three men to lift, the bones and teeth of some animals; and in the cairn, about 15 inches *above* and *over* the skeleton, lay a piece of iron, which Mr. Wynne has supposed to be part of a sword or dagger blade near the hilt. Near the same spot was noticed a piece of iron, apparently a rivet.

From the manner in which the charcoal was traced throughout the grave, and indeed the whole cairn, there can be no doubt that the fire was

contemporaneous with the interment; yet, singular as it may appear, Mr. Quekett, on examining a portion of the skull, with ashes adhering to it, and of the fore-arm and the animal bones, said, that neither had been burnt. From the fore-arm bone, and before he was aware of the measurement of the skeleton *in situ*, he judged the height of the deceased to have been about 6 feet 7 inches; which agrees remarkably with the measurement already given, which was made from the top of the skull to the *ankle-joint only*. He guessed the age to have been between forty and fifty years. The animal bones were those of sheep and deer.

“In writing hereafter more fully on this subject (Mr. Ffoulkes observed), I shall show, that, on comparing the structure of this tumulus, and the mode of interment, with various passages of Llywarch Hen’s Poems, there is much that is worthy of attention. For the present, pursuing the subject from what I have already premised, such being the nature of our discoveries, the structure of the tumulus and the mode of interment afford a presumption that the tumulus belongs to a comparatively late period; hence it would be no inconsistency to suppose that the warrior entombed beneath it fell about the middle of the sixth century. Then, turning to Welsh history, we find dates which prove that Gwen must have fallen before the year A.D. 546—(for Llywarch Hen, his father, who outlived all his sons, died in that year)—and probably subsequent to the year A.D. 530; and, taking into consideration the historic fact that Gwen fell at the Ford of the Morlas, the position of this tumulus within 150 yards of that river, the name of the neighbouring farm “Tyn-y-rhyd,” the probability that Gwen would be buried near to where he fell, the coincidence between the dates ascertained from history and the evidence of time derived from the character both of these discoveries and of the tumulus itself, the fact that no other tumulus of similar character exists on the banks of the river Morlas, the local name of the site of the tumulus, “Gorsedd Wen,” and its associations, surely there appears ground for believing that this tumulus is the tomb of Gwen, the son of Llywarch Hen.”

This tumulus, and its claims to be the tomb of Gwen, will be more fully discussed in the September Number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

MR. WINSTON exhibited a series of specimens of ancient ruby glass, from the commencement of the thirteenth to the end of the sixteenth century; also several pieces of modern ruby glass; and drawings of sections of the glass as seen through a microscope.

The result of Mr. Winston’s observations was, that the manufacture of all the ancient ruby glass was substantially the same; that the colouring matter was principally oxide of copper, as stated in the “*Mappæ Clavicula*,” by Eraclius de Artibus Romanorum, and other writers; and that the glass was blown; but that, in course of time, the manufacture varied somewhat in its method. That the greatest change took place about 1380, after which time the glass was almost always smoothly coloured, whereas previously its colour was in general streaky and uneven. That this change in the manufacture took place precisely at the period when glass paintings were becoming less mosaic and more pictorial in character. That it was impossible not to be struck with the coincidence, or to suppose that it was accidental. A minute examination of certain pieces of modern ruby glass, which, by reason of an accident in the manufacture, exhibited the colour streaky and uneven, somewhat after the manner of the ruby glass previously to 1380, had convinced Mr. Winston of the substantial identity

of the modern manufacture with the ancient ; notwithstanding the very great difference in appearance that existed between the modern ruby glass and the ancient of that early period. It appears useless to copy Early English windows so long as this difference between the modern and ancient ruby glass existed. In proof of this, Mr. Winston referred, without making any exception, to the modern windows placed, within the last few years, in Ely Cathedral. In conclusion, Mr. Winston called attention to a piece of modern ruby glass, made by blowing, in express imitation of some ancient glass of the thirteenth and early part of the fourteenth century, in March last, by Mr. Hartley of Newcastle, at the instigation of Mr. Ward, the glass painter. This was, as Mr. Winston believed, the first instance of such an imitation ; and although the glass produced was not identical with the original model, yet it certainly came nearer to it than any other substitute.

THE REV. WILLIAM DYKE gave the following account of an ancient tumulus near Monmouth.—On the north-west side of Dixon Church, in a field adjoining the turnpike-road, is a mound of rather large dimensions, measuring from north to south 114 feet ; from east to west, 142 feet ; in circumference, (taken along the middle of the ditch,) 420 feet, and in height from the bottom of the ditch, about 7 feet. In the map in Coxe's History of Monmouthshire it is marked as a camp ; in the town of Monmouth the field in which it stands is known as " the Camp-field," but as " Clapper's" in the map of the estate. The local tradition is that the mound was occupied as a battery by Cromwell. On Aug. 17th, 1849, Mr. Dyke, accompanied by the Rev. William Oakley and the Rev. John Wilson, with the kind permission of Miss Griffin, the proprietor, and Mr. Humphreys the tenant, commenced an examination by opening a trench, about two-thirds of the height on the south-east side. At about three feet deep they met with fragments of Roman pottery and a small piece of iron. A few inches deeper, on a layer of burnt wood and ashes, in thickness from one to three inches, were found a piece of iron three inches, and an iron stud of one inch in length. The ashes were lying on a rough bed of stones and iron slag, which seemed to have been disposed on the original surface of the ground as a floor of the funeral pile. The pottery was of various thicknesses and degrees of hardness, and exhibited very different applications of art and skill in tempering it. Some pieces were thick, dark, and rough ; some thin, red, and more or less glazed ; one glazed piece, of an inch and a quarter wide, and of a greenish hue, has indented edges, and may have formed part of a handle of a vessel. All the pottery is turned in a lathe, and with few exceptions well burnt in the fire ; one small piece is of that bright red ware called " Samian." Following the ashes towards the centre of the mound, on the surface a number of stones set on edge was found, and an opportunity afforded of examining the mode of construction. On the ashes lying on the original surface of the soil, the upper surface of what is now the trench was regularly disposed to the thickness of twelve to fifteen inches of red clay, on this was a layer of darker mould about six inches, and above this a keen gravel, making (of the artificially raised soil) six feet in the centre, and three where the excavation commenced. Slightly to the west of the centre of the mound the ashes were found to cease ; and as their thickness was greater towards the east, they were traced in that direction for twenty feet from the extreme westerly point of excavation. In this part were found considerable portions of broken pottery, bones of birds, an iron blade three

inches long, with the bone haft in which it had been fixed by an iron tang passing through the entire length of the haft; another piece of iron eight inches long, with a projection on each side, but not opposite each other; a comb composed of three pieces of bone, joined by iron rivets disposed at intervals of half an inch. Here again the diminution of the thickness of the ashes, and the rapid approach to the side of the mound, intimated the propriety of a change in the direction of the excavation. The ashes were again a guide as before; as they diminished towards the edge of the fire, the pottery increased in quantity until both ceased.

A space of twenty feet square had now been searched; teeth of deer, boars, and cattle; the bones of these animals as well as those of birds; implements of bone and iron; portions of Roman bricks, tiles, and of not less than forty vessels, as determined by the various rims; flints, charred wood, and the ashes of a very large fire, of which the limits had been traced; all these had been found, and yet what was sought had not been brought to light. No human bones, no sepulchral urn were discovered. In so large an area, of which only about twenty feet square had been examined, the precise spot of the position of the person interred might easily escape detection; but sufficient had been discovered to prove to those acquainted with the contents of similar tumuli opened in different parts of England, that this mound is commemorative of the cremation of some Romanised Briton, and at whose funeral solemnities numerous offerings of honey, milk, blood, &c., were probably made.

MR. NESBITT gave the following notice of some curious sepulchral slabs, of which rubbings were exhibited.—One of them is in the church of Playden, about a mile from Rye, in Sussex. The casks, with the crossed mash-stick and fork, tell plainly enough that it commemorates a brewer; the legend is in Flemish, and appears to read: "Hier is begraue Cornelis Zoetmanns, bidt voer de ziele;" *i. e.*, "Here is buried Cornelius Zoetmanns, pray for the soul." For the sake of comparison, Mr. Nesbitt also sent a rubbing of a remarkable brass, existing in the cathedral of Bruges, in the legend of which the same formula will be seen to occur. The slab is not dated, but it seems to be not very different in date from the brass, *i. e.* of the early part of the XVth century. This last is one of the finest memorials of its age now existing. It represents a knight, "Maertin heere Van der Capelle," who died in 1452: he is in armour, with an heraldic tabard; his helm, with crest and lambrequins, is under his head. The diapering of the field, and the enrichments of the bordure, are singularly elaborate.

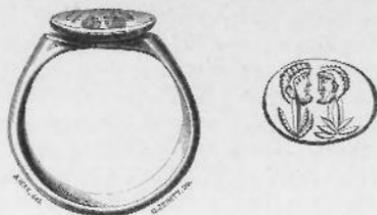
The other slab is in the church of All Saints', Hastings, and appears to be also of Flemish work. It presents the broad border for the inscription, common in Flemish slabs and brasses, and the panels enclosing shields at the angles correspond most closely in form with those of the brass at Bruges. The legend was in low relief; it is, unfortunately, entirely obliterated, excepting the word "anno."

This slab is mentioned in a paper by Mr. Price, in the *Journal of the Archaeological Association*, Vol. II. p. 180; he surmises that it is the memorial of Richard Mechyng, of Hastings, whose will, dated 1436, is there given. The material of both these slabs is a hard blue-grey marble, not the ordinary Sussex marble, but the carboniferous limestone, which composes the hills of the neighbourhood of Liège and of the banks of the Meuse, and which has long been largely employed in the pavements of the

churches throughout Flanders. The slab at Playden contains many remains of corallines, and of the stems of encrinites, characteristic fossils of the carboniferous formations; and the slab at Hastings contains corallines of the same species.

MR. GREVILLE J. CHESTER communicated the following notice of British remains discovered in Norfolk:—On Roughton Heath, near Cromer, Norfolk, are several tumuli, all of which have been considerably diminished in height, from the circumstance of the heath and earth adhering to the roots being from time to time pared off for fuel. On the 28th and 30th of last July, I caused three of these mounds to be opened. I first had a trench cut from east to west, in a tumulus called “Rowhow Hill;” and about two feet below the surface there appeared a deposit of wood-ashes and charcoal, fragments of which continually occurred, until the workmen arrived at the level of the natural soil, about five feet from the top of the mound. Here, resting on the natural ground, we came upon a mass of burnt human bones carefully pounded. On breaking up this mass with the fingers, we found imbedded in it four jet beads. Two of these are long and thin, but larger at the middle than at the extremities; the other two resemble barrels in form. We then tried a small tumulus near the Cromer and Norwich road. In this a few ashes and bits of charcoal were all that turned up. On the 30th, I again resumed operations on a large tumulus situate on the corner of the heath, near Roughton Mill. This mound, round which traces of a ditch are observable, is about sixty-one paces in circumference, and, like the others, commands a beautiful and extensive view. Through this I had a wide trench dug from north to south, and, as in the former instance, small pieces of charred wood began occasionally to occur about two feet from the surface. About a foot below this, in the centre of the mound, we discovered a large round stone, much resembling a stone cannon-shot; and a foot below we brought to light another large deposit of charred wood, extending nearly five feet in a westerly direction. This deposit was about three feet across, and seemed to taper off to a point at either end. This lay on the natural soil; where also, at the southern extremity of the mound, and about six feet from the top of the barrow, we came upon a large mass of burnt bones, pounded like those found in the mound first explored. We got this mass out entire, and with great difficulty separated it with repeated blows of a spade. It was about three feet in circumference, and contained no beads or other articles. The tumuli were all composed of sand, in which very few stones, and those only of small size, had been allowed to remain. No large ones, indeed, appeared, except the stone ball above mentioned, and another, also of a rounded form. Both of these were in the tumulus last explored. The ball might have been left there accidentally; but its position immediately above the deposit of charcoal makes that supposition appear unlikely. Might it not have been used as a sling-stone or offensive weapon?—a use for which it would be well adapted by its rounded shape. In having a cross trench dug, two smaller deposits of charred wood appeared,—one at the north, and the other at the east side of the mound; where also a small fragment of pottery was discovered. It was only about an inch and a half in length, and was the only piece found during the excavations. It is a curious fact that beads, of *precisely* similar form, material, and workmanship to those above described as being discovered among the *burnt bones*, have been lately found, with some other jet ornaments, with a human *skeleton*, in

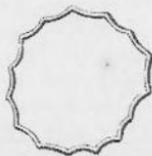
GOLD RINGS, FOUND IN NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.



Gold Ring, found at Piers Bridge.
In the possession of the Dowager Duchess of Cleveland.



Gold Ring, found at Warkworth.
In the possession of the Duke of Northumberland.



Gold Ring, found at Colchester, near Corbridge.
In the possession of the Duke of Northumberland.

[The outline shows the size of the hoop in its present impaired condition.]

Soham Fen, Cambridgeshire. The skeleton is supposed to be that of a female. It was accompanied by a large number of hazel-nuts, turned black by the peaty soil. This may be regarded as a fact of some interest, as seeming to point out that two modes of interment—by cremation and by burial—were practised at the same period.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

BY THE DOWAGER DUCHESS OF CLEVELAND.—A curious ring of pure gold (weight, 182 grains. See woodcut). It was found with Roman remains at Pierse Bridge (AD TISAM), county of Durham, where the vestiges of a rectangular encampment may be very distinctly traced, as shown in the plan given by Mr. Maclauchlan in the previous volume of the *Journal*.⁴ This work, on the northern bank of the river Tees, which separates Yorkshire from Durham, was evidently intended to protect the ford, by which the Roman road leading from *Cataractonium* there communicated with the line progressing towards Scotland. The hoop, wrought by the hammer, is joined by welding the extremities together; to this is attached an oval facet, the metal engraved in intaglio, the impress being two human heads *respectant*, probably male and female, the prototype of the numerous “love seals” of a later period, of which so many examples have been communicated to the Institute. The device on the ring in her Grace’s possession is somewhat effaced, but evidently represented two persons gazing upon each other. This is not the first Roman example of the kind found in England. The device appears on a ring, apparently of that period, found on Stanmore Common, in 1781.⁵ On the mediæval seals alluded to the heads are usually accompanied by the motto, “Love me, and I thee,” to which also a counterpart is found amongst relics of a more remote age. Galeotti, in his curious illustrations of the “*Gemmæ Antiquæ Litteratæ*,” in the collection of Ficoronii, gives an intaglio engraved with the words, “AMO TE AMA ME.”⁶ The discovery of this interesting ring having been brought under the notice of the Duke of Northumberland by Mr. Denham, of Pierse Bridge, through his Grace’s kindness, permission was obtained for its exhibition to the Institute.

His Grace sent, also, for exhibition a beautiful ring of pale-coloured gold (weight, 157 grains), set with a ruby-coloured gem, surrounded with filagree work, the hoop beaded with small circles, punched, as on work of the Saxon age. (See woodcut.) It was discovered, about 1812, by a boy who was ploughing near Watershaugh, a little above Warkworth Mills, Northumberland, and found the ring fixed on the point of the ploughshare. It came into the possession of Miss Watson, of Warkworth, by whom it was presented to the late Duke of Northumberland.—Another gold ring, set with a sapphire, found, in 1808, at Prudhoe Castle: weight, 64 grains. It is of a peculiar form, the bezil projecting with a peak of considerable height, surmounted by the setting. This type of ring may be seen in the *Archæologia*, Vol. viii., pl. 30. Date, XIVth cent. ? In the collection of Mr. Fitch, at Norwich, there are two rings of this fashion; one of them remarkable as being *bifid*, the prominent peaks set, one with a blue, the other with a red,

⁴ *Archæol. Journal*, vol. vi., p. 217. ⁵ Camden’s *Britannia*, edit. by Gough, vol. i., p. cxx., pl. ii.

⁶ *Francisci Ficoronii Gemmæ, &c. Romæ, 1757*, p. 2.

stone, analogous perhaps to the *annulus bigemmus* of a more remote age.—Another gold ring, discovered in January 1840, in a field called Colchester, about a mile west of the Roman station of Corbridge, Northumberland, on the north side of the Tyne, on the estates of the Duke. The site is supposed to be that anciently occupied by a Roman town, the ruins still remaining about 18 inches beneath the surface, and numerous coins of gold and other metals have been found at various times. It has been regarded by Horsley and other writers as the *Corstopitum* of the first *Iter*, and known by the name Corburgh or Corbow, Corcester, Carchester, &c. This relic is not, however, of the Roman age. Its date is probably about 1500. It is ornamented with curiously pierced work, forming an inscription, the meaning of which remains unexplained. The ring has unfortunately suffered much injury, being of so delicate a fabric. The accompanying representations show the arrangement of the letters, and the size of the ring in its damaged condition: weight, 75 grains.—A small ring of base metal, found in a mountain called Benroi (?), on the county Mayo: weight, 21 grains. It bears an inscription in rudely-traced characters, supposed to be of talismanic import, and accurately shown in the annexed woodcuts, amongst the representations of these curious relics submitted to our readers with the kind permission of his Grace. The learned Irish archaeologist, Dr. Todd, on examination of the inscription on the ring last described, states that the characters are not Irish; and cites several inscribed ornaments in the rich Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, discovered in Ireland; but the legends are not intelligible to scholars in that country. They may be connected with the class of talismanic rings (*annuli vertuosi*), of which various examples have been given in this *Journal* (Vol. iii., pp. 267, 358).—



Talismanic Ring, Benroi.

A flattened bead of beautiful hyaline glass, ornamented with spots of opaque blue and white paste, each forming a small spiral on its surface. It was found near Corbridge, Northumberland: diameter, about 1 inch. Glass beads of this kind have frequently been ascribed to the Early British period, and may possibly have been first brought to these Islands by traders, for the purposes of barter: similar ornaments have been found frequently in Italy, and it is probable that they are to be met with amongst the relics of Anglo-Roman, as they certainly are amongst those of Saxon, times.—The Duke of Northumberland sent likewise a sketch, representing the gold armlets found near Bowes, during the autumn of 1849. They are six in number, varying in weight, and in the extremities, which are more or less dilated; they were found in digging in a garden, in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Tunstall, of Bowes, Barnard Castle, and remain in his

possession. The weight of these rings is 3137 gr., 2688 gr., 1380 gr., 730 gr., 725 gr., and 471 gr.; or together, 19 oz. 11 gr. Although penannular ornaments of gold, of this type, are by no means of great rarity in England, and have been found in profuse variety in Scotland, it were much to be desired that the entire hoard could be deposited in the National collection. Mr. Tunstall, it has been stated, at first demanded the extravagant price of a thousand guineas, but it is believed that 130*l.* would now be accepted for the whole, the intrinsic value being about 75*l.* See notices of discoveries of these plain penannular armillæ in England, in this *Journal*, Vol. vi., p. 59; and Sir William Betham's Memoir "on the Ring Money of the Celts," Trans. of Roy. Irish Acad. Vol. xvii. Macculloch has recorded a curious instance of the discovery of eighteen such gold rings, in one spot, in Isla. The penannular shape caused them to be converted into handles for a chest of drawers, the finder being ignorant of their value.⁷

The REV. J. W. HEWETT, of St. Nicholas' College, Shoreham, presented several rubbings of indents of brasses and incised slabs, from the parish churches in Cambridge. From St. Clement's Church,—an indent of a cross, in the centre of which appears to have been represented the head of the deceased; round the margin the following inscription:—

✠ ICI : GIST : YOVN : DE : HELYSINGHAM : CLERK :
 IADIS : MEYRE : DE : CAVNBRIGGE : PAR : CHARITE :
 PRIET : PVR : LVI : QE [LALME : ENDORMIE : EN : PAIX :
 SERR]A : KARAVTE : IOVRS : DE PARDOVN : AVERA :
 QI MORVST : LA QVYNTTE : IOVR : DE : IVEN : LE : AN :
 DE : GRACE : DE : SEYGNVR : MYL TREISCENT :
 VINGTE : NEVIME :

This curious slab was, in Blomefield's time, broken, and the fragments placed in different parts of the church; it is now put together in the central aisle, though entirely covered by fixed seats, which were removed in order that this rubbing might be obtained. The portions of the inscription within brackets, now illegible, are supplied from Cole's MSS.

Also, from St. Clement's Church.—The indent of figures of a man in armour, about 1420; and of a civilian and his wife, under a double canopy, date about 1410.

From All Saints' Church.—The indent of an effigy of a priest, under a fine triple canopy, with marginal inscription. Early fifteenth century.

From St. Edward's Church.—Portions of the indent of a knight and lady, about 1390; and two later groups of a man, his wife, and children. Early sixteenth century.

From Great St. Mary's.—A curious slab, on which appears an incised cross; in the centre of the cross—IHS, and at the ends of the arms,—NAER—REX—IVDE—ORV. Over this have been inserted brass plates, representing a man, his wife and children, now gone; and in the indent of the inscription to these figures is a deeper indent of another inscription, probably of earlier date.

⁷ Macculloch, *Western Islands*, vol. ii. p. 233.

From Orwell, Cambridgeshire.—A very fine incised cross.

By MR. ROHDE HAWKINS.—A covered cup of elegant workmanship, stated to have been found, with a paten and two enamels, in a stone coffin at Hill Court, near Thornbury, Gloucestershire. There are some ancient buildings, connected with the church at that place, described as cloisters; over these was a chamber, the wall of which adjoining to the church falling into decay was taken down, and in the centre of it was discovered a large stone coffin, containing a skeleton, which quickly mouldered to dust, and the ancient relics above mentioned. St. Augustine's Abbey, at Bristol, had possessions in the parish of Hill, and the building now known as Hill Court is traditionally regarded as having been a monastic establishment. The cup had been described as a chalice, but its form and decorations appeared to indicate a secular intention.

SIR JAMES RAMSAY, Bart, presented to the Institute a facsimile of gilt metal, representing a beautiful gold armilla, recently discovered in the Moor of Rannock, Perthshire, and now in the possession of Lady Menzies. It is of the class of torc-ornaments, and bears much resemblance to the gold armlets found at Largo (Archaeol. Journal, vol. vi., p. 53); but the metal has more solidity, and the spiral ribbon has fewer involutions, and is somewhat wider, measuring at the broadest part rather more than half an inch. The spiral diminishes in width towards the extremities, and they terminate in blunted hooks, as in the specimens above mentioned, forming the fastening. This ornament is too large for the wrist, and may have been worn over the dress, or upon the upper joint of the arm.

