

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

December 3, 1852.

The HON. RICHARD C. NEVILLE, Vice-President, in the Chair.

IN opening the Proceedings of the Meeting, Mr. NEVILLE adverted to the important subject brought under the consideration of the Society, by their noble President, at their last assembly.¹ In pursuance of the resolution passed on that occasion, in reference to the existing laws of Treasure-trove, he desired to inform the meeting that Lord Talbot had requested the Earl of Derby to receive a deputation. On the day appointed, Mr. Neville had accompanied their President, with the Viscount Strangford (by whom the resolution at the previous meeting had been seconded), Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., Mr. Wynne, M.P., Professor Donaldson, Mr. Hawkins, and other members of the Institute. The deputation had been received with kind consideration by the Premier, who had given courteous attention to the arguments advanced by Lord Talbot in favour of a special inquiry into the position of the laws, and the frequent prejudice to scientific research thereby occasioned. Mr. Neville further stated, as the result of this interview, that they had received Lord Derby's assurance to this effect:—Although Her Majesty's Ministers would not be disposed to originate any measure in reference to this subject, he did not anticipate, if any member of the House of Commons should move for a committee of enquiry, that the proposition would be met with any adverse feeling on the part of the Government.

Mr. NEVILLE then read an account of his recent investigation of a Roman Villa, discovered by him at Bartlow, Essex, in October last. (See page 17, *ante*.) He laid before the meeting a ground-plan, with two rings and a bronze ornament found in the course of the excavations.

Mr. GERARD MOULTRIE communicated notices of ancient remains in the Isle of Arran. On an undulating tract of heath, surrounded by mountains, and named Tormore, not far from the rocky headland of Drumadune, on the west coast of the island, there exists a group of stone circles, of erect stones, about 15 ft. in height; also a perforated block, adjacent to three of the tallest of these uprights, and to which local tradition affirms that Fingal fastened his stag-hound, Bran. Mr. Moultrie sent a sketch and plan of these interesting vestiges of a very early period, which were visited by Pennant, and are described in his *Voyage to the Hebrides*. (Vol. II., p. 205.) He communicated likewise a copy of the Runes,² traced on the red sandstone rock forming the roof of St. Mollo's Cave, in the Holy Isle, a conical mountain which protects the entrance to the fine harbour of Lamash, on the east coast of Arran. This inscription has been engraved by Dr. Wilson, in his *Prehistoric Annals*, p. 531, with the following reading, "*Nikulos ahane raist*,"—Nicholas cut this cave. Near to it,

¹ See Report of the November Meeting, *Archæol. Journal*, vol. ix., p. 381.

² See examples in Petrie's "Essay on the Round Towers," pp. 320—324. St. Mollo was the companion of St. Columba, who passed over from Ireland to evange-

lise North Britain, A.D. 565. See another Runic inscription at the cave in Arran, and further particulars regarding ancient remains there, in the "*Prehist. Annals*," p. 531.

nearly covered by fern, Mr. Moultrie noticed a cross, of which he sent a sketch. This cross, as Mr. Westwood remarked, closely resembles those occurring on Irish sepulchral slabs. Lamlash Bay, and Melansey, or Molio's Isle, was the first place where Haco, King of the Danes, touched after the defeat at Largs, A.D. 1266. There are numerous other vestiges of archaeological interest in Arran, of which some notices may be found in Pennant's Tour, and Macculloch's Western Islands. Mr. Moultrie mentioned especially the so-called vitrified fort on the summit of Dunphiun,—the fort of Phiun or Fingal.

The Rev. F. WARRE gave a short account of the progress of his investigations, on Worle Hill, Somerset, noticed on a previous occasion.³ During the last autumn, since the publication of his Memoir in the Transactions of the Somerset Archaeological Society, he had nearly completed the examination of the hut-circles within the area of the fortress; and had found the contents similar to those already described, as also placed in the same order. They comprised human skeletons, showing marks of violence, bones of oxen, which Professor Owen considers to be of the *bos longifrons*, beads of stone and burnt clay, with one bead of blue glass, a large iron spear-head, or pointed ferule, in which is still seen part of the shaft, a large quantity of pottery, including fragments of three vessels which have been restored so as to show their original form, bones of very small horses, and an iron fragment resembling a bridle-bit. By an accidental stroke of the pickaxe a fragment of Roman ware was brought to light, between two of the curious circles; and, on digging within a space of about five square yards, a very large stratum of fragments of Roman or Romano-British vessels was laid open, at a depth of only two or three inches beneath the surface; also numerous glass beads of various colours, iron nail-heads, and more than 200 small Roman coins, mostly in decayed condition, but amongst them Mr. Warre perceived coins of the Constantine family and of Carausius. A discovery had also been made regarding the construction of the rampart, which had excited much interest. In Mr. Warre's Memoir on Worle Camp, to which allusion has been made,⁴ several triangular platforms are described, shown also in the interesting plan of the works, by Mr. E. M. Atkins, and supposed to have been platforms outside the walls, for slingers. On clearing the rubbish, however, from the external face of the rampart to the west of the main entrance, Mr. Warre found that, instead of a plain battering wall of dry masonry, as he expected it to prove, the face, as far as it was cleared, is composed of a series of platforms, each presenting a convex front; they are about three feet deep, and four or five feet above each other, not placed regularly in lines one over the other, but their arrangement may be described as like the scales of an animal. The whole is finished at top by a plain wall of great thickness, forming a breastwork for an internal platform. A large quantity of pebbles, suited for the sling, were found immediately within this part of the work.

Mr. A. NEALE, Principal Warder of the Prison in the Isle of Portland, communicated certain discoveries which had occurred in the removal of materials for the formation of the Portland Breakwater. At a spot about 300 ft. above the sea, on the east side of the island, and adjacent to the edge of the cliff, a stratum of loam and dry chalky soil had been removed,

³ Archaeol. Journ., vol. viii., p. 415.

⁴ Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological Society for 1851; p. 64.

in order to reach the rock, which it was intended to work by blasting. In moving this soil, in the autumn of 1851, nearly 200 graves were found, at various distances, from one to twenty yards apart, and the place appeared to have been an ancient cemetery. The level soil had presented no indication of these places of burial, which lay about four feet below the surface; each side and end of the grave being formed of a single slab of stone, whilst another slab served as the covering. The head lay nearly in a northerly direction; the length of the cist was not sufficient to admit of the corpse being laid therein at full length; and, from the position of the leg and thigh-bones, mostly found lying together, when the graves were first opened, it seemed evident that the bodies had been interred with the legs doubled up. The bones, owing to the dryness and quality of the soil, were in most perfect preservation; the teeth white and perfect as those of a living person. In some graves were found placed near the head a vessel of black ware, and a patera of red ware, apparently of the Romano-British times. A few Roman brass coins were also found. A stone coffin and cover, worked out of a large block, and weighing about a ton, were brought to light on the same spot: it measured 7 ft. 6 in. in length, and contained the remains of two persons, supposed to have been male and female; the difference of stature, as shown by the bones, having been considerable. No other relics were found in it. Near to many of the graves deep holes appeared to have been made, and filled up with pieces of stone, mixed with bones of animals and birds,—conjectured to have been the remains of sacrifice, but more probably the relics of the funeral feast. There were also noticed four pieces of stone, neatly joined together, forming a square of about four feet, with a groove about two inches wide cut round near the edge, and imbedded in clay brought from the sea shore. It was thought that this had the appearance of an altar, the channel around it being intended to receive the blood of the victims. The stone coffin and this supposed altar have been placed in front of the prison chapel. Mr. Neale stated, that he had sought in vain for any trace of an ancient road or enclosure near the spot: about a mile distant, on the west side of the island, remains of an encampment appear, and roads leading to it. The spot where the interments were discovered is the highest part of the island. Mr. Neale sent a sketch of a small patera, which appeared to be of “Samian” ware, of the usual form, with lotus leaves in relief running round its margin.

Mr. FALKNER, of Devizes, reported the discovery of a leaden coffin, of rectangular form, supposed to be Roman, found in draining a large field at Roundway, near the road from Devizes to Marlboro', about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the former place. It lay nearly N. and S., about two feet below the surface, and had been formed of only one piece of lead, the sides and ends turned upwards, and joined at the angles; the lid had the edges turned down all round, overlapping the cist. Nothing was found within, except a calcareous layer, like stalagmite. There is no chalk near the field, and this deposit may be attributed to lime having been used when the body was interred; or it may consist of the remains of bony matter. The thickness of this layer was about half an inch; and it proved, on analysis, to contain a considerable portion of phosphoric acid. The length of the coffin is 5 feet 8 inches; width, at one end 14 inches, at the other 13 inches, height 14 inches. It is very doubtful whether any solder had been used in its construction. The original thickness of the lead was about a quarter

of an inch. There is a tradition that an ancient road traversed the field in former times. Some vestiges of Roman occupation have been noticed at Devizes, especially the discovery of a collection of nineteen *lares*, found there in 1714, with a quantity of coins, and a remarkable two-handled amphora, measuring 3 ft. in height.⁵ A considerable deposit of Roman coins, Mr. Falkner observed, had been found on the site of the house where he resides.

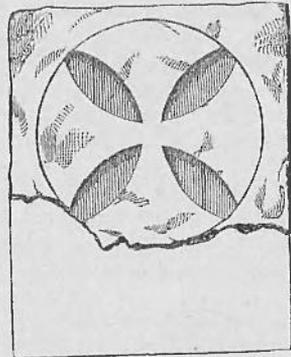
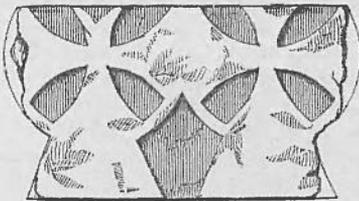
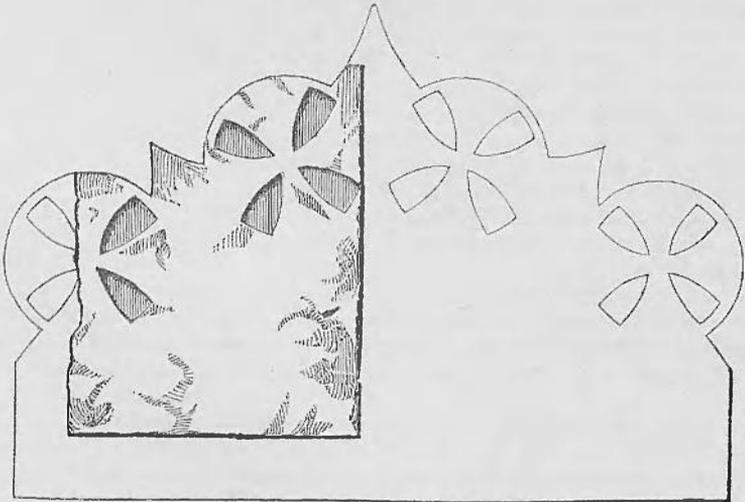
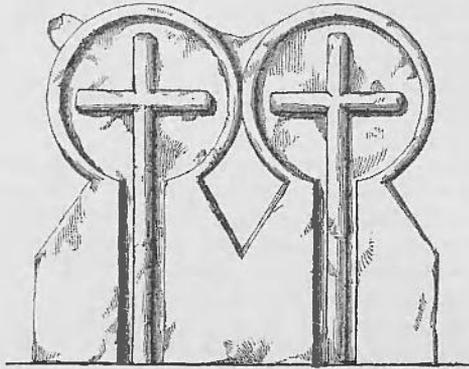
The Rev. C. R. MANNING sent a short account of an interesting specimen of church architecture, hitherto undescribed, considered to be of Saxon date, and lately noticed by him in Norfolk. Other remains of similar work in that country have been described by the Rev. John Gunn, in the *Journal*, vol. vi. p. 359. The church, which presents another example of the same peculiar style, is that of Howe, about six miles S.E. of Norwich. It is a very small structure; the nave and chancel present no feature of interest; at the west-end there is a round tower, having every appearance of great antiquity. The height of this tower is about 40ft., internal diameter, 11ft. 4in., thickness of the walls being from 4 to 5 ft. It is built of flints and rubble, laid in regular courses; and at the height of about 18 ft. from the ground there are three windows, in their original state, in the south, west, and north faces. These windows have all the characteristics of Saxon, or at least of ante-Norman, work, being placed in the centre of the wall, with a deep splay both externally and internally, but having a greater width of splay to the interior. The latter measures 2 ft. 3 in., whilst the outside width is 1 ft. 9 in. The height of these windows is about 5 ft. Below those on the north and south sides of the tower, there is a circular window, splayed in a similar manner, but these are blocked up so effectually as to be with difficulty perceived on the outside. Their internal splay is not blocked up, and the diameter of the widest part is 2 ft. 9 in. There does not appear to have been a similar window on the west face, but below, there has been a doorway, now blocked up, and so plastered over as to present no describable feature. It seems, however, to be original. The archway from the tower into the church is of similar antiquity as the tower itself; the jambs are 8 ft. 3 in. in height, and the arch is a semicircle, all of the plainest character, without even a chamfer on the edge. At the spring of the arch there is a projecting impost, slightly moulded. There is no appearance of long and short work in the tower. Amongst the flints, externally, numerous fragments, apparently of Roman brick, are worked in, some with the flange remaining. This fabric appears to present one of the most curious examples of early architecture, as also of the peculiar round towers, in the county of Norfolk. It is strange that it should have escaped the notice of Cotman, owing possibly to the remote position of the village, and its insignificant character. An *aureus* of Nero was found in the parish some years since, in good preservation. A full and illustrated account of the church at Howe will be given by Mr. Manning in the Transactions of the Norfolk Archæological Society.

The Rev. E. TROLLOPE communicated a notice of some early sepulchral memorials, found amongst the materials of the walls of Rauceby church, near Sleaford, Lincolnshire. "The chancel having lately been pulled down, in searching amongst the materials, much of which had evidently formed

⁵ See Musgrave's "Antiqu. Britanno-Belgicæ," p. 123, where the figures are represented; the amphora is given in

tab. xi., p. 194. The *Lares*, it is said, were deposited in the British Museum.

SEPULCHRAL HEAD-STONES FOUND AT RAUGEBY, LINCOLNSHIRE.



part of an early-English fabric, before they had been used in the late perpendicular erection, this tombstone was found by me. It had been used as a 'Waller,' the lower part, which originally had been inserted in the earth, having been cut off to form a clean face in the new work, leaving the remainder precisely as given in the accompanying representation. The stone measures $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 19 in. wide. It is of Ancaster stone; the crosses and border are in relief, and this head-stone may possibly have formed a memorial either to a husband and wife, or to two children. There is no inscription by which this might be ascertained; the back is worked in a rude manner similar to the front. On the upper margin of one of the circles there is a broken projection, seeming to indicate some ornament now destroyed, but no trace of any corresponding feature is to be found on the other circle." (See the uppermost woodcut, opposite page.)

Shortly after this was written, several curious fragments of head-stones of similar character were found at Rauceby, under the like circumstances, and of these Mr. Trollope subsequently sent representations. (See woodcuts.) He considers them to present examples of "the most simple forms of the Family, the Marital, and the Individual, memorial." The spaces between the crosses are in these only slightly sunk, like a panel in wainscot-work. There is no inscription, and in each case the back is worked precisely in similar fashion to the front, but more roughly finished. They had all been used as "Wallers," and would have been again built up in the new fabric, had not Mr. Trollope's visit to the church fortunately intervened. Incised slabs with double crosses, side by side, probably for husband and wife, occur at Ayliffe, in Northumberland, St. Peter's at Gowts, Lincoln, where there is also a slab with three crosses incised, and elsewhere; but no example appears to have been noticed of erect head-stones of this description.⁶

Antiquities and Works of Art exhibited.

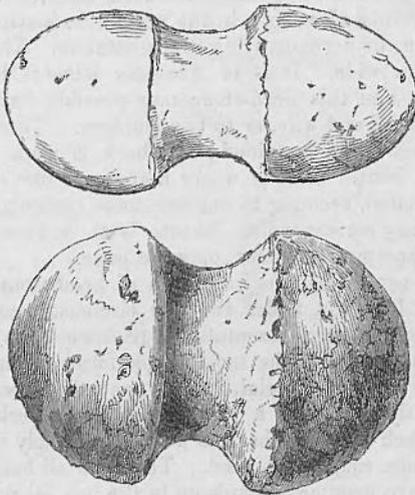
By Mr. BRACKSTONE.—Three flat ovoid objects of stone, described as "British hammers," found at Burns, near Ambleside, Westmoreland, in a field close to the margin of Windermere. A stone object, almost precisely similar in size and form, found at "Percy's Leap," is preserved in the Museum of Antiquities at Alnwick Castle. They have no perforation for a handle, like hammers and axe-heads of the ordinary types, but are fashioned with a deep groove round the middle of the stone; and thus they may possibly have been hafted, by means of a supple stick, or other handle, bent round the groove, and firmly lashed. This mode of hafting implements has been used by savage people in recent times; in the interesting Museum at Neuwied, on the Rhine, there is a double-pointed axe-head of stone attached to a haft by means of very stout leather tightly fastened round the groove.⁷ The antiquaries of Denmark, however, appear to have regarded oval stone relics, of similar fashion to those in Mr. Brackstone's collection, as sling-stones. (See one represented in *Nordisk Tidsskrift for Oldkynd.* B. 1, p. 434, plate iv. fig. 47.) Mr. Brackstone supposes that they may have been used by miners.—Also, a stone hatchet, with singular incrustations upon it; found in draining Clonfan Lough, King's County, in 1851.—A fine bronze palstave, found by dredgers in the Thames.—Several Irish antiquities, comprising a bronze spear-head, of rich gold

⁶ Sepulchral Slabs, &c., by Rev. E. Cutts, pl. 5, 12, 13.

⁷ A like expedient for attaching the

haft is shown in Worsaae's "Primeval Antiquities of Denmark;" translated by Thoms, p. 12.

colour, found in ploughing at Clontarf; a massive bronze hammer-head, found in county Donegal, and considered



Stone hammer, from Burns, half orig. length.
(Side-view and Profile.)

unique; a singular bronze relic found at Killaloe, in widening the Shannon; it is much broken, but appears to have been an implement with teeth, like a fork, at each end. It may have served as a comb. Two bronze spouts for ewers, one of them in fashion of a dog's or wolf's head;⁸ the other, found at Cavan, described as a rude figure of a stag. An axe-head of iron found near Dunshaughlin, precisely similar in form to the simplest type of bronze celts, without any raised margin or stop-ridge. A bronze brooch, found, 1852, in ploughing on the east-side of the Navan Rath, near Armagh. It bears resemblance in general form to that from county Meath, figured, *Journal*, vol. ix., p. 200; but the ornamentation is

much more curious and elaborate. Some years since a human skeleton was found in the same field, with a brooch lying amongst the ribs. This is now in the Museum of the Roy. Irish Academy. Also, a fine sword and a large key found in cleaning out the moat around the old manor-house of Fitzhurst, at Langley Kington, near Chippenham, Wilts. The hilt is richly inlaid with silver; the guard is formed of two escallop shells.

By Mr. W. WYNNE, M.P.,—A stone object found near Graig y Castell, Llansilin, in Denbighshire, of the class of objects considered by M. Worsaae to have been used for crushing grain. It is of depressed-spherical form; diam. 3 in. Similar objects have been found in the North of England and in Ireland.⁹

By the Rev. E. WILTON.—Several relics of bronze, of the Romano-British age, found by the flint diggers on the Wiltshire Downs, near West Lavington. They comprised portions of armlets, an enamelled stud or *bullæ*, of curious workmanship, and other objects, coated with fine uniform *patina*.

By the Hon. R. C. NEVILLE.—Coloured drawings, executed by Mr. T. Youngman, of Saffron Walden, representing numerous fragments of fresco painting, vestiges of mural decoration, the colouring of which has been little changed by time. They were found during the excavation of the Roman villa at Hadstock, under Mr. Neville's directions, in Sept. 1852.—An hexagonal drain-pipe of fine red clay, well burned, measuring 19 inches in length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter at the larger end, $1\frac{1}{2}$ at the smaller end; diameter of the bore, 2 inches. It was found with the remains of a Roman bath, in digging foundations near the Mount, at York, outside Monk Bar. (See woodcut next page.) Lysons has described a Roman tile of rather larger

⁸ Several objects of this kind are in Mr. Neville's museum at Audley End; they have been repeatedly found in the bed of the Thames, and are probably of Medieval date.

⁹ See Report of the Soc. of Northern Antiqu., 1836; Wilson's *Prehist. Annals*, p. 139.

dimensions found at Gloucester. It was presented to the British Museum.¹ Mr. Neville exhibited also a massive axe, or hammer-head of coarse-grained sandstone, found near Malton, Yorkshire. It is perforated to receive the haft; one end is blunt, the other shaped to a cutting edge. The form



Roman drain-tile, from York.

closely resembles that of the second example given by Dr. Wilson, *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, p. 135.

Mr. FRANKS produced sketches of two drain-tiles preserved in the British Museum, intended for similar purposes as that shown by Mr. Neville. Neither of these tiles, however, corresponds in measurement to that described by Lysons. One was from the Townley collection, and is formed with a piece at one end fitting into a socket in the joint adjoining, in the same manner as the tile from York is constructed. This tile, as also the other in the British Museum, is of cylindrical form, not multangular, like that shown by Mr. Neville. Gough, in his additions to Camden's "*Britannia*," has given an account and representations of some drain pipes found at Lincoln, supposed to be of the Roman period, and of a conduit pipe discovered at Paris, of which Count Caylus has preserved a memorial.² A cylindrical earthen pipe, without any adjustment for fitting the joints together, was found at Castor by Mr. Artis, and is figured in his *Durobrivæ*, plate ix.

By Mr. G. DUNCAN.—A collection of relics of various periods, found in excavations on the site of Kilburn Priory, near London; consisting of fragments of pottery in great variety, some of them resembling Romano-British wares, and conjectured to be of that period; small vials and relics of ancient glass; a cylindrical drain-tile, some having been there found measuring in diameter not less than 6 inches; a portion of an inscribed scroll of brass, part of a sepulchral memorial; a considerable number of leaden tokens and Nuremberg counters; and a brass vessel of good fashion, similar in form, as Mr. Franks observed, to one found in Guernsey, and engraved by Mr. Lukis amongst his examples of Church Plate. Mr. Duncan exhibited also numerous decorative pavement tiles, found at Kilburn, comprising several designs of good character.

Mr. WESTWOOD exhibited a series of fac-similes, from some of the most elaborate and intricate illuminated manuscripts of the Anglo-Saxon and early Hibernian Schools; amongst these beautiful reproductions was a complete series of the illuminated pages contained in the Gospels of Mac Durnan, in the Lambeth Library, consisting of figures of the Evangelists, and the pages containing the commencement of each of the Gospels, together with figures of the Evangelical Symbols. Two of the figures of these evangelists have been engraved in outline in a former volume of the *Journal* (vol. vii. pp. 17, 19), but the ornamental details of the marginal borders are extremely minute and intricate, and, as the Primate would not allow tracing to be employed, which indeed could hardly have been made available, Mr. Westwood had been obliged to draw each

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xviii., p. 443.

² Camden's *Britannia*, ed. Gough, vol. ii., p. 366.

separate ornament, by the aid of a magnifying glass, on an enlarged scale, and had then reduced it again to its proper size in his fac-simile. By this means, however, he had obtained a satisfactory acquaintance with the principles of design adopted in each ornament. Another fac-simile was from one of the fine tessellated cruciform pages in the book of St. Chad, preserved in the cathedral of Lichfield. The ornaments in this extraordinary page consisted almost entirely of monstrous animals, and birds with elongated tails and top-knots, introduced in a marvellously intricate but symmetrical manner, there being upwards of one hundred and twenty such animals in the page, the whole forming a mass of rich but intermixed colouring, more like a XIIIth century stained glass window than a drawing in a MS. Fac-similes were also exhibited of two of the illuminations in the scorched Cottonian MS. (Vitellius, F. xi.), being a very early Latin Psalter, of the Irish school. The figures representing David playing on the harp, and fighting with Goliath, have been engraved in outline in the *Journal* (vol. vii., pp. 23, 24), the ornamental borders are extremely elegant, although far less elaborate than those of the book of Mac Durnan.

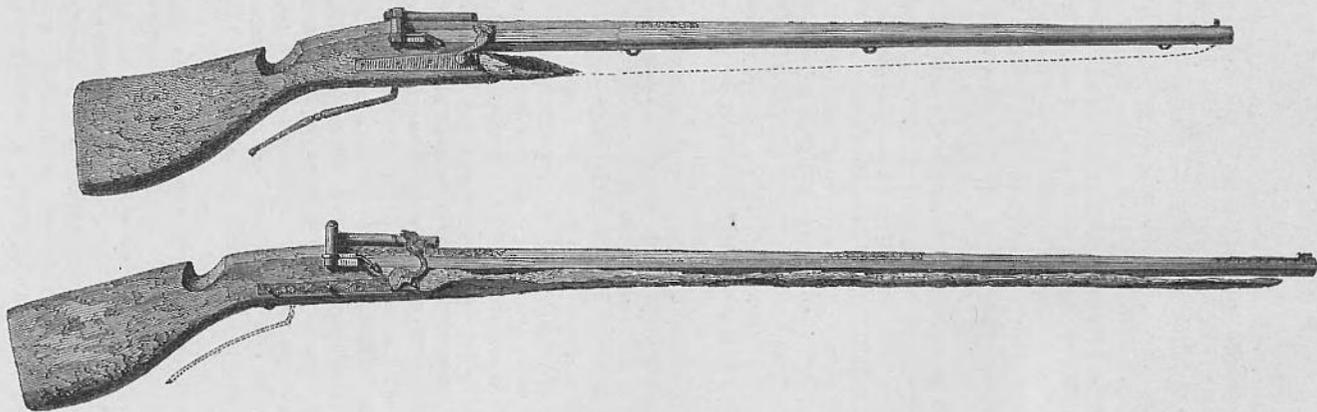
Mr. HEWITT remarked that the remarkable MS. at Lichfield, commonly known as the *Textus S. Ceaddæ*, had been, as he believed, sometimes attributed erroneously to that Saint. Dr. Harwood, in his *History of Lichfield*, observes that the designation has been assigned to it only because it belonged to the church of St. Chad, at that town. It appears to have been brought from Llandaff, and is thus described by Dr. Smallbroke; "hodie vulgo dictus Codex Sti Ceaddæ, sed olim Landavii in Wallia—in altari, ad jusjuranda et donationes confirmandas, adhibitus, id quod ex marginibus liquet," &c.

Mr. CHARLES B. ROBINSON presented two small ring-brooches of lead or pewter (?) found at Hoylake, Cheshire, at a part of the coast about half a mile in length, remarkable as the site of a forest, now submerged. Numerous relics of various periods have been found there at low water, exposed to view on the surface of a stratum of black earth like turf-bog, at one time apparently the actual surface of the land. A considerable number of these objects are described and represented in "The Antiquities found at Hoylake," by the Rev. Dr. Hume. The spot is directly to the seaward of the hamlet of Great Meols, near the mouth of the Dee. The brooches given by Mr. Robinson are figured in the *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, 1851, pl. 1, p. 14. They are probably of the XVth century, one of them, presenting the bust of a young female, with her hair enclosed in the *crepsine*, shows on the reverse the *acus* by which these little ornaments were attached to the woollen cap, or other part of the dress. The other is a flat ring, with eight projections, like beads, round its edge, and was doubtless set with imitative gems, or colour like enamel.³

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A horseman's hammer of steel, possibly Italian, with a flat handle, a hook near the head, for suspension to the saddle-bow, and a perforation to receive a cord, which might be twisted, as Sir S. Meyrick observes, round the hand, to give a firmer hold. This was also an Asiatic practice. Compare one in the Goodrich Court Armory, described as of the time of Edward IV. (*Skelton*, vol. ii., pl. 91.)

³ See Mr. Roach Smith's curious memoir on religious signs or tokens, "Collect. Antiqua," vol. i., p. 81, where a

great number of these little pewter or leaden ornaments are represented.



MATCH-LOCK MUSKET, and CALIVER.

Of the close of the sixteenth century. From the Armory at Penshurst Place, Kent.

(Length of the musket, 5ft. 5½ in.; of the barrel 4 ft. 2½ in. Caliver, 4ft. 10 in.; its barrel, 3 ft. 6½ in.)

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A curious jug of white ware, partly coated with mottled green glaze: found, in 1788, in a vault under the Steward's office, Lincoln's Inn. Height $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Date, XIVth century. (?)—A table clock, fabricated at Nuremberg, about 1525-50,—A cruciform watch, of the close of the XVIth century.—A *bonbonnière* of French porcelain, with delicate ornaments of gilded glass attached to it.—A Cingalese MS., written on leaves of a tree, and taken from a temple in the Island of Ceylon.

By Mr. FORREST.—A reliquary of crystal, in form of a cross, enclosing a fragment, as supposed, of the true cross; and bearing an enamelled figure of the Saviour, of beautiful workmanship.—A fine *plaque* of enamel; an enamelled cross of gold; and an enamelled badge of an Austrian Order for noble ladies, known as the *Croix etoilee d'Autriche*. Date, about 1688.—An ivory *rappoir* of French workmanship, XVIIth century.

By Mr. HEWITT.—Two curious examples of hand fire-arms, from the Armory at Penshurst; the earliest existing specimens, possibly, showing the distinction between the caliver and the musket. There remain twenty-eight of these curious weapons; some having round barrels, some canted to the muzzle (See woodcuts). Several have the barrels chased with scroll patterns; and on three is to be seen the date—1595, chased on the barrel. Of these one is more richly engraved than the rest, and has on the barrel the following inscription in relief.—RIENS SANS DIEV. 1595. This is the motto of the Petre family. The musket was of greater size and weight than the caliver, and was fired by the aid of a rest. See Sir Samuel Meyrick's observations upon hand fire-arms, *Archæologia*, vol. xxii. pp. 71, 78.

By Mr. FERREY.—Several drawings executed by Mr. Dollin, representing some very interesting wooden houses at Chiddingstone, near Penshurst. Mr. Ferrey observed that they are excellent specimens of that class of building; less ornamental than the well-known examples at Coventry, but most effective in design, and well deserving of a visit from the antiquarian tourist. Also, an elevation of Hever Castle, in the same locality, an architectural example of well-known interest.

By Mr. SCHARF.—A collection of views of Ratisbon, including an admirable panoramic portraiture of that ancient city, and representations of certain relics, stones with Hebrew inscriptions, &c., attributed to the period of the early settlement of the Jews on the Danube. Mr. Yates, at whose request Mr. Scharf kindly produced these interesting productions of his pencil, observed that Ratisbon might be designated as a city of castles; every dwelling seemed to be a fortress: he offered some observations upon the so-called Roman Tower, of which a curious view was before the meeting. A considerable collection of Roman sculptures and antiquities are preserved in the Museum at Ratisbon.

By the Rev. ALFRED WIGAN.—A brass signet ring, found in the vicarage garden, at Wrangle, near Boston, Lincolnshire. The metal had been strongly gilt; the impress is a capital letter I. traversed diagonally by a minuscule b. or v. Within the hoop is the posy—*en bon an*. Date, XVth cent.

By Mrs. BOURNE.—An oval object of metal, in form of a seal, set with a piece of close grained black stone, upon which is engraved the bearded head of an aged man, apparently in imitation of the antique intaglios

inserted in inscribed metal rims, and used in medieval times as privy seals. Around the margin is inscribed,—CAPVT : SERVI : DEI : S : C : The letters read from the outside, contrary to the usual fashion of medieval seals. This, which came casually into the possession of Mrs. Bourne, not long since, from a person who described himself as a dealer living at Hull, is obviously a modern fabrication : on the reverse is the Christian monogram, composed of the letters X. and P. It was stated to have been found in digging a grave at Spilsby, Lincolnshire. It is here thus minutely described, with the view of calling the notice of collectors to the recent occurrence of many such anomalous objects, sold at prices which appear no adequate remuneration for the forgery, and presented mostly by some itinerant dealer with an attractive story. A second instance was produced at this meeting, by the obliging permission of Dr. Dimsdale, through Mr. J. Bailey Langhorne, Local Secretary at Richmond, Yorkshire. It was purchased from a man who affirmed that it had been lately found in the ancient fortress known as Maiden Castle, on Stainmoor. It is an oval piece of black stone, closely resembling the material used for the fictitious intaglio represented to have been found at Spilsby. On one side is rudely cut a lamb, an eye, and a dove, with the inscription—TRIA IVNCTA IN. VNO. IVRE. DIVINO. QVIS. SEP. On the reverse, a monstrous face, a saltire and a crescent.⁴

January 7, 1853.

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

Mr. WARDELL, of Leeds, communicated the following account of a tumulus in Yorkshire, which he had recently opened. This Barrow is situated on the western side of the Wolds, in Rookdale, in the Township of Winterringham, East Riding. It measured about 80 yards in circumference, and 20 yards in diameter, but was only 3 or 4 ft. above the surface of the ground, its height having been diminished by the plough. A circular excavation was made in the centre ; and at a depth of rather less than 2 ft. a number of large stones were displaced ; they were of limestone, with which the district abounds. Beneath this rude covering of stone, eighteen skeletons of men, women, and children of various ages were found, occupying a space of several feet in extent. They were laid in different positions ; the majority were placed with the head to the north, and with the knees drawn up to the chin. Scarcely any bones could be removed entire, some of the teeth were, however, in good preservation. So far as could be ascertained, the race, to whom these remains had appertained, appeared to have been of the average modern stature. Search was made for urns or other articles accompanying the deposit, but nothing was to be found, excepting a rudely formed arrow-head of flint, of the more simple

⁴ Mr. Langhorne stated that an itinerant seller of spurious antiquities had been going about the North of England. The objects above noticed are very probably from the same hand as the fictitious seals of jet lately brought under the notice of the Institute, and apparently suggested by the inspection of a seal of that material in the Whitby Museum. Such spurious

seals have lately been denounced by Mr. Urban ; see *Gent. Mag.*, Feb., 1853, p. 177. It is very desirable that such malpractices should be checked, and antiquarians are indebted to those who, like Mrs. Bourne and Dr. Dimsdale, have the kindness to call attention to the fraud by giving an opportunity of examining these objects.

form, without any tongue for attachment to the shaft.⁵ (Compare fig. 1, Irish arrow-heads, as classified by Mr. Du Noyer, *Journal*, vol. vii., p. 283.)⁶ The lower jaw of a dog lay near the arrow-head, and it suggested the conjecture that the person, with whose remains they were found, had been addicted to the chase. There were no marks of cremation, the bodies having been merely laid on the surface, and covered with stones and earth. Mr. Wardell considers this interment to be of the early British age; and the barrow may probably be regarded as a family burial-place.

Mr. J. FOWLER, of Winterton, Lincolnshire, sent notices of the recent discovery of a deposit of bronze celts, in that part of the country. Through his kindness a considerable number of these relics, with other antiquities, had been collected from various persons into whose possession they had fallen, and were sent for examination. On Dec. 17, last, a ploughman in the service of John Burkill, Esq., working on his estate at West Halton, in a close known as the Old Cow-pasture, near the sand-drain, which falls into Winteringham Haven, and north of the road to Winterton, turned up seventeen bronze celts, with three other metallic fragments, much corroded. The celts were all of the hollow, or "socketed," type, according to Mr. Du Noyer's classification, with a loop or ear at one side; and the opening of the interior cavity, as usual in English celts of this kind, is almost square. They vary in size from nearly 4 in. to 2½ in. in length, and present many minute variations in the moulding round the mouth, and the parallel ribs which, in several instances, run down the two faces of the celt. Some of the most marked examples are here represented. The seams left by the mould in casting are strongly marked, and appear imperfectly trimmed; a circumstance, which, connected with the discovery of metallic fragments with these celts, might lead to the supposition that the place of deposit had been a spot where a foundry or manufacture of such objects had existed. These fragments were much corroded, but two of them appeared to have been portions of a bronze blade, like a sword. (See woodcuts.) Such fragments, broken up seemingly to be ready for the melting pot, have been found in other instances with celts, in a more or less finished and perfect condition. Such a deposit was very lately brought to light at Romford, in Essex, and brought before the Institute by Mr. Brailsford; the celts in that instance, being chiefly of the socketed form, with a loop, like those at West Halton; and with them was part of a massive cake of crude metal, broken palstaves, spears, &c, ready for the crucible.⁷ The deposit, as Mr. Fowler observes, appears to have been little more than 6 in. below the surface, and the ploughman informed him that his attention was arrested by the ploughshare sticking amongst the celts, as they were all "candied" together. On visiting the spot with this man on Dec. 19, Mr. Fowler picked up another celt, making eighteen in all: it was of rather larger size than the others, and lay upon a ridge, as if washed



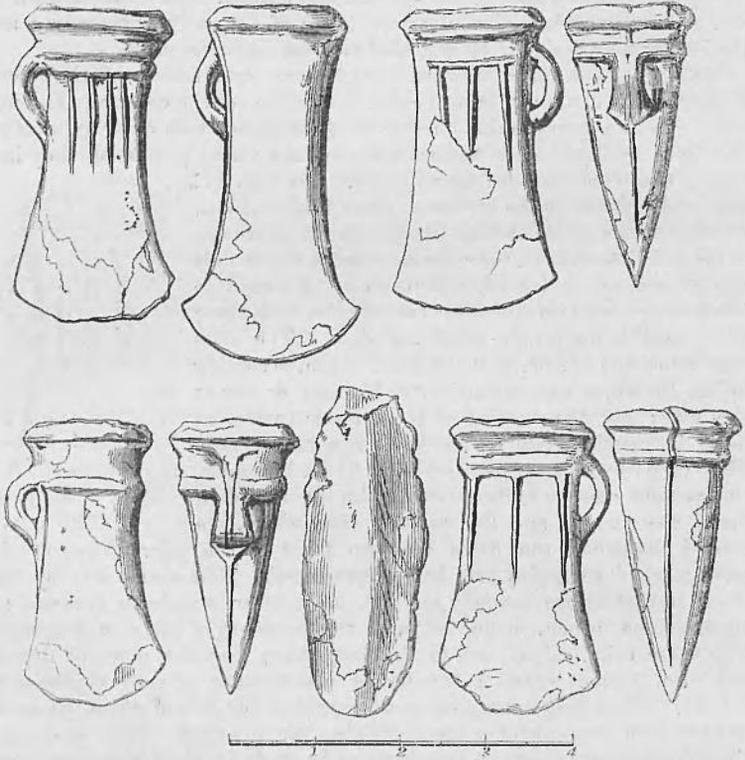
⁵ A representation of this arrow-head may be seen in Mr. Bowman's "Reliquiæ Eboracenses," part iv., just published, where a more full account of the examination of the tumulus may be found; as

also interesting notices of other antiquities in Yorkshire.

⁶ *Archæol. Journ.*, vol. iv., p. 6.

⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. ix., p. 302.

bare by the late rains. Subsequently to the first discovery, also, a boy found a small broken specimen, and a forked piece of bronze, apparently a jet, or waste piece, cut off after the casting. A fragment of precisely similar nature was lately found in the deposit at Romford, to which allusion has been made.⁸



Bronze Celts, and a fragment of a blade, found at West Halton, Lincolnshire, Dec. 1852.

That the Britons had settlements along the valley of the sand-drain, may be inferred, Mr. Fowler observed, from the chain of barrows extending from the Humber into the interior of the country; as also from various flint arrow-heads and relics found a few miles further inland. He sent for inspection two stone celts, by the obliging permission of Mr. Des Forges, of Burton-upon-Stather; one found in Flixbro', near to the river Trent; the other at Old Park, near Crossby; also a broken specimen, skilfully polished and sharpened, lately picked up by Mr. Burkill on his farm at Winterton Cliff.⁹ The relics of bronze have passed into the hands of

⁸ The fragment, with four teeth, found at Llanant, Cornwall, and figured, *Archæologia*, vol. xviii., pl. 2, is probably a waste-piece produced in like manner, in the process of casting.

⁹ Dr. Hibbert, in a communication to the *Antiquaries of Scotland*, in 1823,

pointed out the resemblance between certain stone weapons found near the Humber, and those from Orkney and Shetland. He considered these to be vestiges of Teutonic invaders; *Gent. Mag.*, 94, part i., p. 69.

various persons in the neighbourhood, and it is due to the obliging exertions of Mr. Fowler that these scattered relics have been brought together, and transmitted for exhibition to the Institute. He sent at the same time a fine bronze celt, of the same type as the others, found at Ashby, about nine miles from the Humber, with another much larger and differently formed, which has been destroyed.—Also, two Roman vessels,—a bottle of cream-coloured ware, and a small vase, found in draining at the upper part of the Cliff Farm, Winterton; and a fragment of a third, of dark grey Roman ware, in which were found thirteen rudely formed disks of lead, varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to five-eighths of an inch in diameter, and from an eighth to a sixteenth of an inch in thickness. Some of the larger specimens are perforated near the edge. Many vestiges of Roman occupation, it will be remembered, have been brought to light in the neighbourhood, especially the important remains discovered by Dr. Drake in the last century, and the bath subsequently opened by the late Mr. Fowler, with mosaic pavements of rich design. About fifty yards south of these, foundations and a tessellated floor was not long since discovered on the estate of W. H. Drifill, Esq., with fragments of decorations in fresco, of vivid colouring, pottery and flanged tiles. About three miles to the east of Winterton is Horkstow, the site of a remarkable villa and remains of Roman times.

Mr. BURTT read a memoir illustrative of the Life and Times of Queen Eleanor of Castile; comprising valuable particulars derived from unpublished documents. It will be given in a future *Journal*.

The Rev. W. H. GUNNER read some notices relating to the frequent employment of Irish prelates as suffragans to the Bishops of Winchester.¹

MR. TUCKER communicated a notice of a remarkable mural painting lately brought to light in Exeter Cathedral. It was discovered by one of the vergers early in December last, and is to be seen on the north wall of the north tower, at the end of the transept, occupying the space between the great clock and the eastern wall, about 10 ft. from the ground. Below it had been another painting, of inferior character, now so much defaced as to render the subject unintelligible. These two paintings were apparently separated by a cornice of wood, carved and gilt, which, as well as the lower painting, seem of later date, and coeval with the Chantry chapel of William Sylke, sub-chancellor of Exeter Cathedral, by whom it was founded in 1485.² He was buried there in 1508. The lower painting formed the decoration of the side-wall within this chantry, which is in the north-east corner of the tower. The painting recently discovered evidently extended beyond its present limits, but it was cut away, or defaced, by putting up the great clock, which occupies the centre of the north wall, and was constructed between the years 1372-3 and 1376-7. During that time large expenses were incurred, as appears by the Fabric Rolls,—“circa Cameram in boreali turre pro Horologio, quod vocatur Clock, de novo construendam.” As those works defaced a portion of the painting, it is clear that the date of its execution was prior to that time. The character of the painting, however, might fix the date of its execution as early as about the middle of the fourteenth century. Again, as it cannot be seen well within the

¹ See *Archæol. Journ.*, vol. ix., p. 358. The curious subject of Suffragan Bishops will be resumed on a future occasion.

² Britton describes this chapel as in a

lamentably defaced condition, and the effigy mutilated. It remains in a most neglected state.

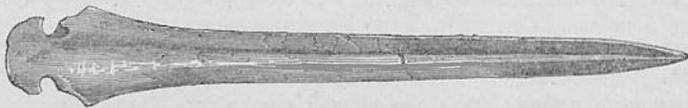
chantry, and as the extended square projection of the chantry prevents the design being well discerned from without, it seems most probable that the wall was decorated before the chantry was erected, in 1485. If the work had then been fresh and new, the sub-chanter would not have constructed his chapel so as to obscure the painting. The composition is good and effective; the colouring forcible, and even now in many parts very fresh. It seems to have been executed, not in *fresco*, but in *tempera*, to use the Italian phrase, on the plaster, and the colours appear in some parts to have been applied or mixed with some kind of medium composed of wax. In the centre, there appears an open sepulchre; the figure of the Saviour is seen stepping forth, his right foot being over the side of the tomb. His right arm is extended, with the hand in the gesture of benediction; the left holds a tall staff terminated in a cross botonnee, with a pendant of the red cross on a white ground. The figure, about 5 ft. high, is partially draped in a mantle, fastened on the neck by a lozenge-shaped morse, and bordured all round; the body is bared so as to show the wounded side. To the right, in front, reclines the centurion, holding a halbard; he wears a red cloak over a dark green garment; the legs appear covered with buff-coloured leather; and on his head is a salade surrounded by a *bandeau*, with a jewel in front. He is awake; and behind are two sleeping soldiers in armour, with similar salades, one holding a military fork, the other a lance. In front, but beyond the tomb, is a fourth soldier, raising his hand to his forehead, as if just awakened. To the left of the tomb appears another soldier sleeping, his legs crossed, and apparently armed in gilt mail; a falchion lies by his side, and a small buckler with a highly peaked *umbo*. Around his salade are six gilt rosettes; his red shoe is of the peaked *poulaine* form. Behind him is a sixth soldier, with a shield of Italian fashion. On one corner is placed the linen cloth; and at the open end of the tomb, seated on its margin, is an angel in white, with wings upraised. In front are the three Marys, all in white, with coverchiefs over their heads, and in converse with the angel. These figures are only half the size of the soldiers. Beyond, is seen the garden, with the appearance of our Lord to Mary Magdalen. In the distant back-ground appears Jerusalem, with embattled walls and towers, churches with spires, &c., and a conspicuous multangular building, with a cupola above the walls, probably intended to represent the Mosque of Omar. On either side are green hills, with roads leading towards their summits; that on the left having been, as far as can be discerned, a representation of Calvary. Here, however, the picture has been damaged by placing the great Orloge, behind which was originally a round-headed Norman window, occupying much less space than the clock, and of which the form can be still seen on the outside. The painting probably extended as far as the window. On the other side of the clock are also traces of painting, much damaged; and hitherto these have not been sufficiently examined. The Dean of Exeter, Mr. Tucker observed, has caused a careful delineation of this painting to be executed; and another is in course of preparation by Mr. Ashworth, the architect. One of these drawings, he anticipated, would be sent for the inspection of the Institute.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. THOMAS HART.—Several ancient relics, believed to have been found near Reigate, and formerly in the possession of the late Mr. Ambrose Glover, the Surrey antiquary. They comprise a flat oval stone, perforated:

dimensions, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.; thickness, seven-eighths.—A large bead of horn-coloured glass, spotted opaque white.—A massive bronze ring, diameter internally, $2\frac{5}{8}$ in.; and two of the peculiar looped armlets (?), of the same type as those found in Sussex, on Hollingbury Hill, preserved in the collection of the late Dr. Mantell (*Journal*, vol. v., p. 325), and a pair found on the Downs, between Lewes and Brighton (*Sussex Archaeol. Coll.*, vol. ii. p. 260). One of the specimens produced by Mr. Hart is very massive, the other is of slight proportions. These curious objects are formed of four-sided bars of metal; and the patina is fine and highly coloured, but they are much broken. The precise locality where they were found has unfortunately not been recorded. Mr. Hart sent also a small bronze figure, or *lar*, representing Priapus, holding a garland of fruits and flowers; the back of the figure is draped; on the head is a kind of Phrygian bonnet, with *infulæ*. Also a singular folding hat, like a small parasol, formed of thin strips of ivory beautifully plaited, and long preserved in Mr. Glover's family as having been worn by Queen Elizabeth.

By the Rev. R. YERBURGH.—A remarkable collection of relics of the Saxon period, bronze brooches of the same type as that found in Warwickshire, figured in the *Journal*, vol. ix. p. 179; bronze tweezers, buckles, ring-brooches; the iron *umbo* of a shield; a fine urn of the same age, beads of amber, crystal, and vitreous pastes of brilliant and varied colours; also the lower part of a bronze vessel, possibly some kind of ewer. All these relics were found at Quarrington, in Lincolnshire; they bear the closest resemblance to the remains discovered in Cambridgeshire by the Hon. Richard Neville, and represented in his beautiful work on "Saxon Obsequies." Mr. Yerburgh also sent for exhibition a stone axe-head, found a short distance east of Sleaford; a bronze palstave, found, 1818, at Sleaford, in cleansing the bed of the so-called Old River, about a quarter of a mile south of the church, where an ancient way, called the East Lane, crossed the river; and two thin blades of bronze, of a type rare in England: they were found at South Kyme, Lincolnshire, 1820: length, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. The Rev. J. TORRENS KYLE presented to the Institute, at the Newcastle Meeting, a remarkable Irish bronze blade, closely resembling those found in Lincolnshire. It was found at a depth of 10 feet, in a bog in the parish of Inchigecla, co. Cork, in June, 1852. Length, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. He stated that no example, precisely similar, exists in the Museum of the R. I. Academy. (See woodcut.)



Bronze weapon, found in co. Cork.

By Mr. EDWARD HOARE.—Representations of a remarkable collection of gold armlets, rings, and objects of unknown use, found together in co. Limerick, 1845, and formerly in the collection of Mr. John Abell, of Limerick. (See woodcuts.) The curious ornaments found with the rings, are of a type hitherto, as Mr. Hoare believes, unknown; he conjectures that they may have been worn strung upon the rings; and, whilst the central perforation appears to indicate that they may have been worn like beads,³ the peculiar penannular formation which they present, in common

³ Although they may appear of dimensions ill-suited to be worn as beads, it

with so many Irish ornaments of gold, shows some adjustment to which it is very difficult to assign a purpose. Mr. Hoare pointed out the identity in form observable in the curious gold beads found in Dorset, and now in Lord Digby's possession. (*Journal*, vol. vii. p. 65). Those beads are comparatively of diminutive dimensions; but their adjustment, both as strung upon long tubes of gold, and attached to them at intervals by their edges, well deserves consideration in endeavouring to assign a purpose to the curious capsules found near Limerick. It may deserve notice also, that such gold beads, namely, in form of a truncated cone on either side, instead of the spherical or ovoid fashion, have been found in other instances, especially those presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, by the Duke of Northumberland. They are fifteen in number, slightly graduated in size, and were found under a cairn in Ridsdale.⁴ It is further remarkable, that, when found, they were, as stated, strung upon a bar, which was unfortunately lost. A string of similar beads, found in Prussian Saxony, is figured by Kruse and by Wagener.⁵ About two years since, in excavations near Alnwick, Northumberland, a bronze socketed celt was found, and several portions of thin gold plate, exhibited in the Museum formed at Newcastle during the meeting of the Institute. They had been disunited through the recklessness of the finders, so that their original adjustment could not be ascertained; but the two larger portions were obviously shaped so as to assume a flat conical form, and they were probably united by narrow rims or bands (found with them), so as to present the same appearance as the objects here shown. The penannular ring, found with the Irish armlets, is of a rare type, having pointed ends: another almost similar, was in the collection of Mr. Anthony, of Pilltown, now in the British Museum; and it was figured, *Numism. Chron.*, Jan. 1844, in a memoir, by Mr. Hoare, on "Celtic Ring Money, similar to the African Gold Ring Money."

By Mr. VULLIAMY.—Casts from the fine Town Seal and Counterseal of Ipswich, exhibiting a remarkable illustration of ancient shipping.

By Mr. BURTT.—Selection of casts from English and foreign seals, part of the collections made by the late Mr. Caley. They comprised the seal of Elizabeth, Countess of Holland, daughter of Edward I.; she married, 1, John, Earl of Holland and Friseland, and, 2, Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford. Sandford gives this seal, not very accurately, and copied from Vredius.—Seals of John de Stutevyle, 8 Edward I.; Will. de Campo Ernulfi; Richard Tempest, *chiv.*, and Thomas Musgrave, *t.* Edward III.; Ralph Lumleye, *chiv.*, 10 Richard II.—Several Great Seals of the kings of Spain, that of Rupert, King of the Romans, 1400; the seal of the Order of St. Michael; seal of the Admiral of France, 1510, appended to the Treaty of Touraine; and a magnificent admiralty seal of Maximilian of Burgundy, 1543.—Seal and counterseal of Guy, Earl of Flanders, 1251; seal of the Duchy of Gueldres, with several Italian and other interesting foreign examples.

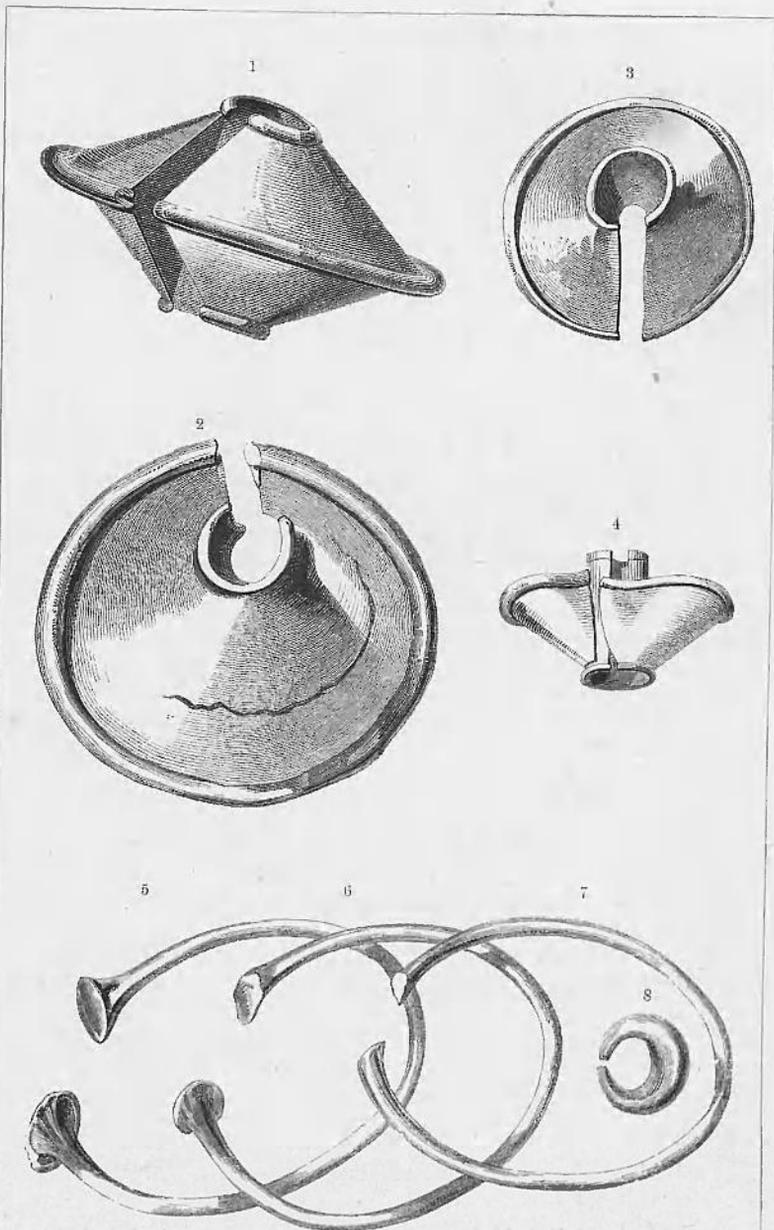
may be noticed that such ornaments of much larger size have occurred in Ireland; for instance, the string of eleven balls of thin gold plate found near Carrick, the largest measuring 4 in. by 2 in., the smallest, 2 in. by 1 in. *Dublin Penny Journal*, 1834, p. 144. One of these is in

the museum of the Roy. Irish Acad., and another in the Duke of Northumberland's museum, at Alnwick Castle.

⁴ Engraved, *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. i., p. 1.

⁵ Kruse, *Deutsche Alterth.* Wagener *Handbuch*, pl. 110.

IRISH ORNAMENTS OF GOLD.

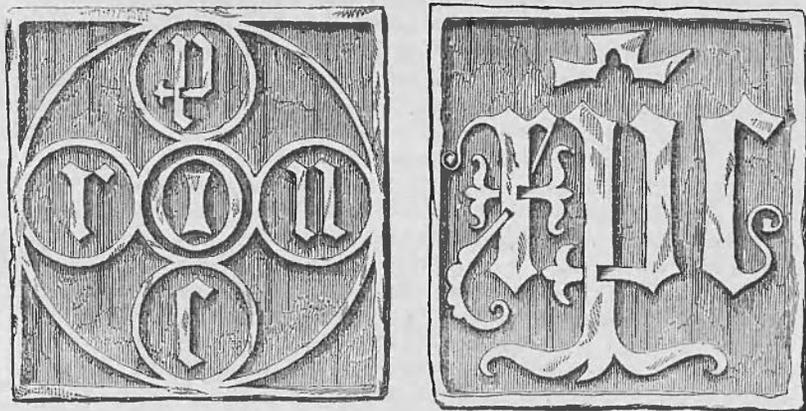


Orig. size.

Gold Ornaments, Armillæ, &c., found together in co. Limerick, in 1846.

Formerly in the Collection of Mr. John Abell Limerick.

By the Ven. ARCHDEACON HALE.—Three casts from the carved panels of the font, in Dunsby Church, Lincolnshire, displaying the sacred monograms I H C, and X P C, and a singular combination of letters, probably anagrammatic, of which no satisfactory explanation has been given. (See woodcuts.) They have been conjectured to read, *O prius*,—possibly the commencement of a hymn or prayer, appropriate to the rite of baptism.



Carved panels of the font, Dunsby, Lincolnshire.

By Miss KENSINGTON.—A cast from a singular ball, in the form of a death's head, perforated, as if intended to be affixed to a staff, possibly the fool's bauble, or *librilla*, of medieval times. The original is said to be of granite, and is stated to have been found in a field at Whitestone, three miles from Exeter, on the old Okehampton road, and belonging to the Rev. Charles Brown. The field is called "the Castle Field," but no ancient remains exist near the place, and no stone, similar to that of which the ball is formed, is found in the neighbourhood.

By Mr. FORREST.—Two roundels, or *rotellæ*, of Limoges work, enriched with enamel, and formed with dragons and lions, curiously chased in relief: date, thirteenth century. A chalice, of Siennese workmanship: fifteenth century. A presentation cup, of gilt metal.

By Mr. FRANKS.—A remarkable crucifix, of the fifteenth century, with the evangelistic symbols, each represented as a draped figure, and other curious details of Christian symbolical art.

By the Rev. W. GUNNER.—A silver chalice and cover, from the desecrated church of Lainston, Hants. The year mark is *l.* (1628.) Several documents, to which are appended impressions of the seals of the following Bishops of Winchester:—Peter de Rupibus, consecrated 1205; John de Pontissera, 1282; Henry Woodloke, 1305; Adam de Orleton, 1333; two privy seals of William de Wykeham; the seal of the College of St. Elizabeth, Winchester; and the seal of John, Bishop of Ardfert.

By Mr. LE KEUX.—A head-piece and gauntlet, portions of a funeral achievement, formerly in West Drayton Church, Middlesex, and thrown out during repairs some years since. Blade of a partisan, richly ornamented

and inlaid with gold, but now much decayed. It bears the device and motto, *NEC PLURIBUS IMPAR*, taken by Louis XIV. in 1666.⁶

By Mr. T. H. BAYLIS.—Impressions from sepulchral brasses at Hedgerley church, Bucks, presenting a remarkable instance of the practice of working up old memorials of that description, and engraving a second design upon their reverses. About 1843, the plate under a figure of Margaret Bulstrode, in the chancel of that church, having become loosened from the slab, the reverse was found to bear a Latin distich commemorating Thomas Totyngton, Abbot of Bury, who died 1312.⁷ In November, 1539, the surrender of that monastery took place, and its spoliation speedily followed. The inscription records the death of Margaret Bulstrode in October, 1540, less than a year after: it is possible, however, that the plate might have been removed from Bury at a previous time, or that the Bulstrode memorial may not have been executed at the actual period of the lady's decease. This curious "Palimpsest" has been refixed by the care of the present rector, Rev. E. Baylis, and so adjusted with a hinge, that both sides may be seen. During recent works of restoration under his directions, the figure and other plates became detached, and proved to be likewise "Palimpsests," of various periods. On the reverse of the effigy was to be read part of an English epitaph in metre: the figures of Margaret's children had been engraved on part of a richly ornamented figure of an ecclesiastic, robed in the dalmatic and chasuble, and apparently holding a pastoral staff, with the *infula* appended to it. A portion of an escutcheon, with the arms of Bulstrode and Shobbington, impaling—a bend, charged with three cinquefoils, was found to have been originally part of a spirited representation of the resurrection.

By Mr. TROLLOPE.—A curious bronze pomel of a coutel-axe, or a hunting sword, with foliated ornaments, and a lion's face. Found at Lincoln.

By Mr. HENRY GREEN, of Knutsford, through the request of Mr. YATES.—A model in relief, representing a section of the ancient residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, Mayfield Place, Sussex. Mr. Green received it from a relative, Mr. Gorely, formerly of Burwash, in that county; it had been many years in the possession of his family. It was stated to have been the work of a gentleman living about six miles distant, a person of weak intellect, who, during six or seven years, while employed in preparing this model, walked almost daily to survey the ruined structure, and by the aid of a knife carved out his work upon a solid slab of oak. The remains of the stately hall and adjacent buildings at Mayfield are very interesting: the progress of their decay appears to have advanced rapidly since this model was made, which, however, cannot be regarded as minutely accurate. It shows the "Queen's Chamber," and more modern buildings, wherein Queen Elizabeth was entertained by Sir Thomas Gresham, into whose possession the mansion had passed.

By Mr. GARNCI.—A lady's sampler, with several beautiful patterns for the elaborate open-work which ornamented the falling collars of the reign of Charles I. It bears the name and date—RUTH VELLY, 1654.

By Mr. R. CATON.—An oriental weapon, having engraved on the blade a passage from the Koran.

⁶ Compare Skelton, Goodrich Court Armory, pl. 89.

⁷ See the account given by Mr. Way, *Archæologia*, vol. xxx., p. 121.

FEBRUARY 4, 1853.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

A communication from the President was read, stating the progress of his arrangements for the Exhibition of Antiquities in Dublin, connected with the Great Industrial Exhibition. Lord TALBOT observed that from the enlarged scale which the proposed undertaking had assumed, it had been found necessary to make a considerable addition to the original design of the building; and accordingly Mr. Dargan had kindly agreed to devote to the Department of Arts and Antiquities a new wing, measuring 300 ft. by 40 ft. Arrangements were nearly concluded with the Royal Irish Academy, whose entire collection would be exhibited, with the whole of Mr. Bell's museum, which attracted much attention at the Meeting of the British Association, at Belfast, as also many other antiquities exhibited on that occasion. Every day, Lord Talbot observed, some fresh stores illustrative of the antiquities of Ireland are offered by the owners; and many objects of essential value, both for purposes of comparison, and as remarkable examples of art, had been promised from collections in England. Much importance had been attached to the assembling together a fine series of casts and models, in cases where the originals cannot be made available. The two sculptured crosses of Monasterboice, one of them 20 ft. high, had already been moulded; a large model, with a minute section, of New Grange, is in progress. Casts will also be taken of the crosses at Kells and Tuam, as well as of those at Clonmacnoise, and a selection from the best examples of that remarkable class of early Christian antiquities, in various parts of Ireland. Of the curious frescoes in Knockmoy church, county Galway, as perfect a facsimile as possible is in preparation, as also casts of the most remarkable mouldings and architectural ornaments in the domestic buildings at Galway, and from a remarkable doorway at Maghera, county Derry. The execution of these casts is in progress under the superintendence of some of the officers of the Board of Works; and Lord Talbot regarded, with warm satisfaction, the zealous co-operation which he received from Captain Larcom, late of that Board, and Mr. Commissioner Griffith, both veterans in the service of Archæology and Science. Models will be prepared of the Rock of Cashel, Kilmallock, St. Dolough's, &c. Some curious casts have been promised from the museum of the Antiquaries of Scotland. The remarkable Shrine of St. Manchan, the elaborate workmanship of which is much in the style of the Cross of Cong, has already been received, and Dr. Petrie has promised a dissertation, shortly to be delivered before the Royal Irish Academy.

It is proposed to bring together adaptations of ancient examples to modern purposes, in like manner as in the "Medieval Court" at the Crystal Palace. It is also intended to form a select exhibition of paintings, both ancient and modern, and a number of fine productions of art have been promised by Lord Charlemont and from other collections; as also specimens of works of the most distinguished artists of the British school, and of the painters of France, Belgium and Germany.

Lord TALBOT then gave an account of a recent visit to Kilkenny, made with the view of furthering the objects of the Archæological collections, preparing for the exhibition in May; and he took occasion to express the cordial gratification which he had derived from witnessing the good results

produced by the efforts of the Rev. J. Graves, Mr. Prim, and the zealous supporters of the Kilkenny Society. Besides the interesting remains of ecclesiastical architecture in that locality, he specially commended to the attention of those English antiquaries, who might visit Ireland next summer, the remarkable collection of monumental effigies and monumental crosses, existing in the Cathedral of St. Canice, at Kilkenny. Their striking state of preservation is due to the hard quality of the beautiful material employed—the black Kilkenny marble. There are six male, and two female, effigies, deserving of close observation from the peculiarities of armour, costume, heraldic decorations, &c. The dates are mostly well ascertained; and Lord Talbot stated the remarkable circumstance, that they appear full a century later than the fashions of their coevals in England. Lord Talbot visited also the convent of Kells in Ossory, founded by Geoffrey Fitz Robert, who espoused Basilea, sister of Strongbow. Eight fine sculptured crosses were examined; they have no inscriptions, but are profusely ornamented with interlacements, animals, curious sculptured bosses, &c. The most curious were two at Kilerispeen, county Tipperary, near Carrick-on-Suir. These are surmounted by caps, like caps of liberty; amongst the devices on one, are four figures placed diagonally, with their extremities intertwined. The base of this cross is covered with subjects in low relief, one representing seven bishops; another a procession with a cross in front, followed by a headless body stretched on a horse. At Kilkieran there is a very singular cross, with a long shaft and very short cross beam, so as to resemble a sword with its scabbard. It is very remarkable, that although no material could be more suitable for such sculptures than the limestone of the district, all these crosses are of a siliceous sandstone, supposed to have been brought from the Slieve Bliwm Mountains, in Queen's County.

This remarkable class of early Christian monuments, will, it is hoped, speedily be better known to Archaeologists, through the skilful pencil of Mr. O'Neill, whose projected publication was noticed in a former *Journal*.

The Hon. RICHARD NEVILLE communicated an account and representation of an ancient Roman kiln, excavated under his directions, at Ashdon, Essex. (See page 21, *ante*.)

Mr. EDWARD LAW HUSSEY read a memoir on the cure of diseases by the Royal Touch, according to the belief in the hereditary virtue possessed by the Sovereigns of England, as also by the Kings of France. He produced several Touch-pieces, of various reigns, such as were presented to the diseased persons at the Healing. This dissertation will be given in a future *Journal*.

Mr. G. W. GODWIN, of Bristol, sent a notice and representation of the font, and some Norman work, existing in the church of Ditteridge, anciently Ditchridge, Wilts; also, of a portion of mural painting, discovered some time since on the north wall, near the east end of the nave. The church is a small structure, which would arrest attention only by its picturesque aspect; but on examining the interior, the antiquity of the fabric is perceived. The church consists of nave, chancel, and south porch, with a bell-gable over the chancel arch. The south doorway is Norman, sculptured with foliated ornaments, and a dragon, with long intertwined tail, with a pearly line along the whole length, is seen on its west impost.⁵ The font

⁵ Compare fragments from Westminster Hall, date 1097, and capitals in the arcade, Canterbury Cathedral, of the same period.

has a circular bason, raised on a short stem, which stands on an octagonal base. The mural decoration appears to represent an ecclesiastic, with his right hand raised, but the design had been mutilated by the insertion of a monumental tablet.