Mr. WAY took occasion to call attention to the prejudice which must attend the maintenance of the existing law of treasure-trove. The society would learn with regret, that in consequence of the liberal permission of Mrs. Durham, of Largo House, that the precious relics, discovered many years since, near her residence in Fifeshire, should be brought to London, through the kindness of Mr. Dundas of Arniston, for exhibition at the meetings of the Institute, a claim had been made by the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, requiring that the treasure should be ceded to the crown. A discussion ensued, in which several members present signified their conviction that objects of the greatest value, in prosecuting the research into National Antiquities, must constantly be condemned to the crucible by the finders, or never brought forward for the purposes of Science, if this feudal right were enforced. A more liberal system had been adopted in the states of Denmark, with the most advantageous results; and the peasants constantly brought precious objects which they had discovered, and by which the Royal Museum of Antiquities had been recently much enriched, the finder being in all cases assured of receiving a fair price for the treasure which had fallen in his way.

The feeling of the meeting was strongly expressed in favour of a Requisition, addressed with the utmost respect and consideration, that the law of treasure-trove might in some manner be so modified, as to obviate the serious obstacle which it now presents to the extension of Archaeological investigations.

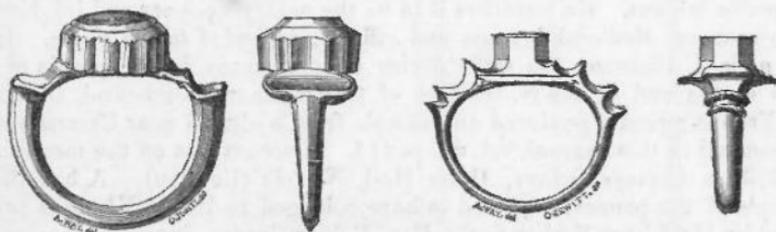
By SIR JOHN BOILEAU, Bart.—A beautiful little specimen of Greek fictile manufacture, a miniature vase or unguentary, with two handles, like an amphora, the lower part being precisely in the form and of the natural size of an almond, stated to have been one of the symbols of the Island of Ægina, where this relic was found in a tomb, by E. J. Dawkins, Esq.,

British Minister in Greece, in 1828.⁸ Length of the vase, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Reddish-coloured ware, with partial lustrous glaze of dark colour.

By MR. AULDJO.—Several antique objects of *terra cotta*, discovered at Calvi near Capua, built on the site of the Etruscan city of *Cales*, celebrated for its fictile manufacture and its wine. They consisted of an *antefixa*, a female head, and on one side a hand grasping a fan or lotus leaf.—A female mask, for a performer on the stage; the features of beautiful character and gentle expression. It is perforated with small holes at the sides and on the forehead, to attach it to the head of the actor.—A small medallion, the face of a Gorgon.—A caricature statuette of Vertumnus,—a little figure bearing a basket of fruit; probably a child's toy.—Two pugilists; their hands armed with the *cæstus*. These little figures are curious and interesting, as representing the short curly-haired Nubian boxers, with the thick lips and flat noses, sufficiently denoting their origin.

By MR. W. W. WYNNE, President of the Cambrian Archaeological Association.—Drawings of various weapons of bronze, found in 1848-49, near Ebnall, Shropshire, with three palstaves and two singular objects of unknown use, resembling short blunt chisels.—Also part of a bronze sword, the point broken off, a gouge, coated with bright polished *ærugeo*, and a bronze chisel, found at Porkington, the seat of W. Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P. The last is an uncommon type: one is figured in Bateman's *Antiquities of Derbyshire*, p. 8. These relics are in the possession of Mrs. Ormsby Gore.

By the HON. RICHARD NEVILLE.—A series of rings; two of them found in a Roman villa at Chesterford, 1848, one set with an intaglio of blue paste; another of iron, set with a red paste, found in the Borough Field, at the same place;—a gold ring, set with an intaglio, on ribbon onyx, found in a stone sarcophagus at York;—a silver betrothal ring, parcel-gilt (fourteenth



Bronze Signet Rings, found with Roman remains in Cambridgeshire.
From the Hon. R. Neville's Museum at Audley End.

century), found at Chesterford in 1845, inscribed IHC NAZARE, the hoop fashioned with clasped hands; another, of similar form (fifteenth century), parcel-gilt, found at Bury St. Edmund's—IHC NAZAREN' REX IVDEORVM;—a ring of silver gilt (time, Henry VII.), with bevelled facets, engraved with figures of saints, found at the Borough Field, Chesterford;—a latten ring, found in the Thames, 1846, the impress is the Virgin and Child;—another ring of latten—ihc—found in repairing Weston Church, Suffolk; within is inscribed, in Deo salus;—a gold signet ring, found at York; the impress is a scutcheon of the arms of the Pinckney family, circa 1650 (five fusils in fesse, charged with a crescent for difference, within a bordure engrailed;

⁸ The tortoise is the usual emblem of Ægina.

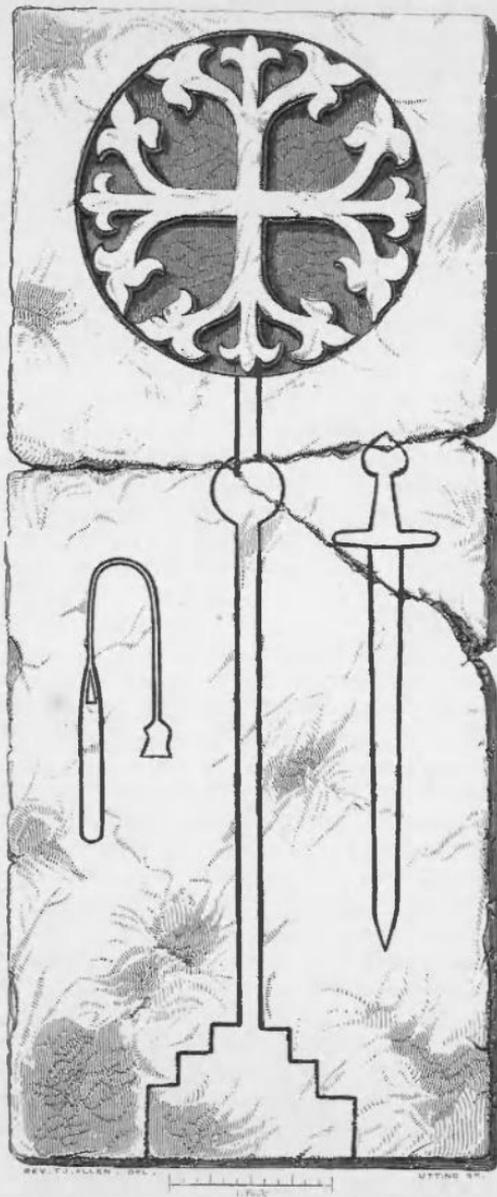
crest, a demi-lion rampant);—a gold betrothal ring (seventeenth century), two hands holding a crowned heart;—a serjeant-at-law's gold ring (as supposed), the hoop three-eighths of an inch in width, and of equal thickness —* *LEX REGIS PRÆSDIUM*; it was found at Wimbish, Essex, in 1847.

By MRS. BAKER, of Stamford. Two rings, one of them of gold, stated to have been found, with the remains of an ecclesiastic, in a stone coffin, near Winchester; it bears a representation of St. Christopher;—the other of silver, found at Exton, Rutlandshire. It is a decade-ring, with 10 knobs, and a central projection engraved with a cross.

By T. LISTER PARKER, ESQ.—A rubbing from the singular cross-slab, recently discovered at Sawley Abbey, near Clitheroe, Yorkshire; accompanied by a careful reduced drawing, by the Rev. S. J. Allen, of Easingwold, from which the representation here given has been supplied. In the course of the past autumn, the Earl de Grey had directed excavations to be made and the accumulated rubbish to be removed from the site of the abbey-church, disclosing to view a very interesting pavement of decorative tiles in the nave and transepts. Two small chapels were found on the eastern side of each of the transepts, laid with a kind of mosaic flooring, the tiles not being enriched with ornament, like those in the nave, but of various forms, arranged in geometrical designs. In one of the transepts was found a slab, (here represented), bearing no inscription, and remarkable on account of the singular symbol, the intention of which has been much questioned. Many fine fragments of sculpture, coloured glass, alabaster effigies, ornaments of brass, &c., had also been found. It has been suggested that the symbol in question may represent a military flail, a staff-sling, or a whirl-bat, as the sword, represented on the other side of the cross, seems to indicate clearly the warlike habits of the deceased. Mr. Lister Parker communicated a letter from Mr. Charles A. Buckler, expressing his opinion that this device is indicative of the occupation of the deceased, as the sword is a token of his gentle descent. He considers it to be the notary's penner and ink-horn, to be seen on Medieval brasses and effigies, appended to the girdle. He had noticed, likewise, the same device on scutcheons in the panels of a tomb at the end of the N. transept of Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford. Mr. Franks recently produced an example from a church near Caernarvon, represented in this Journal, vol. vi., p. 414. It occurs also on the memorial of William Curteys, notary, Holm Hall, Norfolk (Cotman). A beautiful example of the penner, supposed to have belonged to Henry VI., was presented by Mr. Lister Parker to the Hon. Robert Curzon, jun., and is represented by Mr. Shaw in his "Dresses and Decorations."

The ground plan of Sawley church is remarkable, as Mr. Allen observes, on account of the shortness of the nave,—it is not half the length of the choir, and appears to have had no side aisles. In the chapels above-mentioned, those, namely, at the N. and S. extremities of the transepts, there were discovered two memorials of interest,—a slab with the matrix or indent for the sepulchral brass of a priest, and inscribed,—✠ Sire Robert de Clyderow Persone de Wygan gist ycy, dieu de sa alme eyt verroy mercy,—in "Longobardic" character. The other is a slab marked with a cross-flory, the head within a circle, and the verge inscribed in black letter,—Hic jacet Magister Will's de Rymyngton sacre pagine professor et prior hujus domus, ac quondam cancellarius Oxonie. cuius anime propicietur deus. At the head of this, in the transept, is a slab with two crosses-flory, side by side. These persons, Mr. Allen further remarked, are of some

SAWLEY ABBEY, LANCASHIRE.



Cross-slab, discovered during recent excavations.

historical note. Robert, parson of Wygan, having been "out" with Thomas of Lancaster against Edward II., and been indicted in 1324, for having sent *his own son*, Adam, with another horseman and four footmen, completely armed, to the Earl's aid; and having told his parishioners in a sermon that they were the Earl's liegemen, and he would absolve all who went to his aid. Of all these charges he was found guilty, and compounded for his life by a heavy fine. William de Rymyngton, chancellor of Oxford, 1372, is described by Anthony Wood as a man, for that age, very learned, and an active opponent of Wicliffe.

By MR. CHARLES LONG.—A rubbing from the sepulchral brass, representing Sir John Lysle, 1407, in Thruxton Church, Hants. The figure is placed under a triple canopy, and is specially interesting as a very early specimen of complete armour of plate. (Engraved in Gough's *Sep. Mon.*, vol. ii., pt. ii., pl. 7. *Boutell's Monumental Brasses.*) Mr. Long sent also various specimens of ancient pottery, turned up by the moles, on Puttenham Common, about two hundred yards east of the Summer Camp, called Hill-bury, facing Hampton Lodge, westward of Guildford.⁹

By MR. OCTAVIUS MORGAN.—A circular pyx of Limoges enamelled work (*champlevé*, thirteenth century) marked with the letter H., the cover of conical form. Several very curious specimens of ancient Chinese enamelled work, upon yellow metal, the designs chiefly formed by slender fillets of metal, composing the outlines, and resembling the *cloisonné* work of the Byzantine enamellers, but the colours wholly opaque. Some portions show the *champlevé* process. Upon one of these curious vessels on the under side are some Chinese characters in relief, produced in casting the metal, apparently identical with the mark of the dynasty on Nankin porcelain, from 1426 to 1436.—Also part of the haft of a dagger, a beautiful example of the etched work of the armourers of Nuremberg, early seventeenth century;—a clasp-knife with haft of sculptured ivory, probably of Italian work, of the same period;—and two objects of box-wood, delicately carved.

By MR. HAILSTONE.—Three Majolica salvers, or fruit-dishes, and a globular thurible of latten metal, with the chains for suspension complete; it is inscribed,—SEBASTIAN MULLER GREGORIES. V. DORHEN. 1653.

By MR. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A singular combed bourguinot, formed with massive scales riveted together; it is of enormous weight, and without any aperture for sight, whence it had been supposed to be intended for torture; at the back of the head is a plain flat crest, like the comb of a bird, springing from the nape of the neck. It was described as brought from Florence. Also a rare piece of armour, a *secretum*, or steel frame used as a cap of fence, being very ingeniously fabricated and hinged together so as to be carried in the pocket, and on any sudden emergency placed in the crown of the cap or hat. Date, sixteenth century. A similar *secrette* was formerly in the Armory at the Chateau de Roncherolles, in Normandy.

By SIR JOHN POLLEN, Bart.—A key of gilt metal, length about 8 inches; it had been preserved by his family, at Redenham, Hants, as a relic of interest, although the origin has not been ascertained. The wards are in the form of the monogram I H S. traversed by a cross, issuing from a heart pierced by nails: the handle is marked on both sides with a crowned R.

⁹ See Observations upon Roman Roads, &c., (by Mr. Henry Long), p. 70.

The ancestors of Sir John were in possession of an old mansion at Andover, known as "the Priory," where James II. passed a night on his retreat from Salisbury; the bed in which the king slept was preserved until recent years.

By MR. ROHDE HAWKINS.—Three enamelled portraits, of French art, but dissimilar to the ordinary style of Limoges work of the period, the latter part of XVIth. cent. They represent Mary, Queen of England, James V. of Scotland, and Darnley; the latter wearing the order of St. Michael. The back-ground of these portraits is of a brilliant blue enamel; the features are well characterised.—Also, a beautiful pomander, or perfume-box, of silver gilt, elaborately engraved with ornament of great elegance. It has a ring affixed to the top, probably for suspension to the girdle; and on unscrewing that part, the globe falls open, being formed in six segments, around a central tube, like the core of a fruit, each of them being a separate receptacle for perfume, and closed by a sliding lid. This beautiful ornament, of the sixteenth century, is the property of Miss Weeks. A pomander of similar fashion, and of rather earlier date, partly enamelled, is in the possession of Miss Leycester, and was exhibited in the Museum formed by the Institute at Norwich.

By MR. ROBERT GOFF.—A casket, mounted with chased metal, set with a series of medallions of the kings of France, in *pietra dura*; decorated with enamelled *plaques*, by Jean Laudin of Limoges, representing St. Mary Magdalen and St. Jerome upon the cover; and on the sides, St. Ambrose, St. Augustine, Gregory the Great, and St. Martin. Date, late XVI cent. A statuette of good German workmanship, of gilt metal, probably representing the Emperor Maximilian, but placed on a silver-gilt pedestal of English work, evidently of very recent date, and inscribed with the name of Edward III.

By MR. WEBB.—A tablet of tabernacle work, of gilt metal, containing a figure of the Virgin and Child, probably of German fabrication, about 1480.—An ewer of decorative ware, probably an imitation of the "fayence Henri II.,"¹ but with ornaments in relief, glazed in colours, and in some degree analogous to the mode of decoration used by Palissy. It is a curious example of mixed or transitional French fabrication.—A beautiful little priming flask, or touch-box, (from the Debruges collection) of marqueterie work, the wood inlaid with ivory, metal, and filigree work; XVIth cent. Compare flasks of this form in the Goodrich Court Armory, Skelton's *Illustr.*, Vol. ii., pl. 125.

Annual London Meeting.

MAY 10TH, 1850.

The Annual London Meeting, for receiving the Auditors' Report, was held on this day, at the Apartments of the Institute, OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

The Auditors submitted their Report, which, having been unanimously adopted, was ordered to be printed, in accordance with prescribed usage, and is here annexed.

¹ See representations of several exquisite examples of this ware, *infra*, p. 211.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT
BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS.

WE, the Auditors appointed to audit the Accounts of the "Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland," do report that the Treasurer has exhibited to us an Account of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Institute from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1849 ; and that we have examined the said account, with the vouchers in support thereof, and find the same to be correct ; and we further report that the following is an Abstract of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Institute, during the period aforesaid.

ABSTRACT OF CASH ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance, as per last Audit	62	5	3
Annual Subscriptions	521	6	0
Entrance Fees	8	8	0
Life Compositions	189	0	0
Receipts, by sale of Books, Maps, &c.	29	5	6
Donations for Illustrations and general purposes	40	18	0
Arrears received in 1849	82	17	0
Receipts (arrears of donations) from Norwich and Lincoln	27	13	0
Receipts at Salisbury:—			
By Tickets for Meeting	267	2	3
Ditto for Excursions	55	9	0
Ditto for Dinner	47	15	6
Donations for Excavation at Silbury	44	17	0
	415	3	9

£1376 16 6

FROM JANUARY 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1849.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
On account of Salary	150	0	0
Rent	151	5	0
Furniture purchased	25	13	10
Engraving	243	2	0
Drawing and Lithography	48	7	3
Paper and Printing	225	19	7
Binding books	3	9	6
Stationery	5	19	3
Advertising	1	0	6
Coals	5	10	0
Arrears of Expenses at Lincoln	18	4	0
Arrears paid to Willis	10	16	0
Expenses and Payments at Salisbury :--			
	£	s.	d.
By Mr. Lane	11	3	6
By Mr. Tucker	38	17	2
By Mr. Evans	19	15	1
Stonehenge Excursion	36	17	9
Stourhead ditto	20	12	6
Printing Tickets	4	0	0
Dinner at Salisbury	52	10	0
		183	16 0
Expenses of Excavation at Silbury Hill		54	6 4
Miscellaneous Expenditure per Petty Cash :--			
Housekeepers' and Messengers' Wages	54	1	4
Sundries at Chambers	15	5	11
Postage	32	5	10
Stationery	9	16	1
Advertising	9	13	0
Secretary's Travelling Expenses, Cabs, &c.	13	4	10
Gratuities	1	12	0
Booking Parcels, &c.	5	15	2
		141	14 2
		£1268	3 5
Due to Petty Cash		0	19 9
Balance on 31st December, 1849		107	13 4
		£1376	16 6

AND we, the Auditors, further report, that over and above the balance on the 31st December, 1849, of 107*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, there were outstanding at the end of the year 1849 certain subscriptions from Members, due on account of that and previous years, some of which have been since received, and that there is every reason to expect that others will be shortly paid.

Audited and approved, this 10th day of May, 1850.

EDWARD HAILSTONE, }
ALEXANDER NESBITT, } *Auditors.*

In presenting to the Society their customary Annual Report, the Central Committee took occasion to express the satisfaction with which they regarded the steady onward progress of the Institute, during the previous year; and the encouraging advance which the science of Archaeology had made in public estimation. They adverted to the completion of the Sixth Volume of the *Journal*, and the gratifying assurance received from the members, that the labours of the Editing Committee had met with general approval. The circumstances which combined, early in the year, to bring the publication more entirely under their control, and led to the more convenient arrangement of its being printed in London, had been attended with much advantage, especially in enabling the committee to adopt the plan of a gratuitous distribution of the *Journal* to the members. The regular quarterly delivery of that publication, by such arrangement, in lieu of the Volume of Transactions at the Annual Meeting, had been earnestly desired by many members of the Institute. The Committee had the gratification to state that the change had, after the trial of a year, fully realised their expectations, and been attended with the most encouraging assurances of the approval of the Society, and the satisfaction with which the contents and illustrations of the *Journal* had been received.

The Committee alluded to the convenience and advantage derived since the commencement of the present session, in the facility for holding the monthly meetings at the apartments of the Society; although inferior in extent of accommodation to the admirably arranged theatre, previously placed at their disposal by the kindness of the Institute of Civil Engineers, no slight benefit had accrued in many respects from this arrangement, and especially in the convenience and security with which numerous valuable objects, entrusted for exhibition, were now displayed, not during the brief time only occupied by their meetings, but in many cases during several days; these objects being left for the gratification of the members, in the Society's rooms.

The Report stated the satisfaction and utility attending the rapid increase of the Library and General Collections of the Institute, by the numerous new works presented from time to time; and especially by the valuable accession of Memoirs, and periodical publications of various kindred societies, both at home and on the continents of Europe and America, with which friendly relations and exchange of Transactions had been established. The new arrangement, unanimously adopted at the annual meeting of the previous year, requiring from new members, in accordance with the custom established by other societies, an entrance fee (of one guinea) appropriated to a library fund, had enabled the committee to enrich the collection with various periodical and other works of reference, not generally accessible. The advantages thereby derived, were not only of high utility in the facilities for comparison of ancient remains brought before the Society, but had been extensively available to the members at large, and even to those resident in the country, who have taken advantage, in visiting the Metropolis, of the occasion thus afforded them of learning the progress of Archaeological research in our own and foreign countries.

The Committee alluded to the last annual meeting,—to the bright promise of success at Salisbury, which had been clouded by the severe dispensation with which that city had been visited, when it was too late to postpone the assembly. The disadvantage, however, was not felt to the degree that had been apprehended, and the Auditors' Report will shew that

the result, in a financial point of view, was by no means discouraging, whilst the splendid hospitalities tendered to the Institute by the President, by the city and Corporation, as also by Sir Edmund Antrobus and Sir Hugh Hoare, amidst scenes so replete with interest to Archaeologists, strikingly evinced the cordiality and friendly interest with which the objects of the Institute were regarded. The proceedings of the various sections were also sustained with unusual effect, and the excavation of Silbury, although the results were of less striking character than some had eagerly anticipated, was an undertaking well worthy of the occasion, and regarded in the county with the most keen interest.

During the year the Institute had received an accession of 162 life or subscribing members, and the same proportionate increase had continued to the present time. During the same period, seven members had withdrawn from the Society. The Committee recalled, with deep regret, the loss sustained during that time of some of the earliest and most valued friends of the Institute,—the late Bishop of Norwich more especially, to whose exertions and cordial encouragement the Society owed so much of the prosperity and stability of its actual position; whose cordial welcome on the occasion of their meeting in Norfolk had evinced the warmth of his patronage of all endeavours for the extension of knowledge. In the Dean of Hereford the Institute had lost a most energetic and intelligent inquirer, and they must lament that the assiduity with which he had carried out his investigations of the primeval remains of Wiltshire, last autumn, had possibly hastened the event which had removed one of their warmest and earliest friends. The Institute had lost others, whose generous services to the cause would long be remembered; whose friendly intercourse and cordial co-operation had so often cheered and aided their progress in past years. The names of the late Mr. Stapleton, Mr. Louis Hayes Petit, the Dean of Salisbury, Mr. Bandinel, Mr. Philip Brockedon, and Mr. Noble, must be added to the sad list of those whose memory would long be regarded with the most sincere esteem.

The period to which their Report related had been productive of numerous interesting discoveries, and no slight extension of the knowledge of national antiquities. Increased activity and intelligence seems to pervade all classes. The Committee remarked, with high gratification, the important investigations at *Corinium*,—the enlightened spirit and activity with which they had been prosecuted,—the formation and advancement of museums, as at that place, by the liberal intervention of the Earl Bathurst, at Caerleon also, and in other localities. They observed, with lively interest, the progressive energy of numerous provincial societies, as shown especially in the pilgrimage on the line of the Roman wall, achieved by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle,—the Cambrian Assembly at Caerdiff,—the interesting Convention of the Societies of East Anglia at Thetford,—the Meeting of the Antiquaries of Sussex at Arundel,—the successful institution of similar societies in Cheshire and Somerset,—the fresh and intelligent stimulus given to National Archæology in Edinburgh, in Kilkenny, and other districts of the empire.

The Report concluded by urging upon the attention of the members the necessity of greater punctuality in the remittance of the annual contribution. It would otherwise be impracticable to sustain the periodical publication of the Society in its actual state of efficiency, or continue to supply the large amount of illustration required for suitable record of the numerous communications, which constantly evinced the active interest of the Society

at large, and had tended to secure for the *Journal* so encouraging a degree of public approval. The Committee adverted, with the utmost regret, to the just cause of complaint in the delay attending the issue of the Norwich volume,—a delay which they must distinctly state is not to be attributed to any negligence on the part of the Editing Committee. This book, however, as well as the Lincoln Transactions, was on the point of completion; and they lamented that their exertions to secure the earlier publication of these works had, from causes of delay beyond their control, hitherto proved so ineffectual.

Exhibition of Antiquities.

PROPOSED TO BE FORMED IN LONDON, DURING THE SEASON OF 1851.

The lively interest, with which the Exhibition recently opened at the Adelphi has been generally received, has led to a strong expression of the desire that an extensive collection of a similar nature should be formed in London, during the following year. Numerous friends of the Institute have already proffered cordial encouragement and assistance towards bringing together an assemblage of the more attractive productions of Medieval taste; combined with a series of NATIONAL ANTIQUITIES, chronologically classified, in like manner as was adopted in five successive museums formed at the annual meetings of the Institute. To that instructive arrangement the high degree of interest and approval which these collections have excited, in the various cities visited by the Society, must be attributed. A renewal of the ready goodwill and liberal feeling evinced on those occasions by so many,—local collectors as well as members of the Institute,—in freely entrusting their treasures of antiquity for a purpose of public gratification, has been promised in aid of a more extended CENTRAL MUSEUM, to be opened for a limited period in London. The occasion of the Exhibition of Industry of all nations has appeared very advantageous for such a purpose; and, if it should be deemed advisable, on further consideration, to carry into effect this proposed display of ANCIENT ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, especially such as are of a national character, simultaneously with the great Industrial Exhibition of 1851, it is proposed that the undertaking be under the exclusive direction of the CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE INSTITUTE, and carried out by the same system of management and responsibility which has been attended with so much satisfaction at the meetings of the Society.

If sufficient space, combined with perfect security, can be obtained (to which effect preliminary arrangements are under consideration) it has been suggested that a Collection of Paintings, illustrative of the early advance of the art, especially in Great Britain, might form an important addition to the Exhibition.

The members of the Institute, and others, who may take interest in such an undertaking, are requested to intimate to the Secretaries their disposition to give furtherance to this desirable object.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

JUNE 7, 1850.

SIR JOHN BOILEAU, Bart, V. P., in the Chair.

MR. DECK, of Cambridge, communicated an account of the discovery of some ancient remains of unusual interest on the line of Roman road, forming part of the Ickling Street, from Royston to Caistor, and in the parish of Little Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire.¹ One of the numerous tumuli in that locality having recently been examined, a skeleton of great stature was found, with various relics, considered to be of the Anglo-Saxon age, consisting of weapons and an *umbo* of iron, with a remarkable cylindrical object, formed of wood hooped with ornamental work of brass, analogous to those found at Ash, in Kent, and in Wiltshire. (Douglas, *Nenia*, plate 12; Hoare's *Ancient Wilts*, vol. ii., pl. vi.)

DR. MANTELL remarked, that the skull of the deceased warrior, which is in perfect preservation, appeared to be of singular interest as an example wholly dissimilar to any which he had discovered in the investigation of tumuli, or had seen in collections. Some lateral pressure must have been employed to produce so singular a conformation. He adverted to the value of Dr. Morton's observations on *crania*, as supplying evidence for the discrimination of ancient races; and expressed the hope that this unique specimen might be preserved in some public collection, with the accompanying relics, and rendered accessible to the scientific inquirer. MR. HAWKINS then announced to the meeting, that the long-desired "British Room," exclusively appropriated to the formation of a Series of National Antiquities at the British Museum, had been provided, and that the cases and fittings of this new department were nearly completed. He would take this occasion to invite the assistance of archaeologists in carrying this desirable object into effect, by the presentation of ancient remains, for which a suitable place of deposit had at length been set apart. The members of the Institute, and all English Archaeologists, must warmly appreciate the noble liberality of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, who had generously presented, through the Central Committee of the Institute, one of the most curious collections of remains ever discovered in these islands,—the antiquities found on his Grace's estates at Stanwick. This donation would be honourably recorded as the first that had been made in special encouragement and furtherance of an object of such paramount interest to English antiquaries, as the assemblage of a suitable display of National Remains in the British Museum.

MR. DECK forthwith made the gratifying announcement of his intention to deposit in the "British Room" the entire collection of ancient relics found at Little Wilbraham, and now submitted to the Society; he hoped that they might form an important link in the chain of archaeological evidence about to be scientifically arranged in the new department, the want of which had so long been felt by antiquaries in this country.

A memoir was then read, contributed by the REV. WILLIAM GUNNER, local secretary at Winchester, relative to the recent discovery of a Great Seal of

¹ This Memoir will be given in a future *Journal*.

Edward III., hitherto unnoticed, and supposed to be the seal "E" of the list given by Professor Willis, in his dissertation on the "History of the Great Seals." (Archaeol. Journal, vol. ii., p. 37.) It was a seal used during that king's absence from the realm, and the Professor had sought in vain to discover any representation or impression of it. Two impressions were laid before the meeting by Mr. Gunner, which had been brought to light amongst the muniments of Winchester college, and were now exhibited by the kind permission of the Warden. The documents to which these interesting seals were appended, are pardons granted to certain persons, for acquiring land in Meonstoke, Hants, without royal licence. They are attested by Prince Lionel, Guardian of the realm during the absence of Edward, and dated Oct., 21 Edw. III. (A.D. 1347).

R. BOYD, Esq., M.D., of Wells, communicated, through F. H. Dickenson, Esq., the following notice of the tomb of Thomas de Beckington, Bishop of Wells, the faithful counsellor of Henry VI., and a great benefactor to the Cathedral church. It is singular that no remains of the vestments were discovered with the remains; it is recorded that, at the consecration of the sepulchral chantry erected by that prelate during his lifetime, he wore the pontifical ornaments, in which he directed that his corpse should ultimately be interred.²

"In the south aisle of the choir of Wells Cathedral is the tomb of Bishop Beckington, who died A.D. 1445. During the repairs, in March, 1850, the tomb was opened; it was about five feet in depth, and about ten feet square, partly arched with the conglomerate stone of the neighbourhood, and in very dry state. It contained one skeleton, much decayed, and a few handfuls of dark mould or dust; the skeleton appeared never to have been disturbed from the position in which it had originally been placed. The remains of the bones were of a dark chocolate colour. The long bones of the extremities, a great part of the spine, the pelvis, skull, and lower jaw were nearly perfect; all the small bones of the hands and feet, the ribs, and cervical vertebræ had mouldered away. The skeleton was that of a tall man. The skull was well formed, with good frontal development, the occipital aspect was also full, the squamous portions of the temporal bones had mouldered away, leaving irregular openings in their situation on each side,—1½ inch diam. The circumference of the skull, above the auditory opening, was 22½ inches. The skull bore evidence of being that of an old person, since the alveolar processes in the lower jaw, and also the greater number of those in the upper jaw, were almost entirely absorbed."

The REV. S. BLOIS TURNER gave an account of some mural paintings recently discovered in the church of St. James, South Elmham, Suffolk, and he exhibited representations of the principal designs. They consisted of the customary figure of St. Christopher, with the infant Jesus on his shoulder, and his hermit-companion coming forth from his house to meet the saint. A cock is depicted perched in the window. The paintings were about 12 feet in length; they were enclosed within an ornamental border, and were placed on each side of a window in the North wall, opposite to the Porch. A third painting, on the left side of the east window, represented the Virgin seated, with the infant Saviour in her arms. Two small angels supported the ends of her very long tresses; her features were expressive, but the rest of the design was rudely executed, and drawn

² Godwin, de Præs. p. 382.

simply in red, the other colours having, possibly, been effaced by time. There were remains of other paintings on the north side of the chancel and over the chancel door, but so faded that the subjects could not be discerned. It is to be regretted that these curious vestiges of ancient art were destroyed almost as soon as they were found, scarcely affording even to antiquaries in the neighbourhood the occasion of examining them, or preserving any accurate representation of their design. Although in too imperfect a condition to be preserved, they would have well merited the notice of the archaeologist, had they been permitted to remain exposed to view for a short time. Traces of inscriptions were visible near the figures of St. Christopher and his companion; one of them, nearly effaced, appeared to have been the favourite distich, painted on the wall opposite the South door at Bibury, Gloucestershire, and in other places.

“ Xp'ofori sancti speciem quicunque tuetur
Illo nempe die nullo langore gravetur.”

MR. JOSEPH CLARKE reported a discovery of a similar nature, recently made during the restoration of Beddington Church, Surrey, now in progress under his direction. “ I found some early fresco paintings over the Chancel arch, facing the nave; and thinking them of sufficient interest to be submitted to the Institute, I have made copies of them, as far as I was able. Vestiges of a much earlier church have been brought to light; I send a tracing of an Early English shaft and capital, which is remarkable as being octangular, a character generally of a period very much later.³ Remains of a former clerestory were also found, and above the level of the former rood-loft was a niche or arch in the North wall, for the purpose of lighting the rood; evidences of its use remain. This was necessarily destroyed in re-building the arches, which were much decayed. I regret that the mural paintings must also be destroyed, as the chancel-arch is about to be rebuilt; and I beg to offer the accompanying tracings of these designs to the Collection of the Institute, in order that a memorial may remain in the best custody to which it could be committed.” The execution of these curious paintings is rude, but the designs possess considerable merit, and it has been supposed that they might have been taken from some Italian work of art. One subject exhibits the Flagellation; some vestiges also of a representation of the Saviour bearing the cross remained. The figures are rather smaller than the size of life. Another group represents the Crucifixion, with the two Marys; the expression of death in the countenance of our Lord is remarkable; the head is “ bowed ” in the last agony, but a diminutive soldier at the foot of the cross is still occupied in driving one of the nails.

THE REV. FRANCIS DYSON presented to the Institute a coloured facsimile drawing of a portion of the painted glass in the East window at Great Malvern Abbey church. It represents the Last Supper. St. John appears reclining against the bosom of our Saviour. Angels above hold scrolls, with the motto often repeated in the windows of this church—“ Letabor in misericordia.”

MR. OCTAVIUS MORGAN communicated a notice of two small vessels with covers, of peculiar fashion, having on one side a small handle, adapted for some unknown purpose. The lower portion is of too globular a form to be

³ The drawing of this fragment was examined by Mr. Petit and Mr. Parker. Its date was considered to be *circa* 1180.

well suited for a drinking-cup. One of them is of silver richly gilt, without any mark of fabrication; the date may be about 1500; on the plain cylindrical projection which surmounts the globular cover are engraved the arms of the Rodney family (three eagles displayed), in whose possession it has long been preserved. The dimensions are,—height of cup and cover, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of the largest part, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This singular little vessel is now the property of Lady Rodney. The second, recently purchased by Mr. Morgan, is of smaller dimensions, and formed of some foreign wood, mounted with silver gilt: it stands on three silver pomegranates; it closely resembles the other in form and in the fashion of the little handle, recurved upwards, as shown in the annexed representation. Height, cover included, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches. On removing the globular cover, a strongly aromatic odour is perceived, which has led to the supposition that these singular vessels may have been intended to contain perfumes. The elegant crested ornament at the top seems to correspond with the flat cylindrical termination of the vessel first described, and there can be no doubt that both were adapted for the same purpose. It deserves notice that pieces of plate, precisely similar in form, appear repeatedly in the curious woodcuts in the edition of Virgil, printed “in ædibus Crespini,” at Lyons, 1529. Such a covered vessel, with one ear, is presented by Dido to Æneas, at the banquet, (*Æn.* lib. ii., p. 76); it is the prize won by Acestes at the shooting at the popinjay (lib. v., p. 258), described as “*cratera impressum signis*,” once the precious gift of a Thracian king. See also the woodcuts at pp. 316, 425. It appears, likewise, as one of the “*pocula*,” in the illustration of the third Eclogue. The Romans used the drinking vessels with one handle, called *capis* or *capula*, in potations around the *cillibantum*; it is possible that these peculiar cups with a single ear may have been appropriate to some practice of pledging, of taking the assay, or other convivial usage, in medieval times. Mr. Morgan exhibited also a deep dish of latten with ornaments hammered up, the central subject being Adam and Eve. It is remarkable as bearing upon a scroll a date in Arabic numerals, 1487.

The REV. CHARLES SYDENHAM communicated the following remarks on Hill-country Churches, in the North of Devon.—“There are, perhaps, few parts of England the Ecclesiastical architecture of which is so little known, as the portions of Somersetshire and Devon, bordering on the once royal forest of Exmoor. Thinly populated, and difficult of access to any but the determined pedestrian, this picturesque district has been rarely, if ever, visited by the antiquarian or the ecclesiologist; and yet there is much in the structure of the churches themselves, independently of their wild and romantic situations, to interest all who love to dwell on the taste and feeling of a by-gone age. Although much has been done, in all other parts of this country, to illustrate the remains of Ecclesiastical Architecture, the churches bordering on Exmoor appear as yet to have received little or no notice.

“The character of most of the churches is Decorated; but many exceptions to this style occur, in detail; some of these may carry us back to an age even prior to the Conquest. A remarkable similarity is to be observed in the material of which these churches are built; a rough kind of granite, found in abundance all over the forest of Exmoor, which, when not obscured by the plaster of modern days, harmonises exceedingly well with the surrounding scenery.

“The subject of the present notice is the church of Hawkrige, Somerset. It stands on the extreme edge of Exmoor forest, five miles north-west from Dulverton, on a high ridge of land, on one side of which flows the river Barle, on the other the Duns, or Dines, Brook. Its character is Decorated. It consists only of a nave and chancel, with a tower at the west end. The general dimensions are as follows:—Length of chancel, $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet; breadth, 14 feet; length of nave, 35 feet; breadth, $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet; tower, 7 feet by 7. The chancel is lighted by one eastern window of three lights, a small but perfect specimen of the Early Decorated style; the window arch is equilateral. The altar table and rails are poor. The outline of a piscina may be traced through the plaster on the south side, and an aumbrye on the north. From the east wall, north of the altar table, project two oak brackets carved with foliage. On the north wall, jutting out about a foot into the chancel, stands an altar tomb, or what bears resemblance to a tomb; but the recess in which it is placed being filled up with modern masonry, it is difficult to ascertain what it really is. There is no chancel screen, the absence of which is an unusual feature in the churches of this neighbourhood. There are no windows on the north side of the nave, but three on the south, and all with square heads of wood moulded; these have evidently been inserted at a much later date than that at the east end. The pews are all of recent date. The font stands at the extreme west end of the nave, against the north wall; its character is Early Norman, circular, but contracted towards the bottom, without ornament of any kind; it appears to have been cut from a solid block of dark river-stone, and is lined with lead; height, 3 feet, diameter, 2 feet. The original base has been destroyed, and a few bricks raise it from the ground. The form of the tower is square, of three stages; the parapet is simply battlemented; from the north-east angle of the parapet rises a square pinnacle; the buttresses are Early Decorated; the floor of the tower is of large square slabs of slate; there are three bells: the greater part of the tower has been rebuilt in the present century, all that remains of the old structure is a Norman doorway on the north side. There is an entrance into the church through the tower, the masonry of which, as well as that of the west window, have no reference to any particular style. The south porch is much of the same character, with the exception of the inner doorway, which is clearly of the same date as the font and doorway in the tower, before mentioned. The mouldings, three in number, are quite plain; but on the dripstone, which is continued to a level with the spring of the arch, occurs the billet ornament. Remains of much ornamental work may be traced on the imposts. This doorway appears to have been at one time external, since the porch is clearly of modern build, and the surface of the interior wall is cut into in three places as if to admit the hinges of a massive door.

“It is difficult to account for the existence of these vestiges of Norman architecture in a church, the general features of which are of much later date, except on the supposition that they are the remains of the original Norman edifice, standing on the same site, and which being in good preservation, were adapted into the later structure. It is clear that Hawkrige was a place of some note in Norman times, and would therefore, in all probability, have a parish church; a spot called Mounceaux Castle, about half-a-mile from Hawkrige, is mentioned in Domesday Book as a place of great strength, and is recorded to have been held at the time of the Conquest, by Alured de Ispania. It afterwards gave name to the family of De Mounceaux,

lords of the Manor of Quorum Mounceaux, near the village of Winsford. There is also an old encampment to the west of the church, called Hawkridge Castle. The living of Hawkridge is Rectorial, in the Deanery of Dunster. In 1292, this living, with that of Withypool, the adjoining parish, was valued at 12 marks."

The REV. J. PELHAM DALE, at the Chairman's request, gave a short account of the valuable collections for a "Monasticon" of North Britain, formed by the late General Hutton. From these he had selected some objects of interest, by the kind permission of the Rev. Henry Hutton, the present possessor, consisting of documents, with seals appended, impressions from Scottish seals, of which a very extensive collection had been formed by the General, and specimens of the very interesting drawings, plans, &c., chiefly by his own hand, forming a series of valuable materials for the illustration of monastic antiquities in North Britain. Mr. Dale related the singular manner in which this important collection, which, for many years after the decease of General Hutton in 1827, remained almost forgotten, had been brought to light in consequence of a fire at the Residentiary House, St. Paul's. Allusion is made to the formation of this collection in the brief Memoir of the General, given in the Gentleman's Magazine, Dec., 1827, p. 561. It comprises, with numerous original deeds, twenty-six volumes of transcripts of Chartularies and evidences relating to Scottish monasteries; a voluminous assemblage of correspondence on the same subject; and four portfolios of drawings, in great part representing remains which have subsequently perished. The series of casts from monastic and personal seals, almost wholly Scottish, is highly curious. There are also two volumes of drawings of seals; the entire collections having been the result of indefatigable research, prosecuted under very advantageous circumstances during a long succession of years. Mr. Dale announced that it is the generous intention of the present possessor, the son of the General, to deposit them in some public institution, where they may be best available as sources of valuable information, and where the General's services to history and archaeology may be honourably appreciated.

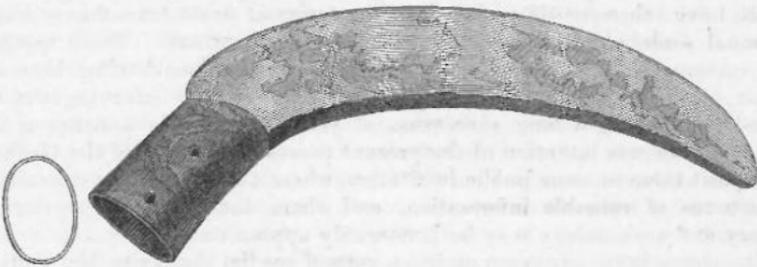
SIR JOHN BOILEAU, in proposing a vote of cordial thanks to Mr. Hutton, for permitting this interesting collection to be brought before the Institute, as also to Mr. Dale for the gratification which he had kindly procured for the Society, observed that they must regard with lively satisfaction the generous purpose of the possessor to divest himself of those precious heirlooms, for a purpose of such essential public advantage. He hoped that Mr. Hutton's example might stimulate other persons, amongst whose family stores any similar documents might be discovered, to bring them under the notice of Societies, such as the Institute, devoted to the pursuit of historical and antiquarian research.

MR. PATRICK CHALMERS stated, that having been permitted to examine the Hutton Collections, he could fully bear testimony to their value and importance. The singular devotion of General Hutton to the subject of his research was not unknown to Scottish antiquaries; an extensive collection of his correspondence, filling many volumes, exists in the Advocates' library. It was to be regretted that the present discovery had not occurred at an earlier period; the greater part of the Monastic Chartularies had recently been printed by various literary Scottish clubs; but the large assemblage of original deeds, as well as the general collections, and especially the plans and drawings which he had inspected, formed a mass of material of most

essential value. Amongst the casts of seals, likewise—although that subject of research had recently been almost exhausted by the successful labours of Mr. Laing—he had noticed several highly valuable examples.⁴

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Drawings representing two singular bronze relics, recently added to their Museum. One of these is a small cutting instrument, found at Wicken, Cambridgeshire, in the fenland. It appears to bear some resemblance to the bronze *falx*, found in Ireland, of which a specimen has been represented in the *Journal* (vol. ii., p. 186); the sharp edge is in this instance on the *outside* curve only. The length of the blade, independently of the socket, is about 4 in.⁵ This type does not appear to have been noticed, as found in England. The other object is a bronze head of a mace, strongly spiked, of the same class of remains as that found in Wiltshire (*Archaeol. Journal*, vol. vi., p. 411); but in this specimen the socket is of greater length, and the spikes are pyramidal, and more massive. Length, 2½ in., diameter of spiked head 2¼ in.⁶ The Cambridge Society had already acquired a curious dentated bronze ring, which may be compared with these mace-heads; it has been represented in the *Journal* (vol. vi., p. 181).



Bronze Implement in the Museum of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

By MR. JABEZ ALLIES, F.S.A.—Some portions of Anglo-Roman tile, found with coins of Severus and Gallienus, and other remains, at Sidbury Place, near Worcester, in 1834, when a square chamber was brought to light, supposed to have been a hypocaust. Of the vestiges of Roman occupation at Worcester, Mr. Allies will give a detailed account in the forthcoming enlarged edition of his “*Antiquities and Folk-lore of Worcestershire*.”⁷ The fragments exhibited presented some unusual peculiarities of fabrication, some of these tiles having been deeply grooved, in a manner

⁴ Mr. Laing has recently completed a very interesting “*Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Scottish Seals*,” with numerous illustrations. A limited number are printed for sale, and copies of this beautiful volume may be obtained by application to the author, 25, Clyde Street, Edinburgh.

⁵ Mr. O’Donovan speaks of the small bronze *falx* as of frequent occurrence in Ireland. He gives a figure of a double-edged

example, length 6 in.—*Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. i. p. 108.