Mr. J. H. LE KEUX, in reference to inquiries made at the previous meeting, regarding the means employed in cleaning some ancient hand-pieces and armour, exhibited by him, offered the following useful practical directions :—

“In order to clean long-neglected rust from old armour or weapons, the best method is by using muriatic acid : that acid will only attack the oxide, and leave the metal untouched. But in using muriatic acid, much care is required ; for if the muriatic acid, or the salt that may be formed by it, be not thoroughly removed, the deposit that remains will continually attract moisture from the atmosphere, and produce rust with twofold rapidity. It is therefore expedient to use the following process :—First, in order to clean any piece of rusted steel or iron, make a strong solution of alkali, such as common soda, and then lay the article therein, so that all grease or paint may be removed from the surface ; and as there are often many coats of old paint to remove, it may take several days if used cold,—but the alkali will act more rapidly if hot. If the paint is very thick, an occasional scrubbing with a hard brush will facilitate its removal. When satisfied that all paint and grease is removed, prepare muriatic acid in the proportions of about one pound of acid to a gallon of water : the acid may be used stronger or pure if wished, but then the fumes are very unpleasant, and the above-mentioned quantities will be found sufficiently strong. Immerse the metal to be cleaned, and leave it in the liquid for a day or two, using a whalebone or other hard brush occasionally : the whole of the oxide will thus be removed. It is then essentially requisite to remove or neutralise all remains of muriatic acid. To effect this, immerse the metal in the strong alkali, and thus create a neutral salt. Then wash the metal well in water ; both alkali and water are best if used hot, for the metal dries better, and when hot they are more searching. Lastly, when well dried, rub the metal over with a little oil or grease, very thinly ; if the metal is warmed first by being placed on a stove, or by any other convenient mode, the oil will run and spread more perfectly than when cold, and penetrate into the little crevices from which the oxide has been removed. The same process may be used for copper and brass, the muriatic acid removing the green oxides of either ; it may not, however, be required so strong as for iron.² If it should be required to clean very fine copper-work, or bright copper only tarnished, nothing can be better to use than spirit of wine (pure alcohol), adding four drops of muriatic acid to each ounce of spirit ; immerse in this, or apply it with a soft linen rag, and wipe the object dry afterwards. Spirit of wine alone serves admirably to wash any fine metal-work with ; it evaporates quickly, and then leaves the surface washed with it quite dry.”

Mr. G. GILBERT SCOTT desired to invite the attention of members of the Institute to the formation of an Architectural Museum of casts from Medieval sculpture. The object of this undertaking is to bring within the reach of architects, and of sculptors engaged on works accessory to

² “Do not let the fumes of muriatic acid metal ; it is best to use the pickle in the circulate in any place where there is open air.”

architecture, the best authorities, English and Foreign, comprising not only casts from sculpture, effigies, mouldings and ornaments, but also rubbings of Sepulchral Brasses, tracings of stained glass and mural paintings, pavement tiles, and even original work, where the removal, as in the case of portions rejected in course of works of restoration, might not be a spoliation. Also, metal-work, seals, and minor objects of the best periods of Medieval Art. A commencement, Mr. Scott said, had at length been made towards this desirable object; and extensive premises had been secured in Canon-row, where objects of large dimensions might be conveniently deposited. The object was, he observed, Architectural rather than Archaeological; but the committee hoped to claim the cordial goodwill and co-operation of such societies as the Institute, since the series contemplated promised to present to antiquarian students the first complete display of a class of middle age art, replete with information connected with their pursuits. It was proposed to present as perfect a chronological Series as possible, even from periods prior to times, in which we might desire to seek models for imitation. The collections formed by Mr. Barry, he observed, for the special purposes of the works at the new Houses of Parliament, embraced only a very small period, not including that which might be characterised as of greatest perfection in taste and execution, namely, the latter part of the XIIIth, and the early part of the XIVth, century. The Architectural Museum, thus proposed, he remarked, was not calculated to interfere with any of the collections, in some degree similar, now contemplated in connexion with the "Crystal Palace," or any public Institution. Their tendency was to arouse interest and give popularity to the object, whilst the scope of the collections, which he now sought to promote, was more truly of a practical nature,—they were not so much for exhibition to please public curiosity, as for study. Mr. Scott, in conclusion, suggested that members of the Institute, and other antiquaries, might occasionally, in their travels, cause casts to be taken for their own gratification. He would remind them how valuable duplicates would be for the object now brought under consideration.

Mr. LE KEUX expressed how fully the value of such a Museum would be appreciated by the architect, and still more by those whose talents were devoted to the reproduction of Medieval designs, accessory to architecture: they had long laboured under the difficulties attending the search for good authorities, scattered far and wide in cathedrals and churches, and the impracticability of examining any chronological arrangement of such models. He was in possession of a large collection of casts, chiefly from York Minster, prepared at the time of its restoration; and these he would gladly offer as a contribution to the Museum now opened.

Mr. WAY, with a like feeling of cordial interest in Mr. Scott's object, requested his acceptance of casts of the Early Norman Fonts at Winchester Cathedral, and at East Meon, Hants, for the series in course of formation.

Capt. WILSON was desirous to call the notice of the society to the advantages which would accrue to the Institute, from the formation of collections of another kind; this, as he believed might readily be effected through the co-operation of their members, diffused as they were through all quarters of the kingdom. He alluded to Topographical Illustrations, and he would suggest that a series of drawings, prints, maps and plans, should be formed, arranged by counties, and comprising graphic memorials of all vestiges of antiquity. Capt. Wilson would take this occasion to

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present to the Institute the entire collections of that nature, which he had been many years in forming ; and he wished moreover to offer his services in the arrangement of all such contributions as might be added from time to time by other members. The thanks of the meeting were cordially voted to Captain Wilson in accepting these liberal propositions.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. FRANKS.—A collection of vases, from the Roman potteries lately discovered by the Rev. J. Pemberton Bartlett, in the western parts of the New Forest, midway between Fordingbridge and the spot where William Rufus is supposed to have been killed. The site of the works was marked by irregular mounds, in which lay fragments innumerable, and a great many entire vessels ; all of them such as were rejected as being over-baked, warped or cracked by the fire, which had produced on some examples a semi-vitrified surface, probably an imperfection, from excess of heat, no such appearance having been noticed on Roman ware. No implements were found, and only a few defaced coins. The vases consist chiefly of *pocula*, of various sizes, of a type frequent amongst Roman remains in England : the ware of ashy grey colour, occasionally approaching to a dark brown, and of coarse quality. The sides are pressed inwards, so as to form a series of cavities round the vase. This form is shown in the collection from Litlington ; *Archaeologia*, vol. xxvi., pl. 45, figs. 15, 17. There are also a few narrow-necked bottles, or jugs. See Mr. Franks's account of the specimens now in the British Museum ; *ante*, p. 8.

By the Rev. J. BIRCH REYNARDSON.—A ring-brooch of silver, or white mixed metal, gilt ; engraved with interlaced ribbon-ornament, and set with four carbuncles (?). The reverse is plain. Found at Castle Bytham, near Stamford, 1850. (See woodcut, original size.) The interlaced work closely resembles that on ornaments found at Caenby, Lincolnshire, in the tumulus opened by the Rev. Edwin Jarvis. (*Journal*, vol. vii., p. 36.) Saxon beads, of various colours, chiefly of blue and green glass ; some marked with spots of opaque paste, or zigzag lines ; and others of brick-red colour, resembling terra cotta, highly fired. Found at Castle Bytham.—A small object



of jet, with two perforations, and a ring of metal, possibly an ear-ring, formed by twisting together the extremities of a piece of wire. Similar rings have been repeatedly found by Mr. Neville with Saxon remains in Cambridgeshire and Essex, usually with tweezers and other small bronze implements appended.—The left incisor tooth from the lower jaw of a large beaver : one end is set in metal, apparently as if intended to be worn like an amulet. The peculiar orange-brown streaks upon the outer surface of the tooth are still distinctly preserved ; and, by comparison with recent specimens in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, Mr. Quekett was enabled to pronounce this little relic to be unquestionably a beaver's tooth. It was found, with the jewelled ring-fibula, the ring and piece of

jet, on a skeleton discovered at Castle Bytham. Also, part of a horse's tooth, found at the same place. It had been rubbed down so as to form a small conical object, the form of which suggested that it might have been intended as a chess-pawn. There is a perforation through the apex, by which it might have been worn, suspended to the neck of the person, with whose remains it lay. Similar relics have been found with ancient interments: amongst those examined in Livonia by Bahr, the tooth of the bear, claws of a wild beast, and birds, &c., were found with numerous little amulets of metal, &c., worn appended to chains for the neck.

By Mr. WESTWOOD.—A rubbing from the slab, bearing Runic characters, and curiously sculptured in a style which Mr. Westwood designated as wholly differing from Anglo-Saxon art, and truly Norse. It had been found, in 1852, in excavating the foundations of a new warehouse, on the south side of St. Paul's Church-yard, London, at a depth of twenty feet below the surface. Mr. Westwood has supplied the following description of this curious relic. "The stone, which measures 24 in. high, 21 in. wide, and 4 in. thick, was found in an upright position, forming the head-stone of a grave, composed of stone slabs, and it was consequently, without doubt, intended as a memorial of the person who had been buried at this spot. It had also evidently been intended to be placed in an upright position, as its lower portion was less smoothly worked than the upper or exposed part. The ornamental carving and inscription also occupied only the upper portion. Except that the upper part of the stone had been broken into two pieces, it is entire round the edges; so that the Runic inscription, at present remaining on the left edge of the stone, is entire, the upper and right edges being plain. One of the faces only is ornamented; the ornaments consist of a monstrous long-tongued, long-clawed, and two-horned quadruped; the remainder of the face being occupied by an ornamental interlaced figure, terminating at one end in a small animal's head, with a single horn, and the other end branching into several interlaced scrolls, having a slightly foliated appearance. The outlines of these designs are extremely graceful, as may be seen by the accompanying woodcut, engraved from a drawing made by the camera lucida. The fracture of the stone prevents a portion of the interlacement of the design from being clearly made out. The work is quite sharp and fresh. Being composed of animals thus interlaced with each other; the engraving might be regarded as the work of an Anglo-Saxon artist, such being a very usual style in the ornaments of the Pre-Norman period; but a single glance is sufficient to show the difference between this design, and those of the Anglo-Saxon school. In fact, I remember no ancient carving found in this country in which such a style of ornamental design is to be found; neither is any such to be met with in the beautiful plates of Scotch crosses and other carved stones, contained in Mr. Patrick Chalmers' fine work. This opinion is also quite confirmed by the Runic characters engraved on the edge of the stone, which differ in several respects from those found in various parts of England, Scotland, and the Isle of Man.

"The left edge of the stone is divided down its centre by a straight incised line, which forms the base of the two rows of Runic letters, so that the two lines are opposed to each other; the inscription commences below the

³ Bahr, *Die Graber der Liven*, Dresden, 1850, taf. 3, 10, &c. The relics figured in this curious work are now in the British Museum.

RUNIC INSCRIPTION, FOUND IN ENGLAND.

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Sepulchral slab, found. Aug. 1852, on the south side of St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Dimensions, 24 in. high, 21 in. wide. From a drawing by Mr. Westwood.

crack on the outer portion of this left edge, extending along this outer portion, and then running along the inner portion of the left edge of the stone. I have supplied, from Hickes' Thesaurus, what I suppose to be the corresponding Roman letters above their corresponding Runes, the double dots indicating the finish of each word: thus the inscription will run,—

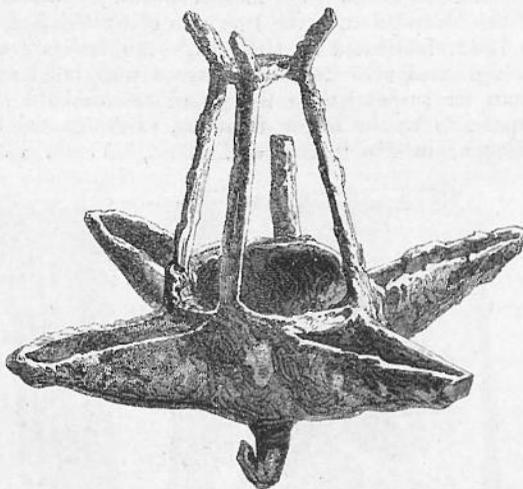
kina lit likia stin dinsi auk luki (or tuki?)

The first word may, in all probability, be the name of the person buried in the grave, or who erected the stone, which is indicated by the word—stin. I am indebted to Mr. James Knowles, jun., for an opportunity of making rubbings from this interesting stone, which, as I understand, is intended to be built into the wall of the chief room in the warehouse in course of erection over the spot where it was found." Mr. FRANKS observed, that he had used all endeavours in vain to obtain the original for the National Series at the British Museum, where no Runic inscription at present exists. However laudable might be the interest in its preservation, near the site of discovery, shown by the person into whose hands this remarkable monument had fallen, it must be a cause of great regret to all archaeologists that so valuable an example should not be deposited in a position where its value might be fully appreciated.

By Mr. TROLLOPE.—A bronze lamp with four burners, intended for suspension. (See wood-cut.) It was recently found at Lincoln, 9 ft. below the surface, near the Stone Bow. Although this curious object has the character of greater antiquity, the lamp has been regarded as of the Medieval Period. It presents no feature by which its age may be precisely fixed.

By Mr. G. GODWIN.—A piece of ivory, carved on one side in low relief, the subject represented being the Nativity; the surface of the reverse is slightly hollowed out, leaving a narrow raised rim.

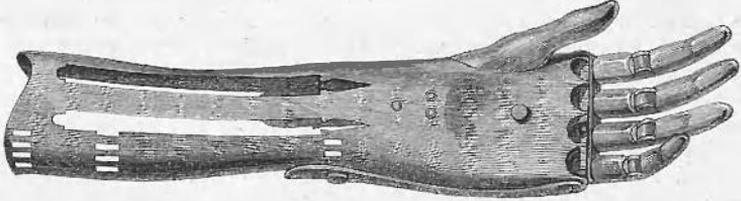
This cavity was intended to be filled with wax, this object having been one of the covers, or outer leaves, of a set of waxed tablets (*pugillares*); date, early XIV. cent. The usage of writing with a pointel, or *stylus*, upon such "table books," was long retained; a set of these tablets is rarely to be found complete, and the disunited covers are sometimes supposed to be parts of diptychs, or folding tablets, of religious use. A complete set of ivory waxed-tablets, of XIV. cent., the covers sculptured with subjects from the *Lai d'Aristote*, was in Montfaucon's Cabinet, and it is figured, *Antiq. Expl.* tom. III., p. 356. It consisted



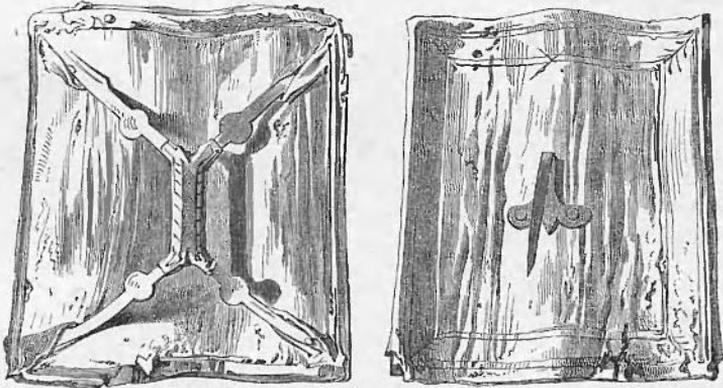
Bronze Lamp, found at Lincoln.

of four leaves, and two sculptured covers. The portion in Mr. Godwin's possession was obtained from Ypres.

By the Hon. ROBERT CURZON, jun.—A hood or cap of chain-mail, retaining its leathern lining.—A false hand of iron, of Italian workmanship, XIV. cent., and constructed with great skill and ingenuity, to supply the loss of the hand. In the Goodrich Court Armory is preserved an entire iron arm, of later date and less complicated construction,⁴ the fingers



having joints only at the knuckles, whereas in this hand each joint moves, and is supplied with a catch, so that when bent, the fingers would clench the weapon. The iron hand, preserved by the Clephane family in Scotland, was exhibited by the late Marquis of Northampton, in the Museum formed during the Salisbury Meeting; a representation of it is given in Scott's Border Antiquities. The most renowned production of medieval armourers, of this description, is the iron arm of Gottfried of Berlichingen, who died in 1562, fabricated at Heilbron.⁵—An Italian fencer's target, of wood, strengthened with iron, and covered with red leather: it has a hook in front, for suspension to the guard or scabbard of the sword (?) This appears to be the *targa di pugno*, as designated by Achille Marozzo, of Bologna, in his "*Arte dell' Armi*," Venet. 1568. In the Goodrich



Small Fencer's target, in the collection of the Hon. Robert Curzon, jun.
(dimensions, height, 11 in., greatest breadth, 10 in.)

Court Armory there are two small targets of this form; one Italian, the

⁴ Skelton, Goodrich Court Armory, pl. 67.

⁵ It was preserved at Jaxthausen, and has been described, with several plates, in a volume published at Berlin, 1815. We are indebted to Mr. Burges for refer-

ence to the "*Art du Serrurier*," by Mathurin Jousse, published at Pont de l'Arc, in which representations are given, not only of an iron arm, but of a leg, and other curious mechanical appliances.

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other of steel, with a grating to catch the point of the adversary's sword.⁶ The curious objects exhibited by Mr. Curzon were obtained by him in Italy, and are preserved in his collection at Parham Park, Sussex.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A round slightly convex buckler, XVI. cent., formerly at Gilston Hall, diam. 18 in.; formed of thin wooden laths, placed side by side, in three layers; each layer in a transverse direction to that below it. The laths are compacted together by rivets through the whole, and by metal rims, towards the margin. By this arrangement great lightness and elasticity were obtained. The outer face is covered with thin leather, curiously impressed; the outlines cut with a sharp point as if engraved on the leather. The ornament is of Italian character, interlaced, as seen on the bindings of the Maioli and other libraries of the period. There is a convex iron boss in the centre, covering the handle of the buckler. Around the boss are introduced four circular compartments, with the following subjects:—A female on the back of a dolphin, raising a sail to the wind;—a mounted knight;—a personage seated in state, before whom is a kneeling figure, presenting something in a dish. The fourth subject is lost. Near the rim is inscribed, + CON + SV + MA + TVM + EST +.—LA FIN. FA. EL TVTO CHE. IN OMO [*in uomo*] SE CONFID(E MALA)DETO. SIA. — STA. SALDO. HE. NON. FVGIRE CHADVN. VEN. MORIRE. Around an inner circle, near the boss;—ONIA. GRANFATO EPOCHO. VNO. CORO DESPOSTO. There is a short hook just outside this circle; as on the Spanish Buckler, Skelton's Goodrich Court Armory, pl. 63. This hook may have served to hang the buckler on the guard or scabbard of the sword: it has been supposed, however, that it might have been used to hold a small lantern in nightly combats, and thus to dazzle the eyes of the opponent.⁷ The words "*Consummatum est*," uttered by Our Lord in his dying agony, were regarded as having some talismanic, or cabalistic, virtue. The phrase occurs in charms in the "*Grimoire*," as Mr. Bernhard Smith pointed out, as in the following,—"*Pour arreter une perte de sang.—Ecrivez avec le sang INRI sur un papier, et l'appliqués au frond. Ou écrives, CONSUMMATUM EST.*"⁸—Also, a steel lion-faced visor; supposed to be of Spanish workmanship, partly gilt; and a rapier obtained at Woodstock; the pommel and guard elaborately chased; devices and mottoes engraved on the blade, as on that of the sword, recently exhibited by Mr. Crow, bearing a head of Oliver Cromwell.⁹

By Mr. LE KEUX.—Two head-pieces, portions of funeral achievements, one formerly in the church of Hayes, Kent, thrown out during repairs many years since. A portion of the crest remains, formed of wood, apparently a bird with the breast upwards, having been struck by a hawk, which has been broken away. Mr. Le Keux stated that, as he had been informed, there was not many years since an hauberk in Hayes church, but it had been conveyed away.—A gilt helmet, formerly in West Drayton church, Middlesex.—A breast and back-plate, such as were worn by the heavy cavalry in the times of the Civil Wars. These belonged to a person who served in Oliver Cromwell's, or the Huntingdonshire, Regiment of horse; and the actions in which he was engaged are thus inscribed

⁶ Skelton, Goodrich Court Armory, pl. 64.

⁷ A circular target, with a lantern fixed in the umbo, was on sale at a dealer's in London a few years since.

⁸ Edit. Roma, 1660. Regarding the *Grimoire*, see Collin de Plancy, in his *Dictionnaire Infernal*, in v.

⁹ Journal, vol. ix., p. 306.

within the plates,—Lowestoft, Grantham, Gainsboro', Siege of Lynn, Horncastle, Marston Moor, Naseby.

By Mr. C. DESBOROUGH BEDFORD.—A small sculptured bust of stone, a portion of a vase, and fragments of ancient glass, from the crypt of Gerrard's Hall. Also, a fac-simile of marks upon a stone lately found at the same place, one of them apparently a mason's mark; the other is one of the complicated medieval monograms usually described as "merchants' marks." (See woodcut.)—Also the original Pardon of Samuel Desborough, of Elsworth, Cambridgeshire, with the Great Seal of Charles II. appended. He was one of Cromwell's Commissioners in Scotland, in 1655, and Keeper of the Great Seal of that country. He made the required declaration of submission, and received pardon, at the Restoration.¹



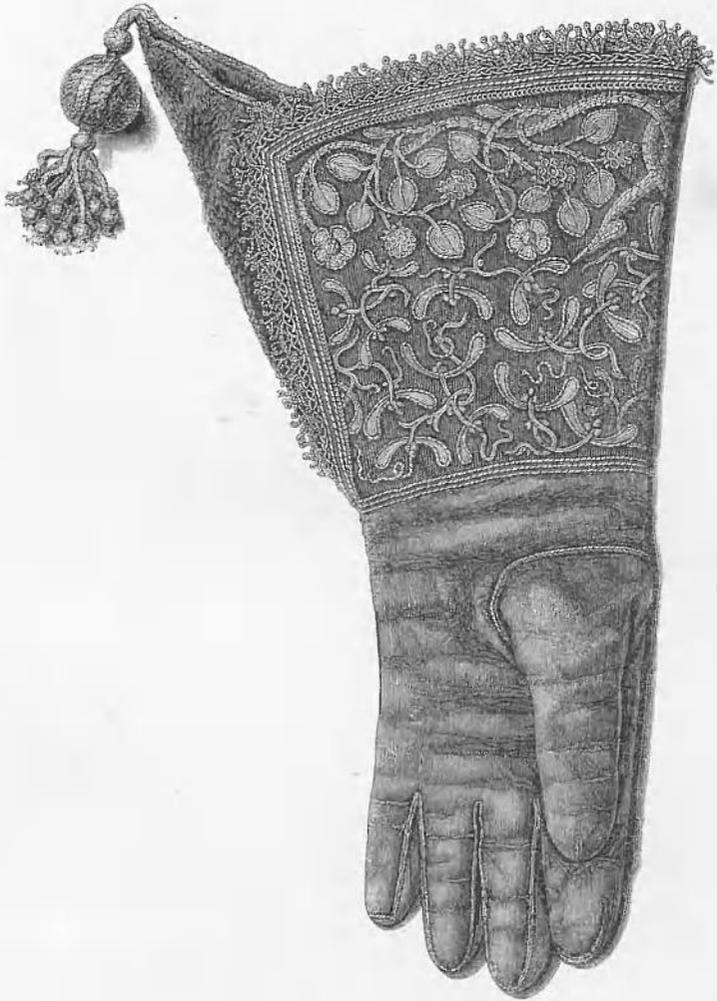
By Mr. EVELYN SHIRLEY, through the kind permission of the Lady NORTH,—A beautifully embroidered hawking pouch, attached to a mount, or frame of silver gilt, beautifully enamelled;—a lure, and two hawking gloves. The design, both of the embroidery and the enamelled ornament, presents a branching pattern formed of the mistletoe and the blackberry in fruit; appropriate, possibly, to the autumnal season, in which the sports of falconry were most in vogue. The date of these objects, long preserved as family relics, may be assigned to the times of Queen Elizabeth. The *gibbeciere*, or hawking bag, is curiously formed with innumerable little receptacles for the jesses, the lunes and tyrets, the hood, creance, and the sonorous bells of Milan, with all other appliances of the favourite disport. See the accompanying representation of this beautiful object, admirably delineated by Mr. Henry Shaw.

By Mr. BURTT.—A further selection from the collection of English and Foreign seals, formed by the late Mr. Caley. It comprised several interesting foreign monastic seals, of Treport, Lonley, Bec, Lyra, Seez, &c.; the seal and counterseal of the Order of Premonstratensens, from a document dated 1258, in the Duchy of Lancaster Office; the seal of Cardinal Ottoboni, and several French and Italian episcopal seals. Also, an impression from a matrix, representing a mitred figure, with the legend,—“*Sig. fraternitatis s'ci loiari(?) Jerl'm in Anglia.*” It was given to Mr. Caley by the Rev. G. Gorham, and the matrix is believed to be still in existence at St. Neot's. A similar matrix, but not identical, found in Suffolk, is figured in the *Archaeologia*, Vol. XVIII., p. 425; the legend reading,—“*sc'i lazari*”; and it was supposed to have been the seal of the Hospital of Burton Lazars, Leicestershire. This unusual instance of duplicate seals does not appear to have been noticed.

By Mr. S. TUKE.—Rubbing on black paper with metallic-coloured wax, from one of the fine Sepulchral Brasses at Cobham, Kent. It was shown as a specimen of an improved process for taking fac-similes of such engraved memorials.

An inadvertent error occurred in printing the cut of the carving in Eastry Church, Vol. ix., p. 389. It ought to have been placed so that the G. in the outer circle should be placed at the top.

¹ See Noble's "Life of Cromwell."



EMBROIDERED HAWKING-GLOVE, IN THE POSSESSION OF THE LADY NORTH.

(Archaeological Journal, vol. x., page 86.)

), Siege of Lynn,

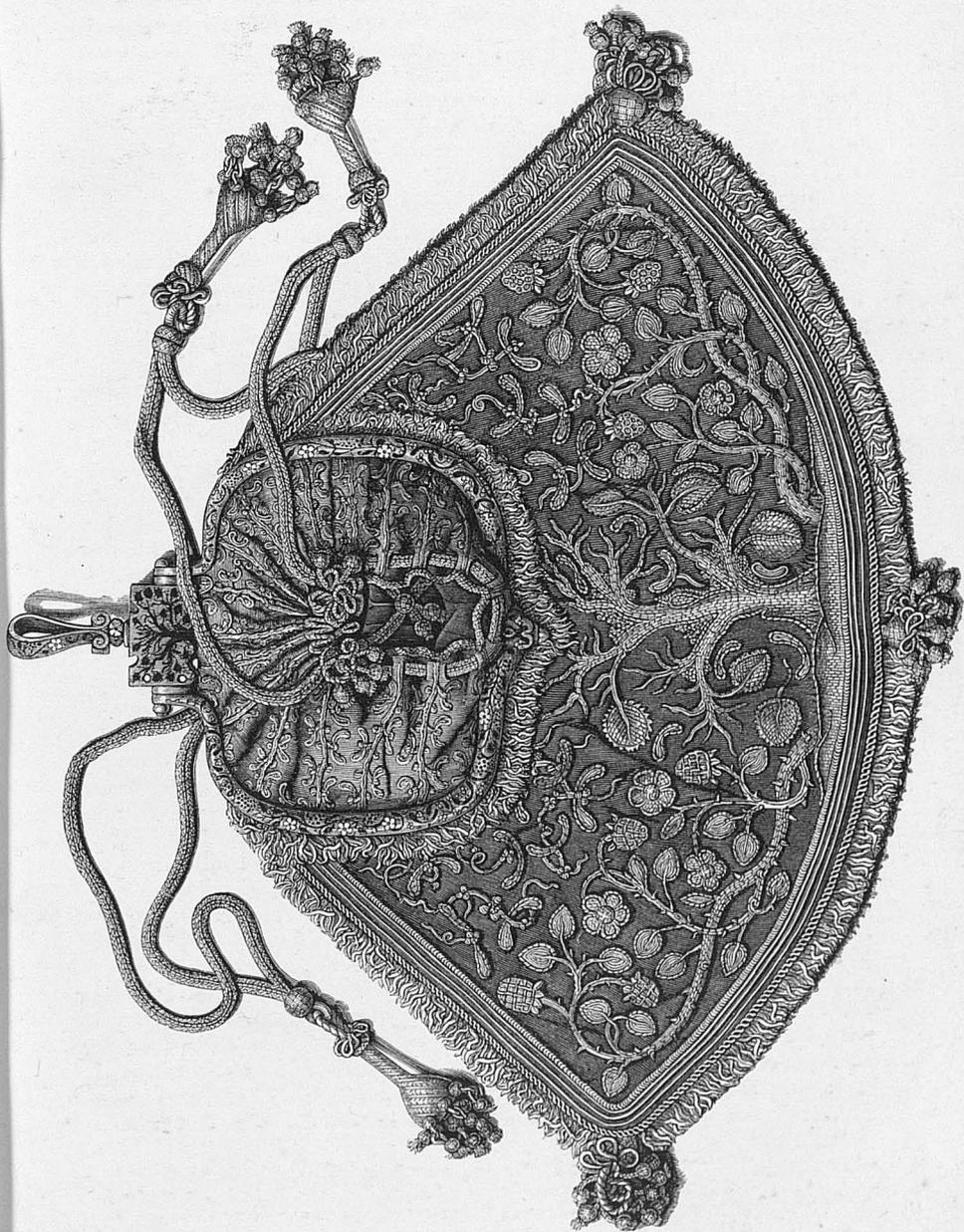
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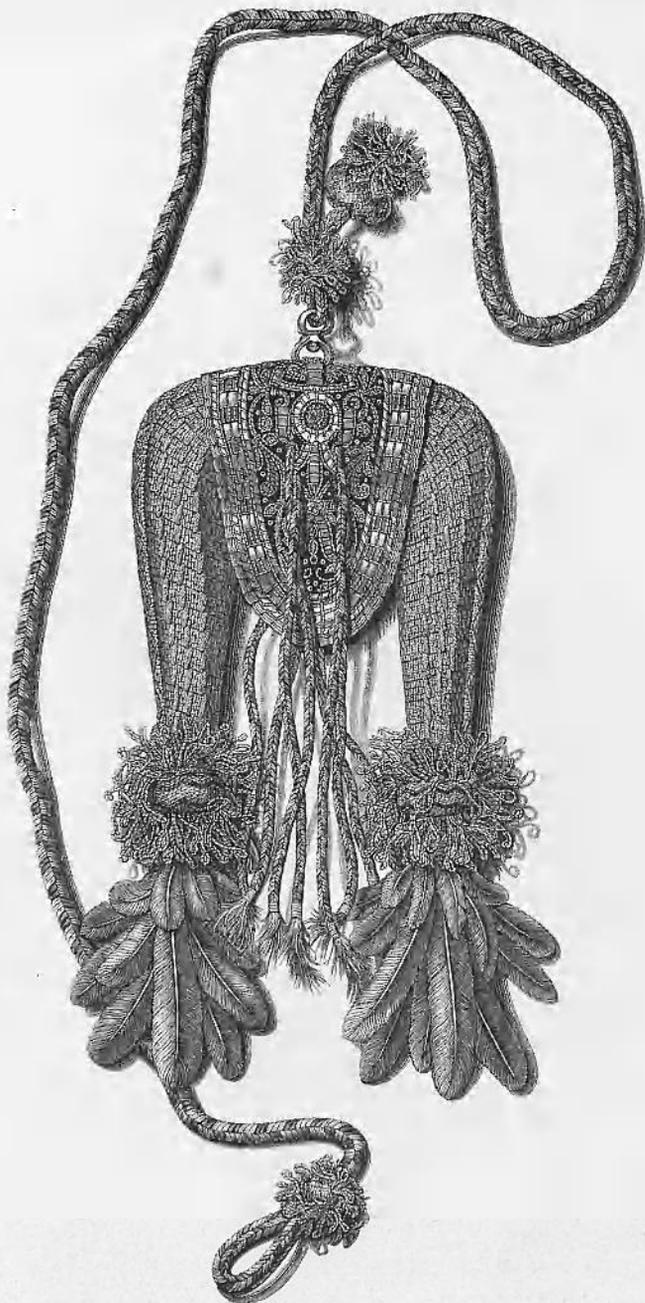
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Embroidered Hawking-pouch, in the possession of the Lady North. Date, close of XVith. cent.



Embroidered Hawking Lure. In the possession of the Lady North.

Date, close of the 16th century.

(See *Archaeological Journal*, vol. x., p. 86.)

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

MARCH 4, 1853.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. HENRY O'NEILL read some interesting notices of sculptured wayside crosses existing in Ireland, and brought before the meeting a series of drawings, executed by himself, in illustration of that remarkable class of ancient remains, in the sister kingdom. Mr. O'Neill observed that the insular position of Ireland, on the extreme verge of the European continent, as also certain local conditions connected with the obscure history of earlier times in that country, seemed to have impressed upon her antiquities a stamp of peculiar and deep interest. Amongst these vestiges, sculptured stone crosses occupy a prominent place. They are very numerous, and vary in their style, from the simple and rudely-formed cross, to those which are covered with elaborate ornament; in their dimensions, also, they present great diversity. The most lofty example is the cross at Monasterboice, co. Louth, measuring about 24 ft. in height; and another cross in the same wild and lonely locality measures nearly 20 ft., both of them richly carved, and in fair preservation. The smallest of the Ullard crosses, co. Kilkenny, measures less than 5 ft. in height, and numerous examples occur, ranging in size between these dimensions. These ancient monuments have suffered much from time, and in some cases from wanton injury, but the original design may for the most part be ascertained; and they form a valuable series illustrative of early art, and of its peculiarities as developed in Ireland in medieval times. These curious sculptures have been commended to the notice of antiquaries by several writers: Mr. Wilde, in his "Beauties of the Boyne and the Blackwater," makes special mention of the crosses at Clonmacnoise and Monasterboice, superior in their design, the elaborate character of their sculpture, and in their large dimensions, to any Early Christian monuments in Great Britain, or possibly in Europe. A very remarkable example has recently been disinterred in the Isle of Arran by Mr. Wilde, which may bear comparison with those Irish crosses. Mr. Wakeman, in his useful Handbook of Irish Antiquities, speaks of the sculptured crosses as the most curious examples of early Christian art, of their class and period, now existing; and every antiquary, who has had occasion to become acquainted with these remarkable monuments, must regret that they should remain unknown and neglected, in daily peril of destruction from their exposure to decay and injury.

According to the opinion of Irish antiquaries, these crosses may have been erected between the fifth and the twelfth centuries; in some instances their date has, as it is believed, been determined: the examples at Monasterboice and Clonmacnoise are ascribed to the ninth and tenth centuries, and that at Tuam is supposed to be of the earlier part of the twelfth century. There are other Irish crosses, regarded, on evidence

which may be received as satisfactory, as of a much earlier period. Mr. O'Neill proposes to publish by subscription a series of large lithographic drawings of these highly curious sculptures. On the present occasion he produced his representations of the crosses at Killklerspeen, Kilree, Ullard, of two remarkable examples at Graigue, and of those at Dunnamaggan and Killkuran; with various drawings, to scale, representing the peculiar details of intricate ornament.