⁶ See another bronze specimen, found in Ireland, *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. ii. p. 20; and one found, at Rennes. *Toulmouche, Histoire Archeologique de l’epoque Gallo-Romaine de Rennes*. Pl. 3.

⁷ Subscribers are requested to send their names to the author, 31, Halliford Street, Islington, or Mr. Grainger, Worcester.

differing from the scoring of common occurrence, serving to retain the mortar firmly: another tile, apparently for roofing, was formed with a knob at top, as a means of attachment. Lyon, in the History of Dover Castle, speaks of wall-tiles in the Roman pharos, formed with hemispherical knobs at the angles, but this contrivance is unusual. Mr. Allies produced also impressions from a small British coin found at the same time, the Rev. exhibiting the horse galloping towards the left.

Sir EVERARD HOME, Bart., communicated, through Mr. Birch, impressions from the inscriptions on three bells in the church of Long Sutton, near Odiham, Hants. They are deserving of notice as unusual examples of the early use of English legends upon bells. The characters were considered by Mr. Westwood to be of the fourteenth, or even of the close of the thirteenth, century: they are capitals, of the forms usually found upon sepulchral monuments of that period. The inscriptions are as follows:—✠ I BELEUE IN GOD THE FATHAR—✠ OUR FATHAR WICH ART IN HEUEN, and ✠ HAL MARI FVL OF GRAS. Under each initial cross are the letters W R, probably indicating the name of the bell-founder. Several of the letters are inverted, the stamps having accidentally been turned in a wrong direction in imprinting the character on the inner surface of the mould, preparatory to casting.⁸

Mr. ROBSON, Local Secretary at Warrington, communicated a notice of an example of the early use of Arabic numerals, apparently the date 1427, carved in relief on a piece of wood inserted in the lintel of a door at the Talbot Inn, Sankey Street, Warrington. The lower stroke of the Arabic 4 seem to have been cut away, possibly with the intention of making this date appear of a remote antiquity, so that it seems to be 1027.

By Mr. J. NIGHTINGALE.—Several specimens of the elegant decorative tiles, anciently fabricated in Spain, and termed *azulejos*, from the prevalent blue colour in the designs with which they are enriched. Also, an interesting ornament of terra-cotta, from Tangiers.

By Mr. HENRY FARRER.—A remarkable painting by Lucas Cranach, of unusual value as an example of the early productions of the German school, and on account of the historical interest of the subject. It represents a grand *battue* or entertainment given by John Frederick, Elector of Saxony, the friend of Luther, to the Emperor Charles V., after the Diet at Spire, A.D. 1544, at which the Emperor was present with the seven electors, and formed the convention by which they were bound to assist him in his second expedition against Francis I. The Elector of Saxony invited them to his summer palace, on the banks of the Elbe, after the Diet; and this Imperial visit has supplied the subject of this striking work of early German Art. Nearly in front are portrayed the Elector, armed with his cross-bow, the Emperor, his brother Ferdinand, King of the Romans, and other German magnates, occupied in the chase of a large herd of deer, which, hemmed in by retainers, are driven into a piece of water, and shot at in their endeavour to escape by the hunters, who are seen in a thick forest. Amongst the trees are seen the Electress of

⁸ It is obvious that the bell-founder kept at hand a set, or alphabet, of letter-stamps, and that each character was impressed separately upon the mould. As these stamps, unless formed of wood, were little liable to injury in the process, it is probable that

they were handed down with the stock in trade, and might serve several generations of *campanarii*. This consideration is not undeserving of notice, if it be sought to assign dates to church bells by the evidence of legends in old characters upon them.

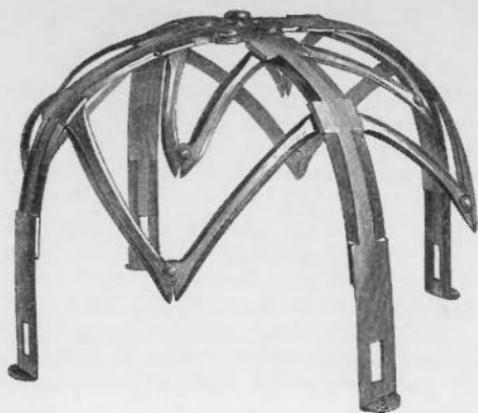
Saxony, and the ladies of her suite, who also aim their bolts at the deer. In a boat appear the two Cranachs, and on its side is the dragon, the device of the painter, with the date 1545. The propriety with which the artist has here introduced his own portrait appears from the recital of a contemporary chronicler, who states that when the Elector set forth to meet the Emperor, his only companion in the carriage was Lucas Cranach, whom he was wont to call "his faithful friend." This highly curious painting abounds in details admirably illustrative of the manners of the times, the costume and equipment for the chase: the rich dresses, ornaments, and all the accessories are finished with the most delicate pencil. It was purchased from the collection of the Comte de Survilliers (Joseph Buonaparte) and brought to this country from his mansion in America. The companion picture exists in the Royal Gallery at Madrid; this also was formerly in the same collection, and still bears the number of the catalogue, painted on one corner of the canvas.

Mr. Farrer contributed also a curious collection of signet-rings, chiefly from Spain, and a series of choice illuminations, forty in number, from the Crevenna Collection.

By MR. ROBERT SEDGWICK, of Skipton.—Four engraved brass plates, portions of memorials of the Clifford family, discovered about twenty-five years since, in pulling down the walls of an old house at Thorlby, near Skipton, Yorkshire. They are now in the possession of Mr. Tufton, at Skipton Castle. Mr. Sedgwick stated that at the foot of the tomb of Henry, Earl of Cumberland, in Skipton Church, bearing the inscription given by Dr. Whitaker (*Hist. of Craven*, p. 315, ed. 1806), a slab was placed by the Lady Anne Pembroke, to the memory of Henry, second Earl of Cumberland, very similar to that at the foot of the tomb of her father George, third Earl of Cumberland. This slab fell down in 1844, and another stone was disclosed to view, to which certain brass plates had been originally affixed; the indents or matrices being still apparent, but the plates had been removed. Portions of the plates were amongst the fragments found at Thorlby; they consist of a representation of the Trinity, which had been inserted at the top of the slab, and part of the first figure in the group of sons, which was placed beneath. It is a figure in armour, kneeling; on his tabard are the arms of Clifford, chequy, or and az., a fess gu. charged with an annulet. Under the figure of the Trinity there had been two scrolls, each over a group, that on one side appeared by the indents to have consisted of three male figures, whilst the other portrayed four females. It is, however, difficult to ascertain the number with precision.

Beneath these groups of kneeling figures there had been affixed a plate, doubtless bearing an inscription, and at each corner of the slab a circular ornament had been affixed; these may have been heraldic, but more probably were the Evangelistic symbols. It has been conjectured that this concealed slab, the existence of which appears to have been unknown to Dugdale and Dr. Whitaker,⁹ may have been the original memorial of Henry, second Earl, who died in 1569, and of his second wife, Anne, daughter of Lord Dacres, bearing their portraitures, with those of their two sons, George and Francis, successively Earls of Cumberland; and three daughters, Frances, wife of Lord Wharton, and two who died in

⁹ See Dugdale's *Bar.* vol. i. p. 345; Whitaker's *Hist. of Craven*, p. 314, edit. 1805.



Secrette, or privy armour for the head.

In the Collection of J. Bernhard Smith, Esq.
(Archaeol. Journal, Vol. vii., p. 299.)



Covered Cup, of wood, silver-mounted. Height, 3 inches.

In the possession of Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P.
(Archaeol. Journal, Vol. vii., p. 299.)

childhood. The other two plates found at Thorlby are armorial escutcheons. Over each is placed an Earl's coronet; one of them exhibits the coat of Clifford, with seven quarterings; the other that of Russell, with the like number, being the bearings of Margaret, daughter of the second Earl of Bedford, and wife of George, third Earl of Cumberland.

By MR. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A spanner of steel for turning a wheel-lock, combined with a touch-box to contain the fine priming powder, and a turn-screw. In the Goodrich Court Armory there is a similar object, but of rather different fashion, elegantly engraved and gilt, of the time of Elizabeth.¹

MR. WAY contributed a few notes in reference to the curious skeleton cap of fence, exhibited by Mr. J. Bernhard Smith at the previous meeting (see p. 197). This ingenious head-piece, as is shown by the accompanying representation, consists of four ribs of steel, hinged together on the crown of the head, with smaller intervening bars, every part being so nicely adjusted by means of pivots and hinges, as to be readily folded up in small compass, and, when required, speedily expanded and placed within the cap, forming a most effectual protection to the skull. A single simple fastening, of the kind termed by the French *à baïonnette*, keeps the entire frame firmly in place. This invention appears to be of French construction. There was one in the possession of M. E. Bérat, of Rouen, which he had obtained from the chateau of Roncherolles, with a small sleeveless shirt of chain-mail. Another such skeleton head-piece, slightly differing in the fastenings, was in the collection of the late M. Langlois, of Rouen. We are not aware that any specimen exists in armories in England. The curious "spider helmet" in the Tower Armory, attributed to the time of Henry IV. of France, seems in some degree of the same class of defences; and on the disuse of plate-armour, various concealed defences were, for a time, continued, such as the skull or small cap of plate in the Meyrick Collection, intended to be sewn into the crown of the carabineer's broad-brimmed hat.² The example, which was exhibited by Mr. Bernhard Smith, seems suited rather as a precaution against a sudden fray or assault in travelling, or nightly adventure, than a defence properly of a warlike nature: such protection was termed by the French, *segrette* or *segrette*; it was occasionally of mail, as appears by Palsgrave's "Eclaircissement de la langue Francoyse," 1530, where it is found—"Cappe of fence, *segrette de maille*." Cotgrave renders *segrette*, "a thin steel cap, a close iron scull worn under a hat, a cap of fence;" and Florio gives a similar explanation of the Italian term *segreta*. The privy coat of fence, with mail or plate quilted into it, was also termed a "secret." Jamieson cites some curious passages in Scottish writers, illustrative of the use of these concealed kinds of armour, which probably originated in Italy.

By MR. R. CATON.—Part of a set of circular fruit-trenchers, eight in number, with the original wooden box in which they were kept, upon which, although the ornaments on the lid are effaced, the initials C. R. may still be discerned, proving the use of these quaint objects as late as the reign of Charles I. They are similar in design, and in the colouring of the ornaments, foliage, flowers, to those noticed in a former volume of the *Journal* (see vol. iii., p. 336). The inscriptions are wholly texts of Scripture, each

¹ Skelton's "Illustrations of the Goodrich Court Armory," vol. ii., pl. 125.

² Skelton's Illustrations, vol. i., pl. 43.

trencher presenting various admonitions to exercise certain moral and Christian duties, such as—benevolence to the needy; truthfulness; chastity; patience under persecution, &c. The following, against the prevalent vice of profane language, may serve as a specimen. In the centre,—“Let not thy mouth be accustomed with swearynge, for in yt are many falles.—Ecclesiast. 23.” “Swear not at all. Let your comunycacyon be yee, yee, nay, nay, For what so eu' ys more the that cometh of euell.—Mat. 5.” And on a wavy scroll or riband, “A man that vseth much swearynge, shall be fylled wyth wyckednes, and the plague shall neuer go from (his) house.—Ecc. 23.” Mr. Caton exhibited also a curious little volume, comprising a set of small county maps, numbered so as to serve as a pack of cards. The title, on which are the royal arms, and a map of England and Wales, bears the following explanation:—“The 52 Counties of England and Wales, Geographically described in a pack of Cards, whereunto is added y^e Length, Breadth, and Circuit of each County, the Latitude, Scituation, and distance from London of y^e principal Cities, Towns, and Rivers, with other Remarks as plaine and ready for the playing all our English Games, as any of y^e Common Cards.” There is no date, but it is indicated by the court cards, which bear medallion portraits of Charles II. and Catharine of Braganza. These Geographical cards are described in Mr. Chatto's “Facts and Speculations on the Origin and History of Playing Cards.” (p. 150.)

By MR. BLAAUW.—The silver clock-watch which belonged to Charles I., by whom it was presented to Mr. (afterwards Sir Thomas) Herbert, on the way to Whitehall, January 30, 1649, just before his execution. This interesting relic is now in the possession of W. Townley Mitford, Esq., by whose kind permission it was exhibited at the meeting. It was constructed by Edward East, of London. The workmanship of the case is very elegant, and is accurately shown in the illustrations accompanying a notice of this watch in the recently published “Sussex Archæological Collections,” vol. iii., p. 103. (See Notices of Publications, p. 321.)

By MR. HAWKINS.—A gold medal and chain, presented to Vice-Admiral Penn, in pursuance of a resolution of the Parliament on August 8th, 1653, as a mark of favour, and “a token of acceptance” of the eminent services performed by him against the Dutch. The value of the chain was fixed at 100*l.*; its weight is 40½ oz. Honorary medals and chains were presented at the same time to General Blake, General Monk, and Rear-Admiral Lawson; and medals of minor value to the officers of the fleet. The medal was executed by Thomas Simon, and it is a specimen of his skill, perhaps unrivalled. A detailed account of these decorations is given in the “Numismatic Chronicle,” vol. xiii., p. 95. The medal exhibited had been preserved by the descendants of Vice-Admiral Penn, in the case in which it was originally presented; and was brought before the Institute by the kind permission of Mr. Granville Penn.

By the REV. R. LANE FREER.—An ivory pax, carved in the style of the fourteenth century; and a curious specimen of Oriental enamelled work, a covered cup, stated to have been part of the spoils of Tippoo Saib.

By MR. PATRICK CHALMERS.—Two curious relics from the East Indies, a horoscope (Tauweeaz), of a lady of high rank at Hyderabad, at whose decease it was presented to Sir Charles Hopkinson, who commanded the artillery at that place; and an object of elaborate workmanship, a golden polyhedron, with sixteen sides, each side bearing an Arabic numeral in relief. It was not stated whether it might have been destined for some

process of Divination, or used like the die in a game of chance. It was formerly in the treasury of Tippoo Saib. The Indian horoscopes are always formed of silver; they are calculated immediately after birth, and forthwith put on, being never removed from the person until after death.

Annual Meeting, 1850.

HELD AT OXFORD, JUNE 18TH to 25TH.

THE ancient city of Oxford having been selected as the scene of the Annual Assembly of the Institute, with the patronage of the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor, it appeared desirable that the proceedings should commence immediately after the festivities of the Commemoration. The inaugural meeting took place in the Sheldonian Theatre, on Tuesday, June 18. Shortly after twelve, the MARQUIS of NORTHAMPTON, President Elect, entered the theatre, accompanied by the Vice-Chancellor and other distinguished members of the Society. The Provost of Oriel then announced to the assembly that he had that morning received from the President, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, who had promised to become his guest during the meeting, the intimation that it had proved impracticable for him to quit home on the present occasion; with the assurance of his regret to be unable, through causes of domestic anxiety, to keep his engagement, and formally resign the Presidential chair to his Noble successor.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR, Patron of the meeting, then rose and observed, that the duty appeared to devolve upon himself to present to them their new President. In inviting the Noble Marquis to take the Chair, he felt no ordinary gratification, having witnessed the proceedings of the Society under his auspices, at the meeting in Winchester, and being assured that many present would share with himself the grateful remembrance of the ability and kind consideration with which the Marquis of Northampton had conducted the interesting proceedings on that occasion. He adverted to the distinguished part which he had so ably sustained as President of another and very influential Society. He would take this occasion to offer to the Institute the assurance of most cordial welcome in the University, and of his high sense of the importance of such societies and such meetings, as that he now addressed, in encouraging an increased esteem for the memorials and monuments of the past, and cherishing the desire for their preservation.

The MARQUIS of NORTHAMPTON took the Chair: he expressed his thanks for the kindness and warm reception with which he had been repeatedly welcomed on such occasions, twice also previously in Oxford. He must hail such welcome with especial gratification, as shown by the members of that ancient University towards the son of another Alma Mater; and as a striking assurance of that kindred friendliness and unanimity of purpose between the two Universities, so essential to the welfare of both. It would be an idle intrusion to advance any argument in favour of the claims of antiquarian studies, in a University which had been for centuries devoted to kindred pursuits. He rejoiced to feel assured that the Institute had become so established in the good opinion of the antiquaries of their country, that it were needless to speak in commendation of their purpose, or of the results which had attended their

proceedings. He must heartily regret the unavoidable absence of his predecessor in office, his address on a similar occasion, at their last annual meeting, would long be remembered. He had then set before them all the bright examples and eminent persons that Wiltshire had produced. Were he, his successor, to follow that precedent, it would be no easy duty to testify respect and show due honour to the memory of those whose learning and piety had been cherished amidst the scenes of that ancient city in which the Society had now assembled.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR then proposed a vote of thanks to the President of the previous year, whose cordial welcome had given to their meeting at Salisbury a charm which the Institute must long recall with grateful remembrance. The motion, seconded by ANDREW LAWSON, Esq., was carried by acclamation.

The PRESIDENT then called upon MR. CHARLES NEWTON to deliver his address on the Study of Archaeology. At the termination of a discourse which was received with deep interest and gratification, and of the merits of which it were impossible to give any adequate notion within the limits of this report, the Rev. VAUGHAN THOMAS expressed the satisfaction which he felt in testifying the pleasure he had derived from the able disquisition delivered by Mr. Newton;—from the powerful arguments and lucid arrangement with which he had treated so important and extensive a subject. To some it might be matter of surprise, that so wide a range was comprised within the scope of archaeology: wide however as it is, without attempting to contract the limits of that ample range, he would suggest that they should not confine themselves to the consideration of its comprehensiveness. In his view the great end and express purpose of archaeology consisted in minute investigation and inquiry; to verify facts moral or material; to elicit evidence serving to enlighten the obscurity of past history, and guide them in present emergency. Archaeology seemed to take its place with minute philosophical inquiries; and as the agriculturist recognised his obligation to chemistry, the physician to minute anatomy, the miner to the detailed inquiries of the geologist, thus also the historian must admit his obligation to that careful discrimination of facts, which properly fell within the province of archaeology. It was the exposition of the importance of such facts, and the elucidation of the nature and value of the several sources of archaeological evidence, which gave to Mr. Newton's address so essential an interest; and he begged to move the cordial thanks of the assembly on this occasion.

Mr. HALLAM rose to second this vote to Mr. Newton. The historian, he observed, must heartily admit the importance and value of archaeological investigation, without which his productions were little superior to those of the writer of romance. He could not refrain from expressing his admiration of the profound and luminous views which pervaded the discourse they had heard. It was a masterly sketch; and, as in an outline by the hand of a great master, they might distinctly see that the power was not deficient to fill up and carry out the design. He felt great pleasure in expressing the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Newton, having known him for several years in connexion with that vast national depository, which is not less remarkable for the treasures it contains than for the intelligence, zeal, and courtesy of its officers. No slight commendation was due to Mr. Newton, who had so well employed the advantages which his position at the British Museum had afforded him. He would only add the expression of his

sincere hope that the proceedings of the meeting, so auspiciously commenced, might be of a character not less gratifying than on previous occasions; and prove such as might do honour both to the Institute, and to the great University which had hailed them with so cordial and generous a welcome.

The PRESIDENT, having put the motion, assured Mr. Newton that he felt it a most agreeable duty to convey to him the unanimous thanks of the audience for his admirable address; and expressed the hope that he might long continue to render valuable service to archaeology, both in his co-operation with the Institute, and his zealous exertions at the British Museum.

The meeting then adjourned; and ample occupation for the remainder of the day was afforded by the numerous objects accessible to visitors, with the attractions of the Museum, now opened at the Taylor Building, by the kind permission of the Curators. Also the collection of drawings, plans, fac-similes of brasses, &c., with the striking series of designs representing, on the same scale as the originals, the remarkable tessellated pavements discovered at Cirencester, since the previous meeting of the Institute. These valuable drawings, the fruits of the assiduity and skill of Mr. Cox, of that town, were most kindly contributed by Professor Buckman and Mr. Newmarch, and formed a very attractive feature of the series displayed in the Divinity School.

The evening meeting was held at the Town Hall, by the obliging permission of the Mayor and Corporation, and it was numerously attended. The Principal of Brasenose, Dr. HARRINGTON, read a memoir on the history and architecture of St. Mary's Church; fully illustrated by documents relating to the rebuilding of the structure in the reign of Henry VII., and completed in 1492. The pinnacles of the spire, which had suffered considerable change, after a storm which greatly injured the tower early in the seventeenth century, are about to be renewed; and the long discussion relating to this important feature of the University Church had recently rendered it a subject of unusual interest. Dr. Harrington gave also some interesting particulars relative to the old house of Convocation, attached to the north side of the church; in the chamber over this building the first public library had been deposited. After some observation by Mr. Freeman, a vote of thanks to Dr. Harrington was passed unanimously, and the company withdrew to a *conversazione* in the Council Chamber.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.

At ten o'clock the Meetings of Sections commenced simultaneously. The Historical Section assembled in the Convocation House, Mr. HALLAM presiding. The following communications were read:—

Memoir on the site of the memorable battle of Ashdown, the *Æscesdune* of the Saxon Chronicle, between Ethelred, supported by Alfred his brother, and the Danes, who were signally defeated, A.D. 871. Communicated by W. NELSON CLARKE, Esq., D.C.L., and read by the REV. H. O. COXE.

Remarks on the Rent-Roll of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, 26 and 27 Hen. VI., with notices of that peer and other members of the house of Stafford. By JAMES HEYWOOD MARKLAND, Esq., D.C.L.

The REV. CHARLES HARTSHORNE read a Memoir on the Castle and the

“Provisions” of Oxford, exacted by the Barons from Henry III. in 1258. His observations were illustrated by a large ground-plan of the castle, and he entered fully into the peculiarities and date of its erection. No castle is mentioned at Oxford in Domesday Book; the mound is, however, probably of Saxon times. The Empress Maud was besieged here in 1142 by Stephen; and the portion traditionally called Maud’s Chapel is supposed by Mr. Hartshorne to have been a crypt under the hall. It is of early Norman character, and highly curious. He brought forward numerous extracts from public records: his remarks were accompanied also by notices of the chief Parliaments and Councils held at Oxford.

WILLIAM SIDNEY GIBSON, Esq., read a Memoir on Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham, Lord Chancellor in the times of Edward III. He was a zealous collector of books, and bequeathed his library to Durham College, in Oxford.

EDWIN GUEST, Esq., gave a discourse on the Earthworks which formed the boundaries of the Belgic settlements in Britain, and on those made after the treaty of Mons Badonicus. His interesting observations were in continuation of his views brought before the Institute at the Salisbury Meeting. Mr. Guest considers the territory of the first Belgic settlers in the Vale of the Stour, to have been bounded by Combe Bank and Bokerly Dyke, Vindogladia being their capital. When they pushed their conquests towards Salisbury, the Old Ditch became their boundary, and Old Sarum their capital. Their latest boundary was Wansdike. Mr. Guest propounded an important conjecture on the age of Stonehenge, which he supposes may have been constructed by the Belgæ, under Divitiacus, about the year 100 A.C. The Grimsdyke, South of Salisbury, and the ditch North of Old Sarum, he believes are not Belgic works, but boundaries traced by the Welch after the treaty of the Mons Badonicus.

The Architectural Section met, by the kind permission of the Architectural Society, in their great room in Holywell, DR. HARINGTON, President of the Section, in the chair.

A paper was read by MR. E. A. FREEMAN on “The Architecture of Dorchester Abbey Church.” The documentary history and architectural detail of the building having been exhausted in the volume published by Mr. Addington, the subject naturally divided itself into three parts: 1st. General criticism on the building as a whole; 2nd. Architectural history of the fabric; 3rd. A notice of the recent restoration. Leaving the second to form the subject of a *viva voce* lecture on the spot on the ensuing day, Mr. Freeman proceeded to comment on the peculiar character of the building; being that of a small church developed to conventual proportions, without at all acquiring the character of a minster. In this respect it may be compared with Llandaff Cathedral, and still more closely with Monkton Priory, near Pembroke. Both at Llandaff and Dorchester, the peculiar arrangements seem to be owing to a much smaller building having received successive enlargements till it attained its present size, without any complete rebuilding from the ground. He also pointed out how remarkably these arrangements, which detract from the beauty of the church as a whole, have given scope for the introduction of numerous individual features of great magnificence. He then gave some account of the restorations effected between 1845 and 1848, during which time a careful repair of the presbytery was effected, regretting that so small a portion could be

effected, from want of funds, and that the work had now been standing still for two years.

The REV. JAMES CLUTTERBUCK read a memoir on the construction of timber houses and cottages existing near Long Wittenham, in Berkshire.

ALEXANDER NESBITT, Esq., communicated a detailed account of the Manor-House and "Fish-House," at Mere, Somersetshire, a curious example of domestic architecture. It was erected by the Abbot of Glastonbury in the fourteenth century. The paper was illustrated by several excellent drawings, representing the details of the two houses and the Church of Mere.

The Section of Early and Medieval Antiquities met in the Writing-school,—W. W. WYNNE, Esq., President of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, presiding.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., read a very interesting account of a remarkable collection of gold ornaments, recently purchased from the cabinet of Mr. Brumell by the Trustees of the British Museum. They were found some years since in the county of Durham, with a large hoard of Roman coins; and their special interest consists in their connexion with the worship of the *Deæ Matres*. Mr. Hawkins laid before the Meeting faithful representations of these singular relics, drawn for the occasion by Mr. Fairholt. They will be engraved for publication in the *Journal*.

G. DU NOYER, Esq., of Dublin, communicated a paper on the classification of bronze arrow-heads (printed in this volume, p. 281), being a sequel to his memoir on the classification of bronze celts, read at the Norwich Meeting.¹

A curious unpublished account was then read, written by the late Dr. Nott, and communicated to the President of Corpus Christi College, being a relation of the opening of the tomb of Bishop Fox, founder of that College. His remains were accidentally brought to light, in Winchester Cathedral, Jan. 28, 1820.

The REV. H. O. COXE gave an interesting notice of a Book of Prayers, once the property of Jane Wriothesley, Countess of Southampton, now preserved in the Bodleian. It contains the autographs of several distinguished personages, her friends, including Margaret Dowglas, granddaughter of Henry VII., Mary, Queen of England (when Princess), Katherine Parr, and others.

In the afternoon, amongst various attractions, by the liberal permission of the several Colleges, the various objects of interest, especially the plate and relics connected with their founders, were displayed in the College Halls for the gratification of visitors. The salt-cellar of Archbishop Chichele; the founder's jewels and antique plate at All Souls; the salt-cellars, spoons, and cups of Bishop Fox, at Corpus, with the exquisite gold chalice, paten, and chargers; and especially the superb crosier of that prelate, preserved in the chapel, excited great admiration. At Queen's College, a fine drinking-vessel, mounted with gold, with various rich specimens of plate, and a silver horn, for calling the members of the College together, were displayed; and numerous visitors were attracted to the Library, and collections presented by the late Mr. Mason. At Baliol College, the Treasury was opened to a small party, who enjoyed an unusual gratification in examining the charters and remarkable series of impressions of ancient seals.

At six o'clock the public dinner took place at the Town Hall, the Noble

¹ *Archaeol. Journal*, vol. iv., pp. 1, 327.

PRESIDENT in the chair. About three hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen were present. A few toasts were proposed, according to usual custom, and responded to by the Vice-Chancellor, the President, the Worshipful the Mayor, Sir Charles Anderson, Bart., the Principal of Brasenose, the Warden of New College, the Rector of Exeter, Mr. Hallam, and the Rev. Edward Hill. The healths of two distinguished visitors there present, Professor Waagen and M. Passavant, were also received with much enthusiasm.

The company proceeded at an early hour to Exeter College, to enjoy the brilliant hospitalities to which they had been most kindly invited by the Rev. WILLIAM SEWELL, in his capacity of President of the Oxford Architectural Society. Nearly seven hundred persons shared in the entertainment there prepared with singular taste. The gardens were illuminated, the hall adorned with unique effect for their reception, harmonious sounds filled the crowded quadrangle, and nothing was overlooked to enhance the gratification of the numerous visitors, or evince the cordiality of the welcome with which the Institute was honoured on this occasion.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

At nine o'clock a numerous party set forth on an excursion to Ewelme and Dorchester, under the direction of the Rev. E. Hill, whose well-concerted arrangements had insured their gratification and convenience. They reached Ewelme, the more remote object of the day, about eleven, and were received by the Rector, the Rev. Dr. Jacobson, Regius Professor of Divinity, who with great kindness attended them to the church, the hospital, known by its original name of "God's House," its curious cloisters, and the endowed school. Mr. J. H. Parker directed their attention to the peculiar features of these buildings, erected, about 1440, by the Duchess of Suffolk, widow of Reginald de la Pole, and daughter of Sir Thomas Chaucer. He pointed out the curious details of moulded brick-work, the richly carved timber-work, the interesting tombs of the foundress and Sir Thomas Chaucer. The Mastership of the Hospital is now attached to the Regius Professorship of Medicine, and the Rectory to that of Divinity. Dr. Jacobson invited his visitors, with a very hospitable welcome, to repair to the Rectory garden, where a collation had been prepared for them under the shade of a spreading acacia. On their return towards Dorchester, a few archaeologists repaired to the "Dyke Hills," where an excavation had been made (by the obliging permission of Mr. Latham, the proprietor), and some Roman pottery, with other ancient relics, disinterred.

At Dorchester, the Members were kindly received by the Vicar. Mr. Freeman delivered his discourse on the church, and guided the visitors to the various points of interest. He showed that the original structure was of the Transitional Norman period (about 1180), and was nearly of the same extent as the existing fabric; but it was almost wholly rebuilt about a century later, and an eastern bay, or presbytery, added about 1360. A discussion ensued, in which Sir Charles Anderson, Mr. Petit, Mr. Penrose, Mr. Parker, and other members, evinced the lively interest excited by their visit to this fine architectural monument. The Rev. John Barrow, of Queen's College, offered some interesting remarks on the sepulchral effigies, brasses, painted glass, the "Jesse window," and other curious details. The restoration of the fabric had been partially carried out; and a few contributions were offered

by the visitors in aid of this work, for which funds are insufficiently supplied. Some of the party visited the Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Birinus, recently erected, and examined the ancient painted glass, stated to have been removed from Dorchester Abbey. They inspected also a curious chasuble, with a rich orfray (attributed to the early part of the fourteenth century), the property of Mr. Davy, a farmer, by whose family it had been preserved since the Reformation. The members then proceeded to visit the Carfax Conduit, removed in 1787 by the Earl of Harcourt, and preserved in the park at Nuneham. They examined the allegorical figures with which it is ornamented, and of which a contemporary description had lately been discovered. Some of the party stopped at Sandford, to examine the architectural features of the church, and a remarkable relic of ancient sculpture, representing the Assumption of the Virgin.

In the evening the Society re-assembled at the Town Hall, when a communication was made from DANIEL WILSON, Esq., Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, in reference to the law of "Treasure Trove," and the prejudicial hindrance to archaeological science by the operation of that feudal right. He stated that strenuous endeavours had been made in Scotland to call attention to the injurious results of the existing law, and he forwarded a circular issued by the officers of the Crown, showing that they are desirous of affording every facility in their power to promote archaeological research, and to carry out the existing law in the most liberal spirit. Amongst Scottish antiquaries a general desire subsists to see the Danish law adopted as a model. In that country, the finder receives from the Crown the full value, or even in some cases more than the value, of precious objects discovered. But the State exacts that all such remains (of the precious metals) shall be given up to be preserved in the Public Museums, under certain penalties in case of concealment. The owner of the soil receives the value only in cases when the discovery has been made under his directions. The finder receives payment without any delay, a regulation which has proved most efficacious, and scarcely any relics of gold or silver have for many years, as it is stated, been lost to the National Museum. Mr. Wilson advocated warmly the beneficial results which a similar system would insure in our own country, although, at first view, it might appear arbitrary and injurious to the rights of the lord of the soil; and he pointed out the evils which had arisen from the deficiency of a liberal spirit in the promoters of public collections, whilst in private hands many precious relics, links in the archaeological series, are lost to science, and are rarely to be traced after the lifetime of the finders or first possessor.

A warm discussion ensued in reference to this important question, and great diversity of opinion prevailed: it was finally agreed that the consideration of the arguments forcibly advanced by Mr. Wilson should be recommended to the committee of the Institute. The proceedings closed with a discourse, delivered by MR. C. WINSTON on the art of glass painting, and on the valuable specimens of ancient glass existing at Oxford.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

The different Sections resumed their meetings at an early hour.

In the Historical Section a memoir was read by MR. JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, F.S.A., on the descent of the Earldom of Oxford.

SIR THOMAS PHILLIPPS, Bart., communicated notices of Walter Map, Archdeacon of Oxford, with some interesting observations in relation to two other Oxfordshire writers, Geoffrey of Monmouth, and Alexander de Swerford.

The REV. VAUGHAN THOMAS, B.D., contributed memorials of Sir Robert Dudley, son of the Earl of Leicester.

A memoir on the History of Exeter Castle, by the REV. GEORGE OLIVER, D.D., was then read. [Printed in this volume of the *Journal*, p. 128.]

In the Architectural Section, JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A., communicated biographical notices of John Carter, and displayed a very interesting series of his valuable architectural drawings, comprising the collection illustrative of Wells Cathedral, executed by him for the Society of Antiquaries of London, and entrusted to him by the kind permission of their Council for exhibition on this occasion.

The REV. JOHN LOUIS PETIT read a memoir on Sherborne Church, Dorset, illustrated by a striking display of drawings. This fine example of the Perpendicular style is now under repair.

The following communication, prepared for this section, was unavoidably deferred, the author being suddenly called from Oxford by urgent business, —Remarks on the Monumental Remains in the Cathedral Church of Oxford; by MATTHEW H. BLOXAM, Esq.

In the Section of Antiquities, a notice was given by H. W. ACLAND, Esq., M.D., of a rudely traced outline upon stone, brought from Utica, representing a ship, and illustrating in an interesting manner certain expressions occurring in the account of St. Paul's voyage and shipwreck.

EVELYN PHILIP SHIRLEY, Esq., communicated some curious extracts illustrative of ancient manners and household expenses in the sixteenth century, selected from the accounts of the executors of Thomas Fermor, Esq., of Somerton, Oxfordshire.

MANUEL J. JOHNSON, Esq., Radcliffe's Observer, read a dissertation on illuminated MSS., illustrated by examples from his own collection, and other precious volumes preserved in the University.

The REV. JOHN BARROW communicated a notice of a singular discovery of some earthen vessels, immured in the wall of a church in Oxfordshire, and supposed to have served in the preparation of the oblys, or wafer for the mass.

HENRY MACLAUCHLAN, Esq., communicated a memoir on the remains of the great Roman city of Silchester, with a detailed report of his survey of the site and adjacent works, roads, and lines of entrenchment. He had undertaken this important work for the gratification of the members on the present occasion, and prepared a plan specially for this meeting, being the first accurate representation of these remarkable remains. It was laid before the meeting; and a special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Maclauchlan for these valuable services.²

PROFESSOR BUCKMAN, of Cirencester College, gave a dissertation on the substances employed in forming the *tessellæ* of the mosaic pavements discovered at Cirencester, and on their chromatic arrangement.

Two other short papers were received, one by a learned foreign archaeologist, MR. MUNCH, on the correct reading of certain Runic inscriptions in

² This plan has been lithographed with the greatest care, under Mr. Maclauchlan's directions, and may be purchased on application at the apartments of the Institute.

the Isle of Man ; the other by the late DR. BROMET, on the remains of an ancient chariot, of bronze, preserved in the Museum at Toulouse.

At twelve o'clock a large assemblage congregated in the theatre, and PROFESSOR WILLIS gave an admirable lecture on the history of Oxford Cathedral, originally the Church of the Priory of St. Frideswide. He commenced by referring to a MS. in the Bodleian relating to the miracles of St. Frideswide, which records the translation of her relics to the new work at the time when the Parliament was assembled in Oxford, in 1180 ; and relates the miraculous vision, eight years previously, when the light issuing from the relics of the saint was seen shining above the tower of the cathedral, proving that the tower was completed in 1172. He proceeded to show that the whole fabric is of this period, although of a somewhat unusual design, and that the popular notion of its being partly a Saxon building, enlarged and raised by the Normans, is without foundation. He illustrated this by various proofs ; the most conclusive of which was by opening an aperture in the roof of the aisle, and showing that behind the two light openings, supposed to have been the Saxon clerestory, there is a single arch inclosing the two, according to the usual arrangement of a Norman triforium. These openings, moreover, had never been glazed, nor grooved to receive glass. The chapel on the north side of the choir, usually called the Lady Chapel, is of the early part of the thirteenth century, and was probably that into which the relics of St. Frideswide were again translated, in 1289. The rich piece of stone, and wood paneling, of the end of the fifteenth century, usually called the Shrine of St. Frideswide, he believed not to have been a shrine, but the watching chamber by the side of the shrine. The beautiful chapel adjoining to this, commonly called the Latin Chapel, he considered to belong to the early part of the fourteenth century, and too early to have been the work of Lady Montacute, who died in 1355, and whose tomb is placed between this and the chapel before mentioned. She founded a rich chantry in this church. The Chapter House he considered a very beautiful work of the first half of the fifteenth century ; and expressed his great regret at its present state, it being divided into two chambers by a solid wall. He then proceeded to describe the alterations made by Wolsey, who intended to convert this church into the chapel of his new college, and to have built a large church also, which he actually commenced. The vaulting of the choir is an admirable specimen of the work of that period, and very ingeniously incorporated into the Norman work. Wolsey also shortened the Nave, by about one half its length,—the original West end extended as far as the outer wall of the Canons' houses in the great quadrangle.

The Professor's elequent discourse was most enthusiastically received. At its conclusion, the Principal of Brasenose (Dr. Harington) expressed the thanks of the meeting for this instructive dissertation, and their warm appreciation of Professor Willis' valuable services to the cause of archaeology, adverting also to his exertions in preparing the new edition of the "Glossary of Architecture." This was warmly seconded by the Noble President and by the Rev. W. Sewell, President of the Oxford Architectural Society. At two o'clock the audience attended the learned Professor in the cathedral, when he pointed out on the spot the peculiarities he had before described. He was accompanied by about three hundred persons in this interesting demonstration.

At the Evening Meeting at the Town Hall a very interesting discourse

was delivered by GIDEON H. MANTELL, Esq., LL.D., on the Remains of Man and Works of Art buried in Rocks and Strata, as illustrative of the connection between Archaeology and Geology. It was illustrated by various drawings and specimens of a striking character.

JOHN THURNAM, Esq., M.D., then read a memoir on the results of recent investigations of tumuli in Yorkshire, known as "The Danes' Graves," excavated by the Yorkshire Antiquarian Club.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

At ten o'clock a numerous party took their departure, by special train, on an excursion to the ancient Roman city of Silchester, which the Society had been unable to visit during the former meeting at Winchester. They alighted at a short distance from the Mortimer station, and under the able guidance of the Rev. E. Hill, repaired to the site, easily attainable from that place. The visitors, upwards of one hundred in number, were very courteously received by MR. BARTON, the occupier of the farm, with whose obliging permission the expedition had been arranged. After a hospitable welcome at the Manor House, and the inspection of numerous antiquities, coins, &c., collected by Mr. Barton, the party dispersed to examine the most striking features—the amphitheatre, gates, lines of streets, to which their attention was directed by the REV. W. GUNNER. They also examined the vast earth-works existing in the neighbourhood. Many visitors resorted to the church, in which is preserved a curious tomb and effigy of a lady, probably the foundress of a chantry; they noticed also the fine chancel screen, and some very early monumental slabs, placed on the remains of the Roman wall, now inclosing the churchyard.³

The travellers reached Oxford shortly after four; and in the evening a brilliant *soirée* was given at the Botanic Gardens by the Professor of Botany, DR. DAUBENY.

MONDAY, JUNE 24.

The proceedings of this day were of a mixed character; a considerable party proceeded to Uffington, whilst the sectional business was resumed, and the following papers were read:—

In the Historical Section, the REV. VAUGHAN THOMAS, B.D., communicated an account of the line of nightly march taken by Charles I., June 3, 1644, in his escape from Oxford, between the Parliamentary forces posted at Ensham and Woodstock.

In the Architectural Section, three memoirs were read:—

Extracts from the Building Accounts of Wadham College, commencing in 1610; by the REV. JOHN GRIFFITHS, M.A.

Architectural Notices of Abingdon Abbey, its history and its existing remains; by MISS SPENLOVE, illustrated by Mr. A. Palmer.

Historical Memoir on the Jacobean-Gothic Style prevalent in Oxford; by MR. ORLANDO JEWITT.

Many persons devoted this day to expeditions to Blenheim, Nuneham, and other objects. The chief excursion was that arranged by special train from Dideot to Uffingham, where the party were welcomed by MARTIN

³ One of these has a head carved in a deep recess, resembling the slab at Gilling. *Archæol. Journ.* vol. v., p. 69. The other has two heads, over a cross flory.

ATKINS, Esq., of Kingston Lisle, who accompanied them to the church, a fine structure of the thirteenth century, the chief peculiarities of which were explained and pointed out by MR. PETIT. They examined also the church of Woolstone, and its curious leaden font; the earth-work, called Hardwell Camp, occupied, as tradition affirms, by Ethelred, before the battle of Ashdown; Wayland Smith's Cave, and the extensive works of Uffington Castle. The interest of their visit to these remarkable sites was much enhanced by the observations offered by the REV. JOHN WILSON, who kindly pointed out the surrounding objects of this locality, rich in historical associations; he explained the peculiar construction of the works at Uffington; from which may be viewed the scene of the battle of Ashdown, the "Dragon's Hill," the Seven Barrows, the Ridgeway, and Alfred's Castle. Mr. Wilson's interesting remarks were rendered the more satisfactory by the aid of a series of valuable plans, which he had caused to be prepared with great care by Mr. Maclauchlan, and which were examined and verified on the spot. The party then visited the White Horse, cut in the turf on the side of the hill. They were there met by a gentleman of the neighbourhood, who made a singular proposition, from which the archaeologists present unanimously dissented,—to render the figure durable, by paving it with white stone. The notion was readily abandoned, and the rustic ceremony of "Scouring the White Horse" will, it may be hoped, continue uninterrupted.

The visitors having inspected the remarkable block of Sarsden, called the "Blowing-stone," repaired to the mansion of Mr. Atkins, whose kind hospitality formed a very agreeable close to this excursion. They returned by the church of Sparsholt, with its curious tombs. Here again the vicar, Dr. Nelson, had provided hospitable entertainment, which they were unable to accept; and proceeding to Wantage, after a visit to its church and the memorials of the Fitzwarrens, the train was in readiness to convey them to Oxford.

A numerous party also proceeded in the direction of Wheatley and Cuddesdon, and visited various objects in that direction; they were hospitably received at Cuddesdon Palace by the Bishop of Oxford, who accompanied them to the church, which formed the subject of an interesting discourse by Professor Willis. They were then conducted to the remains of the Roman villa and hypocaust, adjacent to the palace, and excavated by the Bishop's directions, as detailed in a former volume of the Journal.

In the evening, the Institute and a large assembly of visitors were invited by the Mayor to a brilliant *conversazione*, given at the Town Hall. Numerous valuable works of art were displayed; an amateur concert of ancient music, under the direction of Mr. Corfe, added greatly to the gratification of the evening; whilst in the Council Chamber the guests were greeted with the well-replenished "grace-cup" of the corporation, and with other demonstrations of civic hospitality. The arrangements of this entertainment were carried out with the greatest taste and effect by MR. R. J. SPIERS, and proved a very gratifying termination of the hospitalities of the week.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25.

Previously to the concluding meeting, the Architectural Section assembled, DR. HARRINGTON presiding, when the following communications were read:—

Remarks on the Complete Gothic and After-Gothic Styles in Germany, by the REV. W. WHEWELL, D.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. This valuable memoir is printed in this volume (see p. 217).

Observations on certain peculiarities of Continental Churches, as to their form and arrangement, by A. MILWARD, Esq.

The curious Charters belonging to the city, commencing with those of King John and Henry III., were exhibited in the Council Chamber, and some explanatory observations offered, by the Town Clerk, G. P. HESTER, Esq., a gentleman intimately conversant with every documentary evidence tending to illustrate the history of his native city. They comprise also many matters of importance as connected with the affairs of the University and the foundation of colleges.

Shortly after twelve, a large assembly again met in the Theatre, where the concluding GENERAL MEETING took place.

The PRESIDENT opened the proceedings by calling upon the Secretaries to submit the Annual Reports of the Central Committee and of the Auditors (see p. 198), which were read by Mr. TUCKER, and, on the motion of the President, adopted unanimously.

The list of the members of the Committee retiring in annual course, and of persons nominated to fill the vacancies, was then submitted to the meeting, and adopted, as follows:—

Members selected to retire:—The Dean of Westminster, *Vice-President*; Peter Cunningham, Esq.; Rev. J. B. Deane; Philip Hardwick, Esq.; Sir F. Madden; Charles Manby, Esq.; Digby Wyatt, Esq. The following gentlemen being elected to supply the vacancies:—the Hon. Richard C. Neville, *Vice-President*;—John Auldjo, Esq., F.R.S.; W. Wynne Ffoulkes, Esq.; Thomas W. King, Esq., F.S.A., York Herald; Henry Salusbury Milman, Esq.; Alexander Nesbitt, Esq.; Rev. Stephen J. Rigaud, M.A.