Mr. WESTWOOD suggested the importance of collecting figures of the different types of Irish crosses from distant localities; nearly all those represented in Mr. O'Neill's drawings being of one type, from the South of Ireland; namely, that in which the four arms of the cross are united by a circle of stone, giving a wheel-like appearance to the upper portion of the cross, the spaces between the arms and circle being pierced, and the ornamentation consisting chiefly of the interlaced ribbon, the spiral lines, and the diagonal Chinese-like patterns, with scarcely any representations of human figures.¹ Mr. Westwood also described several Welsh and English crosses, of which he had brought rubbings, in illustration of the subject. These were—1st. From the great wheel cross at Margam, in South Wales, remarkable for the elaborate and intricate nature of its carved ornamentation, as well as for having an almost defaced inscription, hitherto undecyphered; the letters being written sideways, and not horizontally, as has been hitherto supposed; and also for having figures of two ecclesiastics carved on the stem of the cross, which appears to have been broken, the lower portion being lost. The two arms of this cross are also united by a circle, but the open spaces are not pierced. 2nd. From a smaller wheel cross, also at Margam, of which no description or figure has hitherto been published, interesting for the broad base or stem of the cross, which is elaborately ornamented, and also for bearing a barbarous Latin inscription. And 3rd, from the great cross, or rather monolith, at Sandbach in Cheshire, rubbings being exhibited of three of the sides. This cross is remarkable for the extreme classical elegance of some portion of its ornamental details, and for having the Crucifixion sculptured in the middle of one of the broader of its sides, so that it is most probable that the column, which is of great height, was never surmounted by a cross.

Mr. WYNNE, M.P., expressed the hope that accurate casts or models of these valuable examples of early design might be obtained for exhibition in some public depository.

Mr. HAWKINS desired to call the attention of the meeting to the very praiseworthy example, connected with one of the fine crosses at Margam. Having been broken into numerous fragments, they had become dispersed, and fallen into various hands in the neighbourhood of the ruined abbey; but, interest in the preservation of such ancient monuments having been aroused, these disunited portions had all been brought together, and formed one of the curious objects, to which the notice of the Society had been called by Mr. Westwood.

Mr. W. W. E. WYNNE, M.P., gave a report of the extensive excavations, under his direction, on the site of Castell y Bere, a fortress of great

¹ A curious exception to this latter circumstance occurs on one of the crosses at Killklerspeen, in which a square portion is ornamented with the figures of four men with interlacing arms and legs, the heads

occupying the four angles of the square. Similarly grotesque ornaments occur in the Illuminations of the Book of Kells and the Gospels of Mac Regol.

extent, in Merionethshire. The remains of that castle, where Edward I. sojourned for several days during his campaign in Wales, in 1284, had fallen so completely into decay as to present, with the exception of portions of the walls of two rooms, little more than a few shapeless masses of masonry. It is correctly described by Pennant as having extended lengthways over the whole surface of the summit of a long and narrow rock; and he says that the most complete apartment was 36 ft. broad, and was cut out of the rock on two sides, and adds what might have been said with equal truth at the commencement of the present excavations, "the whole of this place is so overgrown with bushes, as to render the survey very difficult." The researches carried out by Mr. Wynne have, however, brought to light architectural details of more than common elegance, including sculptured capitals, one with the beautiful *dog-tooth* moulding, proving that this stronghold, in its ornamental beauties, was superior to any military work in North Wales. About one-third of the area has been laid open, and Mr. Wynne purposes to resume the work during the ensuing summer; he exhibited numerous relics—weapons, including about twenty arrow-heads (one barbed), pottery, an interesting leaden matrix of a seal, of circular form, the device being a fleur-de-lys, + s' HYSOC : BYLY :—the whole supposed to be of the time of Edward I. It should be mentioned that in a MS. written about the year 1560, amongst the valuable Hengwrt collections, belonging to Sir Robert Williams Vaughan, Bart., at Rûg in Merionethshire, the castle of Bere is described as having been a great and strong building now destroyed and levelled with the ground. See former notices of the excavations at this place, *Journal*, vol. viii, pp. 314, 327; *Archaeol. Cambr.*, vol. iii. N.S., pp. 71, 311.

Mr. Wynne also produced a flat leaden plate belonging to the Rev. Edmund Bridgeman, bearing an inscription in Hebrew characters. It was found many years ago, in the former house at Garth, in Montgomeryshire. It is heart-shaped, measuring about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diam., thickness $\frac{1}{2}$ in., the letters being pierced through the plate. In the upper line are three characters, which, as Mr. Vaux observed, may be read—בשר, pure, perfect, clean, or—בשר, meat. It is customary amongst the Jews, as he stated, to send presents of pieces of meat, &c., with such plates attached to them. There are three characters below, which may be read—יב, possibly, as Mr. Vaux remarked, the initials of the owner, whose name, for instance, might have been Jusuf ben Yusul.

Mr. EDWARD FREEMAN gave an account of recent excavations at Leominster, by which the plan of the Priory Church had been ascertained. (Printed in this volume, page 109.)

Mr. NESBITT gave a short description of the shrine of St. Manchan, Abbot of Leth or Leith, in the King's County, Ireland, who died A.D. 664,² and he laid before the meeting electrotypes and casts of the greater part of the ornamental metal-work on that extraordinary relic of Irish skill. These admirable fac-similes of the delicate and intricate designs upon this shrine presented a striking evidence of the value of a plastic material invented by Mr. Nesbitt, being a compound of gutta percha with wax, which he has used with great success in producing excellent impressions from elaborate works in metal, ivory, &c. Although this very remarkable

² *Annales quatuor Magistrorum*, sub anno; Colgan's *Fasti Hib.*, vol. i., pp. 150, 333.

example of early Irish metallurgic art has been known to a few Irish antiquaries for many years, neither engraving or description of it has hitherto been published. Dr. Petrie, however, has announced his intention of reading a paper upon it before the Royal Irish Academy, and the original will form a part of the collection of antiquities in the Great Industrial Exhibition in Dublin. It may therefore here be sufficient to describe it very shortly. The shrine is formed of wood, and in form resembles the roof of a house or chapel, oblong in plan; the sides meet in a ridge, and the ends are gables. It measures 24 inches in length, by 15 in breadth and 19 in height. On each side is a cross 17 inches by 16, composed of five bosses or hemispheres elaborately ornamented, and united by arms, each of which contains four plates of enamel; the ground of the enamels is yellow, and a pattern is formed on each by lines of red. The patterns are chiefly composed of straight lines,³ and several of them bear much resemblance to Chinese or ancient Mexican decorations. In texture and colour these enamels closely resemble those which ornament the fine bronze armlets in the British Museum, found at Castle Drummond in Perthshire. Above and below the crosses were figures of men, about six inches in length. Originally it would seem there were nearly fifty of those figures, but now only ten remain; these present many remarkable peculiarities in dress, arrangement of the hair, &c. One carries a small axe, two a short hooked stick,⁴ and one a book. Below these figures, and in the corresponding position at the ends of the shrine, are rows of enamels of the same character as those which decorate the crosses, and strips of bronze elaborately pierced and engraved are placed at each angle; the ends are covered by triangular plates, ornamented in the same style. The ornamentation of these plates and strips, as well as of the hemispheres of the crosses, is formed by interlaced figures of animals, sometimes quadruped, sometimes biped, but never winged. The metal-work throughout was richly gilt. The whole rests upon four bronze feet, and rings are fixed at the corners, through which poles might be passed for the purpose of carrying the shrine in procession.

When the shrine was recently opened it was found to contain some bones, some pieces of yew (apparently parts of the earlier wooden frame of the shrine), and some thin pieces of silver, which it was evident from their outline were fragments of the original plating of the sides of the shrine, preserved by the figures which had been fixed over them.

The character of the ornamentation so closely resembles that of the cross of Cong,⁵ in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, which bears the date of 1123, that there is great reason to believe that this shrine was made at very nearly the same period. It has been kept for some years past in a chapel at a place called Boher, near Moate in the county Westmeath. Boher is in the King's County, and in the parish of Lemanaghan, in which are the remains of the Abbey of Leth. The adjoining parish of Kilmanaghan also derives its name from the saint, whose birthday, the 24th January, is still observed in the district in which he dwelt in the seventh century. It does not however appear that he has been regularly canonised.

³ They are such as Humboldt has called rythmical patterns, which characterise the ornamentation of many nations in a certain stage of civilisation.

⁴ See Giraldus Cambrensis, Top. Hib.

⁵ Casts of which were exhibited by Mr. Nesbitt.

Mr. Nesbitt was informed of the existence of this shrine by Mr. Clibborn, the zealous curator of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy; Dr. Lentaigne, of Tallaght House, has since been able to procure its temporary committal to the care of that society.

Mr. JAMES YATES, wishing to render his account of the Bulla worn by Roman boys⁶ as complete as possible, directed the attention of the meeting to some very interesting and instructive specimens, which he saw last year in the Museum of Antiquities at Wiesbaden, and of which a description by Mr. Habel is contained in the Annals of the Archaeological Society of Nassau.⁷

In the year 1841 a cubic sarcophagus of yellow sandstone, with a lid of the same material, was found in the ancient Roman cemetery near Kreutznach. It contained five glass vessels in a state of excellent preservation, one in the centre of the cavity within the sarcophagus, the others in its four corners. One of these four bottles is nearly 6 in. high, and of a simple form; the other three are 8 or 9 in. high, resembling in form a modern claret-jug, each having a handle, and being of elaborate and beautiful workmanship. The bottom of one of them was covered with a brown substance, the odour of which, when laid on burning coals, proved it to be the remains of an ointment.

The vessel which was discovered in the middle of the cavity, is of bluish-green glass, and does not differ materially in size and form from other *ossoria*. It is closed by a well-shaped lid of the same material, and its contents were very remarkable. It was about half filled with bones and ashes, and among these were found a very beautiful bronze lamp, two bronze coins of Vespasian, and the remains of a golden bulla. The lamp, besides the elegance of its form, is distinguished by being very complete. The chains and hook for suspending it remain, together with the point for trimming and cleaning. The coins indicate very exactly that the entombment took place A.D. 71. The bulla, having been burnt together with the corpse of the high-born youth to whom it belonged, is very much damaged; but fortunately the remaining part is sufficient to justify the restoration of it in Mr. Habel's lithograph, and to prove that in its perfect state it was little inferior in ornament and intrinsic value to those already described.

To his account of this sepulchre Mr. Habel subjoins a notice of some bronze *bullæ*, found near Wiesbaden. He has represented two of these in a lithographic plate, and they both appear to throw considerable light on this subject, since that found in the Geldstone sepulchre was also of bronze, and the circles, with which one of the Wiesbaden specimens is ornamented (Plate V., fig. 3) agree remarkably with that published by Mr. Yates from the statue at Paris.⁸

Dr. BELL communicated some notices of mediæval metal-work, with reference to the Memoir by Mr. Nesbitt (*Journal*, vol. ix., pp. 213, 339) on the bronze doors of the Cathedral of Gnesen. He sent for inspection representations of the western doors of the Cathedral of Hildesheim, in Hanover; they are of bronze, and were cast A.D. 1015, by direction of Bishop Bernward, as appears by an inscription across the centre of the doors. The subjects represented, in rectangular panels, are taken from

⁶ See *Archæological Journal*, vol. vi., pp. 112, 113; viii., pp. 166-171.

⁷ *Annalen des Vereins für Nassauische*

Alterthumskunde und Geschichts forschung, iii. 3. pp. 179-191, plates iii.-v.

⁸ *Arch. Journal*, vol. viii., p. 169.

Old Testament history, on the dexter side, with subjects from the life of Our Lord on the other leaf of the gates. A representation is given, with a detailed description, by Müller, in his *Illustrations of German Art*.¹ In the Cathedral Close, at Hildesheim, a bronze column exists, erected by the same prelate, around which, arranged as a spiral band, are subjects from New Testament history. The engraving produced by Dr. Bell² shows both sides of this column, and also a shaft traditionally considered to be "the famous *Irmensaule*," and supposed to be a piece of agate, of enormous size, but described by modern geologists as of stalactite. It now bears a crowned statue of the Virgin, and is placed between the two entrances from the nave to the presbytery.

Dr. Bell desired also to call attention to the gates at Novogorod, which are covered with bronze plates, about a quarter of an inch in thickness, and display subjects of Scripture history in twenty-four compartments, similar in design to those at Hildesheim. These gates, according to popular belief, were taken as trophies by Wladimir the Great, in 988, when the ancient town of Cherson in the Crimea was sacked by his troops. F. Adelong, who published in 1823 a description, with engravings of these curious doors, supposes them to have been cast in the North of Germany. At the same Cathedral of Novogorod there are two other bronze doors, affirmed to have been brought as plunder from Upsala in Sweden by the ancient Karelians, inhabiting the Gulph of Finland, and again wrested from them by Wladimir.

Mr. MORGAN expressed the hope that casts from some of the remarkable works of mediæval art, to which the notice of the Institute had been invited, by Dr. Bell's communication, might be obtained for some of the collections now in course of formation in this country. He remembered especially the curious font, at Hildesheim, of the XIIIth century, as he believed.

Mr. G. GILBERT SCOTT informed the meeting that he had taken measures to obtain casts, both from that valuable example of art, and from the bronze gates, for the Architectural museum in Canon Row.

Mr. Morgan stated also that he had seen, in the Sacristy, chalices and sacred ornaments of great beauty, some of them attributed to the time of Bishop Bernward. On the exterior wall of the apse he had noticed a remarkable rose-tree, regarding which the tradition was related, that it had been planted in the time of Charlemagne, and that the Cathedral was erected at the spot where this rose grew, which exists still after the lapse of a thousand years (as supposed) in full vigour and beauty.

Sir PHILIP de GREY EGERTON desired to call the attention of the meeting to the recent publication of coloured lithographs, representing the curious mural paintings discovered in Gawsworth Church, Cheshire, as noticed, *Journal*, vol. ix., p. 101. They are executed by Mr. Lynch, of Macclesfield.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. W. W. E. WYNNE, M.P.—A spheroidal ball of stone, of slightly depressed form, the greater diameter being about 3 in., supposed to have been a muller for pounding grain. It was found, in 1852, near

¹ *Beitrag zur deutschen Kunst- und Geschichtskunde durch Kuustdenkmale*: von Dr. F. Müller. Leipzig, 1837. ² Executed by J. L. Brandes, Hildesheim.

Graig y Castell, parish of Llansilin, Denbighshire. Also a stone celt, of the simplest form, of close-grained green stone, and a bronze socketed celt found with it, near Tynewydd, in the same parish, in moving an accumulation of stones, which did not, however, appear to have been a "cairn." The bronze celt lay about 3 ft. beneath the surface; the place where these relics were found is called Tangraig y castellh, on the Tynewydd farm.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—Three large beads of an opaque substance, of a rich red colour, resembling *porporino*; place of discovery unknown; the material appears to be a fine vitreous paste, bearing a very high polish, and the surface has become slightly decomposed. Two imperforate beads of yellowish coloured paste, ornamented with white opaque enamel: they were found in the Roman States: a singular seven-sided bead of brown *terra-cotta* (?) from the Forum at Rome. Also a globular bead of rock crystal, through which is inserted a bronze pin; another of opaque glass, with white and blue spots; and three prismatic beads of hyaline coloured glass, six-sided, the sides cut in facets. All these were from the Roman States.

By Mr. ARTHUR TROLLOPE.—Drawings representing several sepulchral urns, recently found in a Saxon cemetery in Norfolk. They were full of burnt bones, and having been deposited very near the surface, and not inverted, as usually the case in interments of an earlier period, the upper parts of these urns had been destroyed by the plough. They are now in the possession of Mr. Robert Elwes, at Twyford Hall, near Elmham. In form, and in the character of the impressed ornaments, the longitudinal ribs and diagonal scored lines on the surface, they closely resemble the urns disinterred by Mr. Neville in Cambridgeshire, and represented in his "Saxon Obsequies Illustrated."

By Mr. ROHDE HAWKINS.—A roundel, of the tusk of the walrus, curiously sculptured, and doubtless intended for use as a piece for the game of draughts or "tables." Date, XIIIth century.

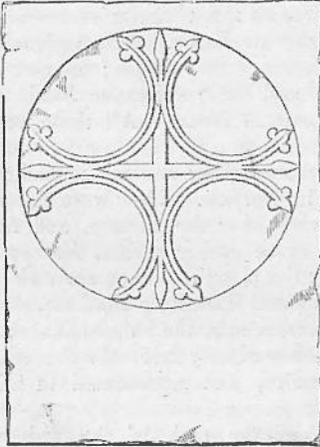
By Mr. BRACKSTONE.—Several antiquities of bronze, from Ireland, comprising two sword blades, in fine preservation, one of them found at a depth of 20 ft. beneath the surface of a bog, near Buncrana, co. Donegal; a bronze celt; and a dagger of uncommon type, the handle cast in the same piece as the blade, and open, resembling the Irish weapon represented in Gough's edit. of Camden's *Britannia*, vol. iv., plate 18. The length of this dagger is $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. This singular loop-fashioned handle may have served for suspending the weapon to a thong or to the belt. Also, a string of 25 amber beads, ranging in size from about $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $\frac{1}{8}$ in. diam. They are not globular, but resemble in their form the amber beads in Mr. Hoare's collection (represented, *Journal*, vol. ix., p. 303). Between each is a thick brass ring, by which the beads are kept slightly apart, possibly to prevent injury by friction. This fine necklace was found 12 ft. below the surface in a bog at Kilmore, co. Cavan. Mr. Brackstone sent also a remarkable socketed celt of large size, of light coloured bronze, and a massive bronze ring, found with it about 10 years ago in the bed of the Thames, opposite Somerset House. Length of the celt, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; diam. of the ring, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in.¹—The iron key of Headfort Castle, co. Galway, of fine

¹ Although there is no actual proof of the original connexion of the ring with the

celt, in this instance, this curious discovery claims attention as compared with that of

design, and a good example of metal-work.—Mr. Brackstone communicated an impression from the seal of John, Bishop of Kilfenora, or Fenabore, in Munster. The matrix is in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. Dr. Cotton conjectured that it was the seal of John O'Hjalán, 1552. The form is pointed oval. It represents a bishop enthroned, holding a book on his knees.—SIGILL. EP'ALE. IO'IS. EP'I. FENNEB. Under his feet,—fidel. in mi'o. (? *minimo.*) At the sides of the throne are the figures 16—17, showing that it was the seal of John Steere, who succeeded Aug. 25, 1617, and was translated to Ardferit, in 1621.²

By the Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE.—Portion of a sepulchral head-stone, found in the course of restorations at Rauceby Church, Lincolnshire, with the curious cross-stones of which representations were sent by Mr. Trollope. (engraved in this volume, p. 62). Both sides of this stone bear a cross fleury within a circle, as shown by the woodcut. The slab measures five inches in thickness. The original form of the stone itself cannot be ascertained, as the fragment had been shaped all round, to fit it for the builder's purposes as a "waller," as in the case of the curious memorials already figured in the *Journal*. The cross is cut in low relief, the area of the circle, which measures 20 in. diam. being depressed. We are not aware that any erect memorial, or head-stone, of this description, has been hitherto noticed.



Sepulchral stone, from Rauceby, diam. of the circle, 20 inches.

Mr. Trollope sent also impressions from two signet rings, of XVth cent., one of them of silver, found at Carlton, Northamptonshire; the hoop wreathed, the other ring was found at Thorpe, in the same county; the hoop is wreathed, with bands alternately plain and beaded. The impress is a small letter—*t*. Also impressions from a well-preserved counter, struck for France. (See Snelling's *Jettons*, pl. III., fig. 2.) On one side four fleurs-de-lis in a lozenge,—VIVE:LE: BON ROY DE FRANCE, on the other an escutcheon fleur-de-lise,—GEOVVE OD: DEGONCVVO: BEOVGE:—Representations of two decorative pavement-tiles, one of them XIVth cent., of lozenge form; on a roundel in the centre is a wyvern (?) It was found at Pipwell Abbey, Northamptonshire. The other exhibits a design of brilliant colouring, and appears to be a Flemish tile, of the manufacture resembling the Spanish *azulejos*. It was found at Oakley, Northamptonshire.

By Mr. FRANKS.—An impression, worked in the usual mode of printing copper-plates; taken from the fine fragment of a sepulchral brass, recently

a similar bronze celt near Tadcaster, to the ear or side-loop of which was attached a bronze ring, like an armlet, and upon that ring was another ring or bead of jet. *Archæologia*, vol. xvi. p. 362. The representation of this curious relic has been

copied in Mr. Du Noyer's *Memoir on Celts*, *Journal*, vol. iv. p. 6, where he gives an explanation of the supposed use of these rings.

² *Fasti Eccl. Hibern.*; by Archdeacon Cotton, vol. i., pp. 500, 503.

purchased for the British Museum, at the sale of the collections of the late Mr. Pugin. It represents the head of a bishop or abbot, date, about 1375; the mitre high-peaked and richly jewelled; the volute of the crozier appears at the left side of the head. Above, is a canopy of elaborate tabernacle-work, with figures in niches. Mr. Boutell has given a representation of this beautiful plate in his "Monumental Brasses of England."¹ It bears close resemblance, in the style of its design and execution, to the sepulchral brass of Abbot Delamere, at St. Albans, as also to the beautiful brasses of Flemish workmanship at Lynn; and Mr. Franks observed, that although the precise place where these remarkable productions were executed has not been ascertained, there can be little doubt that these, and a few other examples of the XIVth century existing in England, were from the same manufactory, if not from the same hand, as this and certain engraved memorials at Bruges, Lubeck, Strahlsund, and Schwerin. He presented an impression to the collection of the Institute.

By Mr. EDWARD HOARE. — Impressions from a seal, found by him in the possession of a watchmaker at Cork; and supposed to have belonged to some foreign adventurer, one of those who assisted the Irish, in the times of Elizabeth or Charles, in their rebellions against English rule. Sir W. Betham considers it, with greater probability, to have been the seal of some foreign officer in the service of William III. who had several regiments of French and other foreigners. The seal displays an escutcheon surrounded by military trophies, with two pieces of artillery below it, and charged with a horse-shoe, enclosing a cross-crosslet, with another small cross on the upper edge of the horse-shoe. The crest being, three ostrich feathers, issuing from a marquess's coronet. Sir William had not been able to appropriate this singular bearing to any family.

The Hon. W. Fox Strangways observed that bearings of this character, combining the horse-shoe with a cross, are of frequent occurrence in Polish heraldry. Spener gives a Polish coat of this class, and a Silesian coat, on which the cross-crosslet enclosed within the horse-shoe is fitchy.²

By the Hon. W. FOX STRANGWAYS. — A rubbing from the brass in the Church of Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, being the singular memorial of John Selwyn, under-keeper of the Queen's Park at Oatlands, deceased in 1587. In the Antiquarian Repertory a representation was given, in 1775, with a short account by Grose;³ also found in Manning and Bray's History of Surrey (vol. ii., p. 773). This memorial, now on the south wall of the chancel, consists of the effigies of Selwyn and his wife, a group of their children, and an inscription. Above is a small square plate, engraved on both sides, and now suspended, so as to be taken down for examination of either face; it represents the keeper mounted on a stag, and in the act of stabbing the animal with his wood-knife. The design is slightly varied; the plate may be a "palimpsest," the first engraving not having been approved, and the figure executed anew on the reverse. He is described

¹ Noticed at page 18, and in his treatise on Monumental Brasses and Slabs, p. 10. Mr. Boutell conjectures that it may have formed part of the memorial of Abbot Michael, at St. Albans' Abbey Church; and he considers it to be the finest existing specimen of its class and period.

² Spener, Operis Herald. Pars Gen.,

p. 288. Compare the Polish coats given by Palliot, to exemplify the *Cornière*, or *anse à pot*.

³ Antiquarian Repertory, vol. i., p. 27; first edit. Vol. i., p. 1, edit. 1807. See also Gent. Mag., vol. xlvi. Oxford Manual of Sep. Brasses, p. 148.

as keeper under Charles Howard, Lord Admiral of England, "his good lord and master;" namely, the second lord Howard of Effingham, who held many high offices in the times of Elizabeth, and in 1597 was constituted Justice Itinerant of all the Forests South of Trent.

By the Rev. C. F. WYATT.—A representation of a miniature effigy of a child, in swaddling clothes, the body being closely confined by bands diagonally crossed (in heraldic terms,—fretty), the face bare, a close cap edged with lace on the head, and a falling collar trimmed with lace around the neck. It was found, a few months ago, on opening a *piscina*, which had been walled up, on the south-side of the chancel, at Blechingdon, Oxfordshire. The ledge of the *piscina* was evidently the original position of the effigy, since the wall at either end had been slightly cut away for it; and the opening of the drain being almost covered by the breadth of the figure, a second perforation had been made near the back of the recess. The effigy is of freestone, measuring only 20 in. in length; with the exception of being broken into two pieces near the centre, it has suffered no injury. Small monumental brasses, representing bodies swathed in a chrisom, after the manner of a shroud, are mentioned as of frequent occurrence (Oxford Manual of Sep., brasses, p. xcix.) In the *Journal*, vol. iii., pp. 238, 359, notices of several diminutive monumental effigies have been given: all these memorials, however, appear to be of a much earlier period than the little sculpture discovered at Blechingdon, the date of which may be assigned to the latter part of the XVIth century. In one respect it seems to agree with the portraitures there described, since the proportions of the head and face betoken an age of maturity.

By Mr. JAMES YATES. — Several "pipes or bilboquets," of pipe-clay, formerly used in making the curls of perukes and artificial hair.—(See *Archaeological Journal*, vols. vii., p. 397, viii. p. 93.) Two of them, marked with a crown, and the initials W. B., were found at Highgate, the rest at Gosport Oakfield, near Primrose Hill, 5 ft. below the surface. They were sent for exhibition by Mr. N. T. Wetherell.

Mr. M. A. LOWER exhibited an original design, of the time of Charles II., for an enamelled Badge with a gold frame, of an oval form, measuring $1\frac{1}{6}$ in. by $1\frac{7}{16}$ in., and having a ring of gold for suspension. It consisted of coloured drawings of the two sides. On one side, which was green, there was a shield with the official coat of Norroy King of Arms, viz., *arg.* St. George's Cross, and on a chief per pale *az.* and *gu.* a lion of England, crowned with an open crown, between a fleur de lis and a key *or*; the whole ensigned with an open crown of the last. The other side was white, and on it were four escutcheons and a red and white rose, arranged in cross, the rose being in the centre, and the points of the escutcheons towards it: on the escutcheon above was England, on that on the sinister side Scotland, on that below, France and on that on the dexter side Ireland; and each escutcheon was ensigned with a close crown *or*; and in each of the four intervals between the escutcheons were two C's interlinked, as they are found on the reverse of some of the crowns of Charles II. The history of this design was not known; but judging from what appeared, it is considered to have been prepared for the Badge of Norroy King of Arms, soon after the Restoration, when Dugdale held the office, which he did from 1660 to 1677. The artist was manifestly a German or a Dutchman, from some written instruc-

tions for the enameller. For below the drawing of the side which was green with the arms of Norroy on it, was written in a contemporary hand, "*this Satt Groun mus Bie Klir Gron,*" i.e., this sad green (or ground) must be clear green; and beneath the drawing of the other side, "*de rott Leuen up de Left hant so was de last ei mod,*" i.e., the red lion upon the left hand so (for as) was the last I made; referring to the lion of Scotland on the sinister escutcheon. From the attempt to write the instructions in English it may be inferred that the enameller was not a foreigner. The design has been since compared with a portrait of Dugdale as Norroy, at the College of Arms. The Badge in the painting is larger, and evidently not taken from one made after these drawings; and if it be a close representation of any actual badge, it was one of inferior design, and apparently of earlier date; for the crown over the arms of Norroy there differs much from that in this design; which has a great resemblance to the crown over his arms as Garter that have been subsequently painted on one corner of the canvas. A new Badge therefore was probably in contemplation for Norroy; and as Roetier, a Dutch artist, was one of the engravers to the Mint and in favour with the king for some time after the Restoration, he may have been employed to make the design.

By Mr. ROBERT FOX.—Two decorative pavement-tiles, which he presented to the Institute. One of them from Thornton Abbey, Lincolnshire, displaying a large fleur-de-lis, date XIVth century, the other from Wendover Church, Bucks.

By Mr. READY. — A collection of sulphur casts from seals, attached to documents preserved among the college muniments at Cambridge, to which Mr. Ready had recently been permitted to have access. They comprise many remarkable seals: among them is that of Tiltey Abbey, Essex, of which the matrix had recently been found at St. John's College by Mr. C. Babington: it is a specimen of singular beauty. With this were likewise found the matrix of the seal of Sir Thomas Bysshe, in the time of Richard II., to all appearance a distinct seal from that engraved in the notes on Upton, p. 53, and that of the Prebend of Dunham, in the diocese of Lincoln, a rude matrix formed of ivory.¹

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A specimen of French white ware, a posset-jug coated with mottled glaze, in patches, the neck terminating in a female head and bust.—A large dish supposed to be of English manufacture, in imitation of Delft. The subject is the Prodigal feeding with the swine. Diam. 21 in. It bears initials, as in the margin, G. and on the reverse, W. F. 1659.—A small silver-gilt box, containing R. A. a set of silver counters, engraved with heads of the kings and queens of England, executed as supposed by Simon Pass, who engraved such counters, as Walpole states, under the direction of Nicholas Hilliard, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

APRIL 1, 1853.

Sir JOHN BOILEAU, Bart, Vice President, in the Chair.

Mr. W. H. CLARK communicated a notice of the recent discovery of a tessellated pavement at York. He observed that it is remarkable that

¹ Casts of any of these seals may be obtained with facility. Mr. Ready's address is — High Street, Lowestoft.

scarcely any remains of this class should have been found at a city so rich in Roman antiquities. The accidental exposure of a very imperfect pavement at Clementhorpe some months ago, had accordingly been regarded with considerable interest. During the past month a mosaic floor of unusual perfection in workmanship had been discovered, in Tanner Row, York, on the Toft Green,—the summit of an eminence which rises gently from the river side. The pavement was between six and seven feet below the present surface, and it was found in forming a deep drain. As it lay in one of the streets of the city, the right to this discovery appertained to the corporation; and it had been presented by them to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, in whose museum it has subsequently been deposited. The dimensions are 13 ft. by 13 ft. 6 in.; it is the finest and best preserved example hitherto found in York, but the central compartment, in which appears the head of Medusa, had unfortunately been much damaged. At each angle there is introduced a female bust, and these, as appears by the emblems accompanying them, were symbolical of the four seasons. These are all executed in coloured tesserae on a white ground. An elaborate border surrounds this design. Tracings and photographic representations were taken before the work of removal commenced, and it is proposed to publish a coloured lithograph of the pavement. Part of another, apparently of even finer character, had been also found, separated from that above described by the foundations of a wall; a few coins, ornaments of bone, glass, &c., were found; and an urn of red ware, covered with a thick piece of tile, was discovered below the floor.

Mr. HAWKINS brought before the meeting a selection of antiquities, the results of an investigation of a remarkable site of Roman occupation, on Farley Heath, Surrey, in 1848. The extensive entrenchments, remains of foundations, and popular tradition which pointed out the spot as the site of an ancient town, had long since attracted the attention of antiquaries; it was noticed by Ashmole and Aubrey, although no discoveries of any note appear to have occurred. These remains are situated upon the property of Henry Drummond, Esq., M.P., of Albury, from whose residence they are distant about three miles. The researches made in recent times, by his direction, were mainly due to the suggestions of Mr. Farquhar Tupper, who resides in the parish of Albury, and had from early age regarded these neglected traces of an important position, in Roman times, with the keenest curiosity. Mr. Tupper has given an interesting summary of the discoveries made in 1848, in a little volume, published at Guildford; with a plan and illustrations.¹ The excavations brought to light coins of forty-five Cæsars, as stated in his narrative, including one of the rarest types of the coinage of Carausius; as also British coins of Veric, the *Bericus* of Dion Cassius, and Mepati, a British *regulus* in the times of Augustus, and several remarkable coins of bronze, of the corrupted charioteer type, common in early British or Gaulish coinage. These remarkable coins have been described in the "Numismatic Chronicle." The ancient relics to which Mr. Hawkins invited the attention of the Institute comprise flint weapons, and objects of stone, highly polished, conjectured to have served as

¹ Farley Heath, a record of its Roman remains, &c., by Mr. F. Tupper. Guildford, Andrews. 1850. In Manning and Bray's History of Surrey, a short notice

of the place is given with a plan of part of the works. (Vol. ii., p. 123.) See also Brayley's History, vol. v., p. 152.

cutting implements, and as burnishers for polishing metal, bronze celts, spear-heads, javelin or arrow-heads, and other objects of the same metal, including some rare types; and more especially a singular variety of forms of fibulæ, richly enamelled, chasings in bronze of unusual perfection in design and workmanship, and two small stands, of beautiful enamelled work, supposed to have been intended to hold unguentaries. As examples of enamel, applied by the identical process, termed *champ-levee*, these relics are unequalled by any discovery made in England, or perhaps in any part of the continent. Amongst objects of ruder character which were brought to light, were roofing tiles, of large size, pottery, broken querns, a portion of a mass or cake of molten bronze (?) found near the bronze celts and other relics before-mentioned; also implements and fragments of iron, much corroded with rust. A potter's kiln was discovered, containing a number of fictile vessels, in fair preservation.

Mr. HEWITT communicated a memoir on a piece of artillery, of remarkable size and construction, preserved at Edinburgh Castle, and known as "Mons Meg."¹

Mr. WAY stated some particulars relative to the recent examination of a wooden door, coated in ancient times with human skin, at Westminster Abbey, a memorable addition to the instances of such savage practices, in which Mr. Way had been enabled to prove the truth of popular tradition, namely, at Worcester Cathedral, at Hadstock and Copford, as related in a former volume of the *Journal*.² Another instance of such tradition is recorded by Pepys, in his Diary, April, 10, 1661, stating that he visited Rochester Cathedral, and — "then away thence, observing the great doors of the Church, as they say, covered with the skins of the Danes."³ Traces of the like barbarous punishment, *in terrorem*, inflicted upon sacrilegious Danes, had been recorded as formerly existing at Westminster Abbey. Dart, in 1723, describing the south transept of that church, gives a minute account of the "old Revestry" beyond it, and adjacent to the old Chapel of St. Blaise, which appears to have been in the transept, but now wholly removed to clear the space appropriated to modern memorials in Poet's Corner. "This Revestry (which is called the Chapel of Henry VIII., for what reason I know not, unless for that he stripped it of its furniture) is inclosed with three doors, the inner cancellated; the middle, which is very thick, lined with skins like parchment and driven full of nails. These Skins, they by Tradition tell us, were some skins of the Danes, tann'd, and given here as a memorial of our Delivery from them. The doors are very strong, but here were notwithstanding broken open lately and the plase robb'd."⁴ Dart proceeds to describe the interior of the Revestry, the altar and a remarkable painting, still existing, at the upper (or eastern) end, portraying, as he supposed, Queen Eleanor, but manifestly a representation of St. Faith, with the iron-bed suspended to her hand, the symbol of her martyrdom.⁵ The triple doors no longer exist between the south transept

¹ It has been printed in this volume. See p. 25, *ante*.