The following gentlemen were also elected as Auditors:—Charles Desborough Bedford, Esq.; George Vulliamy, Esq.

The PRESIDENT then called the attention of the Meeting to the selection of the place of assembly for the ensuing year. The Central Committee had received from the Mayor and Corporation of Lichfield, and from the Diocesan Architectural Society, a cordial invitation to that cathedral town, with the assurance of the ready disposition of influential persons in the vicinity, and county of Stafford, to render support and assistance. It was, however, understood that the coming year might be less suitable than a later occasion for such a meeting. Peterborough had been proposed, and they had received assurances of the co-operation of the Northamptonshire Architectural Society, and of many zealous friends in that county. He would call upon the Secretary to read the gratifying requisition received from the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle to hold a meeting on the banks of the Tyne, in 1852, with the fullest promise of influential support, and of the cordial co-operation of the archaeologists of North Britain. The desire had been also expressed in a very friendly manner that the Institute might visit St. Albans. They had every assurance of welcome at Chichester, with the aid of the energetic Society of Sussex archaeologists. A letter had been that day received from the noble President of the St. Albans Architectural Society, the Earl of Verulam, with the assurance of his sanction and encouragement, in the event of their assembly being held in that place. A strong desire had, however, been expressed that their next meeting should be held in one of the cathedral cities of the West; and

the Committee would recommend Bristol, as presenting numerous attractions, with great facilities for visiting the interesting sites in South Wales, Chepstow, Tintern, and Caerleon, with the antiquities there recently brought to light, and the Museum established by an active local Society under the auspices of Sir Digby Mackworth.

JOHN BRITTON, Esq. begged to express his warm interest in the proposition to visit Bristol, a locality replete with ancient remains, the claims of which upon the antiquary he had long appreciated. The noble architectural monuments in that city, the Cathedral of Wells, and numerous vestiges of every period, combined to render the place proposed singularly eligible for the objects of the Institute; and he had received frequent intimation of the desire that they should assemble at Bristol, on an early occasion.

It was unanimously resolved to hold the meeting of the following year at Bristol.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR then rose, and observed that the business of the occasion being closed, the gratifying duty devolved upon himself to convey their thanks to their President. He alluded to the kindness with which the Marquis had hastened home from an interesting foreign tour, that they might not be disappointed of the advantage and gratification of his presence. In common with all the members of the University, he felt the highest satisfaction that the noble President of the Institute had on this occasion permitted them to enrol, as a member of that University, one who was so distinguished a member of the University of Cambridge, and whose life had been devoted to the advancement of science and literature.

SIR CHARLES ANDERSON proposed a vote of thanks to the Vice-Chancellor, who had so cordially promoted their success by his patronage, and with the kindest consideration secured every desired facility for their advantage.

J. H. MARKLAND, Esq., then proposed their acknowledgment to the heads of houses, the proctors, and other distinguished members of the University, from which they had received so friendly a welcome. They must gratefully esteem the sanction thus given to the pursuits of British archaeologists by that ancient University. He alluded to the enlightened advance of science since the days of Anthony Wood and Hearne, who little thought of times when the noble and the learned would here be found taking a prominent part in a society instituted for the preservation of national antiquities.

W. W. E. WYNNE, Esq., expressed a suitable tribute to the warm encouragement which they had enjoyed from the Mayor and the Municipal authorities.

The MAYOR returned his thanks, with the assurance of the gratification which in common with his fellow citizens he had derived from the visit of the Institute, and the opportunity of adding in any degree to the cordial reception with which the Society had been met in that ancient city.

A resolution was proposed by the REV. J. HAMILTON GRAY to return thanks to the Curators of Public Institutions, especially of the Bodleian Library, the Ashmolean Museum, the Taylor Building, in which the Institute had been permitted to form so attractive a museum, to the Presidents, also, of the Ashmolean and Architectural Societies.—The compliment was acknowledged in very gratifying terms by the REV. R. GRESWELL, President of the Ashmolean Society.

The REV. J. L. PETT then claimed a grateful testimony to the kindness of the Rev. William Sewell, whose reception of the Institute within the

walls of Exeter College was without any parallel amongst the gratifying hospitalities with which they had been favoured on similar occasions. He made honourable mention of the kind entertainments which had cheered them in their excursions,—at Ewelme, at Silchester, and amidst the striking historical associations which had recalled the times of Alfred, and the prowess of their forefathers on the Berkshire heights.—The REV. WILLIAM SEWELL returned thanks, expressing with much feeling his friendly interest in the visit of the Institute to the University, his desire to contribute to their agreeable reception, and the hope that many might carry away on this occasion the impression that, with the hearty purpose of promoting the advancement of science, the University devoted itself and its resources to those purposes of a deep and lasting import, which alone entitled it to be regarded as a national institution.

The BISHOP OF OXFORD having entered the theatre, addressed the meeting on the invitation of the President, and having expressed regret that his duties and engagements had deprived him of the pleasure of earlier participation in their proceedings, he desired to contribute his testimony to the utility of such meetings ;—to the advantages connected with the extension of enlightened views of antiquity which must thence accrue. He spoke in the highest terms of the pleasure and instruction afforded by Professor Willis, both in his elucidation of the history of the Cathedral, and also during the examination of Cuddesdon Church on the previous day. He felt assured that all present would respond to the proposition he desired to make, and give to the Professor their warmest thanks.

The thanks of the meeting were then moved by the PROVOST OF ORIEL to the contributors of memoirs ;—by the RECTOR OF EXETER, to the numerous contributors to the museum, the varied contents and instructive arrangement of which had proved so attractive ;—by the REV. BADEN POWELL, Professor of Geometry, to the Presidents and officers of the sections ;—and by MR. CHARLES TUCKER, to the Local Committee, their worshipful Chairman the Mayor, to the Local Secretaries of the Institute in the University, the Rev. John Wilson, the Rev. Henry Coxe, and the Rev. William Dyke, and to the Manager of Excursions, the Rev. Edward Hill, whose admirable arrangements had rendered that important feature of their proceedings signally successful.—MR. HILL, in acknowledging the compliment, moved a closing vote to the Officers of the Institute, and the meeting then separated.

THE List of Contributors to the Fund for defraying the Local Expenses, comprised the names of many influential friends of the Institute,—the Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of Houses, the Members for the University and the City of Oxford, with other gentlemen, whose cordial aid and encouragement was given to the proceedings of the Society. The total amount raised was 122*l.* 6*s.*

The Central Committee have also the gratification to acknowledge the following Donations received on this occasion :—The Hon. James Talbot, 5*l.* ; Sir John Boileau, Bart., 5*l.* ; J. Morrison, Esq., 5*l.* ; William Salt, Esq., 5*l.* ; Rev. Joseph Hunter, 1*l.* ; Edward Blore, Esq., 1*l.* ; Albert Way, Esq., 5*l.* ; Frederic Ouvry, Esq., 5*l.* ; Rev. T. F. Lee, 1*l.* 1*s.*

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

NOVEMBER 1, 1850.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., F.R.S., Treasurer, in the Chair.

MR. BIRCH communicated notices of some remarkable relics recently brought from Egypt by Lord Northampton, illustrated by drawings supplied by Mr. Bonomi. These ancient remains consist of a plinth, twenty inches in length, and a stud or knob of ebony, carved with hieroglyphics,—the former having been part of a wooden casket, of which the stud was the fastening. They possess considerable historical interest, as bearing the names of Amenophis III. and his daughter. Wherever the name of this king occurred on the monuments in Egypt, it has been effaced with the greatest care; and on the two relics described by Mr. Birch both his name and that of his daughter had been thus obliterated,—owing, as it is believed, to the religious animosity prevalent after his death between the *Aten*, or “disk” worshippers, and the votaries of the more ancient religion of Ammon. Mr. Birch also called the attention of archaeologists to these vestiges, as indicating that Amenophis III. associated with himself in the empire a princess, his daughter by the Queen *Taia*,—probably the princess called *Amen-si*. This fact in Egyptian history had been previously unascertained. These valuable objects have been presented to the British Museum by the Marquis of Northampton.

THE REV. JOHN H. AUSTEN, of Langton Maltravers, Local Secretary in Dorset, sent the following particulars relating to early vestiges which exist in the Isle of Purbeck, hitherto very insufficiently examined.

“In July last, having obtained permission (which shortly after was withdrawn) to examine the tumuli situated in the neighbourhood of St. Alban’s Head, in the Isle of Purbeck, I commenced with a small one nearest to the Head. Beginning at the top, I found it to be composed, to the depth of two feet, of stones, with earth firmly embedded. Scattered amongst these were a considerable quantity of small pieces of pottery, apparently British, and also of Kimmeridge coal, such as the “coal-money” is composed of.¹ In fact, one of these broken pieces is a part of a piece of coal-money, and another appears to be a portion of an armlet, made of Kimmeridge coal, nearly half an inch in width. I found also in this part of the barrow a small piece of Samian ware, and five Roman coins, deposited together. Throughout this part of the barrow I found many shells of the limpet and the *Helix Hortensis*, with other land shells. I now came to a stratum of stones, packed together without any earth, to the depth of six inches. Beneath this were several skeletons, lying in the following order.—From the centre of the barrow, in the direction of S.S.E. to N.N.W., were set edgewise two large stones, each measuring about 3 feet by 2 feet, and 3 inches in thickness, forming a division wall (if I may so describe it) of from 6 to 7 feet in length. On the east side of this wall, and close to it,

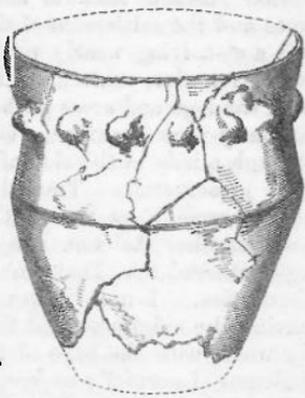
¹ See *Archaeological Journal*, vol. i., p. 347.

lay a skeleton, with the head towards the S.S.E. Over the feet of this skeleton, within the space of 2 feet in diameter, were a quantity of bones and four skulls, all of large size, and having the teeth perfectly sound. They were separately protected by flat stones, set edgeways, and slanting over them. I here found a plain hone pin $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, neatly formed, with a rounded head. On removing the stone nearest to the centre, I found that there was another, similarly placed, at right angles to it.



Bone Pin. Original size.

Immediately in the east angle formed by these two stones was a skull, belonging to a skeleton lying at right angles to the one already mentioned, and protected by large stones. In the opposite angle, and lying parallel with, and close to, the division wall first named, was the skeleton, apparently of a woman; but with these remains I did not notice any skull. I here found a green glass bead, in form merely a drop of glass, pierced through. Upon the breast of this skeleton, lying on its side, but crushed by the stones which were packed over it, was a small urn, measuring in diameter at the top 6 inches. It was not sufficiently perfect to enable me to measure correctly its height; but this was probably about 6 inches. It presented the appearance, as regards its fabrication, usual in British urns. It has a row of projecting knobs a little below the rim of the mouth, and is without any scored or impressed ornament. At right angles to this skeleton was another, with the feet towards the south, lying on its side. The skull was a very large one. I was, however, obliged to discontinue my researches, without tracing this to the feet. The whole of these interments were placed upon a bed of stones of various sizes, packed together without any earth, to the depth of 4 feet,—making 7 feet from the top of the barrow, and about 3 feet beneath the level of the surrounding soil.



Small British Urn, Isle of Purbeck.
Height, about 6 inches.

“I much regret that my applications for permission to explore the tumuli which are situated in different parts of the island have been refused. Consequently I cannot venture any opinion respecting that which I have described. I merely subjoin two extracts from Hutchins’s History of Dorset. Speaking of the Isle of Purbeck, he says,—‘Few or no traces of the Romans appear, though it could not be unknown to that people, one of their vicinal ways being directed from Dorchester to Wareham.’ And again,—‘Many tumuli are scattered all over the island. The nine barrows near Corfe are probably British; those round Poole and Stutland Bay, Danish. Some, in the other parts of the island, may be Roman.’

“I know not what reason Hutchins may have had for supposing the barrows upon the large tract of heath land which lies between the Purbeck Hills and Poole Harbour to be Danish; but I do not myself think the circumstance that the Danes were frequently in possession of Wareham any

sufficient proof of such a statement. They are all situated at a distance from the town, and have the appearance of being British."

MR. AUSTEN sent for examination the fragment of "Samian," part of an armilla formed of shale, or Kimmeridge coal, with the five coins above mentioned. They consist of first brass coins of Trajan, A.D. 98, and Marcus Aurelius, A.D. 121 (both much defaced and encrusted with *patina*); fourth brass of Gallienus, A.D. 254; Victorinus, A.D. 265; and Tetricus, junior, A.D. 267. These last are in good preservation.

MR. W. WYNNE FFOULKES gave a notice of his recent investigation of sepulchral remains in North Wales:—

"On September 30th ult., I commenced opening a tumulus situated about two miles N.W. of Denbigh, at Plas Heaton. The result has been most successful. I first found the bones of some large animal, probably those of the red deer. Next appeared a deposit of burnt bones, which seemed to have been originally enclosed in an urn, since fictile fragments were found close to them. This vessel seemed to have been broken by the settling of the tumulus, and by the roots of an ash-tree growing close to the spot where I found them. Digging to the depth of about five feet, I came to a skeleton, which had been placed in a squatting position, with the legs crossed, like the posture of a tailor. Another skeleton was placed in a similar position, back to back; both had tumbled, owing to the roots of trees and the settlement of the tumulus. Immediately under these skeletons was a cist, lying nearly north and south, slightly to the east of the centre of the tumulus, containing the skeleton of a young man, lying on its side, with the legs and arms gathered up. Near the head were the remains of a curiously-worked earthen vessel, broken by the roots and stones falling in through a hole in the side of the cist. The pieces which remained were in good preservation. Thus closed our discoveries on the 30th. On October 1st, proceeding on the south of the cist, in an easterly direction, I soon found another skeleton, lying, as that in the cist, on its left side; arms and legs gathered up. Had time permitted, I think I should have made further discoveries. I had, however, to fill up the excavations; and, as I was leaving the neighbourhood the next morning, I ordered the men to close up the work, with the hope of resuming it at some future time. Of the four skeletons (I carefully took up all the pieces of the skulls), I could not obtain any one skull entire; but they may suffice to enable Mr. Quekett, or some other able Comparative Anatomist, to form some notion of the race to which these remains may be assigned."

A short account was then read, which had been received from MR. WAY, regarding the excavations, made under the direction of the President of Trinity College, at the "Seven Barrows," near Lamborne, Berks, by the kind permission of the Earl of Craven, Mr. Hippley, and Mr. Atkins, on whose property these tumuli are situated. This research had excited great interest in the neighbourhood, which is replete with earthworks and vestiges of early occupation. A detailed report will be given hereafter.

MR. WINTER JONES communicated some particulars connected with the interesting discoveries of Roman mosaics and antiquities at Pau, through the spirited exertions of the son of Mr. Baring Gould,—of which an account had been previously given by Mr. Yates. A ground-plan of the villa, and drawings of various remains, were exhibited, including a representation of a remarkable pavement of very elegant design, dissimilar to that of any examples found in England.

The authorities of the town of Pau had undertaken to protect the pavements, already exposed to view, by a substantial roofing; and for the present the works were discontinued, until that necessary precaution had been completed. The mosaics had suffered materially through the idle curiosity of numerous visitors, anxious to possess themselves of specimens of the *tessellæ*, and much damage had been caused by the weather. The site of the building, Mr. Baring Gould observed, is in the valley of Gau, about three miles from the ancient *Beneharnum* of Antoninus, near the modern Lescar, where abundant remains exist, which he hoped to explore during the ensuing winter.

The REV. JOHN BYRON, of Killingholme, communicated the following notice of a cross-legged Effigy in Goxhill Church, Lincolnshire:—

“The village of Goxhill (locally called Gousell) is two miles and a half from New Holland, the ferry opposite to Hull, and the terminus of a branch of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway. In the parish are some interesting remains of domestic architecture, which would well repay examination by any one versed in such subjects. The church is principally of very early Perpendicular date, with a good tower, and lighted by a beautiful clerestory of eight windows on each side. The figure to which attention is now called lies on the south side of the chancel. Here is a window with flowing tracery; and in the south wall may be perceived traces of a single lancet window. There is, in the usual position, a double Early-English piscina, with trefoiled heads. The shaft dividing the two recesses is octagonal.

“The effigy measures 5 feet 11 inches in height. The armour is of chain mail, without any admixture of plate. It has a band or fillet round the brow, ornamented with scutcheons, and some other simple decorations. The shield is much broken; it is curved, or semi-cylindrical, and has evidently been long and large. It is suspended by a guige. The surcoat is long and flowing; open in front, showing the hauberk. The right hand is on the hilt of the sword, which is partly drawn out of the scabbard. The scabbard appears to be of *mail*. The left arm is destroyed, from the shoulder; but, though such a position would seem strange, it has evidently hung down outside the shield,—as, indeed, the village tradition states it did. There has been a dog, or some other animal, lying at the bottom of the surcoat at the left side of the figure. The feet are much broken, and the points of the spurs gone. The head rests on a cushion. The whole is a remarkable specimen of early sculpture. The mail, the folds of the surcoat, and the belt which girds it, with its buckle, are well delineated.

“In the neighbourhood, the figure is considered to represent Lord Vere. That family is known to have had a mansion in the parish; and probably the domestic buildings before alluded to are its remains. These, however, are much later in date than this effigy. I cannot help thinking it a singular coincidence, that the attitude of this figure is the same as that of Robert de Vere, at Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex; for, as far as I know, it is not a very usual one.

“May it not be reasonably conjectured that the effigy is that of the founder of the church? The date of the earliest portions of it, the piscina and lancet window, would seem to agree with that of the figure,—probably *circa* 1240 or 1250.”

BENJAMIN FERREY, Esq., gave an account of the discovery of some interesting fragments of sculptured alabaster, which were found imbedded

in the south wall of Upton old church, Bucks. They had been used as common building materials, and in making some recent alterations these relics were discovered: the several parts were found in different places, upon putting them together they produced part of a group representing the Almighty seated on a throne, holding the Saviour extended on a cross. Unfortunately, the head of the larger figure could not be found. The execution of the work is masterly, and the expression of the Saviour dignified. There are some indications of gilding and colour on the borders of the vestment. Mr. Ferrey assigns the work to the latter part of the 14th century, and considers that it formed part of a larger subject, which once filled a niche on the side of the chancel arch, having well executed draperies, with the dog-tooth and other ornaments carved in oak, and coloured and gilded. At the back of the alabaster figure was a socket, which exactly fitted to a projection on the sill of this niche, leaving little doubt that this was its original position.

The REV. E. CUTTS, having sent for the examination of the Society some curious engraved sepulchral portraits, offered the following observations on those which are incised upon slabs of stone:—"These effigies were much more numerous in the midland counties than has generally been supposed: few, indeed, remain in sufficient preservation to attract the attention of archaeologists, but the defaced and mutilated specimens are far from uncommon. They present a peculiarity, which I am not aware has hitherto been noticed, namely, that the designs, in many instances, are of a very different character or type, from that of sepulchral brasses. On comparing together a number of brasses of any period, it is well known that they are found so closely similar, as to suggest the idea that they were mostly the production of one or two artificers, or manufacturers of engraved memorials. But, on comparing a series of incised slabs with a series of brasses, it will be found that in the former there are two classes of design; one evidently the productions of the artists who engraved on metal, the other entirely different, less conventional, much more rudely, and often very incorrectly, designed. Brasses, it may be observed, were readily transported even to remote places, being composed of several pieces; whilst large slabs of stone, or alabaster, were too unwieldy to be conveyed to any distant locality. I suppose, then, that, in the first class, the slab may have either been sent to the artist in metal, to be incised; or a design obtained from him; and, possibly, an artificer sent to the spot to execute the work. The second class may be conjectured to have been the work of less skilful or provincial workmen." Mr. Cutts submitted a very curious and exaggerated example of the peculiarities of this class. It is a large slab at Burton Joyce, Notts., the memorial of Sir Brian Stapilton. The drawing of the figure is ludicrously out of proportion; the armour presents some curious features. Under the knight's head is an elephant, and a huge hound lies sprawling at his feet. The legend is as follows:—"Here lyeth Ser Brian Stapiltun knyght and barinet, wyche dyparted the second daye of Aprel in the fowrt yere of knyng Edward the syxt. The said Ser Brian had to his ferst wyf dame Elizabeth Stapiltun doughter to the lord Hare Skroup of Bolto in Rychemond shyer, and by her he had Rechard his eldest son. And the Ser Brian had to his second wyf Dame Jane Stapilton doughter to Thomas Baset Esquer, of North Lofnam in Rotland shyer and by her he had Bryan his second son." The inscription is skilfully cut, the artificer, probably, being well accustomed to work of that kind. Mr. Cutts

sent likewise drawings of two figures (of brass) at Hathersage, Derbyshire, commemorating Ralph Eyre, 1493, and his wife Elizabeth: her figure, and both the faces, present the like style of rude design noticed upon incised slabs. The plates have been repeatedly gilt, and are now fixed in a wooden frame. With these was exhibited a drawing of an imperfect brass of a priest, at Fulborn, Cambridgeshire, *circa* 1380, of good design.

ARTHUR TROLLOPE, Esq., communicated the discovery of a monumental inscription, of which he sent a fac-simile, presented to him by the Rector of Waltham, near Grimsby, Lincolnshire. It is of interest as proving the parentage of the distinguished prelate who took his name from that place, and was consecrated Bishop of Sarum, Sept. 20, 1388. He had been supposed by Fuller and other writers to be a native either of Waltham, in Essex, or Bishop's Waltham, Hants. The inscribed plate had been concealed by the floor of a pew, belonging to the manor-house (removed in Aug. 1849), and it lay at a depth of four feet.

Hic iacent Johannes et Margareta ux' ei' quond'm pater et mater
Joh'is Walth'm nup' Sar' Ep'i quor' anab' p'piciet' deus ame'.

John Waltham was Master of the Rolls and Keeper of the Privy Seal in the reign of Richard II. ; he was appointed Lord High Treasurer May 20, 1391, and died in 1395. He was interred in Westminster Abbey, by the King's command, near the shrine of the Confessor. The parentage of this eminent dignitary had been unknown until this memorial was brought to light ; and Lord Campbell, in the "Lives of the Chancellors," observes that "there is no account of his birth." His interment in the Chapel of the Confessor gave great offence, as we learn from Walsingham;—"multis licet murmurantibus." Ypod. Neustr. 149.) Weever mentions his memorial, a sepulchral brass now very much defaced, to be seen near the tomb of Edward I., but the inscription has not been preserved.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

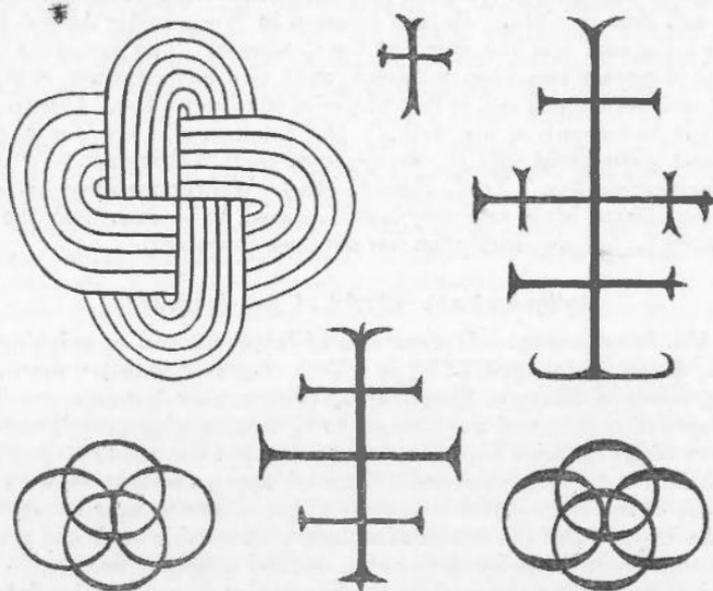
By MR. BRACKSTONE.—A stone celt of large dimension, weighing 2lb. 13½oz., found about April, 1846, in a bank of gravel, called "the Carrs," on the estate of Shaw, or Shagh, Hall, Flixton, near Manchester. It lay at a depth of 8 feet, and was brought to light in digging gravel, under the direction of Mr. Charles Royle, who had presented the celt to a gentleman in Manchester, recently deceased. The bank appears to have been formerly the shore of the Mersey, which flows at a short distance, near its confluence with the Irwell ; and the flat meadow land between this bank and the river is protected from floods by earthworks, termed locally "fenders." Shaw Hall, Mr. Brackstone observed, is an old mansion of considerable interest ; the lower rooms wainscotted, the upper hung with tapestry. Some heraldic glass remains in the windows, with the names of Asshawe of Shagh, and Asshaw of Prestwich, &c. The clock-tower and terraced gardens are curious. Mr. Brackstone exhibited also an iron mace, supposed to be of Moorish workmanship, the handle elaborately chased.

By the HON. RICHARD NEVILLE.—A series of drawings by Mr. Buckler, exhibiting the details of curious remains of Roman construction recently brought to light, on the site of an extensive villa at Hadstock, Essex,

These curious vestiges of a structure of considerable importance had been found in the course of excavations, under the direction of Mr. Neville, during the past autumn; and they had been regarded with much interest, as the supposition has been entertained by some persons that this might possibly have been the villa occupied by the Roman colonists, whose remains were deposited in the "Bartlow Hills," in which so many precious relics were found by the late Mr. Gage Rokewode, as related in the *Archæologia*.

By AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq.—A Roman wall-tile from Caerleon, in perfect preservation, bearing the legionary impress—*LEG II AVG*. Also a flue-tile, found at the same place. The lateral apertures for transmission of heat are lozenge-shaped.

By the REV. J. HEWETT.—Drawings representing several sepulchral slabs, with crosses flory, lately found at Shoreham, Sussex; also one of singular design, existing at Coombe church, near that place. On one of the slabs an axe appears on the dexter side of the stem of the cross, and a sword on the other. Various interesting remains have recently been brought to light in the course of excavations at New Shoreham, of which some notice has been given in this volume. (See page 301.) The "miniature cross slab" there given inadvertently, as part of the discoveries in question, exists in the chancel of Fletching church, Sussex. Mr. Hewett sent also facsimiles of several masons' marks from the piers of New Shoreham church. They are here represented.



Masons' Marks, New Shoreham Church, Sussex.

By MR. WAY.—A fac-simile of the remarkable sepulchral portraiture of the architect by whom the earlier portion of the Abbey Church of St. Ouen, commenced about 1318, was erected. It is taken from an incised slab, of large dimensions, existing in one of the chapels on the north side of the choir. The upper part only of the figure is now distinct; and the enrichments of the background, the tabernacle-work surrounding the figure, and

INCISED MONUMENTAL SLAB AT ROUEN.



Portraiture of the Architect by whom the earlier portion of the Abbey Church of St. Ouen was erected, A.D. 1318.

the inscription, are much effaced. (See the accompanying representation of this curious portrait, which has never been published.) The name of this architect has not been ascertained. (See additional note, *infra*, p. 403.)

By Mr. WEBB.—A beautiful example of carving in ivory, a portable altar-piece or triptych; date, about 1320. The central subject represents the Virgin with the infant Saviour, who holds a bird in his hands. An angel above seems about to place a crown upon her head. On one of the folding leaves are sculptured the Annunciation and the Adoration of the Magi; on the other the Nativity and the Presentation to Simeon. The exterior was elegantly decorated with gilding and colour; on the *volets* are two escutcheons, each suspended on a branch or billet raguly; the design of Flemish character.

Also, a singular collar, the insignia of some Flemish *confrerie* of archers, or the prize of superior skill in shooting at the popinjay. It is of silver gilt, and chased with designs of great elegance. It is formed of twelve medallions, enriched with armorial bearings, enamelled, and suitable devices. At each extremity is a larger medallion, or pendant, arranged seemingly so as to ornament both the back and breast of the wearer. To the richest of these is appended a parrot, crowned, with a collar inscribed * IATTENS—beneath the ground whereon it stands is—OB DORP. Amongst the ornaments of the medallions are introduced two satyrs or wodewoses, male and female, as supporters to an image of St. Laurence. On the reverse of one is the date, 1554.

Mr. Webb exhibited likewise a choice production of medieval goldsmiths' work, XVIth cent., a covered cup of silver-gilt, set with cameos and enamel.

By Mr. HAWKINS.—Several cylindrical objects of terra-cotta, found in digging the foundations of the Corn Exchange at Nottingham. Similar relics had been brought before the Society of Antiquaries during their last session, and much discussion had arisen in regard to their use. (See Report of their meeting, June 20, *Gent. Mag.* July, p. 77; *Athenæum*, No. 1183, p. 688.) They were supposed to have served in the curling of artificial hair. It is singular that in a tomb in Etruria, a collection of objects had been found, closely similar in form; they may now be seen in the British Museum.

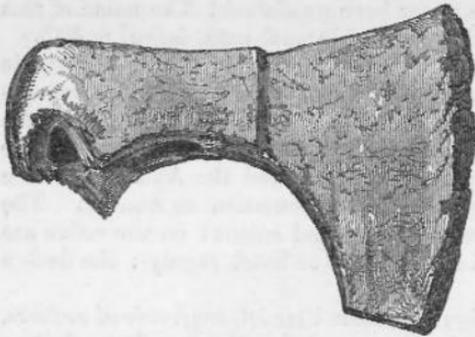
DECEMBER 6, 1850.

JAMES YATES, Esq., F.R.S., in the Chair.

ARTHUR TROLLOPE, Esq., communicated an account of recent investigations which he had directed in Lincolnshire, and exhibited the results of his excavations at a group of British tumuli, at Broughton, in that county, in which urns, weapons of flint and bronze, and other curious vestiges had been found. This memoir is reserved for a future *Journal*.

The REV. THE PRESIDENT OF TRINITY COLLEGE sent a more detailed report of the excavations in Berkshire, in the neighbourhood of "Alfred's Castle," and the results of the examination of the tumuli, subsequently to the notice given at the previous meeting. The curious facts elicited by this inquiry, of which an interesting relation, illustrated by drawings, was kindly supplied by EDWARD M. ATKINS, Esq., on whose estates one of the tumuli is situated, will be given hereafter. Mr. Way took occasion to lay before the Society a representation of an iron axe-head, in excellent preservation, produced by a farmer resident in the neighbourhood, who brought

it for inspection whilst the excavations were in progress. It measures, in length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in., and the cutting-edge $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. The edge is sharpened on one side only, and the general form, as MR. RICHARD HUSSEY observed, seemed to indicate that its use had been for squaring timber, and not as an hostile weapon. It was found near the seat of the Earl of Craven, in whose possession some remarkable iron weapons, attributed to the Saxon period, are preserved, especially



Iron axe-head, found near Ashdown Park, Berks.

the sword, exhibited by his lordship's kind permission in the Museum of the Institute during the Oxford Meeting. Various examples of ancient axe-heads of similar form may be cited, corresponding in the singular obtuse termination of the lower part of the cutting edge.

MR. GREVILLE J. CHESTER communicated the following details regarding some Early British remains in Norfolk:—"On Salthouse Heath, near Holt, many tumuli and other ancient earthworks, such as pits, and a curious circle of raised earth, may be observed. Two of the most conspicuous of these tumuli, which are locally called 'Three Halfpenny' and 'Three Farthing' Hills, are situated at the extremity of the Heath near Holt, near a farm called 'The Lowes,' probably taking its name from the neighbouring tumuli, anciently denominated Lowes. Three Halfpenny Hill was partially examined in the course of last winter by Mr. Bolding, of Weybourne. A small and broken urn of sun-burnt clay was all that was then discovered; it had apparently been placed somewhere near the surface of the mound on the north-east edge; but its position was not clearly ascertained, for it was not observed until after it had been thrown out by the workmen. This urn is only 4 inches in height, and has a kind of chevron pattern scored on the rim. The mound in which it was found is about 70 feet in diameter, and 8 feet in height, bounded by a bank and double trench.

"On Aug. 26 I opened the adjoining tumulus, commonly called 'Three Farthing' Hill. It is a large mound, being 40 feet in diameter, and 5 in height, and is formed of sand mixed with flints and gravel; in shape it somewhat resembles an inverted bowl. It is not, like the other, surrounded by a trench. I commenced operations by causing a trench to be dug across the mound, as nearly as I could judge in a north-east and south-westerly direction. The ground had lately been disturbed, and a small hole made in the centre by a boy who had been digging for a rabbit; and when the trench had been dug to the depth of about a foot, a small piece of pottery appeared, which had evidently only lately been broken off. Thus encouraged I continued excavating, and at the depth of about 4 feet came upon the fragments of an urn of considerable size, with a broad rim, rudely ornamented with scored lines. This urn was filled with burnt bones, and had evidently been broken by the boy mentioned above, who, as I afterwards found, had actually dug out a rabbit from the place only the day before. The fragments having been carefully removed, the excavations were resumed. About 3 feet from the surface, and in the centre of the

tumulus, the workmen suddenly dislodged some large stones, and with them a piece of pottery, which proved to be part of a large urn, which was surrounded on all sides by a kind of wall of large flints, put together very closely, but without any kind of cement or mortar. When some sand had been thrown out, I descended into the hole, and gradually loosened the stones with a knife, working very carefully around the urn. The stones were at length cleared away, and the urn appeared standing on a bed of gravel on the natural level of the soil. It was then carefully lifted out. Its mouth was filled up by a large water-worn flint, which had evidently been placed over the top as a covering, but had been forced down by the weight of the superincumbent earth. The dimensions of this urn, which is of unusually large size, are as follows:—Height, $17\frac{1}{2}$ in.; across the mouth, 13 in.; circumference of the widest part, 3 feet 10 in.; do. of the bottom, 22 in. It is formed (as are all the other fragments discovered) of sun-burnt clay, without ornament of any kind, and was filled with sand, pieces of charcoal, flints, and a large quantity of burnt bones. I carefully sifted the whole contents, but not a vestige of beads, ornaments, or weapons could be traced. I may, however, perhaps, except one flint, of which the shape and appearance is such as to lead to the belief, that it *may* have been chosen as suitable to form a celt from. Professor Worsaae's opinion, however, seems to militate against this surmise, since he believes that stone objects are rarely found in those graves which contain *burnt* bones. I have submitted the bones contained in the large urn to the inspection of an experienced surgeon, who assures me that they could not have belonged to one individual only, as they differ both in appearance and texture. Some of them doubtless belonged to a very young person. Next day I again visited the spot, accompanied by Mr. Bolding. On digging a trench on the south-east side of the tumulus, a few fragments of another urn appeared; this also was of sun-burnt brown pottery, but of a much thinner texture than any before discovered. These pieces were ornamented with a pattern made by puncturing the clay six or seven times in a line with a small pin or such like instrument.

“I understand that the Rev. J. Pulleyn, of Holt, has part of an urn equal in size to the largest of those above described; it was discovered by some boys in a sand bank by the side of the road at Wiverton, in a place not above two miles from Salthouse Heath. Broken fragments of Celtic pottery have also been found in the neighbourhood, at Runton, near Cromer. They were parts of urns, filled with burnt bones, which had been interred so near the surface of the earth as to be broken by the plough in passing over them.”

The HON. RICHARD NEVILLE communicated an account of the peculiarities of Roman construction, and other details of the vestiges recently brought to light by his researches at Hadstock, in an interesting report drawn up by Mr. Buckler. A notice was also sent by MR. OLDHAM, relating to the coins, urns, and various remains found on the site of the extensive villa, of which the discovery had been related at the previous meeting. (See page 389.)

The REV. J. GRAVES, secretary of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, sent the following notice of ancient querns, referring especially to a perfect and very interesting specimen recently presented by the Society to the Institute. A representation of this curious object is here given, and the ordinary mode of its use is very distinctly explained by Mr. Graves. The

upper stone of this quern is of granite, the lower of millstone grit. A curious memoir on this subject is given in the "Dublin Penny Journal," 1836, p. 296. Pennant has shown the use of the hand-mill in North Britain, as worked by two persons : an ingenious and simple expedient appears also to have been devised, hitherto, as we believe, unnoticed by writers on this subject, and shown in an illumination given in a recent German publication. (See the copy of this interesting drawing, in this volume, p. 404.)

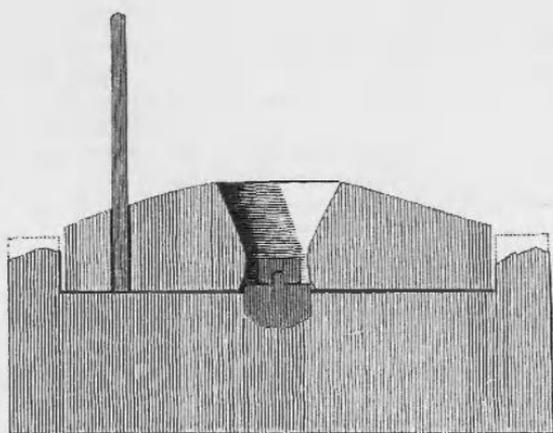
"In presenting to the collections of the Institute, on the part of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, a specimen of the Irish Quern or Hand-mill, I wish to say a few words—not concerning the antiquity of this primitive contrivance, the use of which by this and other nations appears to be of very remote antiquity, nor in regard to the history of this quern in particular, any further than to place on record that, before it was deposited in the collection of the Institute, it had been in actual use in the humble cabin of a Kilkenny peasant,—but merely in explanation of the simple mechanism of its construction, and the mode of its use.

"The diameter of a quern varies from about 3 feet 6 inches to 2 feet, and some few are found even smaller. The lower stone having been hollowed or dished to receive the upper one, round holes about 3 inches in diameter were formed in the centre of each. Into the orifice in the lower stone was wedged firmly a piece of oak, through which an auger-hole having been bored, a pin or peg of the same material was inserted, projecting slightly above the surface of the stone. This is technically called 'the navel.' Across the corresponding orifice or hopper of the upper or runner-stone was also firmly fixed a piece of oak, having its under surface furnished with a socket to receive the head of the pin before alluded to. The runner-stone is thus poised a few tenths of an inch above the nether stone ; and as this space is increased or reduced, the coarseness or fineness of the meal is regulated. This wedge does not entirely close the hopper, a space being left at each side to feed the quern with corn. Near the circumference of the upper stone a hole was drilled, into which an upright handle, about 10 inches long, having been inserted, the quern was complete.

"The quern, when required for use, was placed on the floor, a cloth having been spread beneath it, and the corn, previously highly dried in an iron pot, or on a griddle, was placed in a vessel within reach of the grinders. When everything is ready, two women take their seats on the ground, at opposite sides of the mill ; and a handful of corn having been placed in the hopper, one seizes the handle and pushes the runner-stone round to the other, who dexterously returns the compliment to her companion. The stone thus soon acquires considerable velocity, receiving a fresh momentum as the handle passes each grinder ; and, as the work proceeds, the mill is continually fed by handfulls of corn, the meal passing out by a notch cut in the rim of the nether stone.

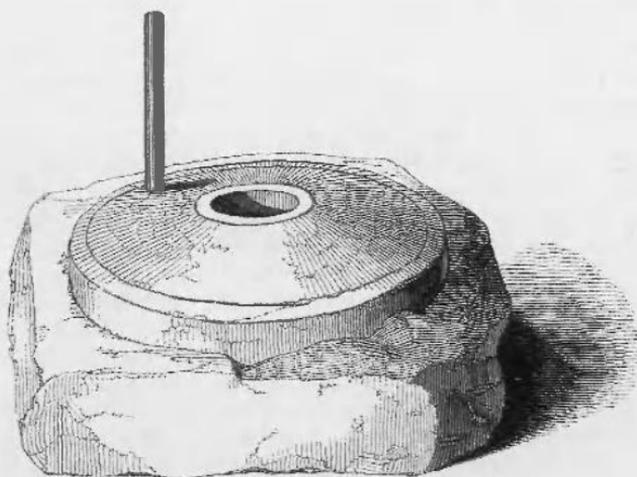
"One quern serves for many families ; and although the owner may chance to be in the poorest circumstances, yet no charge is ever made for the use of the machine, such a procedure being counted unlucky. It is very difficult to determine the age of many querns now in actual use, inasmuch as they have been handed down for many generations from mother to daughter ; and as some ill fortune is ever believed to ensue when the quern is sold, the *Bean-tighe*, or 'woman of the house,' is extremely reluctant to part with this heir-loom, even though offered for it much more than the intrinsic value."

ANCIENT IRISH QUERN.



1 foot

Section, showing the construction.



Presented by the Kilkenny Archaeological Society to the Archaeological Institute.

A short account was read, sent through the Rev. J. L. Petit, by the Rev. JOHN BROOKE, of Haughton Hall, Shiffnal, illustrated by several drawings, respecting the remains of Old Bewick Chapel, near Chillingham, Northumberland, which presents some interesting details of Norman character. They will be published in a future volume.

MR. C. WINSTON gave the following account of a palimpsest inscription, which he discovered, last September, in the east window of the north aisle of Llanrhaiadr Church, Denbighshire.

The window, a perpendicular one, consists of five lower lights, and a rather complicated head of tracery. It was originally entirely glazed with a stem of Jesse, the greater part of which remains, and is in a remarkably perfect state. The glass in the lower lights is more perfect than that in the tracery lights; this unusual occurrence may be accounted for by giving partial credit to the popular tradition, and supposing that the former was taken down and hid at the time of the Rebellion; whilst the latter, from the greater difficulty of removing it, was left in the window. There is nothing very remarkable in the design of the glass.

A large figure of Jesse lies along the bottom of the three centre lower lights. From his side proceeds a bifurcated vine branch, which, ascending the centre light, forms in it three ovals,—the lowest containing a figure of King David (the name is written on a scroll); the next, King Joras: and the uppermost, the Virgin with the Infant Jesus. In the cuspidated head of the light is a small oval, representing a pelican feeding its young.

Lateral branches from the main stem form a series of foliaged scrolls, each terminating in a flower or bud, from which issues the demi figure of a king or prophet, &c. There are four of these scrolls in each of the outermost lights, and three in each of the lights next the central light. The individuals represented, taken in rows across the window from north to south, are,—in the topmost row, Manasses, (Ma)thapha, Ozias, Abiud; in the second row, Acham (this figure and that of Ezechias ought to be transposed), Asa, Josaphat, Zorobaell; in the third, Ezechias, (*sic*) Salamon, Roboas, Salathiel; and in the lowest row, Moyses and Sadoch. In the cuspidated head of the southernmost light is a small oval, exhibiting the emblem of St. Luke; and as there is the indent of an oval in a similar position in each of the other three lights, it may be concluded that the rest of the evangelistic symbols were represented. The costumes and details generally, remind one of the woodcuts of the time of Henry VIII. In the tracery lights are represented Isayas, Zacary, Elija, Abdias, Joel, and another figure, whose name is lost.

The palimpsest occurs on a scroll above the head of King David, in the centre lower light. The beginning of the scroll is broken away, and with it the letters which below are supplied in *italics*. Upon the scroll is now written, "*Misericordias dn'i in eternum cantabo R. I.*" But this was not the original inscription; for, upon a minute examination of the glass, the faintest possible trace is perceptible of another inscription, which may be thus rendered:—"*Orate pro bono statu Rob'ti Joh'ni' clerici qui hoc lume' vitriari fecit.*" That this last inscription is coeval with the Jesse is placed beyond a doubt by the following facts. The scroll bearing the inscription is painted upon several pieces of glass, each wider than the scroll; and on those parts of the glass which are not covered by the scroll are represented leaves belonging to the vine branches, the crown of David, &c. These objects, as well as the outline and shading of the scroll itself, are painted

with enamel brown, of the same warm tint, and as perfectly vitrified as that used in all other parts of the window, except in the letters of the first-mentioned inscription. It is clear from this—to say nothing of the identity of the style of drawing, and texture of the glass—that the scroll is of the same date as the rest of the window. The inscription has been carefully rubbed out with emery-powder (?); scratches produced by abrasion are very perceptible, with the exception of part of the letters “Ro,” in the word “Roberti,” and of a small flourish employed to fill up the line, which have been left untouched,—the first, probably because, being at the extremity of a piece of glass, it was thought it would be hidden by the lead; the second, because it was unnecessary to remove it, the palimpsest inscription being shorter than the original one. These portions of enamel brown are in all respects identical with the enamel brown of the scroll; and the belief that the inscription was executed simultaneously with the scroll is strengthened by the observation, that some of the letters, such as the *a* in “statu,” the *R* in “Roberti,” the *J* in “Joh’ni,” the *h* in “hoc,” and the *a* in “vitriari,” have been, like other letters in the window, illuminated with the yellow stain, which still exists, being on the opposite side of the glass to that which has been abraded, and is of exactly the same depth of tint as the yellow of the small flourish, and of the leaves, &c., before mentioned. Moreover, the original inscription makes sense with the date, which is written on two cartouches at the bottom of the outer lights, thus,—“Ao d’ni M° CCCC°XXXIII.” On the other hand, the letters of the palimpsest inscription are written with an enamel brown, of a much blacker or colder tint than that used throughout the rest of the window; and they are not illuminated with yellow, the consequence of this inscription having been subjected to a less heat in burning than the rest of the glass; which is evident from the enamel brown of these letters having been so imperfectly fluxed that a great portion of it has already fallen off the glass, an accident tending to facilitate the discovery of the original inscription.