² See Mr. Way's Notes on the Tradition of Flaying, in Punishment of Sacrilege, *Archæol. Journ.*, vol. v., p. 185.

³ Diary, edited by Lord Braybrooke, vol. i., p. 208, edit. 1851.

⁴ Dart, *Hist. of Westminster Abbey*, vol. i., book l. p. 64. He calls the tran-

sept, evidently an error, the "north cross," at the south end of which is the said chapel and revestry.

⁵ So represented on a sepulchral brass at St. Faith's, Norfolk. See Cotman's *Norfolk Brasses*. The curious painting at Westminster is engraved in *Gent. Mag.*, Dec. 1821, and Malcolm's *Londinium Redivivum*.

and this building at its southern extremity, occupying the space between the transept and the chapter-house. The door-case, however, preserves the indication of such threefold defence of a portion of the conventual church, doubtless used in ancient times as a repository for precious ornaments of sacred use.

Mr. NESBITT gave an account of some fine engraved monumental brasses of the fifteenth century, existing in several churches in Germany. They comprised the following memorials, of which he exhibited rubbings.

No. 1. Brass of Frederic the Quiet, elector of Saxony, a "plate brass," in the sepulchral chapel at the west end of the cathedral of Meissen; he died A.D. 1464. This brass measures 8 ft. 2 in. by 4 ft. 9 in.; upon it is engraved the effigy of the elector, of full life size, attired in an ample robe lined with fur, a fur cape or tippet covering the shoulders. In the right hand is held the sword of state, and on the head is the ducal cap, beneath the head is a cushion. There is no canopy, but the whole ground is covered by a rich pattern, such as is frequently found on the ornamental stuffs of the period. The inscription which is enclosed between borders of foliage of the oak and the vine is in black letter, and runs as follows:—
 Año dñi M° cccc° lxiiii^{to} feria sexta ī nocte nativitatis Marie vigis gloriosissime o' illustris pnceps e dn̄s dñs frideric' dux Saxoie sacri Romani Imperii armarestallus (archmarshal) e pnceps elector lantgravi' thuringie e Marchio Missenen cuj' aia requiescat ī pace amen. At the angles are the usual symbols of the Evangelists. The drawing of the whole is good, but the lines are too fine to produce much effect. It is tolerably well engraved in the *Monumenta Landgraviorum Thuringiæ, &c.*, of S. Reyherus.

2. Brass of George, Count of Löwenstein, Canon of the Cathedral of Bamberg, in a chapel on the south side of that cathedral. He died A.D. 1464. This is a "plate brass" measuring 7 ft. by 3 ft. 3 in.; upon it is shown the Count in the dress of a Canon, holding a book in both hands. The figure is about three-quarters of life size, standing, and turned somewhat towards the right. At the feet is an escutcheon bearing the arms of Löwenstein, a crowned lion standing on a rock; over it is a helmet with the crest, which is the same as the arms. An elaborate mantling, very boldly drawn, extends on each side of the helmet, and fills the space between the shield and the inscription. The rest of the field is covered by a pattern very similar to that on the preceding brass. The inscription is in Roman capitals somewhat peculiar in form, and runs thus, Anno dñi MCCCCLXIII die Sci Laurenci obiit venlis nobilis dn̄s Georgius comes de Lewenstein cañcus ecclē hujus ac sc̄i jacobi pptus (prepositus) cujus aia in pace quiescat. At the angles are quatrefoils enclosing escutcheons; on the first of these escutcheons are the arms of Löwenstein, on the second a banner, on the third a figure of a man holding a mitre; the fourth bears party per fess, in chief a demy eagle displayed, and in base three roses (Wertheim?).

3. Like No. 2, is in the cathedral of Bamberg, and though the portion containing the inscription has been lost, there can be little doubt that it commemorates a canon of that church. It is clear from the arms that he was of the family of Schenk of Limburg, several members of which were at various times canons of Bamberg. The proper arms of the family, five clubs,¹ are in the first and fourth quarters, those in the second and third

¹ The name of the family seems to have been Kolb (club), and that of Schenk assumed from their office of cup-bearer.

See Oetter's *Wappenbelustigung*, part ii., p. 75.



Effigy at Bamberg Cathedral, probably a Canon of that Church,
of the family of Schenk of Limburg.

(Dimensions, 4 ft. 10 in. by 1 ft. 6 in.)

being the flames or points (Spizen) which are alleged to be the bearings of the ancient Duchy of Franconia,² and were thus borne by the Schenks, in allusion to their claim to be the hereditary cup-bearers of the Duchy. Although imperfect, this brass is so good an example of the German style of sepulchral brass engravings of the period, that it has been selected as an illustration, and the accompanying woodcut by Mr. Utting presents a very accurate representation of it. Mr. Utting has faithfully copied the manner of execution, which is nearly the same as that of No. 2. It is evident that the two belong to about the same period. The original measures 4 ft. 10 in. by 1 ft. 6 in.

4. The original in the cathedral of Naumburg measures 7 ft. 2 in. by 3 ft. 11. The person commemorated is Theoderic, Bishop of that see, who died in 1466. This differs from the usual plate brasses; in that the inscription is engraved on a broad detached fillet, a space of two inches separating the plate on which the figure is engraved, from the fillet which bears the inscription.

The Bishop is represented as standing under a cinq-foiled ogee arch; a curtain hangs behind him, and a chequered pavement is under his feet. He is habited in alb, dalmatic, cope, maniple, gloves and mitre; in his right hand he holds a crozier, and in his left a book. From one of the cusps of the arch hangs a shield, the bearing on which is a bull's head. At the angles of the inscription are plates bearing the symbols of the Evangelists, these plates are circular at the upper angles, and quatre-foils at the lower, and the style of engraving is very different: the same is the case with the upper part of the inscription,—it would seem that the original upper part had been lost and replaced by work of inferior style and execution. The inscription runs as follows:—Anno dñi MCCCLXVI, dominica ocli³ o' chō p̄r (i.e. Christo pater) et dñs dñs Theodericus de Buckensfort utriusq̄ juris doctor eccie Nunburgen eps aia requiescat ī p̄ a. (i.e. in pace amen.)

5. Original in the cathedral of Erfurt. Of this, probably the memorial of a canon of the cathedral, only the head, a chalice and an escutcheon are in brass; the remainder of the figure and the inscription were incised on a soft stone, and have been almost entirely obliterated. The head is above life size, and represents an aged man, the features very strongly marked. The escutcheon is placed near the feet; the bearing upon it, an arm and hand holding a bunch of flowers is in low relief.

Judging from the style of drawing and engraving, it was probably executed in the latter part of the fifteenth century.

6. The original, in a chapel at the east end of the church of St. Catharine at Lübeck, measures 9 ft. 3 in. by 5 ft.

Although only one effigy is engraven on the plate, two persons are mentioned in the inscription; both are of the same name, John Luneborch: one who died in 1461 is styled Proconsul (i.e.⁴ Burgomaster) of Lübeck, the

- These arms were also quartered by the Bishops of Würzburg and by several Franconian families; they are the subject of the second part of Oetter's Wappenbestimmung, and are there treated of at very great length.

³ Namely, the third Sunday in Lent, when the introit begins with the word Oculi. Sir H. Nicolas, Chron. of Hist.

⁴ The translations of the Latin terms which are given above, are not quite the same as those of Du Cange, but a comparison of the Latin and German texts of the printed documents of the Hansatic cities, appears to show that Consul was used as the equivalent of Rathsmann or Member of the Council, and Proconsul of Bürgermeister.

other who died in 1474, Consul (*i.e.* Rathsmann) OX. It is not clear what meaning these letters are intended to bear; if they are to be understood as the initial letters of the name of a town, perhaps Hoxter in Westphalia is most probably the place.

The effigy, which is of full life size, is placed below a canopy. A cushion supports the head, and the feet rest against small figures of "wodewyses" or salvage men; the features of the face are portrayed with so much individuality, that it is evident that the artist attempted (and probably succeeded in his attempt) to produce a resemblance of the person commemorated; the crown of the head is quite bald, and the features are those of an aged man; both the head and the hands are drawn with much feeling. The dress is the usual civil costume of the period, a gown of some rich stuff reaching to the ankles, and with rather wide sleeves; it appears to be lined with fur, which is shown at the neck, the wrists and the bottom, where it forms a wide border; a narrow belt is worn round the loins, and from this at the right side hangs a pouch and a dagger.

The supports of the canopy fill the greater part of the space between the effigy and the inscription; almost all that remains is occupied by an elegant floriated diapering. The inscription is in a bold black letter, but not in capitals, and runs as follows:—Anno dni MCCCCXXI kathrine vg o' procōsul lubesensis Johannes luneborch biddet got vor em (*i.e.* pray to God for him) Ano dni MCCCCXXIII assūpcionis Maie o' johes lueborch 'sul ox och verlt du hest mi bedrage (*i.e.* Alas O world thou hast deceived me!). At the angles are oct-foils containing the Evangelical symbols. The inscription is surrounded by a border of foliage very boldly cut; the stem of this foliage forms a wavy line, the interior curves of which include grotesque two-legged winged monsters, and the exterior, human heads (seven on each side) wearing crowns; these most probably are designed to represent the progenitors of the Virgin Mary⁵ as a crowned female head, surrounded by a nimbus, is in the centre of the top, and a full length figure of an aged man fills the corresponding place at the bottom.

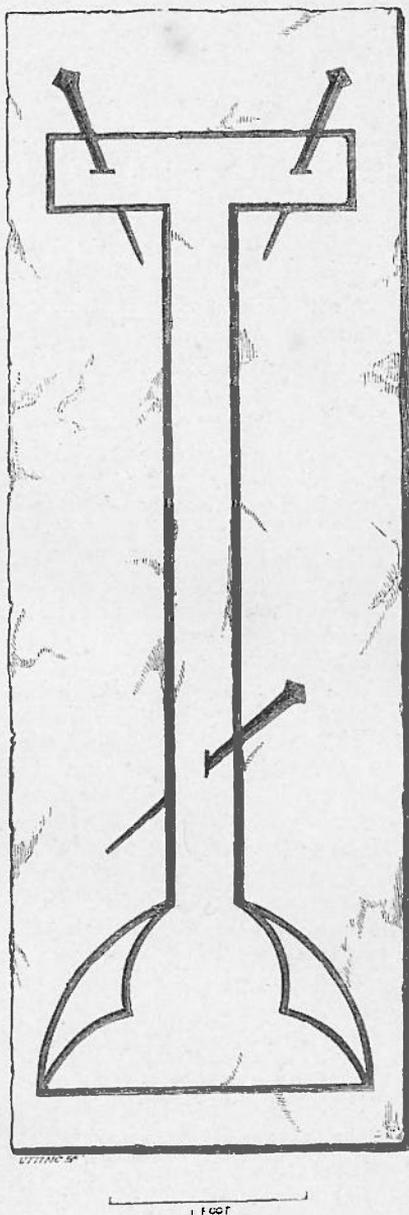
In both drawing and execution this brass differs much from those usually met with in Germany, but resembles the Flemish works of the same period, as the fine memorial of Martin van der Kapelle at Bruges; the language of that part of the inscription which is not Latin, is however, certainly low German, and not Flemish.

Antiquities and Works of Art exhibited.

By the Hon. RICHARD NEVILLE. — A bronze armlet, and a bronze ring set with an imitative intaglio of sea-green coloured glass paste, the impress indistinct. They were found in March, 1853, in an excavation of the remains of a Roman building on Lord Braybrooke's property at Wenden, in Essex, about a mile west of the Audley End Station. The spot is adjacent to an ancient line of road, supposed to be Roman, and close to a place called "Chapel Green." The labourers had called Mr. Neville's attention to this spot, on account of the hollow sound there noticed, and the thin crop which the soil produced. Numerous fragments of pottery were found, bones of oxen, sheep, horses, &c.; and in the same field a good third brass of Probus lately occurred, now in Mr. Neville's cabinet. — Mr. Neville

⁵ The so-called "Jesses," representations of the parentage of our Saviour are well known, but genealogies of the Virgin appear to be much less common.

INCISED SEPULCHRAL SLABS.



Cross-slab, discovered in 1849 in the ruined church of Hulne Abbey,
Northumberland.

also exhibited several fine palstaves, and celts of various forms, with a remarkable bronze axe-head, from the Stow Collection. It was described as found at Okeney.

By the Very Rev. the DEAN OF EXETER. — A coloured drawing, of large size, representing the curious mural painting discovered, Nov. 30th, ult., in Exeter Cathedral, as related by Mr. Tucker, on a previous occasion (see p. 71 in this volume), in the north-east corner of the north transept. The subjects are the Resurrection, the three Marys coming to the Sepulchre, and Our Lord's appearance to Mary Magdalen in the garden. The white-wash was carefully removed by the senior verger, Mr. Winsor; who also has in part laid open to view another painting, which occupied the space immediately below, in Sylke's chantry. It appears to be of the same style and period as that represented by the drawing kindly sent for inspection by the Dean, a copy, on a reduced scale, carefully executed by Mrs. Frost of Exeter. The height of the principal figure, including the *nimbus*, is 4 ft. 9½ in. The dimensions of the entire painting are, 8 ft. 10 in. wide, by 5 ft. 9 in. high. The precise position of this curious work of art may be seen in Britton's History of Exeter Cathedral, plate ix.

By Mr. WAY. — A sketch representing a singular cross-slab, found in Nov. 1849, in clearing the area of the conventual church at Hulne Abbey, Northumberland, by direction of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, on whose estates that curious example of monastic arrangements is situated. The ground-plan given by Grose shows the position and the great length of the church in comparison to its width: the slab in question formed part of the pavement near the middle of this structure. The lines are deeply cut on the surface, and the cross is of the "Tau" form, having only a simple transverse beam, without any prolongation of the central shaft beyond it. No slab with this type of cross appears to have been hitherto described.¹ The chief peculiarity, however, to be noticed in this example, consists in the large nails, which are represented as piercing the cross (see wood-cut), two of them figuring the position of Our Lord's arms, and one below, that of the feet; forming a most simple but impressive allusion to redemption wrought by the sufferings of the Saviour, on whom the unknown deceased had fixed his hopes beyond the grave. The allusion to the wounds of the Saviour, in this triple form, is also uncommon: the number, of frequent occurrence, is five, as in the distich, — "Vulnera quinque Dei sint medicina mei."²

By Mr. HEWITT. — The remarkable head-piece of the German suit of gilt armour, made for Henry VIII., preserved in the Tower Armory, being a bourguinot, of very singular construction; each portion is adjusted together in a very ingenious manner, without any rivets or permanent fastenings.³ A Spanish *Cuchillo di Monte*, mounted in silver, and ornamented with the arms of Castille and Leon, and an eagle displayed. It bears the name of the original owner, "*Soi de d' Manuel Monsaluc*." Date, late seventeenth century. Mr. Hewitt observed that the analogy of form between this kind of Spanish wood-knife, or hunting weapon, seemed to suggest the notion, that it might have been the precursor or original of the plug bayonet; it is even not

¹ At Welbeck Priory, Notts, there is a fragment of a slab with a hand, in relief, holding a *Tau* staff, probably the official insignia of the prior. Manual of Sep. Slabs, pl. 35.

² See Notices of Talismanic Devices and Legends, Archaeol., vol. xviii., p. 306.

³ See the Memoir on this Suit, by Sir S. Meyrick, Archaeol., vol. xxii., p. 106.

improbable that the bayonet may have been originated by occasional use of such a *cuchillo* in boar hunting, by fixing it in the muzzle of the carbine.

By MR. HENDERSON.—A pair of silver snuffers, a remarkable specimen of enamelled plate, of the early part of the sixteenth century. They bear the Royal arms, with those of a distinguished prelate in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., Christopher Bainbridge, Bishop of Durham, 1507, and Archbishop of York in the following year. He was elevated to the dignity of Cardinal by Pope Julius II., in March, 1511, in recompense, as it has been said, for certain diplomatic services, on the occasion of the war between Louis XII. of France and the Roman Pontiff. The Cardinal died by poison at Rome, July 14, 1514.⁴ The curious relic of this eminent man, the predecessor of Wolsey, had been preserved in the family of Mr. Henderson's maternal ancestor, George Keats, the poet, from whom it descended to the present possessor, by whose kind permission the accompanying representations have been prepared by Mr. Shaw. The arms of the sovereign, under an arched crown, the upper part of which is enamelled of a pure white colour, here appearing by the side of the quarterly coat, surmounted by a Cardinal's hat, have led to the conjecture, that this piece of plate may have been part of a service presented to the prelate by Henry VIII., or have been in some manner connected with his embassy to the Holy See. The beauty of the enamelled ornament has also led some to suppose that the snuffers are of Italian workmanship. On the top of the pan, as will be seen in the accompanying woodcuts, the arms of the Cardinal are thus given: quarterly, 1 and 4. *az.*, two battle-axes *or*, on a chief *or*, two mullets *gu.* (Bainbridge), 2 and 3, *gu.* a squirrel sejant *or*. This quartering remains unappropriated. The introduction of the battle-axe and other charges on the side of the pan, and the terminations of the handles, in form of squirrels, clearly shew that this piece of plate was executed specially for the Cardinal. Its weight is 4 oz. 9 dwt. These curious snuffers were twice exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, first on Dec. 5, 1745; and again by Mr. Theobald, on May 12, 1774.

By MR. H. R. HOMFRAY.—A stirrup-iron of very beautiful workmanship, probably of the latter part of the sixteenth century. It is of open-work of very delicate execution; the eagle displayed and the fleur-de-lys are introduced amongst the ornaments: it may be considered as a production of the skilful German artificers in steel, at the period above-mentioned. A fine pair of stirrups, of similar work, but somewhat varied in form, is preserved in the Goodrich Court Armory. (Skelton, vol. II., pl. 131.) Also two spurs, in the possession of Mr. Duncan, stated to have belonged to Sir Robert Cotton, the distinguished antiquary.

By MR. FORREST.—A jug of white ware, partly coated on the upper part with motley-green glaze. It was found in a vault under the Steward's office, Lincoln's Inn, in 1788. An ewer of rich dark brown glazed ware, with ornaments in relief; the place of manufacture of this kind of glazed pottery is supposed to have been in the South of France. A curious ring, of silver parcel-gilt, similar in fashion to one preserved in the mediæval collections at the Louvre. The head of the ring is formed of three square pieces pyramidally arranged, each one placed lozenge-wise upon that below

⁴ See Ciaconius, T. 3, 290; Godwin, Præs., p. 699; Wood's Athenæ; Drake, Hist. of York, p. 448. Godwin writes the

name—Bambridge, and states that the cardinal was of a noble family, of Hilton, near Appleby.



Enamelled snuffers of silver-gilt, bearing the arms of England, with those of Cardinal Bainbridge.

In the possession of John Henderson, Esq.

Date about 1510.

it, and having clusters of small balls at every angle. A beautifully engraved silver drinking-cup, of German workmanship, dated 1623.

By the Rev. W. HENNAH.—A small vessel of ancient Peruvian ware, of a red colour, ornamented with a quatrefoiled pattern round the orifice: the form is like that of a fruit, rather flattened. Mr. Hennah stated that in excavations at an extensive cemetery in Arica, Peru, in which children of various ages had been buried, he had found with each deposit one, but generally two hollow balls of this description. Many other vessels were discovered, in which various kinds of food seem to have been deposited.

We are indebted to Mr. FRANKS for a note on the bracteate coin exhibited by Mr. Greville Chester. (*Journal*, vol. ix., p. 388.) It appears to be of one of the Margraves of Meissen, and has been attributed to Henry the Illustrious, who died in 1288. Similar bracteates have been published by Frankius, in his “*Numophylacii Wilhelmo-Ernestini bracteati rariores.*”

Sir FREDERICK MADDEN has kindly pointed out the signification of the combination of letters, on a carved panel of the font at Dunsby Church, Lincolnshire, communicated by the Ven. Archdeacon of London (*ante*, p. 75.) They form the words, *In principio*, the commencement of St. John's Gospel. Sir Frederic also suggests that the correct reading of the legend on the seal described (*ante*, p. 86) may be “*s'ci iou'is,*” in lieu of “*sc'i loiani,*” as there conjectured.

Annual London Meeting.

MAY 13, 1853.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., Vice-President, in the chair.

The Secretary having read the account of Receipts and Expenditure, and Auditors' Report, for the year 1852, it was moved, seconded, and unanimously resolved, that the Report be received.

It was then moved, seconded, and unanimously resolved, in accordance with the proposition, of which due notice had been given, that in lieu of Rule III.,—“The President's tenure of Office shall be for one year,” the following Rule should be substituted,—“The President's tenure of Office shall be for three years, and he shall be re-eligible at the General Meeting;” also, that to Rule IX., “The Committee shall have the power of nominating Vice-Presidents and Officers of the Local Annual Meetings,” should be added,—“and, in case of necessity, a Local President.”

It was then moved, seconded, and unanimously resolved, that, in pursuance of the recommendation unanimously adopted by the General Meeting of members at the Annual Meeting at Newcastle, Sept. 1st, 1852, the Central Committee should be authorised by the Society to transfer to the national Collections any antiquities presented to the Institute, which may appear to them of rarity or importance more properly suited to occupy position in a public Museum, the following addition be made to the Rules :

“That the Central Committee are empowered to transfer, from time to time, to the British Museum or any other National Collection, any antiquities which have been, or at any time shall be, presented to the Institute, and shall in the judgment of such Committee appear by their rarity or importance to be better suited to occupy a place in a public Museum.”

The Account, audited and approved, is here annexed.

Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.
ABSTRACT OF CASH ACCOUNT FROM JANUARY 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1852.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance at Bankers, as per last Audit	182	14	5
Balance of Cash in Secretary's hands	0	10	2
Annual Subscriptions	616	5	0
Entrance Fees	36	15	0
Life Compositions	31	10	0
Receipts for Sale of Books, &c.	110	18	6
Net Receipts at Newcastle	213	11	3
Payments for seats in Suffolk Street, on occasion of the Duke of Wellington's Funeral	21	10	6

£1214 0 10

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
House Expenses, viz.							
House Rent	160	0	0				
Secretary's Salary	150	0	0				
Insurance	3	0	0				
Stationery	14	8	8				
Mounting Drawings	6	6	0				
Advertising	1	17	6				
				335	12		
Publication Account :							
Printing	473	4	6				
Lithography	2	4	0				
Artists	5	4	6				
Engravers	151	18	0				
				632	11	0	
Short-hand writer for Professor Willis' Lecture at Wells	3	0	0				
Hamilton and Co., Money returned for Books	3	5	0				
Sundry expenses on account of Books	1	10	0				
				7	15	0	
Miscellaneous Expenses (petty cash):							
Housekeeper's wages	22	18	10				
Messengers' do.	20	14	11				
Postages, Booking Parcels, and Office Expenses	32	6	9				
				76	0	6	
Balance at Bank, Dec. 31, 1852					161	6	0
„ in Secretary's hands					0	16	2
					161	22	2
					161	6	0
					0	16	2
					161	22	2
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					161	22	2
					161	6	

ANCIENT INSCRIBED MEMORIALS IN WALES.



The Stone of Brancuf, at Baŷlan Church near Neath,
Glamorganshire.

(Dimensions, 30 in. by 16 in.)



The Cross of Grutne, at Margam, Glamorganshire.

(Dimensions, 38 in. by 18 in.)

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

MAY 6, 1853.

THE HON. RICHARD C. NEVILLE, F.S.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

MR. A. H. RHIND, F.S.A. Scot., communicated a Memoir on his recent exploration of a "Picts'-house," at Wick, Caithness; accompanied by the exhibition of numerous objects and animal remains discovered. (Printed in this volume, p. 212.)

MR. NESBITT gave the following account of a bronze arm and hand, of Irish work, in the possession of Mr. Fountaine, of Narford Hall, Norfolk, and exhibited on this occasion by his obliging permission. This remarkable object is believed to have been brought from Ireland by Sir Andrew Fountaine, about one hundred and fifty years ago; it is well engraved in the "Vetusta Monumenta," published by the Society of Antiquaries, (vol. vi., plate 19), and a lengthened description is therefore unnecessary. It may be sufficient to say that it measures $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and represents an arm as far as the elbow, with the hand partly clenched. The covering of bronze is fixed upon a solid piece of yew wood, and is elaborately ornamented by inlaying with silver and niello, insertion of gold and silver filagree work and of small round pieces of blue glass imitative of gems, plating with thin gold, gilding and engraving. The greater part of the surface is covered with intricately entwined patterns, some made up of the animals so characteristic of Irish art, the others merely knot-work. These patterns are formed by a narrow line of thin silver, damascened on the surface, and bordered on each side by a line of niello; the surface of the bronze was probably gilt. A large plate of silver, which covers the palm of the hand, retains much gilding on its surface.

Narrow bands, running longitudinally, separate the patterns; on these are engraved inscriptions in the Irish language, now partly obliterated. They have been read (so far as any traces of the letters remain) by Mr. Eugene Curry,¹ as follows:—

Or̄ do M̄aelrechar̄all u cellachar̄ do ar̄bor̄uz ua (uechar̄ach
mum̄ar̄ar̄) do m̄uz̄ar̄ n̄ cum̄tach̄ro.

A prayer for Maelsechnaill O'Callaghan, chief-king of Ua (Echach Mumain) who made this reliquary.

Or̄ do chor̄mar̄ac mc̄ meic̄ car̄thar̄ar̄ do m̄uz̄ d̄anā mum̄ar̄
dor̄ar̄ . . . d̄ . . . t̄ . . .

¹ The reading of these inscriptions, and a part of the comments upon them, are borrowed from a short paper by Dr.

Todd read before the Royal Irish Academy on the 13th June, 1853.

A prayer for Cormac, son of Mac Carthy Righdamhna (or next heir) of Munster who gave . . .

Οἱ δο τὰδς mc meic carthaiḡi do ríḡ . . .

A prayer for Tadhg (or Thadeus) son of Mac Carthy Righ (or King). . .

Οἱ δο δiarmait mc meic denihc do comarba l . . .

A prayer for Diarmait son of Mac Denise comharb (or successor) of L . . .

According to the annals of the Four Masters, Maelsechnaill O'Callaghan died in 1121. In the Annals of Innisfallen² his death is placed in 1104. Cormac McCarthy was the builder of the remarkable stone-roofed church on the rock of Cashel (Petrie's "Round Towers," &c.), and was murdered in the year 1138, by Toirdhealbhach, or Turlough, son of Dermot O'Brien.

According to the Annals of Innisfallen, he succeeded his brother Thadeus as King of Desmond in 1106 or 1107.

If in the third inscription the word *riḡ* was not modified by any adjunct, it would seem probable that this reliquary was made during the life of Thadeus, as he appears to be styled King, and Cormac, only King-successor or heir.

The letter which follows the word *Comarba* in the fourth inscription appears to be *L*, probably the initial of Lachtin (pronounced Lachteen), Abbot or Bishop of Achad-ur, now called Freshford in the Co. Kilkenny. He was a native of the co. Cork, and died in 622. Smith, in his History of Cork (vol. i. p. 84), mentions a reliquary called the Arm of St. Lachteen, which was preserved at Donoughmore, co. Cork, and used by the people to swear upon. The hand of the reliquary now in question is much worn, as it would be in consequence of having been put to this use. Mr. Curry remembers to have met with a person in that country whose habit it was to swear by the arm of St. Lachteen, though he was unable to tell what the arm was.

Though many of the pins by which the bronze covering is fixed to the wood within are not original some seem to be so; as the wood fills almost all the space within the bronze, it is clear that any relic which it may have contained (if it ever contained any) must have been a mere fragment.

Mr. Westwood observed that the design on the silver plate in the palm of the hand appeared dissimilar to any ornament of Irish workmanship, with which he was acquainted. The remainder of this highly curious object he considered to be of the eleventh or twelfth century. The style of ornament bears resemblance to that of the sculptured stone monuments of the north of Europe, and is not conformable to the designs in the MSS. of the Irish-Saxon school of the period. It has been questioned whether this arm had been a reliquary, or intended to be used as an emblem of authority. Examples, however, of reliquaries of this form are not wanting; the celebrated arm of Charlemagne, encased in its rich covering, still exists at Aix-la-Chapelle; and there was formerly a reliquary of the like description at St. Denis, containing, as it was said, a bone of the saint, carried by St. Louis in his expedition.

The Rev. JAMES GRAVES communicated notices of certain sepulchral effigies, in the cross-legged attitude, existing in Ireland. (Printed in this volume, page 124.)

² In Dr. O'Connor's *Rerum Hib. Scriptores Veteres*. The later and fuller text of the Annals of Innisfallen, is not consi-

dered to be an original authority, but a compilation made at a comparatively recent period.

Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN called the attention of the meeting to a remarkable example of ancient plate, which he had been permitted to bring before the Institute by the favour of the Archdeacon of Hereford, and of the Rector and Churchwardens of Leominster. It is the beautiful chalice and paten, preserved in the parish church of that town, and it is supposed to have belonged to the ancient Priory of Leominster, a tradition which appears not improbable. The chalice, apparently a work of the earlier part of the fifteenth century, or even possibly of rather more ancient date, measures about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height; it is of silver gilt, the bowl is hemispherical, measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, gilt within and without. Round the exterior is engraved in church-text character the following inscription—*Calice Salutis accipia et nome D'ni invocabo*. The stem is ornamented with gilded open tracery-work, consisting of miniature angle-buttresses, with oggee-arched panelling and tracery between them: the knob gilded, and ornamented with pierced tracery and eight lozenge-shaped projections, which were once enriched with roses in enamel, of the kind termed “translucid in relief.” That kind of enamel was in vogue during the fourteenth century, though it continued much later. The foot is hexagonal, of silver gilt, the sides of the hexagon indented, and ornamented with an elegant band of small quatrefoils. The sloping sides of the foot are engraved with the monograms—*HC.*, and *XP.C.*, alternately. One side, however, has been cut out rather clumsily, and another plate of silver gilt of more recent and inferior work substituted in its place. This was doubtless the side on which a crucifix was engraved, according to the customary usage, that side being always held by the priest turned towards him, during the celebration of the mass. In the year 1552, a commission was issued by Edward VI., to visit all churches, chapels, &c., and to examine their plate, jewels, and other furniture, leaving to each church one or more chalices, according to the number of the people, and to deliver all the rest to the king's treasurer. It seems probable that, according to these instructions, this fine chalice was left in the church of Leominster, being of large and convenient size for the administration of the sacrament in a populous parish; but the crucifix on the foot being regarded as superstitious, that portion of the foot was cut away, and replaced by the plate with the sacred monogram, as we now see it. The gothic tracery is of Decorated character, but some of the details appear of later work, and Mr. Morgan is disposed to consider 1400 as about the date of the chalice. The paten, upon which appears the vernicle, is of much ruder workmanship, and does not appear originally belonged to the chalice, although they may have been used together for a long time past. There is no Hall-mark on either; it is indeed not uncommon to find early church-plate without any mark. It is doubtful whether they are of English or foreign workmanship.

By information subsequently obtained through the kindness of the Rev. Joseph Hunter, the probability that this chalice and paten had actually formed part of the original plate of Leominster Priory Church appears to be confirmed. The inventories of the articles left behind when the Commissioners, in the 7th Edward VI., again visited the parishes, for the purpose of separating the things thought by them unnecessary from those which they deemed proper to be left for the use of the congregation, show that at Leominster there were left five bells, a chalice with a paten of silver gilt, weighing 19 oz., and another chalice with a paten of silver parcel-gilt, weighing 14 oz.

Those now produced weigh 24 oz. 15 dwts. ; but Mr. Morgan observes that the quantity of solder, &c., added in the repairs and alterations, may be regarded as sufficing to have caused this excess of weight.

Mr. MORGAN also communicated the following particulars regarding certain articles of ancient silver plate belonging to the Wardmote Inquest of the Ward of Cripplegate Without.

The City of London, for the government and management of its affairs, is divided into districts called Wards. These divisions were made at an early period, when the condition of things was very different from that which exists at present. Each Ward had for its government an Alderman as its chief officer, with various subordinate officers and institutions. We learn from Stow's Survey of London, that the Ward of Cripplegate had an Alderman and his deputy ; within the Gate eight Common Councilmen, nine Constables, twelve Scavengers, fifteen Jurymen for the Wardmote Inquest, and a Beadle. Without the Gate, a Deputy, two Common Councilmen, four Constables, four Scavengers, seventeen Jurymen for the Wardmote Inquest, and a Beadle. These same members may probably still exist. The Wardmote Inquest was formerly an institution of great importance and utility ; for its jurisdiction seems to have extended over the sewerage and drainage of the Ward, the scavenging and cleansing the streets, and, in fact, the making of what we now term the Sanatory Regulations. Modern Police, Commissions of Sewers, and Sanatory arrangements have, however, superseded their powers and authority.

It thus appears that there were a fixed number of Scavengers in the Ward, and certain of the inhabitants were therefore appointed by the Inquest to cleanse different portions of the streets in the Ward, and perform other offices of a like nature. Some parties, not liking that kind of employment, were desirous of being exempted, and one mode of obtaining such privilege seems to have been by the payment of a fine. Most of the cups exhibited to the meeting were, as their inscriptions state, presented to the Inquest by certain individuals to procure the said exemption : one, for example, is thus inscribed,—“ This was the fyne of Mr. Vaus, for beinge released from beinge scavinger, 1608.”

They are all of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. ; most of them bear their dates (1586—1608), which are confirmed by the Hall Marks, and they are very interesting examples of the plate of that time. These vessels are kept with the Church Plate of St. Giles', Cripplegate Without, in the custody of Mr. Johns, to whom Mr. Morgan observed that the Society was much indebted for his kindness in bringing them for exhibition. To his good feeling and exertions, moreover, their preservation is wholly due ; for, in consequence of the powers and duties of the Inquest being in a great measure superseded, and that body not meeting as formerly, it had been in contemplation to sell these ancient relics, and such would have been their fate, had they not been rescued by Mr. Johns' timely resistance. The existence of so many vestiges of municipal wealth and state, in the Ward of Cripplegate, was owing probably to the circumstance that the great Fire of 1666 had not extended to that part of the City.

Amongst these ancient drinking vessels there is a mazer, formed of mottled wood, or as Mr. Morgan supposed, of the rind of the calebash : it is mounted in silver-gilt, and has been placed upon a raised foot of the same metal. There is also a drinking cup formed of a portion of a large horn, mounted in silver, bearing date 1573. This, Mr. Morgan stated, appeared



LEOMINSTER CHURCH

C. Chapman.

J. P. & Co. Drawn

to show the origin of the form of the long tumbler, still so much in vogue in Germany. He remarked that a profusion of curious plate still exists in the possession of the corporate bodies of the City of London. He remembered especially the curious sceptre of the Lord Mayor, a kind of mace with a flat top, enriched with enamel, and used only, as he believed, on occasions of great state. Mr. Morgan had seen it at the coronation of William IV., and he was not aware that any description or representation of this remarkable relic of the civic insignia had been published. He hoped that some members of the Institute, who might have any friendly relations with the authorities of the City, would use their endeavour to bring to light some of these relics of medieval workmanship.

Mr. FRANKS announced that the entire assemblage of British and Roman antiquities, found on the estate of Henry Drummond, Esq., M.P., and of which some portion had been exhibited at the previous meeting, had been liberally presented by that gentleman to the Collection of National Antiquities in the rooms newly opened at the British Museum. He had also the gratification to state that another interesting addition to the series had been recently received, through the kindness of Sir Philip de Grey Egerton, Bart., who had presented the British sepulchral urn found in one of the "Seven Lows," in Delamere Forest, Cheshire, as related by him in the *Journal*, vol. iii., p. 157. Mr. Franks also gave a short description of a remarkable Astrolabe, probably of English workmanship, found by him amongst the Sloane Collections. It will be fully noticed hereafter.

The Hon. W. FOX STRANGWAYS communicated the following note, in reference to the History of St. David's Cathedral, by Mr. Freeman and the Rev. W. B. Jones, the first portion of which has been recently published.³ "I wish to observe that there existed a very early connexion between the Bishopric (afterwards Abbey) of Sherborne, Dorset, and that of St. David's. Asser Menevensis was one of the Bishops of Sherborne. Advowsons in the Diocese of St. David's—as, St. Ishmael's, and others, were formerly in the patronage of the Church of Sherborne; and the arms of the See of St. David's are to this day remaining in the nave of Sherborne Abbey Church, according to Hutchins' History of Dorset, in the account of Sherborne.

"There are some remarkable points of resemblance between the architecture of the Cathedral of St. David's and that of the Church of Sherborne: in the later Perpendicular parts especially, which are in both churches built of what appears to be Somersetshire oolite, though of finer grain in St. David's. The transverse passage from north to south between the east end behind the altar and the Lady chapel (in the case of Sherborne now converted into a school) exists also at St. David's, and of the same apparent date. The fan tracery in the vaulting is remarkably similar in design and material in both cases.

"The older parts of St. David's Cathedral I should rather call late Romanesque of a Byzantine rather than Norman type, and late in the style, but not transitional. It is an unmixed specimen of circular headed openings enriched with mechanically formed mathematical patterns (derived from brick masonry originally, rather than stone) of Lower Empire fashion.

³ The History and Antiquities of Saint David's, Parts 1 and 2, 4to. London: J. H. Parker, J. Petheram, and R. Mason, Tenby. To be completed in four parts.

“The tomb of Bishop Morgan struck me as very singular. It is so completely German or Flemish in its style of ornament, that I am tempted to believe it must have been worked in Flanders, which from the history of this part of South Wales is far from improbable. If the stone be oolite, as the authors conjecture, it might be the work of Flemish artists in Wales, as may be also not improbable. But why is there no similar Flemish work elsewhere in the Cathedral or surrounding buildings? The stone did not appear to me to be oolitic; at least not the Somerset oolite used in works of the same period in the church. It is much yellower, and far more like some of the tertiary freestones of the Netherlands. Of the sculpture it is hardly possible to doubt. The bas-reliefs are not single figures or architectural ornaments as usual in English monuments, but compositions, elaborately grouped, with an advanced idea of art more seen in German and French monuments than in ours. The colour is too dark for Caen stone as I have seen it. If a fossil could be detected in it, it might prove something. The sculptures are contained within panels framed by rods crossed at the angles, a common German but very rare English fashion. The date is 1504.

“I would take this occasion to mention an ancient relic, near St. Nunn’s Chapel, outside the town of St. David’s. There is, built into a rough wall near the east end of this chapel, a flat stone with circle and plain cross, traced on it; it is best seen from a field a little above, to the north-east.”

Mr. LE KEUX read the following observations regarding Middle Age works in metal, and modern fabrications, by which the unwary collector is frequently deceived; and he produced a specimen from Tunis in illustration of his statement.

“In reference to modern forgeries in ornamental metal work I would remark, that the processes generally used are casting, or etching and biting with acids. By such means a great many imitations are produced, wholly devoid of that real artistic feeling which characterises the early originals. The processes employed by Middle Age artificers were hammering, punching, chiseling or graving, and filing, with their various modifications. It must be evident to all who are conversant with early metal-work that etching was not used: it produces a monotonous poor effect of equal breadth and depth in the lines, quite different to that obtained by graving and punching. On the knife from Tunis, now shown as an example of metal work, the ornamentation on the blade has been first cut, then worked up by the punch. This old method of punching is still in use in the East, and other foreign countries; and I believe that the punch and cold chisel were employed as the earliest and most simple methods for ornamenting works in metal. Etching was not used, even by the early Italian masters, until some time after the discovery of calcography through the process of *niello*, which occurred about the middle of the fifteenth century. Thirty years or more elapsed after that time before the use of acids in etching was known and practised by the artists and great masters of the time, whose etchings are now so much prized; and even then the process was only made available on copper. I think that the use of acids, applied to steel or iron in the manufactures and arts, is almost wholly of a comparatively recent period.”

Antiquities and Works of Art exhibited.

By Mr. HENRY NORRIS, sen., of South Petherton, Somerset.—A remark-

able assemblage of ancient relics, chiefly found at that place, and on Hamden Hill. It comprised,—a bronze palstave, in remarkable preservation, formed with two loops, one at each side, and almost precisely similar in dimensions and form to the Irish specimen in Lord Talbot's collection, (*Journal*, vol. ix. p. 194). It was found in 1842, in a field near South Petherton. Three bronze celts, found in 1830, at Wigborough, near the same place. Objects of various periods, found at the remarkable fortress on Hamden Hill, near Ilchester, where numerous antiquities have been discovered, especially the remains of chariots, described by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, *Archæologia*, vol. xxi. p. 39, where a plan of this very extensive camp may be seen. The antiquities in the possession of Mr. Norris are: an arrowhead of flint (see woodcut); an object of bone, described as an arrow-head, but possibly a kind of gouge or mechanical tool; three arrow, or javelin, heads of iron; iron relics, connected with the supposed remains of Roman chariots, as tires of wheels, bridle-bits, &c., and a singular bronze ornament found with them in 1840. Two similar objects of bronze, found there about 1823, are figured in the Memoir above cited.⁴ Mr. Norris remarked that a similar ornament may be seen, surmounted by a ball, placed on the harness over the withers of the horses, in a representation of an Egyptian chariot, given by Sir Gardner Wilkinson.⁵ Two bronze bow-shaped fibulæ, a diminutive bronze lamp, and a bronze spear-head, found at various times on Hamden Hill, a portion of which was occupied, as Sir Richard observes, by the Romans. Mr. Norris also sent a curious little silver die in the form of a minute human figure squatting, the arms akimbo, and similar to dice found with Roman remains; the pips are marked on various parts of the body, so that it perfectly answers the purpose of ordinary dice. The locality where it was found was not stated. Four similar dice found in a vase in a tomb at Marseilles were exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries by Lord Londesborough, in 1849.⁶ A Chinese seal of white porcelain, differing from those often found in Ireland, the base being of oval form. It was given to Mr. Norris by an Irish friend many years ago. An oval bronze seal, found in April last in Mr. Norris' garden at South Petherton; the impress is a figure of St. Michael treading on the dragon,—*s'HYGONIS DE FENCRIZ*. Date, xiv. cent. An ivory Pax, sculptured in low relief, the subjects represented being the Baptist and St. Catharine. Date, xv. cent. A small Russo-Greek triptych of brass. A specimen of copper ring-money, resembling in form the armllets found in this country, and used at the present time as a representative of money in the interior of Africa. It was brought from Cape Palmas by a person who had it direct from a native oil merchant, recently arrived from the interior. Iron objects of this form are largely



Flint Arrow-head.
Hamden Hill.
Orig. size.

⁴ *Archæologia*, vol. xxi. plate 6.

⁵ *Ancient Egyptians*, vol. i. first series, p. 345.

⁶ Figured in *Minutes of the Society of Antiquaries*, vol. ii. p. 18. The pips were thus arranged. One, on the head; two,

on the side of one thigh; three, on the other thigh; four, on the under side of the thigh; five, on the breast; six, on the back. Similar Roman dice have been found, of bronze.

manufactured at Birmingham, to be sent out for the African trade; they are known as *manillas*.⁷

By Mr. DYKE POORE, of Syrencot, Wilts, through the Rev. F. DYSON.—Relics found in a barrow at Ablington, near Amesbury, in 1849, comprising two bronze blades, one of them $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, breadth at the haft, nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the other 3 inches only in length. Similar daggers have been found in Wiltshire, as shown by Sir Richard Colt Hoare. (Ancient Wilts, pl. xiv. xv. xxiii. &c.) Also several boars' tusks, and two small horns of deer, the ends cut with some edged tool. Traces of cists containing burnt remains were found, and a quantity of teeth of various animals.

By Mr. W. R. DEERE SALMON.—A bronze palstave, in excellent preservation, found in grass land, near Corbridge, Glamorganshire; also a flat ring fibula of bronze, diam. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., found near the same spot: one side inscribed with the words—+IHESVS NAZARENVS.—on the other—+AVE MARIA GRACIA.⁸ A spur was found, which had not come into Mr. Salmon's possession. He produced also a beautiful bead of antique glass, purchased at Rome.

By Mr. WILLIAM BLAKE.—Bronze celts and lumps of fused metal, recently found at Danesbury, near Welwyn, Herts. The celts are of the socketed type; and they appeared for the most part to be imperfect castings, or damaged celts destined for the melting-pot. Several instances have recently occurred, as Mr. Franks observed, of the discovery of such celts, with broken weapons of bronze, and crude lumps of the same metal, apparently, by their form, broken portions of a cake left at the bottom of the melting-pot. Such objects occurred amongst the relics found on Farley Heath, and exhibited at the previous meeting. Another similar discovery had occurred at Romford, and was communicated by Mr. Brailsford. The Hon. Richard Neville remarked that similar hoards of celts, &c., had fallen under his notice on several occasions; those found at Furneaux Pelham, Herts., and at Elmdon, Essex, were now in his museum. They supply evidence that the fabrication of objects of bronze was extensively practised in Britain in early times.

By Mr. FRANKS.—A flat bronze brooch, probably of the Merovingian age, formed with a thin metal coating over a core of some plastic substance. Diam. $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. It was described as found in France, and is ornamented with a figure of Rome enthroned, holding a figure of Victory, in low relief. The legend around the edge is—INVICTA ROMA VTERE FELIC(iter.) This is evidently copied from a medallion of the Lower Empire, possibly that of Priscus Attalus, A.D. 409, the design of which is almost identical, as shown by an impression from that rare silver medallion, in the British Museum.⁹

By Mr. WAY.—A Gaulish gold coin, recently found near Reigate. It closely resembles those given by Borlase, as found at Karnbré, in Cornwall.¹ It has since been added to the collection in the British Museum.

By Mr. NESBITT.—Five rubbings from sepulchral brasses in the Cathedrals of Gnesen and Posen, in Poland.

⁷ See Sir W. Betham's Memoir on the Ring Money of the Celts, Trans. of Roy. Irish Acad. vol. xvii. p. 91.

⁸ Compare a silver brooch found near Abingdon, and inscribed IESVS NAZARENVS. Journ. Arch. Assoc. vol. ix. p. 74.

⁹ Figured in Akerman's Roman Coins, vol. ii. plate H. p. 353.

¹ See also Ruding, plate i. fig. 7, and Lambert's work on the early coinage of Gaul.

No. 1. In the Cathedral of Posen, a "plate brass," measuring 8 ft. 7 in. by 4 ft. 8 in. It commemorates Lucas de Gorta,² Palatine of Posen, who died in the year 1475. He is represented in complete armour, and as standing³ under an elaborate canopy, the sides and upper part of which contain niches and small figures; at the back of the figure is seen a curtain suspended from a rod, and above this are windows as of the interior of a building. This arrangement is one very commonly found in German brasses of this and later dates.

In the central niche at the top is a seated figure bearded and with a nimbus, holding on its knees a piece of drapery, in which is a small naked figure. The nimbus is without a cross. In the lateral niches are figures of angels with censers and instruments of music. Below these is on each side a niche containing a figure of an aged man holding a scroll, and again, below these, are twelve niches, six on either side, in each a figure of one of the Apostles.

The effigy of the Palatine is of full life-size, and represents him clad in a complete suit of plate armour, the fashion of which does not greatly differ from that prevalent in this country about 1460. The chief peculiarities are, that very large roundels are worn to cover the junction of the arm with the body, and that there are no tuiles but only taces; the *coudières* are very large. The knuckles of the gauntlets are armed with large *gadyngs*. The feet are covered by jointed *sollerets* ending in very sharp points. On the head is a helmet with a vizor raised and the sides opened, the chin is protected by a *mentonnière*. As the figure is turned a little towards the left, the straps and buckles fastening the armour are very well shown. The breast-plate is very globular, and has a lance-rest affixed to the right side. The offensive arms shown are a sword and dagger, the former is represented as detached from the figure and standing upright, a narrow belt with a buckle entwined about it, the dagger has the round guard so commonly seen in English effigies from 1400 to 1450, it is longer than is usual in England, and the chape is in the form of a lion's head. At the angles of the plate are *escuteleons*, on which are the following arms:—1st. A boat (*Gorka*). 2nd. A fillet.⁴ 3rd. Party p. fess, in chief a demy-lion rampant, base chequy. 4th. A boar's head. The inscription which is in a small black letter runs as follows: *Hoc jacet in tumulo magnificus dominus Lucas de Gorta Palatinus⁵ poznafij' magno et excellenti ingenio vir. Qui anno*

² On this brass the name certainly reads *Gorta*, in *Długosz's Hist. Pol.*, and in *Stan. Sarnicej Descriptio Pol.* it is, however, throughout printed *Gorka*.

³ It is often difficult to decide whether a figure on a brass should be described as lying or standing; when a cushion is placed under the head it seems reasonable to suppose that the artist meant to represent the former; when on the other hand curtains are suspended behind the figure, or a pavement is shown at the feet, the latter attitude. There are, however, brasses in which both the cushion and the pavement are found.

⁴ In the *Descriptio Poloniae* of *Stanislaus Sarnicij* (under the word *Posnania*) is the following passage, "In illo territorio

(i.e. Poland) *primum omnium ad cognitionem Christianae religionis pervenire Posnanienses cum Rege, et vicinioribus familiis Czarnkoviis inquam Ostrorogis et Zbasiniis Samotulisque qui signa Conversionis suae vittam baptismalem hactenus pro armis circumferunt.*" Doubtless the fillet stands here as the bearing of one of these families, perhaps as that of his wife "*Catharina filia Dobrogostii de Schamotuli Castellani Posnaniensis*" (*Długosz, Hist. Pol. vol. ii. p. 578*).

⁵ It is scarcely necessary to state that Poland was divided into Palatinates, at the head of which was placed an officer with very great powers, called in Latin, *Palatinus*. He commanded the forces of the Palatinate in war (whence his Polish

domini MCCCCLXXV.^o XI aprilis suum obiit diem et xvij sepultus. Precadus deus est ut regnet sede superna cur quia vist' erat priam et jura tuedo. Cosilio fulsit et cuctis jure micabat. Plangite huc pceres nobiles et concio plebis. Et gemis omne suum quod tanto orbare parente. The sense is too clear to make any comment necessary, but the singular Latinity will not escape observation. The execution of this memorial differs very much from the usual method of simply incising lines, as no part rises above the original surface of the plate;⁶ it is in fact wholly a work in very low relief, and it would seem that it has been formed by cutting away the metal; the deepest hollows are not much more than about $\frac{1}{2}$ in., but an effect is produced far greater than can be obtained by the line method. The execution is very good and finished, and in some parts, particularly in the features, extremely clever. The face seems to be evidently a portrait, and has much expression.

This brass is tolerably well engraved in Count Raczynski's Wspomnienia Wielkopolski.

No. 2, also in the Cathedral of Posen, measures 8 ft. 3 in., by 4 ft. 2 in. It commemorates Andrew Bninski (*i.e.* of Bnin), Bishop of Posen from 1437 to 1479. (Dlugosz, Hist. Pol. Libri 13, vol. 2, p. 576.) As the arms of Gorka appear in the first quarter of his escutcheon, it would seem that his immediate family was a branch of that great house, taking its surname for the sake of distinction from the Lordship of Bnin.

According to Dlugosz he was buried in the chapel of St. Andrew "sub urna ærea," by which classical expression must no doubt be understood the brass in question; it is now fixed upright against one of the piers of the nave. It bears much resemblance in the general character of the design to the brass of the Palatine, but differs from it in being a work entirely in line engraving, and that the face instead of being an attempt at portraiture is almost as conventional a head as those in the Flemish brasses of the preceding century, to which, in fact, it bears considerable resemblance in point of drawing.

The figure of the Bishop is somewhat below life size, and is placed within a triple canopy⁷ of elaborate niche work. The niches contain precisely the same arrangement of figures as those on the brass of Lucas de Gorta, the only difference worth notice is that the nimbus of the seated figure has a cross. Beneath the Bishop's head is a cushion, and small figures of angels support it at the sides; two small lions are at the feet. He is habited in the usual eucharistic vestments, mitred, and holds in the left hand his crozier, while the right is in the gesture of benediction. The vestments are covered with embroidery, on the collar of the amice are monsters resembling cockatrices, on the chasuble scrolls of foliage and monsters, while the bands running over the shoulders and down the centre bear figures of Prophets with scrolls, and over the breast the face of Our Saviour surrounded by rays, and from which the ends of a floriated cross project. On the maniple are figures of angels, the orfray of the Alb contains an escutcheon with the Bishop's arms, these are quarterly, 1st. A boat (Gorka.) 2nd. A fillet. 3rd. A bearing, difficult to describe

title, wojewoda, which is etymologically equivalent to the German Herzog, *i.e.* army-leader) and was civil governor and supreme judge in time of peace.

⁶ In this it differs from the brasses in the cathedral of Breslau, where the faces

rise considerably above the surface, and were probably beaten out from behind.

⁷ This is less German in character than that of the brass of Lucas de Gorta, and has much the appearance of being a copy of a Flemish brass of the previous century.

in heraldic phrase, but resembling an ill-drawn W.^s 4th. A crescent, surmounted by a star. The mitre is decorated with the Annunciation of the Virgin, a pot containing a lily is on the central band, on one side is the angel in a kneeling posture, on the other the Virgin.

The inscription which surrounds the whole is interrupted by eight quatrefoils, viz., one at each angle, and one in the centre of each side; those at the angles contain the Evangelistic symbols, the other four enclose small shields, on each of which is one of the coats of arms which appear together on the orfray of the alb; that of Gorka is placed at the top. The inscription is in small black letter, and runs as follows:—*Hic sepultus jacet pater reverendus in cristo andreas dei gr̄a epus poznaniensis mortu' anno domini quadringentesio septuagesio nono die martis in vigilia epifaie domi oriudus de bnyu cui' anima vitam habeat ppetuam in sca pace quia copatiens atque benignus donante dno semper exitit.*

No. 3, in the cathedral of Gnesen, commemorates Jacobus de Senno, (Sieninski), Archbishop⁹ of that see, and Primate of Poland, who died in 1480; it measures 9 feet 3 by 6 feet 7 inches, and is therefore one of the largest of these engraved plates now existing.¹ Upon it the Archbishop is represented of the full size of life, standing under a triple canopy, the background within which is entirely covered with a diaper; his figure is turned to the right, in which hand he holds a crozier, and in the left a cross, the ensign of his archiepiscopal dignity. The vestments are alb, dalmatic, stole, maniple, chasuble, amice, and gloves; the head is covered by a mitre, which is curved backwards in a singular manner. It is observable that no pallium is represented, and that the amice has no stiff embroidered collar, as is usual, but is wholly made up of folds. Between the feet is an escutcheon, the arms on which are a cross, with a bearing like a W in the sinister quarter of the base.

The arrangement of the figures in the niches of the canopy is nearly the same as in the brasses of the Gorkas at Posen; the chief differences are that the one which occupies the central niche of the upper part, is bearded, crowned, and holds an orb and a sceptre, and is, therefore, doubtless intended as a representation of God the Father; the attendant angels carry censers, tall candlesticks, and instruments of music. The side niches are eighteen in all, three rows of three each on either side. Each row contains two figures of Apostles, and one of a Prophet carrying a scroll, and half hidden by the niche in which he stands.

An inscription, in small black letter, surrounds the whole, and runs as follows: *Reverendissimus in xpo (Christo) dominus Jacobus de Senno dei gracia sancte Ecclie Gneznen Archiepus et Primas 1480 die quarta mensis octobris defunctus est Anno Archiepatus septimo nativitatissue sexagesimo 7.* At the angles are quatrefoils with the usual symbols of the Evangelists, and in the centre of the top and of the sides are small escutcheons, with

⁸ Menestrier blazons it as a "fascie vivree allegée." Such a charge argent, on a field gules, was borne among others by the family of Abdanek.

⁹ The archbishop of Gnesen was legate ex officio, during an interregnum he was the head of the republic, and possessed greater power than was entrusted to the king.

¹ It is, however, somewhat exceeded in

size by a brass in the cathedral of Schwerin which measures about 14 feet by 5, and was greatly so by one formerly in the cathedral of Durham which measured 16 feet by 9. This last, however, was a figure brass with a canopy and not a plate, unhappily only the indent remains; it commemorated Lewis Beaumont, Bishop of Durham, who died in 1318.

the same arms as those on the shield at the feet ; on one of these the W is placed on the dexter instead of on the sinister side. Near the top of the plate a small escutcheon is placed, on which is a bearing much like what in this country would be called a merchant's mark, a figure resembling a 4, with the horizontal line crossed near its extremity by another short line, and with two short lines proceeding upwards at angles of 45 from the lower end of the lower perpendicular line.

This brass is an example of the same kind of work as that of Lucas de Gorta, that is to say, the work is almost exclusively in low relief. It is, however, much inferior both in drawing and in execution. In this example the drawing is grotesque and exaggerated, and in the drapery stiff and angular, while the execution is coarse. It bears some resemblance in both respects to the brass of Bishop Rudolph at Breslau, but the canopy here is evidently a coarse and inferior copy of those which occur in Flemish brasses of the fourteenth century. The features of the face, are, however, strongly and characteristically expressed. By some strange caprice of taste it has been painted of a brown colour, and it is suspended sidewise in the north aisle of the choir of the cathedral of Gnesen. It is engraved in Count Raczyński's *Wspomnienia Wielkopolski*, but not well, the engraving giving no idea of the method of execution.

No. 4, in the cathedral of Posen, a "figure brass," measuring 4 feet 3 inches in length. It represents a Canon, who is vested in an alb, a very long chasuble, and an aumuse, or tippet of fur with dependent lappets, probably tails of some fur-bearing animals. A maniple is shewn, but no stole. The head is covered by a round cap with a knob or boss at the top, the hair worn long and curled at the ends. The right hand has two fingers raised in the gesture of benediction ; the left holds a chalice, above which is seen a wafer. Between the feet is an escutcheon, placed sidewise upon it but upright is a figure of an angel holding a scroll, on which is the word "utinam." The indent in the stone shows that this figure was surrounded by a broad fillet, which no doubt bore the inscription, but is now lost. The execution is rather coarse, and of the simplest kind, no shading whatever being employed. Judging from the character of the drawing and execution, and from the form of the escutcheon, it would seem probable that this brass dates from the earlier half of the fifteenth century. It has some interest as an example of a "figure" brass, a class much rarer on the continent than "plate" brasses, and as a specimen of the less sumptuous and elaborate of these memorials.

No. 5. The original like Nos. 1, 2, and 4, in the cathedral of Posen, is a plate brass of large dimensions, commemorating Vrielis de Gorka, who succeeded Andrew Bninski as Bishop of Posen, and died in 1498. He was a son of the Palatine Lucas de Gorka, and before he reached the episcopal dignity, was Chancellor of Poland, Dean of Gnesen and Posen, and a Canon of Cracow. This effigy on this brass is somewhat above life size, and represents him in eucharistic vestments, mitred, and holding his crozier in the right, and a book in the left hand. On the collar of the amice may be read on one side the letters PAT, and on the other IVS. Was the entire inscription, *Pater, Spiritus, Filius* ?

This brass is executed wholly in incised lines, the features of the face being expressed by careful shading. The handling much resembles that of the brass of Cardinal Frederic Jagellon, Archbishop of Gnesen, and Bishop of Cracow, in the cathedral of Cracow, and of that of some of the brasses of the ducal family of Saxony at Meissen.

EXAMPLES OF SEPULCHRAL PALÆOGRAPHY.



AN UTTING ST

Inscribed Slab in Combe Flory Church, Somersetshire.

Date, latter part of XIIIth century. Dimensions, 30 in. by 3½ in.

By the Rev. F. WARRE, through Mr. Baker, Curator of the Museum of the Somerset Archaeological Society.—Two rubbings, from the collection of the Society, at Taunton; one of them representing an incised slab which is built into the north wall of the church of Combe Flory, Somerset, and is a memorial of Maud Meriet, a nun of the Priory of Canyngton, Somerset, whose heart was here deposited.² The forms of the letters in this interesting example of monumental palæography are unusually good, and they bear resemblance to the characters of the inscription running round the margin of the tomb of Henry III. (A.D. 1272.)³ The inscription, of which a representation is here given, is as follows,—LE QVER DAME MAVD DE MERRIETE NONAYNE DE CANNYNTVNE. The Meriet family, Mr. Warre observed, succeeded that of De Fluri, or Florey, in the possession of the manor of Combe Flory; and a monument exists in the church at that place (at the west end of the north aisle), with stone effigies of a knight, *z.* Edward II., and two females, which he supposes to represent John de Meriet, who obtained, 13 Ed. II., a charter of free warren in his demesne lands in the manor of Combe Flory.⁴ The costume of this effigy is interesting; the armour is of plate mixed with mail, and there are ailettes, on which, as also on the shield, are the arms of Meriet,—Bary of six (Or and Sa.), a bend dexter ermines. Of the memorial of Maud no sufficient representation has been given: it was inaccurately engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine in 1812, and described as "from a pew at Totnes, Devon."⁵—The second rubbing is from an engraved plate preserved in the mansion of Admiral Sir Chetham Mallett, at Shepton Mallett. It is a memorial of the Powder Plot, and was probably engraved by direction of some zealous Protestant of the Strode family, whose arms,—Ermine, a canton charged with a crescent, appear at the bottom of the plate. Two subjects are represented, the Pope and Cardinals in council, in a pavilion inscribed—"In perpetuam Papistarum infamiam;"—Guy Faux here appears seated at the table; and in the second subject he is seen approaching the Parliament House, and about to descend the steps leading to a vault filled with combustibles. Under his feet is the word FAUX, under his lantern FAX. Below are the verses, Psalm cii., ver. 18, lxxviii., ver. 7, and the upper margin of the plate bears the following dedication—"To GOD, in memory of his great deliverance from ye unmatcheable powder Treason, 1605." The plate measures 21 inches by 15½ inches. There exist other memorials of the strong feeling excited by the Gunpowder Plot. In the Tower of London a costly and elaborate marble tablet was placed in the council chamber, by Sir W. Wade, lieutenant in 1608; it bears several inscriptions, including a list of the conspirators,—"*ad perpetuam ipsorum infamiam, et tantæ dicitatis detestationem sempiternam.*"⁶ It is described and figured in the *Archæologia*.

By the Rev. WALTER SNEYD.—A remarkable tablet of ivory, sculptured in high relief: date, eleventh century, probably of German art. A representation of this highly curious example of art will be given hereafter.—A pair of plates of gilt copper, engraved and chased in very low relief, probably

² In regard to Canyngton Priory, see Collinson, *Hist. Somerset*, vol. i. p. 232: Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* vol. iv. p. 416.

³ These beautiful letters are perfectly reproduced in Mr. Shaw's "Alphabets."

⁴ See Collinson's account of the parish, *Hist. Somerset*, vol. iii. p. 247.

⁵ *Gent. Mag.* vol. 82, pt. 2, p. 113. The sixth letter in Cannyntune, as here represented, appears to be an H. It is, however, probably an N., the rubbing not being perfectly distinct, and the forms of letters singularly varied.

⁶ *Archæologia*, vol. xii, pl. 44, p. 193.

the covers of a *Textus*. Dimensions, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Date, fourteenth century. On one is represented the Crucifixion, the Virgin, and St. John standing near the cross, which is placed under a pointed arch; at the foot of the cross there is a large chalice: in the spandrils at top of the plate are angels swinging censers. The other plate represents St. Bartholomew, holding a falchion in his right hand, and a book in his left. A beautiful little plate of *champ-levé* enamel, thirteenth century, the colours richly brilliant: it represents the Crucifixion.—An *Agnus Dei*, a flat round case formed of thin plates of horn, set in brass pierced so as to allow the *agnus*, or wax tablet hallowed by the Pope at Easter, to be seen within. Three rings are attached to the edge of the case, so that it might be worn suspended to the neck. On each side appears the Holy Lamb, and the following inscription runs round the margin—
 ✠ AGNE DEI MISERERE MEI QVI CRIMINA TOLLIS. The case measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. The *capsulæ* in which these relics were preserved were usually of smaller dimensions, and closed at the sides, such as that exhibited by the late Dr. Travis in the museum formed at the meeting of the Institute at York. It was found in digging near St. Mary's church at Scarborough. An example, however, very similar to that in Mr. Sneyd's collection, and of elegantly triforiated work, is represented in the "Memoirs of the Antiquaries of France," vol. xv. p. 353. It was found in the church of a Commandery of Templars, in the north of France.—A small pilgrim's badge (?) of pewter or lead, apparently a crowned figure in a ship.

By Count ROSEN.—A gold ear-ring, found in a tomb at Cape Colonna, (Sunium,) in Attica. This beautiful ornament is supposed to be of Egyptian workmanship: there is a pair of similar ear-rings, Count Rosen observed, at Munich. Another, of gold and very similar to that now exhibited, was obtained at Athens by the late Rev. S. Weston, and is figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xviii., pl. 4. Also several silver coins found at Phocis, in Bœotia. They are of a type formerly of the greatest rarity, presenting the symbols of a buckler, the head of a bull, and an ear of wheat.

By the Rev. C. W. BINGHAM.—An enamelled gold ring, found in ploughing at Bratten, Wiltshire.

By Mr. E. SMIRKE.—A silver ring, the hoop of unusual width, bearing the words—*garde loiaulte*, and between them a cross with two transverse bars. In place of any gem or other setting, there is an angel, chased in high relief. It was stated to have been found in excavations at Bedford Crescent, Exeter.

By Mr. RONDE HAWKINS.—An ancient Arabic bowl of yellow metal inlaid with silver. The design presents several circular compartments, containing figures shooting at birds with bows and arrows.—A Persian vase of yellow metal inlaid with gold and silver, and inscribed with eight verses by Hafiz.

By Mr. E. BROWN, of Winchester.—A small bronze figure of St. Michael, measuring about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in height, found near Winchester, not far from Oliver Cromwell's battery. The armour seems to fix the date as about 1450.

Announcement was made that the valuable collection of objects of ancient and mediæval art, known as the Fejervary Museum, would be exhibited for a short time in the large meeting room of the Institute, and that it would be open to members, and to their friends by tickets.

JUNE 3, 1853.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Rev. W. HASTINGS KELKE communicated an account, illustrated by several drawings, of three monuments of the XIIIth and XIVth centuries, at Clifton Reynes, Bucks. The effigies, of which four are of oak, had been disfigured by frequent coats of whitewash, which were carefully removed by the Rev. T. Evetts, formerly curate of Clifton. This memoir will appear in a future *Journal*.