From the exact similarity of the form of the letters used in both inscriptions, it may be inferred that but a short time elapsed between the painting of the first and substitution of the second legend. And from the use of the words “orate pro bono statu,” in the first, and of the initials *R. I.* at the end of the second inscription, it may naturally be concluded that the alteration was made in the lifetime and at the instance of the donor. Perhaps a feeling of humility led to the substitution of simple initials for the more ostentatious display of his name at fuller length.

It is not easy to make out the exact reading of the donor’s surname as given in the original inscription. The difficulty arises from the letter immediately following the *h*, and which appears to be an *m*. But the three black letter minims may also form *ni*, and though no dot over the *i* is now perceptible, it is possible that it may have been obliterated. If so, the word would be a contraction for “Johannis,” and thus the surname would appear to be “Johnes,” or “Jones,” (the son of John). It can be proved that the Welsh took modern surnames, relinquishing the prefix “ap,” about 1533. Assuming the surname to be Jones, the most probable surmise is, that the donor of the window was the rector for the time being of Llanrhaiadr. The Salusbury family were then the chief landed proprietors in the parish. There is a tradition that the painted glass was brought from Basingwerk Abbey, near Holywell; but this seems destitute of foundation.

The dissolution of the lesser, as well as of the greater abbeys, did not occur until a few years *after* 1533, the date on the window. Besides, the glass exactly fits the stonework, which it could not have done in the case of such complicated tracery unless it had been originally designed for it. Nor is there any reason to think that the stone framework of the window was removed with the glass; it is built into the wall of the church, and there is no sign of the masonry having been, at any time, disturbed.

JAMES YATES, Esq., referring to the singular objects of terra-cotta from Nottingham, produced by Mr. Hawkins at the previous meeting, and similar to certain specimens submitted to the Society of Antiquaries during their last session, offered the following observations on their use. He took occasion to exhibit some examples from the neighbourhood of London.

“The twelve articles of terra-cotta produced were found in the superficial sand and gravel at Whetstone, between Highgate and Barnet. They are made of a rather coarse pipe-clay. In the same district we find the remains of tobacco-pipes, made of the same material; and it appears probable, that both the tobacco-pipes and the other articles were here manufactured for sale in consequence of the facilities afforded by suitable beds of clay. The largest of the specimens exhibited measures nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, its diameter at the thickest part being three-fourths of an inch. The smallest measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the diameter being about five-sixths of an inch. On the former are impressed, at each end, the letters W A.



Rollers of white clay, found near Barnet. Orig. size.

“Another, of intermediate size, here represented, has W B, with a figure resembling a crown, stamped at each end. The others are plain at the ends. The letters W A and W B clearly indicate a modern origin, although the occurrence of these articles in beds of sand and gravel, where there is no stream of any importance, would induce us to ascribe to them a considerable antiquity.

“They are all thicker towards the ends than in the middle; but some of them increase in thickness towards the ends more than others. Also they vary considerably both in length and in bulk. They appear to have been made by rolling the wet clay between two smooth boards, having a convex or cylindrical surface, after which the projecting ends have been cut off with a knife; and then the stamp, which was small and neat, has been applied to some of them.

“In the ‘Encyclopædia of Domestic Economy,’ London, 1844, § 6111, where there is a brief account of the manufacture of false hair, we are informed by Professor Webster, that ‘after having picked and sorted the hair, and disposed it in parcels according to its lengths, they roll these up and tie them tight down upon little cylindrical instruments, called pipes, of wood or earthenware. In this state they are put into a pot with water over a fire to boil for two hours. When taken out, they are dried and enclosed in brown paper, and baked in an oven.’

“These cylinders of clay being solid, it does not at first appear why they should be called *pipes*. The origin of the name may be thus accounted for. The oldest work on the manufacture of false hair is a learned and

curious volume in 12mo, a copy of which is in the British Museum, by Rango, who was Rector of the Gymnasium, at Berlin. It is entitled *De Capillamentis, vulgo Parucquen, Magdeburg*, 1663. This author says, (p. 159)—‘The ladies quickly curl their hair by means of a tobacco-pipe, which is convenient for the purpose, because it parts with its heat gradually from within, and keeps warm.’ It appears, therefore, that the articles before us were an improvement upon tobacco-pipes.

“In the ‘*Encyclopédie des Sciences, des Arts, et des Metiers*,’ the twelfth volume, published at Neufchatel, 1765, folio, and in the article *Perruque* (p. 402), we are informed that hair-dressers curl hair by means of wooden moulds, called ‘bilboquets,’ from their resemblance to the plaything used in the game of cup and ball. ‘These moulds,’ the author says, ‘are generally three inches long. They vary much more in thickness. They are made of different kinds of wood; but box is the best, because it imbibes the least quantity of water.’ He adds, ‘that these moulds used formerly to be made of clay, but that the employment of these had been given up, because when the clay moulds were placed on the stove, they became so hot as to make the hair too crisp.’

“There are twelve plates annexed, and in one of them (*Planches*, tome viii., No. III., figs. 4, 5, 6, 14,) we see representations of these objects, agreeing in form with the specimens found in various parts of England.

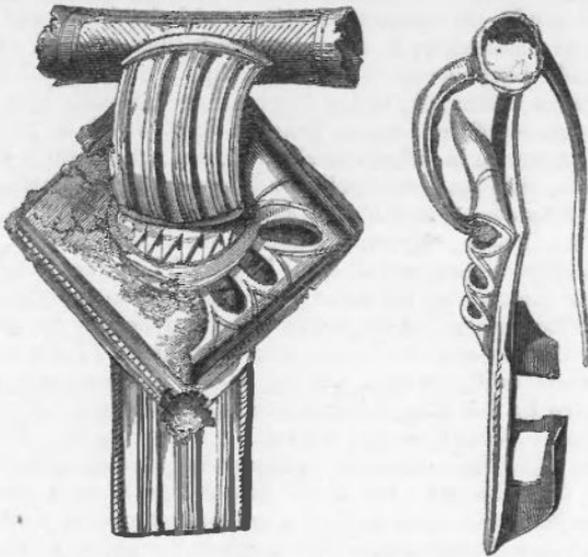
“In the terminology of our English *friseurs*, the art of using these implements is called *piping*. The *pipes* now employed for the purpose are cylindrical pieces of wood of various sizes, which are wrapt up in paper and then boiled in water. When they are moderately dry and still sufficiently warm, the hair is rolled round them, and tightly tied down. In this state it is left for some months. From the nature of the process it is manifest, that wherever piping is practised to any extent a large stock of pipes is requisite.

“Whether *pipes* like those before us were used in ancient times is by no means certain, but not improbable. Splendid perukes were worn by the Assyrians, Egyptians, and other ancient nations; and the use of the curling-tongs, called in Latin *calamistrum*, has prevailed in all civilised countries from the earliest periods. Since, therefore, the Etrurians were a very luxurious and cultivated people, they were very likely to be acquainted with this art; and I think it probable that the collection of 129 objects of terra-cotta, found in a tomb at Polledrara, in Etruria, the Necropolis of Vulci, and now preserved in the British Museum, was intended for this purpose. For, although thicker and coarser, they are in all other respects exactly like the clay pipes, the use of which in modern Europe for curling artificial hair has now been proved.”

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the REV. T. FAULKNER LEE.—A very curious bronze fibula, of a type exceedingly rare in England. It was found in the course of recent excavations at St. Albans, in St. Stephen’s parish, outside the rampart, on the S. side of Verulam; it lay near the left shoulder of a skeleton, around which were arranged seven fictile urns, some of them still containing ashes. Some parts of the ornament, of open work, designed with much elegance, have suffered much from the corrosion of the metal; but enough remains to show the form distinctly, as here represented. Several examples of this

peculiar form have been found on the continent ; of these may especially be cited one found at Paris, in the gardens of the Luxembourg Palace, figured by Grivaud des Vincelles in his "Antiquités Gauloises et Romaines ;" also two specimens, one being of very large dimensions, found at Rennes,



Bronze Fibula, found with sepulchral remains at St. Albans. Orig. size.

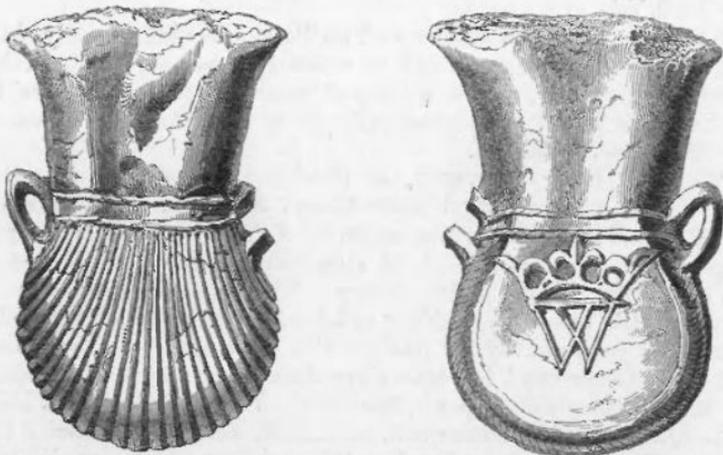
and given by Toulmouche, "Histoire Archéologique de l'époque Gallo-Romaine de la ville de Rennes," Pl. II. and III. Another very fine example, with open work precisely similar to that of the fibula from St. Albans, is given by Caylus (Recueil d'Antiq., tome iii., Pl. 120). It was found at Rheims. In Germany a similar type has also been noticed by Emele (Pl. XV.)

By AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq.—Two Roman fibulæ, recently obtained in France, chased for enamel, and on which some portions of that coloured enrichment still appear. Also, a lamp of green-glazed earthenware, found in the Seine, at Paris. A perfect example of the same form exists in the Musée Céramique, at Sevres.

By the REV. EDWIN METRICK, of Chisledon.—Drawings representing several ancient remains found near Abury, Wilts, on the Beckhampton Downs, &c., and now in the possession of a lady residing in his parish. Amongst them are a double-edged stone axe, and a very curious little British cup, from Windmill Hill, Abury. The latter is ornamented with four rows of little bosses, resembling nail-heads, and may be compared with another specimen found by Sir Richard Colt Hoare in Wiltshire, to which the name of "Grape-cup" had been given, being covered with little knobs, so as to resemble a bunch of grapes. (Anc. Wilts, Vol. I., Pl. 24.) Mr. Meyrick sent also drawings of a bronze celt, an armet, fibula, and volsellæ ; with some iron relics of later date, found at Hilwood farm, Aldbourn, Wilts, and comprising a kind of glaive, a spear-head, a well-preserved pheen and arrow-head, and other remains. Several of the Abury antiquities are noticed by the late Dean of Hereford, and figured from his drawings in his Memoir on Tumuli near Abury, in the Transactions of the Institute at Salisbury.

By PROFESSOR BUCKMAN, of Cirencester.—Several relics found near that town, comprising two bronze weights for the *statera*; one, a female bust, perhaps of Ceres, in the collection of T. C. Brown, Esq.; the other, described as the head of a satyr. It is remarkable that each weighs precisely 460 gr., so that it may be supposed they were adapted to small *stateræ* of a recognised kind. A complete specimen with its beam and appliances, lately found at Cirencester, is figured in the “Illustrations” of *Corinium*, produced by Mr. Buckman and Mr. Newmarch. (See p. 411 of this volume.)

Also, a leaden matrix, the seal of Engeram de Cardwilia, exhibited by the obliging permission of Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart., on whose property it was found. It measures, in diameter, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.; the form is circular, the device a thistle, *chardon*,—*carduellus*, a linnet, being a canting allusion to the name. Legend—✠ SIGILL' ENGERAM DE CARDVVILIA. On the reverse the thistle is likewise engraved without inscription. Date, fourteenth century. A curious specimen of the “Pilgrims' Pouches,” badges of lead, distributed to pilgrims as tokens of their having visited certain shrines of special repute, and worn like the scallop-shell attached to the cap or sleeve. Philippe de Comines relates the veneration of Louis XI. for relics of this nature; a remarkable example, bearing the royal arms, and supposed to have been used by that king, is preserved at the National Library at Paris. Mr. John Gough Nichols, in his interesting researches on “Pilgrimages,” speaks of the “pilgrims' ampulles” (*ampoules*) which he supposes to have been tokens from Rheims; and Mr. C. Roach Smith, in a memoir in his “Collectanea Antiqua,” (vol. ii. p. 47), has pointed out the allusion to them occurring in Piers Ploughman's Vision, where the attire of the pilgrim is described, including the “hundred of ampulles” attached to his hat. Mr. Roach Smith's remarks on pilgrims' signs in general are highly curious. He observes that of the class designated as ampulles, to which that here represented belongs, “none hitherto have been published,” having apparently overlooked the curious woodcuts illustrating Gardner's History of Dunwich, which appeared in 1754. Those comprise four of these leaden



Pilgrims' token, of lead, found at Cirencester. Size of orig.

signa, found near that town, and called by some, as that author remarks, “Pilgrims' pouches, by others Lacrymatories,—thought to hold liquid

relics or tears ; the first scolloped is peculiar to the Order of St. James de Compostella ; and a church at Dunwich, dedicated to that saint, shows some probability it did belong thereto. The other three might appertain to particular shrines, as to my Lady of Walsingham, Thomas Becket," &c.¹ One of them bears the crowned W. as seen upon that here represented, but from a different mould : this initial may very probably have designated the noted shrine of East Anglia, to which Gardner refers ; another pouch bears the letter T., and the fourth presents the symbol of the lily in a vase, usually appropriate to the Virgin, with the initial R., possibly St. Richard, of Chichester. Each of them has loops by which they might be attached to the cap.

By the REV. WILLIAM COOPER, Rector of West Rasen, Lincolnshire.—A Book of Swan-marks (*cigninotæ*) originally compiled, probably, towards the latter part of the times of Elizabeth. It contains about 300 marks, some of them dated 1607, 1608, 1610, and 1612 ; but these appear to be additions or corrections. The list seems chiefly to relate to swans on the meres and rivers in the neighbourhood of Ramsey, Huntingdonshire, and it came into Mr. Cooper's possession from his ancestor, Sir Oliver Cromwell, (uncle to the Protector) who had considerable property in that county, including Ramsey Abbey and Hinchinbrook Nunnery, which the loyal knight expended in supporting the cause of Charles I. The list commences with three royal marks, indicated as "Regine—ye crowne, ye swordes," (doubtless Queen Elizabeth,) those of the Dukes of Suffolk and Norfolk, the Earls of Huntingdon, Essex, Wiltshire, Sussex, &c. It deserves notice that in some cases the intention of these strange devices is indicated by an interlinear gloss ; for instance, two square symbols marked with an ace are explained to be "ye dysse ;" a large Tau is marked "tantony crosse ;" there are also "boot and rother, a skorge, ye Trifollye (trefoil), the dobel pelles (bakers' peels), ye spades, shavm and sheres (the musical instrument called a shaum), ye crose sprites (cross poles, used for pushing boats in shallow water), doubyll pylger (a fish-spear, Forby, Norf. Dial.), dobyll ankers sheris, nedill," &c. ; "ye sterrope, ye acre staffe," &c. At the top of each parchment leaf of this register are scribbled two lines of rhyme, of a penitential character, running through the book. On the last leaf is the following note :—"Med'. that on the sixtenth daye of July Anno Dm'i 1612 there appeared a Swanne of the long Squires foyled, being matched wth the gredyron, hauing betwixt them a brood of fyue Signetts, And for that the long Squyres was the fayrest & that no man could clayme the Swann nor shew whose marke it was that had foyled the same, there was giuen to the field one bird & a halfe, wherupon the marke of the long Squires was amended and allowed upon Ramsey streame, the same Sixtenth daye of July afores'd. By us,—

"THOMAS HARWOOD, vice deputie

"THOMAS GLAPTHORNE, an owner of swannes."

The signatures are autograph. A very curious and more ancient book of swan-marks was exhibited by Mr. Bromehead, of Lincoln, in the Museum formed during the meeting of the Institute in that city. Another was in the possession of Sir Joseph Banks, and has been published in the "Archæologia."²

¹ Historical Account of Dunwich, pl. 3, p. 66.

² Vol. xvi., p. 156. Two other registers of Marks, from the Strawberry Hill Library, are now in the possession

of the Earl of Derby ; and several others exist. See the article "Swan," by Mr. Serjeant Manning, in the Penny Cyclopædia ; Yarrell's Birds, &c.

By MR. DONALDSON.—A circular bronze matrix, of Italian workmanship, date late in the 13th cent., inscribed ✠: MINATIVS : D' MARRIS : P'PO'X : ECCLEXIE : S'CE : MARIE : D':GALLATE. The contraction used in the word *prepositus* is very unusual, resembling an X, which occurs again in the following word in place of an S. It has been supposed that the church in question may be Gallarate, in the North of Italy. The device is a figure of the Virgin.

By MR. R. NAUGHTEN, of Inverness.—A drawing of a silver armilla, found, Oct. 1850, under a large block of stone, at Stratherricks, Co. Inverness. Also an interesting silver signet ring, found in the same parts of North Britain. The impress is an escutcheon, charged with the initial W., surmounted by a crown, and a fleur-de-lys beneath the letter. Over the escutcheon is the letter K., and at its sides Ξ . and Θ . (?), or perhaps Δ . It is placed in a quatrefoiled panel.

By MR. RICHARD GREEN, F.S.A., of Lichfield.—The exquisite signet-ring of Mary, Queen of Scots, formerly in the Royal Collection. It bears a beautiful achievement of her arms, engraved in Mr. Laing's interesting "Catalogue of Scottish Seals." The hoop was formerly enamelled.

By the REV. G. M. NELSON, of Bodicote Grange.—A representation of a brass ring, lately found at Hempton, Oxfordshire, and in the possession of Mr. Davis, of that place. It is in the form of a strap and buckle, or of a garter, and is contrived so as to admit of being contracted or enlarged, to suit the wearer's finger,—the end of the strap being formed with little knobs, upon which the buckle catches, and keeps the ring adjusted at the desired size. The hoop is inscribed in relief, "MATER DEI MEMENTO." A ring of this type was communicated to the Institute by Mr. W. Hylton Longstaffe; and there is another in the British Museum.

By W. J. BERNHARD SMITH, Esq.—Five iron maces, described as of European workmanship, and supplying various types of this ancient weapon. The handle of one of them was ingeniously contrived with a strong band of iron wound spirally around a bar, by which the weapon must have acquired considerable elasticity.

By HENRY J. TOMKINS, Esq.—A MS. on parchment, being a Latin poem, in hexameters and pentameters, entitled, "Annunciatio pacis super terram, temporisque benigni, ac Anni Domino accepti, &c. Anno 1576." It is dedicated by the author, Roger Ducket, to the distinguished statesman and poet of the Elizabethan age, Sir Edward Dyer. On the reverse of the title are drawn his arms,—three goats passant; and a curious symbolical limning is placed before the poem, representing Satan and Death dominant over the earth, on one side,—and on the other, the Lamb victorious over Death and Hell (Rev. xii. 10). The Edward Dyer here addressed as "venerabili imprimis et doctissimo," was probably the courtier of the reign of Elizabeth, employed by her in foreign embassies, knighted in 1596 on his being made Chancellor of the Garter. He wrote pastorals, which are to be found in "England's Helicon."

By GEORGE VULLIAMY, Esq.—Several mediæval relics found in the bed of the river Thames, during the works preparatory for the erection of the Houses of Parliament. These objects comprised small knives, such as were used by ladies, in pairs, appended to the girdle; one bears the forge mark, the letter L crowned. Also some keys, and a singular brass bodkin. A kalendar, printed at Venice, in 1476; the "*impressori*" being "Bernardus pictor de Augusta, Petrus loslein de Langencen, Erhardus ratdolt de

Augusta." Appended to the kalendar is a prognostication of eclipses of sun and moon, with woodcuts showing the degree of obumbration. This table extends from 1475 to 1530. Then follow the ordinary tables for the Golden Number, Dominical Letter, &c.; and this curious volume closes with a treatise, "*Del horologio orizontale*," giving instructions for constructing a dial, with woodcuts, representing various chronometric instruments.

By D. B. MURPHY, Esq.—A specimen of the singular little figures, or seals, of Oriental white porcelain, bearing characters in the old Chinese letter. These remarkable relics, frequently found in Ireland, have excited much interest, and form the subject of a dissertation recently published by Mr. Edmund Getty, M.R.I.A., in which the import of the characters is explained.³ (See the Notice of this work, p. 407.)

They have been exhibited on several occasions at former meetings of the Institute. A well authenticated example, now in the possession of Lord Talbot of Malahide, was communicated by him to the Society: it was discovered in ploughing near the church at St. Doulough's, co. Dublin, but not within the precincts of the cemetery. No specimen, however, of these curious seals has, as we believe, been hitherto noticed or discovered in any other locality, except in the sister kingdom.

We are indebted to Mr. Thomas Kent, of Padstow, in Cornwall, for the intimation of the curious fact, that one of these porcelain seals, precisely similar in dimension and general form to those found in Ireland, was brought to light in that county. It is now in his possession. There are characters on the under side of the cube, resembling those presented by the Irish specimens. Mr. Kent states that it was found in digging near the site of an ancient mansion, situated on a cove in the harbour, into which the tide flows, adjacent to the town of Padstow. He observes that this port appears well suited to have been a place of resort for the ancient traders who visited this coast to obtain tin or other commodities. He had found various remains of fictile vessels of unusual fabrication on the shores, with vestiges of a settlement, which he is disposed to assign to the Roman period. Scoria, ornaments of bronze, fragments of antique glass, and Roman coins, had likewise been discovered in the sands opposite to Padstow.

NOTE ON THE FIGURE OF AN ARCHITECT AT ST. OUEN. (See page 390.)

Professor Willis considers the instrument seen in the Architect's hand to be what is technically called a mitre square, a drawing instrument to lay down an angle of 45°, and also a right angle, if its rectangular edges are employed. The additional lines traced on the upper part will qualify it to act as a protractor for laying down other angles, possibly those that belong to the polygons, which the masons frequently required. Thus Matthew Roriczer begins by teaching how to set out pentagons, hexagons, &c. The instrument here seen appears to have been adapted for laying down the angles of polygons of five, six, seven, or eight sides. Professor Willis had seen no other representation of this instrument.

³ Notices of Chinese Seals found in Ireland. London, Hodgson, Paternoster Row. 1850. 4to. plates.