Mr. HAWKINS related the discovery of a Roman sarcophagus, which had taken place on the 24th May, during excavations for the foundations of a warehouse near Haydon Square, Minories. He laid before the meeting a representation of this sepulchral chest, which is of stone, measuring about 5 ft. by 2 ft. 1 in. the depth being about 3 ft. The lid, which is ridged like the roof of a house, is sculptured with foliage, and firmly fastened down by iron clamps; one side of the chest is left plain, as if the sarcophagus had been formed to be placed against a wall; on the other side appears a medallion, the bust of a youth, seen in profile; at the ends of the chest are sculptured baskets of fruit. The sarcophagus having been removed to the neighbouring church of the Holy Trinity, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Roach Smith, Mr. Akerman, and other antiquaries, were invited by the Incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Hill, to be present at the examination of its contents. Two of the clamps having been removed, the lid, which was broken, was raised, and a leaden coffin was brought to view, measuring 4 ft. $4\frac{2}{3}$ in. by 1 ft. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. at the head, and 1 ft. at the foot. The lid is ornamented with lines of a beaded pattern, in relief, and escalloped shells at intervals, in compartments formed by transverse lines of the beaded ornament. The lid of this coffin did not appear to have been fastened down with solder, but was formed of one piece; the sides and ends lapped over, so as to close around the chest, within which were found the remains of a child, as supposed, of about the age of eight years, surrounded by a layer of soft matter which appeared to be calcareous, but not sufficient to cover the bones. It was pronounced by a medical man who was present, to be adipose matter, left possibly by the decomposition of the body, and presenting no analogy to the bed of lime noticed in certain Roman interments at York and other places, which entirely covered the corpse and still retains the impression of the human form. Leaden coffins, of the Roman period, Mr. Hawkins observed, had repeatedly been found in this country, but in no case, as he believed, placed in a receptacle of stone.¹ He stated his belief that both the stone and leaden coffin had been used previously: he could recall no example of any Roman sarcophagus of earlier times closed with iron clamps: in the later times this was the case, as shown by a rude unsculptured sarcophagus in the York Museum: here, however, the clamps are inserted in the ends only. Mr. Hawkins considered that the sarcophagus found in the Minories had not been originally intended to be so clamped, but that when found at a later period, and used for a second interment, these rude fastenings were added. The leaden coffin was also

¹ Dr. Nash mentions a stone coffin lined with lead, found at Crowle, Worcester-

shire, containing human remains, being as he supposed those of Simund the Dane.

too long either for the body, or the stone chest, and to make it fit the end was cut, and the sides lapped over. Several leaden coffins have been found with escallops and other ornaments in relief, and corded or beaded patterns; it is remarkable that they have all occurred in the neighbourhood of London or Colchester. Weever noticed one found at Stepney,² in the seventeenth century; one was discovered in Battersea Fields, in 1794; another in the Kent Road, Southwark;³ another with corded lines, and an ornament resembling the heraldic "fylfot," at Stratford-le-Bow;⁴ Morant describes one found near Colchester in 1749-50, wrought over with lozenges enclosing escallop shells, and Mr. Roach Smith gives representations of two other coffins discovered there, which present ornaments of the same description.⁵ The escallops upon the coffin now under consideration appear to have been moulded from real shells, the lid and coffin having been cast in sand. The sarcophagus, which is formed of the material called Barnack rag, may be assigned to about the fourth century, as Mr. Hawkins considered, from the style of the sculpture; the character of the ornament however, may recall that of an earlier period, as shown on the tomb of Cæcilia Metella. In regard to the supposition that the deposit found on the present occasion may have been a secondary interment, Mr. Hawkins adverted to the narration of Bede, from which it appears probable that coffins discovered on Roman sites were taken for purposes of Christian burial in after times. Bede relates that the corpse of Ædithryda, Abbess of Coldingham, had been interred in a wooden coffin by her desire, on her death, A.D. 679. Her sister and successor, Sexburga, desiring to place her remains in a new receptacle, and to remove them into the church, sent forth some of the brethren to seek stone of which such a coffin might be formed. Having taken ship, and in vain sought for any of sufficient size in the marshy region of Ely, they came to the ruined city called "Grantacæster," and presently found a suitable coffin near its walls; "locellum de marmore albo pulcherrime factum, operculo quoque similis lapidis aptissime tectum." Regarding this as a providential interposition, they retraced their steps from the Roman station; the marble chest perfectly fitted the corpse of the abbess, which, though her death took place sixteen years previously, had suffered no decay. A cavity provided in it for the skull, precisely fitted her head, and it seemed as if the coffin had been prepared specially for her.⁶

Mr. Hawkins stated that the Incumbent and churchwardens, with the concurrence of Mr. James, the contractor for the work in progress, which had led to the interesting discovery in Haydon Square, had presented the sarcophagus and leaden coffin to the British Museum; the human remains having been forthwith interred.

Mr. W. W. WYNNE, M.P., gave an account of the discovery of five Roman vessels of bronze, and a large hoard of coins, found in one of them, about the year 1848. The vessels were exhibited to the meeting. They were found at a place called Vortigern's isle, Ynys Gwrtheryn, otherwise Ynys Gwrtheyrn, between Harlech and Barmouth, Merionethshire. Two of them are nearly

² Funeral Monuments, p. 30.

³ This has figures of Minerva on the lid, and two escallops at the foot. *Archæologia*, vol. xvii. p. 333.

⁴ Engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi. p. 308.

⁵ See Mr. Roach Smith's curious notes on the above-mentioned and other leaden coffins, of early date, *Journal Archæol. Assoc.*, vol. ii. p. 297.

⁶ Bede, *Hist. Eccl. lib. iv. c. xix.*

perfect. Three are skillets, precisely resembling in form those found in Arnagill, Yorkshire, and figured in the *Journal*, vol. vi. p. 47. These vessels are usually of graduated size, so as to fit one into another, the handles being perforated, as shown in the representations there given, and thus the entire set might be suspended together upon one hook. Of the three found in Merionethshire, the largest measures, in diameter, about $7\frac{1}{4}$ in., the next 5 in., and the smallest, which is much broken, and a considerable portion lost, must have measured about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. The handles measure about 4 inches in length. Of the other two vessels, which show some traces of gilding, and are of very thin metal plate, one measured $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. and the other $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam. these had no handles, and are of a different form, like bowls. The other three appear to have been ornamented with narrow bands, stained by some black pigment, immediately below the rims. In the second of these, above described, a large number of Roman coins were found; nearly the whole of them were obtained by the agent of the Hon. E. M. Lloyd Mostyn, Lord Lieut. of the County, and were by him sent to Mostyn. Mr. Wynne had obtained two silver coins from a person at Harlech, which he believes, from the statement regarding their discovery, must have formed part of the hoard in question. One, of the *gens Nævia*, has on the obverse a head of Minerva, or perhaps Rome is here typified; on the reverse is a *triga*, and part of the legend, which read, when perfect, C.NÆ.BAB. The other coin is of the Porcian family. Obverse, a female head, with the letters ROMA (?) behind it, which may be connected with the epithet VICTRIX on the reverse, which presents a seated figure of Victory. This discovery, Mr. Wynne observed, is of interest, as it was not previously ascertained that the Romans had penetrated into Merionethshire, to the west of the rugged mountains of Ardudwy. By the account given by the county surveyor, Mr. Richard Jones, the deposit was found in a kind of cairn; the vessels had been placed upon a flat stone, without any appearance of any cistvaen protecting them.

The Rev. JOHN WEBB, F.S.A., communicated the discovery of a massive iron ring, or collar, which he brought for examination. It was found, Dec. 20, 1852, near Goodrich Castle, Monmouthshire, deposited between two human skeletons, which lay head to heel, one being north-east and south-west, and the other in the contrary direction. It was stated that the collar was found placed edgeways, or in an upright position, between them. It came into the possession of a neighbouring blacksmith, by whom it was filed down, and the coat of rust removed. The weight is now $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. No ornament can now be perceived on the surface; it is formed in two portions; one of them, precisely one-third of the entire circumference, is formed with a tenon at one end, and a socket at the other, corresponding with a like adjustment of socket and tenon, at the ends of the longer portion of the ring, so as to unite the two together, and form a collar, the dimensions of the ring (diameter within $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.) being suited to the neck of an adult. Numerous Roman coins have been found near the place where this curious relic was brought to light. The two portions are so readily disunited that it cannot have served as a collar for the actual confinement of a captive, such as that worn by a barbarian prisoner, on the column of Antoninus, mounted on a car, with a *catulus*, or leading chain attached to the collar. Mr. Yates supposed that it had been worn by a Roman slave, and that the position at the side of the body, or by the legs, may perhaps indicate that the deceased

7 Compare Akerman's *Archæol. Index.*, pl. xv, fig. 4.

had received his manumission. He has since pointed out the following remark in Pignorius (de Servis, p. 33, edit. 1674). "*Famosa erat olim collaris ferrei gestatio, ut notat Metaphrastes in Actis S. Mart. Carpi, Papyli, &c., ut quæ liberos homines deceret.*" Simeon Metaphrastes lived A.D. 900, and his work referred to may be found in Surlus (*Vitæ Martyrum*). It seems a question, Mr. Yates observes, whether iron was used instead of bronze, as being more honourable—"ut quæ *liberos* (not *libertos*) deceret." Herodian,⁸ it will be remembered, states in his account of the Britons in the fen countries, at the time of Severus, that they wore scarcely any clothing, but encircled their loins and necks with iron, deeming this an ornament and an evidence of opulence, in like manner as other barbarians esteemed gold. In the mode of its adjustment the collar shown by Mr. Webb bears a remarkable analogy to the elaborately wrought bronze collars, or "beaded torques" of the Celts, as designated by Mr. Birch,⁹ of which several examples have been found in this country, such as that found in Rochdale, and now in Mr. Dearden's collection, another discovered near Embsay, Yorkshire,¹ and one from Lochar Moss, Dumfries-shire, figured in the *Archæologia*.² In all these curious examples the same mode of adjustment by tenons and sockets is found, as in the ruder iron ring found near Goodrich Castle; and the like proportion is observable in the division of the ring into unequal parts, one of which forms about one third of the entire circumference.

Mr. EDWARD GODWIN communicated a memoir on some examples of Mediæval Architecture in Cornwall, illustrated by numerous drawings. It is reserved for future publication.

Mr. R. G. P. MINTY, adverting to the frequent spoliation of portions of armour, the remains, more especially, of ancient funereal achievements in rural churches in remote parts of the country, and to the recent instance, as reported, of a helmet taken from a church in Berkshire, and offered for sale to a public collection, stated the following particulars. In St. Dunstan's church, Canterbury, there exist certain old monuments of the Roper family, interred in their chapel there, memorable as the place where the head of Sir Thomas More, which had been placed in the coffin of his daughter, Mrs. Roper, was discovered some years since. This relic, it is believed, has been closed up in the wall, in the Roper vault. Over one of these monuments there hung formerly a helmet, a tabard, or armorial coat, gauntlets, and spurs. On a recent visit, Mr. Minty observed that these objects were no longer to be seen; on enquiry, he was informed that they had been ordered recently to be removed and destroyed, as rubbish. He found the helmet, however, and the coat in the upper belfry, and he had in vain endeavoured to obtain permission to replace them; the application met with refusal, and he desired to call attention to the circumstance, hoping that, if rejected from their proper place in the church, they might at least be preserved in the Local Museum.

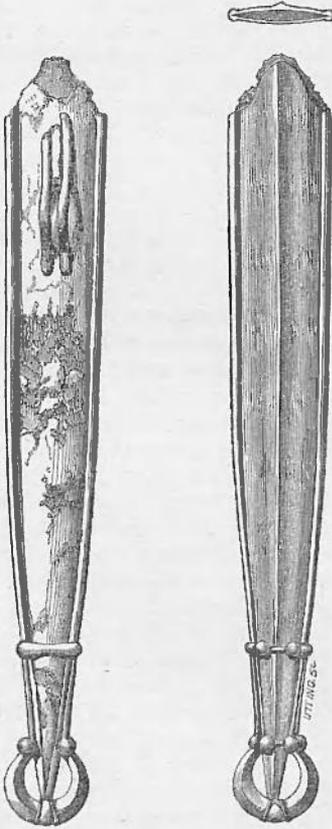
⁸ Herodian, lib. iii. cited in *Monum. Hist. Brit.* pl. lxiv. Mr. Birch thinks that these may have been the "*annuli ferrei ad certum pondus examinati*," of Cæsar.

⁹ *Archæol. Journal*, vol. iii. p. 32.

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi. pl. xxiii. p. 517.

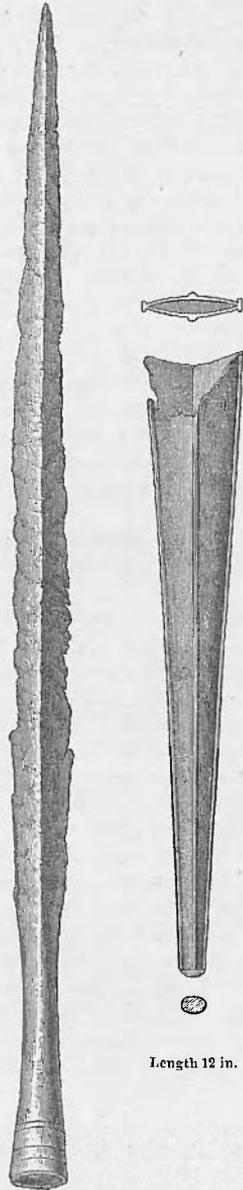
² *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv. pl. xi. p. 86. The fragment in the possession of Mr. Allies, found at Perdeswell, Worcester-shire, belongs to the same class.

ANTIQUITIES RECENTLY OBTAINED FOR THE BRITISH MUSEUM.



Length 12 inches.

Bronze sheath, found in the bed of
the river Isis.



Length 12 in.

Length 22 in.

Iron spear and bronze sheath,
found in the Thames.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. FRANKS.—Drawings by Mr. Scharf, representing some remarkable Roman urns found at Oundle, Northamptonshire; one of them, of “Samian,” unique for the perfection of workmanship and artistic beauty of the designs moulded upon it. Also, a drawing of a fine jug of Castor ware, found at the same place.—Representations of an iron spear head, of unusual length, and an iron dagger, in its bronze sheath, the fashion of which is of very unusual character. (See woodcuts.) These weapons, found in the bed of the Thames, had been recently obtained for the collections in the British Museum. Mr. Franks produced also a drawing of a dagger-sheath of bronze, found in the river Isis, near Dorchester, as it was stated, with the bronze buckler, the British Tarian, according to Sir S. Meyrick, described by Mr. Rokewode in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii., p. 298. That interesting object was obtained for the British Museum at the time of its discovery, in 1836, and the sheath has recently been added to the National collection. Also the bronze basin, inscribed with Runes, as interpreted by Mr. Kemble,³ and found amongst the ruins of Chertsey Abbey. He supposes it to be of the eleventh or twelfth century, and to have served as an alms dish, the import of the Runes being, “Offer Sinner !

By Mr. ARTHUR TROLLOPE.—A bronze fibula of an unusual type, lately found at Lincoln. The motive of its design appears to have been in imitation of a tasseled ornament; and it presents some analogy with the example from St. Albans, communicated by the Rev. T. F. Lee. (*Journal*, vol. vii. p. 399.)

By Mr. W. FIGG.—A coloured representation of a bronze ornament lately found in digging flints just above “the Long Man,” on Wilmington Down, Sussex. It is ornamented with red enamel, and in form precisely resembles the bronze relic found on Polden Hill, Somerset, figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xiv., pl. 19, fig. 3, as also certain objects of the same class and period found at Stanwick, and presented to the British Museum by the Duke of Northumberland. Nothing of similar fashion has been hitherto found, as Mr. Figg believes, on the South Downs.

By the Rev. WALTER SNEYD.—A small plate of copper or mixed metal, with an inscription on each side, on narrow bands of silver, inlaid upon it. It was lately obtained at Strasburg. Dimensions, nearly 1½ in. by ¾ in. This curious little inscription is engraved in the “Arts et Metiers des Anciens,” published by Grivaud de la Vincelle, from the MSS. of the Abbe de Tersan. (Plate xxiii. fig. 2.) It is given as an example in the class of Architecture, and from this work one line (NN. ALBI.) now deficient, may be supplied. The inscriptions are as here represented.

SALVISDD
NN. ALBI
NVSFECIT

SALVISDDN
BASILIVS
REPARAVIT

Mr. Sneyd produced also a pair of ladies' gloves, of fine Spanish leather, with richly embroidered cuffs, of the fashion worn about the close of the sixteenth century.

³ *Archæologia*, vol. xxx. p. 40. This curious basin has since been purchased from Mr. Wetton, of Chertsey, for the British Museum.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN.—A collection of arrow-heads and weapons of flint, obsidian, &c., from North America, remarkable for the resemblance in their forms to the primeval stone weapons of Europe. A watch, made at Autun, about 1560-80, and a table-clock, of the same period. A pitcher of the enamelled pottery of Nuremburg, manufactured in the sixteenth century, the ground dark blue, the figures in relief, ornamented with other colours. Mr. Pulski called attention to two stove-tiles, of the same manufacture, in his collection, bearing date 1573.

By the Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE.—Representations of two Norman doorways of remarkably rich design, on the North and South sides of Quenington church, three miles from Fairford, Gloucestershire. The church retains considerable remains of the Norman fabric, although it has undergone much renovation: these fine doors were preserved, but closed up, the only entrance being now in the tower, at the west end. The elaborately sculptured mouldings bear resemblance to those of the doors at Iffley, St. Ebbe's, Oxford, and Kenilworth; but they differ in details. The date of the work appears to be 1120 to 1140. The subject sculptured on the tympanum of the north door is the Triumph of the Saviour over Satan. Our Lord bears a cross, the end of which pierces the mouth of the prostrate foe; three figures appear behind in supplication, and above is seen the Sun of Righteousness. Over the south door is seen our Lord enthroned, and crowning the Virgin, who is seated at his right: around are introduced the Evangelistic symbols, two smaller figures, and a curious representation of a church. — Mr. Trollope sent also drawings of two very singular figures on the eastern gable of the Consistory Court, at Lincoln Cathedral; these curious sculptures being placed at a great height, the details were with difficulty perceived, until in May last, by aid of the scaffolding erected during the repairs of that part of the fabric, Mr. Trollope had been enabled to make accurate drawings (see woodcuts), with which he sent the following descriptions. "On the east gable of the Consistory Court, attached to Lincoln Cathedral, is a group of five lancet windows (*temp.* Edw. I.) Between the angles made by their acutely pointed arches are the two small figures here represented, sculptured in very bold relief, and facing each other. They appear to be pilgrims, as shown by the wallet, the staff, and broad-brimmed hat, and the difficult course of their undertaking seems indicated by the rugged ground under their feet. One of them wears a curious cap terminating in a peak, and provided with a kind of *camail*, fitting closely round the face and throat; his garment seems to be of the fashion of a sleeveless tabard; below are seen breeches pleated in many rolls, closely fitting leggings, and the feet appear to be bare, possibly owing to a vow. In his left hand he holds a bowl of the usual form of the mazer, and at his back hangs a wallet, or gourd for drink. The other figure is habited much in the same manner, but he has a hood without a peak, drawn over his head, whilst his hat hangs at his back. It is broad-brimmed, and there appear to be three ears of wheat (?) stuck in the band surrounding it. His half-boots, or cockers, are secured by lashings round his legs. The height of the panel, exclusive of the chamfered moulding surrounding it, is 2 feet 2 inches; the width, 1 foot 4 inches."

These curious figures may possibly represent itinerant masons; the slouched hat, however, is worn precisely as that seen in the painting of St. John appearing in the guise of a pilgrim to Edward the Confessor.

SCULPTURES AT LINCOLN MINSTER.



Sculptured Figures on the upper part of the Consistory Court. Supposed to represent Pilgrims.

(Date, 13th Century.)

(See Mr. Rokewode's account of the Painted Chamber, "Vetusta Monumenta," vol. vi. p. 39.) The fashion of the peaked hood and tippet is well shown in the grotesque subjects from the Louterell Psalter, which supply examples also of the tight leggings and the highlow boots. (*Ibid.*, pl. 22—25.)

Mr. Trollope sent also an impression from the seal of Henry of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, grandson of Henry III. The matrix was found near the Green Man, Lincoln Heath. It differs from his seal given by Sandford.

By the Rev. Dr. WELLESLEY.—A roll of arms on parchment $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches wide, and 7 ft. $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, intitled "Warwike Roll of Arms." It consists of thirty-six coats of arms, drawn and coloured, with names of noblemen and others written against them, as their respective bearers; but without any blazon of the arms. The parchment had been ruled across, as if for writing upon, from a narrow margin on the dexter side. The arms are drawn over the ruled lines, so as to range along the margin, which they touch; and the names are on their sinister side. Probably when ruled it was expected there would have been more writing on the parchment. As the arms and name of John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, occur on it, who was raised to that dignity in 1547, and was beheaded in 1553, and no later earl is mentioned, though his son Ambrose Dudley was honoured with the earldom in 1567, it may be inferred the roll was executed between 1547 and 1567. The arms with the names attached are as follows:—

1. Quarterly 1 and 4 *gu.* a fess *or*; 2 and 3 chequy *or* and *az.* a chev. *erm.* *Thomas Bewchamp, Erle of Warwike.*
2. *Gu.* a fess bet. 6 cross-crosslets *or*, with a crescent *sa.* on the fess for a difference. *Sir [John] Bewchamp, brother to therle of Warwike.*⁴
3. *Vair.* *Sir Roger Bewcham.*
4. *Gu.* a fess bet. 6 martlets *or.* *Sir Giles Bewchamp.*
5. Quarterly *or* and *gu.* a bend *sa.* *Bewchamp.*
6. *Arg.* 2 bars *gu.* *Will. Mauduit, Erle of Warwike.*
7. *Vairy or* and *gu.* *Sir Ralf Ferris, baron of Chartly.*
8. *Arg.* a fess chequy *or* and *az.* *Osbert de Eardern.*
9. *Erm.* a fess chequy *or* and *az.* *Arden.*
10. *Arg.* a fess compony *or* and *az.* bet. 3 crescents *gu.* *Arderns.*
11. *Sa.* a cross engrailed *or.* *Sir Thomas de Ufforde.*
12. *Gu.* a fess dancetty *arg.* within a bordure indented *or.* *Sir Robert Nevill.*
13. *Gu.* a chief *vair.* *Willughbye.*
14. *Arg.* a lion ramp. *az.* langued *gu.* *Brus.*
15. *Gu.* a fess bet. 6 martlets *or*, a label of 3 points *az.* *Sir Joh. Bewch : son of Sir Giles.*
16. *Gu.* 7 maseles *or.* *Ferris.*
17. *Sa.* a cross engrailed, in the 1st quarter a crescent *or*, all within a bordure engrailed of the last. *Grevill of Mylcote.*
18. *Arg.* 6 annulets *gu.* *Joh. de Placetis, Erle of Warwike.*
19. *Gu.* a fess bet. 6 cross-crosslets *or.* *Will. de Bewchap, Erle of Warwike.*

⁴ This name is partially obliterated, as if intentionally. The only doubtful word is John, even if that be so.

20. *Gu.* a saltire *arg.* *Richard Newill, Erle of Warwick.*
 21. *Or* a lion ramp. with queue fourchy *vert.* *Joh. Dudley, Erle of Warwick.*
 22. *Sa.* a lion passant guardant *or* between 3 esquires helmets *arg.* *Compton.*
 23. *Arg.* on a fess *az.* 3 lozenges *or.* *Feildynge.*
 24. Per chev. *sa.* and *arg.* in chief 3 mullets *or.* in base as many garbs *gu.* 2 and 1. *De Pakinton.*
 25. *Az.* 2 bars *or.* *Blackham.*
 26. Quarterly 1 and 4 *erm.* ; 2 and 3 paly of 6 *or* and *gu.* *Knighthley.*
 27. *Az.* a cross *arg.* *Alcesbury.*
 28. *Arg.* three lions pass. guardant in pale *gu.* *Brograue.*
 29. *Az.* a fess *or* bet, 3 bezants. *Abtot.*
 30. Per pale *or* and *gu.* 3 roundels counterchanged. *Abtot.*
 31. *Arg.* a saltire *sa.* *Baldwin.*
 32. Bendy of 6 *arg.* and *sa.* a canton *gu.* *Bishopton.*
 33. *Az.* 3 bends *or* a canton *erm.* *Bishopton.*
 34. *Gu.* 3 arrows, points downward, *or.* *Hales.*
 35. *Vert* 3 bows *or.* *Bouey.*
 36. *Gu.* a fess bet. 3 crescents *or.* *Blount.*

By Mr. FORREST.—A round enamelled pyx with conical cover ; thirteenth century. It is ornamented with foliage and circular compartments, in which are alternately a cross fleury, and a monogram composed apparently of the letters SHS, the latter S inverted. It has been conjectured that it may signify S(oma) H(ominum) S(alvatoris.) The Greek word Latinised as Soma or Zoma was frequently used in the middle ages.

By Mr. WAY.—A tripod caldron of mixed metal, recently found at Shudy Camps, Cambridgeshire. It has a long flat handle, bearing an inscription which has not been decyphered. On the pot appear the letters N. V. in relief, and other letters which had been scored upon the mould. Its date appears to be the sixteenth century. It is now placed in the British Museum.

By Mr. NESBITT.—A facsimile of a singular female bust of bronze, of elegant design, in the collection of Andrew Fountaine, Esq., at Narford Hall, Norfolk. It is probably of German workmanship, sixteenth century, and intended to serve as an ewer, or rather a hanging cistern placed against the wall, with a laver beneath it. The proportions are about half life-size ; the head may be removed at the neck so as to allow the bust to be filled with water. Mr. Nesbitt had been enabled to mould this object very successfully by means of the compound of gutta-percha with wax, his own invention, which produces a plastic material of great utility in moulding metal-work and other objects.

Mr. WESTWOOD desired to bear testimony to the advantages and facility obtained by the use of the composition for which antiquaries are so much indebted to Mr. Nesbitt ; it had proved of singular utility to himself in copying the delicate designs of Anglo-Saxon ornament. Mr. Westwood exhibited, through the kindness of Miss Sleses, a remarkable Italian sculpture in ivory, of unusually large dimensions (13 in. by 9 in.) from the collection of Lucien Buonaparte. The name of the Artist is given in the following inscription—" Ant. Spano Tropiensis Neap. Incisor." He was a native of Tropea in Calabria. The sculpture represents the Adoration of

the Magi, and appears to have been presented to Philip II. who became King of Spain, 1555.

By Mr. WYNNE, M.P.—A silver-headed mace, sixteenth century, sent to him by the Rev. G. Evans, of Ruyton in the Eleven Towns, Shrewsbury. On the top are the royal arms within a garter; a dragon and lion as supporters. LIBERV.BVRGŪ.DE.NOVA.RVYTON. On a little escutcheon under the head appears a horse passant.—Two documents under the great seal of Elizabeth, and bearing her sign-manual, relating to certain money transactions in which Sir T. Gresham was engaged as her agent on the continent. Dated, 1559 and 1563 respectively, and endorsed with the signatures of several eminent statesmen.—A document bearing the signature and great seal of Francis I. King of France; and entitled—“Qualificacio expensarum pro bello inferendo contra Turcam;” dated at Calais, Oct. 28, 1532.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A wheel-lock gun, date about the reign of James I., the stock and butt finely carved in scroll-work, and inlaid with figures of animals in ivory, and medallions of mother-of-pearl, some carved and gilded, others etched. The trap in the butt is covered with a slide of bone curiously carved. This gun has the trickier lock.—A birding piece of the same period with wheel-lock. It is rifled and carries a ball of 130 to the pound. The works of the lock are on the exterior, showing the main spring and chain. The stock and butt are richly inlaid with ivory and mother-of-pearl. Also representations of the curious marble lectern at Wenlock Abbey, with beautifully sculptured foliage, date, about 1200. (Engraved in Journ. Arch. Assoc. vol. iii. p. 120.)

By Mr. C. DESBOROUGH BEDFORD.—Two miniatures, formerly at Bisham Abbey, Berks; one being the portrait of either Sir Edward, or Sir Philip Hoby, the other supposed to represent Lord Bacon.—Also a ring, set with a rose diamond, worn by Bishop Burnet. In a codicil to his will a long list occurs of legacies to his children, some of these were afterwards erased, and amongst them the bequest of “my pointed diamond” to Gilbert, his second son. The ring was given to the late Sir John Sewell of Doctors’ Commons, by a descendant from Bishop Burnet.

In the description of the enamelled silver snuffers, bearing the arms of Cardinal Bainbridge (*ante*, p. 172), it must be observed that the name of their former possessor was inadvertently given as Keats. This interesting object was formerly in the possession of George Keate, from whom it descended to the gentleman who kindly communicated them to the Institute. The owner may be erroneously supposed to have been the poet, John Keats, the author of “*Endymion*.”

At page 165, *ante*, mention was made of a seal of the Prebendary of Dunham, Lincolnshire, inscribed ✠SIGILL: PREB: DE: DVNHAM. It represents a personage seated on a high-backed throne, the design being exceedingly rude. The form is oval, and the matrix deserves notice as an addition to the small number of medieval seals formed of ivory or bone. We are indebted to Mr. Bromehead for the observation, that the Prebend, entitled by Browne Willis—“Dunham, *alias* Dunholme,” from a parish near Lincoln—is now commonly known by the latter name, by which it may better be distinguished from the Parish of Dunham, in the same diocese of Lincoln, but situate in the county of Nottingham, on the banks of the Trent.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1853,

HELD AT CHICHESTER, July 12th to 19th.

THE friendly invitation tendered to the Institute at the Newcastle Meeting, with the promise of hearty co-operation from influential friends in the south, had determined the selection of Chichester as the next place of assembly. On the afternoon of the first day, Tuesday, July 12th, the Introductory Meeting was held at the Council Chamber, which by the kindness of the Mayor and Corporation had been placed at the disposal of the Society. At the hour appointed, the Mayor, Dr. M'Carogher, attended by the civic insignia, the Members of Council and the Town Clerk, entered and conducted the President, Lord TALBOT de MALAHIDE, who was accompanied by the Lord Bishop of Chichester, Patron of the Meeting, to the platform.

The Bishop of Chichester, in the absence of His Grace the Duke of Richmond in consequence of a recent domestic affliction, invited the noble President to take the chair; he expressed in very kind terms his friendly feelings towards the Society, and the satisfaction with which he should take every occasion of giving his sanction and furtherance to their proceedings, or of promoting the general gratification of the Meeting. The President having taken the chair, the assembly was addressed by the Mayor, who cordially expressed the hearty welcome of the inhabitants, and more especially of the Corporation, conveyed in the following address to the President and Members of the Institute, which was read at his request by the Town Clerk.

"We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Members of the Council of the City of Chichester, congratulate ourselves on having an opportunity of tendering to you a welcome to our City.

"Few among our Citizens are Antiquarians, or possess Archaeological knowledge. We trust, however, that we are not incapable of appreciating your pursuits, and we shall rejoice in any success which may attend them. We sincerely hope that your visit to our City and its neighbourhood will not only be pleasing to you as individuals, but will also be gratifying to you as a scientific body.

"At our request, our Mayor has on our behalf hereto signed his name."

The Hon. ROBERT CURZON, Jun. (President of the Section of Antiquities), proposed the grateful acknowledgments of the Institute for the honour thus conferred upon them.

Lord TALBOT, in returning the thanks of the Society to the Mayor and Corporation, observed that every Member of the Institute must have witnessed with the highest gratification the friendly welcome with which they had been received; to himself it was a great pleasure to have been enabled to leave those pressing duties which he had feared might have detained him in another country, and to participate in the meeting which had commenced under such agreeable auspices. In opening the proceedings

of a week which presented so many features of interest and instruction, Lord Talbot wished to invite attention to the position of Archaeological science, and to the true purpose of their efforts in its prosecution, as tending to the confirmation of historical truth, and not less to the improvement of taste in Art. In the course of his address, the President adverted to the important results which had attended the great Exhibition of 1851, in promoting the latter object; and expressed his hope that the Industrial Exhibition in Ireland, with the display of numerous works of Art of a high class, would exert an equally beneficial influence upon public taste. The Archaeological court, in the Dublin Exhibition, the formation of which Lord Talbot had been chiefly instrumental in promoting, now presented to the antiquary a field of observation never hitherto afforded, and he hoped that many members of the Society would avail themselves of the opportunity of instituting a careful comparison between the antiquities of Ireland, and those already familiar to them in Great Britain or other parts of Europe. He wished to take this occasion of acknowledging the assistance which the Institute had rendered in this undertaking. Lord Talbot then read an extract from the minutes of the General Committee in Dublin, which conveyed the thanks of that body to the Institute and its officers in acknowledgment of their co-operation, and the contribution of antiquities for exhibition in the Archaeological court.

The President then called upon Mr. EDWARD FREEMAN, who read a Memoir on Harold II. and the History of Earl Godwin; adverted to certain interesting features in the events of that period, as connected with the County of Sussex, in which the Society were now assembled. At the close of his discourse, a vote of thanks to Mr. Freeman was moved by the Rev. Leveson Vernon Harcourt, and seconded by Mr. Blaauw.

The Mayor then proposed thanks to the noble President, and his motion having been seconded by the Rev. Canon Woods and carried by acclamation, the meeting concluded.

The Museums of the Institute were then opened; the general collection, comprising a large assemblage of antiquities, connected with the County of Sussex, and numerous choice works of Art, from the collections of the Hon. Robert Curzon, the Duke of Richmond, Lady Newburgh, the Earl of Sheffield, Lady Elizabeth Reynell, and many Sussex Archaeologists, was formed in the Lecture Room of the Chichester Philosophical Society and Mechanics' Institute. A second Museum was arranged in the Guildhall, specially devoted to the exhibition of the remarkable series of Foreign Sepulchral Brasses, collected chiefly in Flanders, Germany, and Poland, by Mr. Alexander Nesbitt, and including numerous fine productions of this class of Art, mostly unknown to English Antiquaries. Several of these striking memorials have been brought under the notice of readers of the *Journal*, through the kindness of Mr. Nesbitt.

At the evening Meeting the Rev. J. L. PETIT read a Memoir on the Architecture of Boxgrove Priory Church; and Mr. EDMUND SHARPE gave a Dissertation on the successive styles of Ecclesiastical Architecture, illustrating his subject by examples in the County of Sussex, and describing more especially the interesting features of the Churches of New Shoreham and Steyning. Mr. Sharpe had made examination of a great portion of the churches of the county, for the express purpose of bringing the results of his careful survey before the Institute on the present occasion.

On Wednesday, July 13, a Meeting of the Section of Antiquities was

held, and the Hon. ROBERT CURZON, President of the Section, opened the proceedings by an address, in which he invited special attention to certain remarkable antiquities now presented to the notice of the Society, and placed in their Museum, more particularly those connected with subjects of Jewish and Christian history. This interesting address will be fully given in the detailed Report, now in preparation for the press. The Rev. L. VERNON HARCOURT then offered some remarks on the supposed vestiges of a British Village at Bow Hill, near Chichester, consisting of cavities and mounds. The Rev. F. SPURRELL read a Memoir on certain Seals of ancient guilds at Wisby in Gothland, and he produced impressions from the matrices preserved in the Museum of that town. The Rev. E. TURNER contributed a Memoir on the Saxon College at Bosham, in Sussex; and the Rev. PHILIP FREEMAN sent some observations on the supposed existence, as late as the reign of Charles II., of a round Church near Chichester, resembling those of the Templars in other parts of England. A notice was read, communicated by Mr. HILLS, Curator of the Chichester Museum, relating to the remarkable Roman inscription found in Chichester in 1723, and commemorative of the erection of a Temple to Neptune and Minerva. It is now preserved at Goodwood.

The Chair was then taken by the Hon. W. FOX STRANGWAYS, in the unavoidable absence of the Dean of Chichester, President of the Architectural Section, and Professor WILLIS delivered his Discourse on the Architectural History of the Cathedral.¹ In the afternoon he accompanied his auditors in a careful examination of the structure, and pointed out the peculiar features to which he had previously called attention.

The Anniversary Dinner was arranged for this day, the President in the chair. In the evening the Bishop of Chichester and Mrs. Gilbert received the Society at the Palace with most friendly welcome, and the conversazione which took place was rendered highly gratifying through their kindness and attentions.

Thursday, July 14, had been fixed for the Annual Meeting of the Sussex Archaeological Society, by whose invitation the Institute had visited the county, and arrangements were made to render this day one of friendly union between the two Societies. The Members of the Institute were accordingly invited to participate in the Proceedings of the Local Society; the members of that body were conducted, on their arrival in Chichester, to inspect the collections formed in the Museums of the Institute; and a large party of both Societies proceeded to visit the Priory Church at Boxgrove, the remains of the ancient Mansion of Halnaker, progressing thence to Goodwood House. The usual anniversary proceedings of the Sussex Society then took place at Goodwood; and a Memoir was read by Mr. W. DURRANT COOPER, on the preservation of British and Saxon names of places in Sussex, and the vestiges of Saxon families still left in the county. The numerous company thence adjourned to the dinner provided in the Tennis Court, the chair being taken by the Earl of CHICHESTER.

¹ Arrangements were forthwith made by the learned Professor with Mr. Mason, of Chichester, for the publication of this Discourse, in a quarto form, and the volume, comprising also Mr. Petit's Me-

moir on Boxgrove Church, and Mr. Sharpe's Church Architecture of the County of Sussex, is in the press. Subscribers are requested to send their names to Mr. Mason, at Chichester.

In the evening the Members of the Institute again assembled at the Council Chamber, Lord TALBOT presiding; when Mr. BLAAUW read a communication on the tomb and curious effigy of Sir David Owen in Easebourne Church, near Midhurst, a place included in the proposed excursion for the following day. A discourse was also delivered by Dr. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, of Newcastle, on the Bayeux Tapestry, of which he displayed coloured drawings, of the actual dimensions of the original. The proceedings concluded with a Memoir on the Castle of Amberley, by the Rev. G. CLARKSON, Vicar of Amberley, with notices of the curious paintings by Bernardi, placed there by Robert Sherborne, Bishop of Chichester.

Friday, July 15, was devoted to an excursion, including the Roman Villa and tessellated pavements at Bignor;—Petworth House, and the remarkable gallery of paintings;—the ruined mansion of the Viscounts Montague at Cowdray, and the Church of Easebourne Nunnery. Between Petworth and Cowdray a most hospitable entertainment was offered to the Institute by HASLER HOLLIST, Esq., who invited the numerous party to his residence, Lodsworth House.

On the return of the travellers a very agreeable conversazione took place, to which the Members of the Institute were invited by the Mayor and Mrs. M'Carogher, and their kind hospitalities rendered the evening one of general gratification.

On Saturday, July 16, another excursion was arranged, to the Church of Old Shoreham, the remarkable features of which were explained by Mr. SHARPE; the party proceeded to Pevensy, when they found a most able *cicerone* in Mr. M. A. LOWER, of Lewes, under whose direction extensive excavations of the site of the Roman British city, Anderida, and of the fortress of mediæval times, had recently been made. Mr. Lower pointed out the results of that inquiry, which are fully detailed in his Memoir, lately published in the sixth volume of "Sussex Archaeological Collections." The visitors then returned to Lewes, when they were conducted to the ruins of the Priory and the Castle, in the keep-tower of which the Museum of the Sussex Society has been placed; they examined the tomb of the Countess Gundrada and the curious relics found on the site of the Priory, which are now deposited in a sepulchral chapel constructed for the purpose, at Southover Church; after which they were very agreeably entertained at the Assembly Rooms, on the invitation of some leading members of the Sussex Archaeological Society. The general gratification of the visit to Pevensy and Lewes had been most kindly ensured through the excellent arrangements of the local committee, Mr. W. Figg, Mr. W. Harvey, and Mr. M. A. Lower.

Monday, July 18.—The Meetings of Sections were resumed, and in that of Antiquities the Hon. ROBERT CURZON having taken the chair, a communication was read, from Professor PHILLIPS, of York, on some of the Relations of Archaeology to Physical Geography in the North of England.² A valuable Memoir by the Rev. JOHN MAUGHAM, Vicar of Bewcastle, was also received, being a survey of the "Maiden Way," from Birdoswald on the Roman wall, northwards into Scotland. The Rev. H. MITCHELL, Vicar of Bosham, then read an account of the Monastery at that place from the time of Wilfrid, A.D. 680, to the foundation of the College by Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, A.D. 1130.

² Printed in this volume of the Journal, *ante*, p. 179.

A Meeting of the Historical Section was also held, the Earl of CHICHESTER being the President of this division. Mr. M. A. LOWER read a Memoir on the History and Antiquities of Seaford. Mr. BLAAUW read some notices of Laughton Tower, Sussex, and of a window of decorative brick-work in that building, which presents a curious representation of the buckle, the Pelham badge. A cast was exhibited. The Rev. C. HARDY, Vicar of Hayling, read a Memoir on the History of Hayling Island, and produced a plan of the earthwork known as "Tunor-bury," of which he had caused a survey to be made, expressly for this occasion. A valuable Memoir was then read by Mr. HENRY L. LONG, on the Ancient British Tribes, who occupied the district now forming the counties of Hampshire and Wiltshire, and on the Roman road from Winchester to Sarum.

In the afternoon several members visited the Castle and Church of Arundel, and the fine monuments of the Fitzalans. After the evening service in the Cathedral, Mr. EDWARD RICHARDSON accompanied a party to view the most interesting monuments and examples of sculpture. At the evening meeting a Memoir by the Rev. ARTHUR HUSSEY was read, entitled—Remarks upon a new Theory respecting Cæsar's invasion of Britain. The Rev. E. VENABLES communicated Notices of Robertsbridge Abbey, Sussex, illustrative of certain documents relating thereto, in the British Museum. The Rev. B. R. PERKINS then read some observations on the probable origin and different ancient names of Chichester.

Tuesday, July 19.—At ten o'clock the Annual Meeting of Members of the Institute took place in the Council Chamber. The Lord TALBOT de MALAHIDE in the chair.

The Report of the Auditors for the previous year (see page 173, ante) was submitted to the Meeting, as also the following Annual Report of the Central Committee, and both were unanimously adopted.

On the recurrence of the Annual Meeting of the Institute, it has been customary that the Central Committee should present to the Society their Report on the advance of Archaeological science, and the proceedings of the Institute during the previous year. In accordance with this usage, they desire to express their conviction that the Society has continued to gain ground in public opinion, and that its influence has been beneficially exerted in promoting the taste for historical and archaeological researches, as also in stimulating the desire to preserve from injury all ancient national monuments or vestiges of the past. The Committee hail with satisfaction the increase of kindred Societies, and some important accessions to the list may be noticed, established within the past year, or in course of formation. With many of these Provincial Institutions your Society has established friendly relations. In the counties of Wilts, Surrey, and Essex, the progress of local efforts for the extension of Archaeological science has been shown; in the latter county especially, the establishment of an active Society has been speedily followed by the formation of a Museum, a site having been liberally presented for the purpose by Charles Round, Esq., of Birch Hall, and the buildings are actually in course of construction at Colchester, to receive the collections bequeathed by Mr. Vint to that town. In Wiltshire the valuable county collections formed by Mr. Britton, his Topographical library, drawings, prints and models, have been tendered for purchase to the county Society, which will hold its inaugural meeting during the next month. Arrangements have been made to secure this

valuable nucleus of a county Library and Museum, which will be formed at Devizes.

The increasing interest and gratification with which a large number of the members of your Society have constantly taken part in the Monthly London Meetings during the past year, has afforded a most satisfactory evidence of the growing taste for the objects contemplated by the Institute, as also of the popular character of those meetings. The most gratifying readiness has been shown on all occasions by members remote from London, in providing abundant supplies of information and sending objects of value from various quarters, to sustain the interest of these periodical assemblies in the Metropolis. The provision of ancient relics and productions of Medieval art, as also of communications, for the full discussion of which, time has often been insufficient, has given your Committee ample proof of the cordial interest with which the members of the Institute, throughout the country, regard its proceedings.

Your Committee has viewed, with most lively interest, the growth of the series of National Antiquities in the rooms at length specially appropriated for that purpose in the British Museum. They have always earnestly desired to promote, by every influence which they could exert, the establishment and extension of such a collection, as one of the most important auxiliaries to Archaeological Science. During the past year valuable accessions have been received, through the liberality of private collectors, which claim most honourable mention, and amongst these must specially be recorded the generous gift by Henry Drummond, Esq., M.P., of the entire assemblage of antiquities found during his researches on Farley Heath, Surrey.

In the sister kingdom, an important object has been achieved through the energy of our noble president. An "Archaeological Court" has been appropriated in the Great Industrial Exhibition, lately opened at Dublin, and the collections of the Royal Irish Academy are there placed, with numerous contributions from private collectors, arranged as far as practicable in systematic order. The important purpose contemplated by Lord Talbot has been most happily realised; and many thousands of visitors will thus be enabled to familiarise themselves with the manufactures and arts of ancient times, and to examine the evidences which serve to illustrate the habits, manners, and customs of the early occupants of Ireland from the most remote period.

Amongst numerous researches and excavations, undertaken in England since your last meeting, the most important and successful are those prosecuted—with his wonted energy and sagacity—by the Hon. Richard Neville, in Cambridgeshire and Essex. Besides many sites of Roman occupation brought to light near Audley End, Mr. Neville discovered, during the last winter, an extensive Saxon cemetery, nearly adjacent to the celebrated Bartlow Hills, and his collections illustrative of the Saxon period, now surpass, probably, in value and extent, any hitherto formed in Great Britain. A fine tessellated pavement has been uncovered at York. The recent excavations at Pevensey, under the direction of Mr. Mark Antony Lower and Mr. C. Roach Smith, have effected interesting results in throwing light on the construction and arrangements of the Roman station, and the later occupation of the site as a Medieval castle. In the North of England, the researches keenly prosecuted by Mr. Clayton on the line of the Roman wall, have elicited valuable facts, and many curious remains of

antiquity have been discovered. The talented historian of the great northern barrier, Dr. Bruce, who has produced, during the past year, an enlarged edition of his valuable work upon the "Roman Wall," pursues his investigations of that interesting subject, and, with singular intelligence, brings to bear upon its elucidation every new fact suggested by the excavations now in progress. It is pleasing to observe that the attention of the University of Glasgow has been called to his distinguished attainments as an antiquary, and to the value of his labours in connexion with the early history of the North. The honorary degree of D.C.L. has been conferred on him by that learned body, in acknowledgment of the services thus rendered to archaeological science. Amongst investigations of a later period may be mentioned, the interesting discoveries resulting from the excavations at the Priory Church, Leominster, under the direction of Mr. Freeman. The plan of that structure was laid open to view, and an energetic movement having been made, in which your Society participated, the threatened destruction of these remains of a very curious architectural example was averted, and they were placed by the local authorities under the care of the Cambrian Archaeological Society.

A most useful institution has been established in London, through the praiseworthy efforts of a Society of gentlemen interested in the improvement of architectural taste, and the encouragement of a higher degree of practical skill in sculpture as applied to the enrichment of structures in the various styles of Medieval times. The recent establishment of an extensive Architectural Museum, in Canon Row, chiefly composed of casts from the best authorities, presents important advantages to the student and the sculptor, as also to all who take interest in the theory or the practice of architecture. The credit of this successful achievement is chiefly due to the taste and energy of Mr. Gilbert Scott, a member of the Institute, by whom this project, so well deserving of encouragement, was brought under the notice of the Society at one of the London Meetings of the last session.

The painful duty again devolves upon your Committee to recall the losses sustained by the Society since their meeting at Newcastle, and to make honourable mention of those valued and influential members whose career of life has closed during the last year. They have to number with deep regret amongst the departed, the Ven. Archdeacon of Bath, one of the earliest supporters of their cause in the west; Dr. Goldie, our intelligent and friendly Local Secretary at York; Andrew Lawson, Esq., of Aldborough, a distinguished antiquary, formerly a member of the Central Committee, whose congenial tastes and earnest endeavours to promote the welfare of your Society, at whose Annual Meetings he was a constant attendant, had long since enrolled his name amongst our most valued friends; Dr. Mantell also, whose name must be honoured in connexion with so many branches of science, and whose friendly encouragement was often shown to the Institute in various valuable communications, and in his frequent participation in our meetings; the Rev. Edward Duke, well known to antiquaries by his earnest perseverance in the elucidation of the ancient remains of Wiltshire, and one of the most liberal contributors to the large series of antiquities displayed in the Museum of the Institute at Salisbury, in 1849; the Dean of Peterborough, an early friend to our cause, and one of the first Honorary Members of the Central Committee; the Rev. Thomas Meyler, Master of the Royal Grammar School at Marlborough; the Rev. D. F. Markham, Canon

of Windsor ; and Sir John Josiah Guest, Bart. There are others associated with the more recent proceedings of the Institute, whose loss we lament also to record ; and especially the Lord Bishop of Lincoln—Patron of our Meeting in that city—whose kindness and liberal encouragement will long be remembered with grateful esteem ; Dr. Charlesworth, also, of Lincoln, whose obliging assistance materially contributed to our gratification on that occasion. With these names, more familiar to the Society at large, must be associated that of a distinguished Honorary Member of the Institute, the Chevalier Kestner, President of the Archaeological Institute of Rome, who took part with most cordial interest in the meeting of our Society at Bristol.

Your Committee cannot close this report without adverting to the recent opportunity which many of your members, and other persons interested in archaeology, have enjoyed, in the examination of the important assemblage of antiquities of all periods, known as the “Fejervary Museum.” The important character of that remarkable collection was brought under the notice of your Committee by the Marquis of Lansdowne, accompanied by a request on the part of M. Pulsky, the relative of the late distinguished archaeologist, Gabriel Fejervary, who had devoted his life to the selection of this series of examples of ancient Art, that it might be exhibited in the large meeting-room of your Society in London, previously to its being conveyed to a distant country. Your Committee readily acceded to the suggestions of the noble Marquis, and although the arrangement may have been attended with some inconvenience to your members, they feel assured that the display of these treasures of ancient Art has afforded much gratification and instruction to the numerous visitors of this collection. In conclusion, the Committee would recall with warm satisfaction the cheering and fraternal welcome which the Institute experienced at their last meeting in the North. They mark with pleasure the increasing cordiality on the part of the kindred local societies and archaeologists, in various parts of the kingdom successively visited by the Institute. Such friendly intercourse must prove advantageous to the extension of knowledge, and give furtherance to those objects which it is the especial purpose of the Institute to promote.

The following lists of the members of the committee selected to retire in annual course, and of members of the Institute nominated to fill the vacancies, were then proposed, and adopted by the meeting :

MEMBERS SELECTED TO RETIRE:—Sir John Boileau, Bart., *Vice-President* ; John Auldjo, Esq. ; Edwin Guest, Esq. ; M. R. Hawkins, Esq. ; John Holmes, Esq. ; H. S. Milman, Esq. ; T. H. Wyatt, Esq. The following gentlemen being elected to supply the vacancies :—Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart., M.P., *Vice-President* ; Edward Blore, Esq., D.C.L. F.S.A. ; Richard R. Caton, Esq. ; the Rev. John Bathurst Deane, M.A., F.S.A. ; Henry Porteus Oakes, Esq., M.P. ; Edmund Oldfield, Esq., M.A., British Museum ; Edward Smirke, Esq., Vice Warden of the Stannaries.

The following members of the Institute were also elected Auditors for the year 1853 :—Frederic Ouvry, Esq., F.S.A. ; George Gilbert Scott, Esq.

Lord TALBOT then proceeded to call the attention of the members to the choice of the place of Meeting for 1854. Amongst various places proposed to the Committee, and from which friendly encouragement had been received, it had been considered that the University of Cambridge had the strongest claim upon the attention of the Society. It might indeed, Lord Talbot observed, appear a slight upon *alma mater*, should a longer interval be

allowed to pass after the reception the Society had found at Oxford, without seeking a welcome from the sister University, and the noble President felt assured that it would prove not less signally gratifying and auspicious.

Mr. BABINGTON, Treasurer of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, desired to convey to the Meeting the cordial invitation of that body, with the assurance of their ready co-operation; and he was enabled to express a similar feeling on the part of the local Architectural Society. It was well known that it had not been customary in either University to tender invitation on any such occasion, and that the University of Cambridge had not given expression to their feeling, as a body, even on the occasion of the visit of the British Association. Mr. Babington could, however, assure the meeting, from recent communications with influential members of the University, that the Institute would there meet with every encouragement, and a warm interest in their purpose and proceedings.

A communication from the Town Clerk of the Borough of Cambridge was also read, conveying the unanimous resolution of the Mayor and Council, expressive of their desire to give the Institute a hearty welcome, and their willingness to promote its objects. The like friendly assurance was received from Mr. Tymm, Secretary of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology, on the part of the noble President of that Society, the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, and the committee, inviting the Institute to visit Bury St. Edmund's, in the event of a meeting being held in Cambridgeshire.

It was then proposed and unanimously agreed that the Meeting for 1854 should be held at Cambridge.

The proceedings of the annual meeting of members having concluded, the President proceeded to the Assembly Room, and the following communications were read:—Report on the excavations lately made at Cirencester, illustrated by plans and drawings; by Professor F. BUCKMAN, F.G.S. A large collection of Roman relics found during these researches were sent for examination.—Notice of a remarkable signet ring, set with an intaglio, representing a sphynx-like figure with the name *Thermia*, in Greek characters; by the Hon. RICHARD NEVILLE. This curious ring had lately been found at Colchester.—Memoir on certain incidents arising from the attempt of the Empress Matilda to establish herself on the throne of England; by the Rev. E. TURNER.³

The reading of these Memoirs having terminated, Lord TALBOT observed that, as he had been informed, certain circumstances had recently occurred in connexion with the question of "Treasure-trove," to which he had urgently invited the attention of the Institute, at the Newcastle Meeting, and he would request Mr. Hawkins to relate the facts, which as he understood were worthy of notice.⁴ Mr. Hawkins accordingly stated the following particulars:

"In the course of the last summer a considerable number of Saxon pennies, of the reigns of Canute, Harthacnut, and Harold I., were found at Wedmore, Somerset, many of which were dispersed amongst the neighbouring inhabitants. They were subsequently claimed by the Lords of the Treasury, by whom they were forwarded to the British Museum. As many as were required for the improvement of the national collection were selected, and paid for according to the average market value of such coins.

³ Printed in this volume of the Journal; see p. 302.

⁴ See the Proceedings at the Newcastle Meeting, *Archaeol. Journal*, vol. ix. p. 377.

The amount received from the British Museum was paid over, and the coins not wanted by that institution were restored. The parties to whom the coins had been transferred, and the finder of the hoard, have expressed themselves much gratified by this liberal proceeding of the Lords of the Treasury, and it is hoped that when the circumstances become generally known, other discoverers may be induced to send at once to the Treasury such precious objects; as they may be assured it will be more to their advantage to confide in the liberality of the Treasury than endeavour to find an uncertain and unsafe market amongst their neighbours."

Some interesting conversation arose upon this subject, and the desire was strongly expressed that some more liberal legislative provision might be made to meet the exigencies of the question, in accordance with the practice now by law established in Denmark with most advantageous results.

The President then observed, that the business on the present occasion having now come to a close, it was his agreeable duty to propose a vote of acknowledgment to the Patrons of the meeting, and more especially to the Lord Bishop of Chichester, whose hospitable courtesies and friendly encouragement of the objects of the Institute claimed their warmest thanks.

The Right Rev. Prelate acknowledged the compliment, and with much kindness expressed the gratification which he had derived from the proceedings of the week, and his sincere wishes for the prosperity of the Society.

Lord Talbot then proposed thanks to the Mayor and Corporation of Chichester, to whom the Institute had been much indebted for a most friendly welcome, and for many valuable facilities afforded during the course of the meeting.

Mr. MARKLAND moved the grateful acknowledgments of the Society to the Dean and Chapter, and especially to the Residentiary Canon, the Rev. George Shiffner. He alluded with much feeling to the loss the Institute had experienced on several occasions in being deprived of the active participation of the venerable Dean, whose infirm state of health had obliged him to absent himself from the course of their proceedings. Mr. Markland paid a tribute to the noble exertions which during many years the Dean had made, with the co-operation of the Chapter, for the conservation and restoration of his Cathedral, and adverted to those recent works which had enabled the Society to appreciate the beauties of that admirable fabric.

The Rev. J. L. PETIT then proposed thanks to the nobility and gentry of the county, whose encouragement and kindness had promoted the gratification of the meeting, especially to the Earl of Egmont, the Hon. Robert Curzon, the Bishop of Oxford, the Earl of Chichester, Mr. Haslar Hollist, and the distinguished members of the Provincial Society, whose cordial invitation had been the impulse which led the Society to visit the interesting district, the scene of this year's proceedings.

Sir SIBBALD SCOTT, Bart., proposed thanks to the numerous contributors to the museums, especially to His Grace the Duke of Richmond, whose unavoidable absence had been a cause of much regret; to the Hon. Robert Curzon; and to the Dean and Chapter, who had entrusted for exhibition the precious relics discovered in the Cathedral.

Thanks were also proposed by the Rev. Canon Shiffner, to the contributors of Memoirs, especially Professor Willis, Dr. Bruce, Mr. Freeman, the Rev. J. L. Petit, and Mr. Sharpe;—by the Rev. George Woods, to the presidents and committees of sections;—and by the Rev. E. Hill, to the

local committee, and especially to the Mayor of Chichester, their chairman; —to the council of the Chichester Philosophical Society and Mechanics' Institute; and to the local committee at Lewes.

The Lord Bishop then moved the most cordial acknowledgments of the meeting to the President, and Lord Talbot having expressed his thanks for the kind feeling shown towards him by all who had taken interest in the proceedings now concluded, announced that the next meeting would be held in Cambridge, towards the close of June, in the following year.

A few weeks previously to the commencement of the Meeting at Chichester a project was originated, with the kind intention of augmenting the objects of archaeological interest presented to the Society, to make excavations at the tumuli above Kingly Bottom, on Bow Hill, distant about five miles from Chichester. His Grace the Duke of Richmond, one of the patrons of the Meeting, on whose estate the tumuli are situated, readily conceded permission, with a donation in aid of the expense incurred; and the object was prosecuted with so much spirit by Mr. W. Hayley Mason, Mr. Butler, and other residents in Chichester, who took an interest in the investigation, that a sufficient sum was speedily contributed and the work commenced. From untoward circumstances, the undertaking, which proved very laborious, was not productive of those interesting results which had been anticipated. It was, however, highly desirable, and appropriate to the occasion of the visit of the Institute, that the character of those ancient vestiges should be carefully and scientifically investigated, and an acknowledgment of thanks is due to the spirit and liberality of those gentlemen by whom the object was carried out. The report by Mr. Franks, who kindly undertook the superintendence of the work, will be found in a subsequent page. (See page 361.)

The Central Committee desire to acknowledge the following donations in aid of the expenses of the Meeting and the general purposes of the Institute:—The Lord Talbot de Malahide, *President*, £5; Sir John Boileau, Bart., £2; John Heywood Hawkins, Esq. Bignor Park, £5; Frederic Ouvry, Esq. £5; Alexander Nesbitt, Esq. £1; Augustus W. Franks, Esq. £1.

Monthly London Meeting.

November 4th, 1853.

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

IN opening the proceedings of another session, Mr. Yates observed that he could not refrain from congratulating the society on the success which had attended the undertaking, originated by their noble president, and carried out with so much energy and good taste, in connexion with the recent Industrial Exhibition at Dublin. The Archaeological Court had been visited by many members of the Institute, who had viewed with high interest the remarkable assemblage of antiquities arranged under Lord Talbot's direction; and in common with himself they would long remember with gratification the occasion thus presented to the English antiquary of becoming familiar with the vestiges of early times, occurring in such singular variety of forms in the sister kingdom. Mr. Yates remarked that the

opportunity thus given had proved not less advantageous, in establishing friendly communication with many persons of congenial tastes and pursuits, and he felt assured that Lord Talbot's well directed efforts in the formation of the collection would prove the means of calling more general attention to Irish antiquities, and hasten the dispersion of the obscurities by which they are still, in great part, surrounded, so that the vestiges of all periods might ere long be brought into some more scientific classification. It was much to be regretted that no detailed and fully illustrated description of the collection had been prepared, previously to its recent dispersion; such a work had indeed been proposed by Mr. Fairholt, but the project was abandoned for want of sufficient encouragement. Mr. Yates wished, however, to invite attention to the photographic representations of some of the most striking productions of early Irish Art exhibited at Dublin, executed with admirable skill by Mr. Philip Delamotte, who had brought them for the inspection of the meeting. These photographs present a remarkable evidence of the value of the new process of art as a means of obtaining faithful portraits of very elaborate subjects: they represented the cross of Cong, the shrine of St. Manchán, the bell of St. Patrick, the case or reliquary enclosing St. Columba's Psalter, and other decorated works in metal of extraordinary richness and artistic skill. It may be hoped that the publication of a selection of such subjects from the Irish Exhibition will soon be carried out by Mr. Cundall; and the Rev. Charles Graves, one of the ablest and most accurate of Irish archaeologists, had undertaken to supply the descriptive text, which would accompany the beautiful photographic pictures prepared by Mr. Delamotte.

Mr. GREVILLE J. CHESTER communicated the following account of discoveries at Wangford and Lakenheath, Suffolk:

"From time to time for several years I have obtained antiquities from Wangford, near Brandon, in Suffolk. This place is such a mine of relics of past ages, that a short notice of it can scarcely fail to be interesting. Wangford is a small village, consisting of a few houses and a small church, situated in the midst of a wild and dreary tract of scantily covered sand, which forms part of Brandon Warren. It lies between Icklingham, a place famed for Saxon remains, and Lakenheath. About a quarter of a mile from the village of Wangford the wind has blown away the sand, to the depth of about two or three feet, from a space of about two acres in extent. The surface of the ground here is thickly strewn over with bones, as well of men as of sheep, deer, oxen, and swine, mixed with an immense quantity of Roman pottery, pieces of millstones, and fragments of iron or other metals. At intervals the ground is black, and in these parts more bones are observable than elsewhere. For many years the inhabitants of Wangford have been in the habit of picking up on the surface of the sand at this place, coins, beads, pins, and other personal ornaments; some articles of gold were, I am informed, discovered some years since. Most of these relics have been lost or dispersed, but a considerable number have been preserved by Mr. Eagle of Lakenheath, and by myself. Of these I proceed to give a brief catalogue. In the collection of that gentleman and my own there are 40 beads of blue glass, 19 of green glass, 6 of a bright yellow paste, 2 of amber, and 4 of jet. I have also 3 beads of dark red vitreous paste, one of which, of large size, is ornamented with a double white wavy line. I have also a curious large agate bead, cut with a very large number of facets. Of this type the Rev. T. Jones, of Sporle, has

another specimen from the same locality. In a former volume of the *Journal* (vol. vi. p. 405) I communicated my discovery at Wangford of a perforated disk of greenish clay, and of a singular object of close-grained black slate, supposed by some antiquaries, but without much probability, to be a touchstone for trying metals. I have also a curious little piece of carved jet, apparently part of a necklace, and part of the drop of an earring of jet. Of fragments of metal ornaments both Mr. Eagle and myself possess a great variety. Mr. Eagle has two, and I have one, singular little perforated ornaments for suspension; they are of copper, and are ornamented with annulets. They may have been parts of some horse-trappings. Mr. Eagle has also an object of copper resembling, only on a smaller scale, that engraved in the *Journal*, vol. ix. p. 115, a small bird of some white metal, and an ornament in the shape of the letter S, each extremity of the letter ending in an animal's head; I possess a precisely similar specimen. In my own collection there are seven bronze pins of various patterns, and six Roman fibulæ—of these, two are of the common bow-shaped type, one is circular, and bears upon it a star set with red enamel, another is cruciform, another shield-shaped, and lastly, I have one in the shape of a horse. Besides these I have several buckles, two of which are gilt, and a great variety of ornamental studs, handles, and fragments of embossed copper. Roman coins are frequently met with at Wangford, especially when a high wind has moved away the sand. Most of them are illegible, but I have specimens of the following coins of the Imperial series:—Salonina, 1; Claudius Gothicus, 2; Carausius, 1; Constantinus, several; Crispus, 1—this is a very perfect coin—rev. VIRTVS EXERCITVS; Constans; Valentinian the First, 2.

“I have discovered at different times at Wangford fragments of an extraordinary variety of Roman pottery, from the coarsest kinds to the Castor and Samian ware. Of the latter I have a piece with the potter's mark—ONISO M'—and others bearing the figure of a Cupid, and of a wolf with the tail of a serpent, or some such monster. I have yet to mention the most interesting discovery. I had long noticed on the sand pointed pieces of flint resembling arrow-heads, but they were so numerous, that I could hardly believe they had been formed for such a purpose. I am, however, assured by Mr. Eagle, that after a high wind he has often found among the sand heaps of chipped flints, containing arrow-heads in every stage of preparation, from the rudest to the most exquisitely finished specimen. I have only once obtained an ancient British coin from Wangford; it is of base silver, and is incuse; unfortunately it is in a very corroded state. Of numerous English coins, the most interesting are—a penny of the second coinage of Henry II., cut in half to form a halfpenny, and a farthing of Edward III.

“I cannot positively ascribe any of the Wangford relics to the Saxon age; an iron spear-head in Mr. Eagle's collection, and an iron knife in my own, are apparently of that date, and some of the beads strongly resemble those found with Anglo-Saxon remains. I have been thus particular in enumerating some of the many objects of ancient times found at Wangford, but an actual inspection of the place alone can give an adequate idea of the singular appearance of the bare and driving sand, thus strewed with the remains of past ages and different races of men. I have dug in various parts of this singular spot, but without success; and I do not imagine that excavations would repay the labour, as the wind has apparently blown

away the sand to as great a depth as the stratum where the bodies were originally deposited.

“Not more than a mile from Wangford, in the parish of Lakenheath, is another locality rich in antiquities. From this place Mr. Eagle has a beautiful little Celtic cup, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, in perfect preservation. Near this spot several rude Saxon urns of baked clay have been found. They were filled with burnt bones. Many of them were unfortunately reburied. I also heard of the discovery of some swords, but these had either been thrown back into the soil or lost. Lakenheath has also produced some unusually large black Roman urns; and from thence I have obtained a Roman pin, two buckles, and a copper fibula, circular in form, the centre raised like a sort of *umbo*, surrounded by six leaf-shaped projections. In the marshes on the other side of Lakenheath, between that place and Mildenhall, many celts have been discovered. One of these I have seen—it is of bronze, and of a very remarkable type, being highly ornamented with lines and impressed annulets on either side. A bronze celt of rather unusual form has likewise been found in a clay-pit within the bounds of the parish. It may not be irrelevant to mention, that in the peat of the fens near Lakenheath, immense antlers of red deer are of common occurrence; the horns also, and even the heads, of the roebuck and other animals are found from time to time in the same district.”

Mr. FRANKS gave the following account of the excavation of tumuli, in Sussex, made during the meeting of the Institute at Chichester, and of which he had taken the direction:—

“It had been suggested that it would be a matter of interest, if, preparatory to the meeting of the Archaeological Institute at Chichester, some of the barrows on the neighbouring downs were to be examined. Arrangements were made for this purpose, and I was requested to superintend the operations. The first barrows which it was thought desirable to examine were those on Bow Hill, which, from their commanding position and proximity to Chichester, had long been regarded with interest. These barrows are four in number, and are placed in a line at short intervals. Their relative position may be seen in the Ordnance map. Two of them had the appearance of being cairns partially covered with grass, while the other two seemed to be formed of earth. On arriving at Bow Hill, on the 5th of July, I found that an opening had been commenced in the second barrow from the east, which, though presenting a somewhat suspicious sinking at the top, bore less evident marks of having been opened than the others. This barrow is a steep conical mound about one hundred and twenty feet in diameter, and surrounded by a slight trench. The opening, which was made on the south-east side, was about seven feet in width, and was carried along the surface of the natural chalk. On reaching the centre it was enlarged to about thirteen feet. Here the earth was found to be somewhat disturbed, and left little doubt that the barrow had been previously opened by a shaft from the top. At the centre, two irregularly formed cavities or cists were found to have been cut in the chalk very close to each other. The contents had evidently been previously removed; one small corner, however, seemed to have escaped the notices of previous explorers, and in that were found burnt bones resting on burnt earth, neither of which had been disturbed; in the midst of them was discovered the small stone object represented by the accompanying wood-cut. Along the edges of the cists were remaining small particles of burnt bones and black

earth. The only other objects discovered in this tumulus were a horse's tooth, the crown of which had been cut off flat and the surface polished, and a few small fragments of rude Celtic pottery and stags' horns discovered in the approach. This barrow was principally formed of soil, with a few



Stone Relic found in a Tumulus on Bow Hill, Sussex. Orig. size.

irregular layers of chalk lumps. The excavation of this barrow was so far satisfactory, as entirely to disprove the tradition which connects these mounds with the defeat of the Danes by the men of Chichester in Kingly Bottom. The stone object mentioned above is one that has occurred frequently in the barrows of Wiltshire as well as in Ireland. They usually occur in connexion with bronze daggers; the material being generally a compact red stone belonging to the old red sandstone formation, and it must in the present instance have been brought a considerable distance. They are considered by Sir Richard Colt Hoare to be whet-stones.⁵ It was thought desirable before leaving Bow Hill to examine one of the two barrows which appeared externally to be cairns of flint, with a view of ascertaining their construction, though they had evidently been previously opened. A small excavation was therefore made, when it appeared that the greater part of the barrow was formed of chalk, and that the flints on the surface had been thrown out from the centre, where some of them still remained, on some former exploration. In the examination of the Bow Hill barrows, great assistance was rendered by Mr. Mason and Mr. Butler, and some other gentlemen residing in Chichester and the neighbourhood took a warm interest in the work.

“In consequence of the little success which had attended the operations on Bow Hill, it was determined to examine the more distant group of barrows on Monkton Down. These remarkable barrows, seven in number, are popularly known as the ‘Devil’s Jumps.’ They had evidently never been disturbed, and consisted of five large and two small ones. Two of the former and both the latter were examined, though not with great success. The first opened was of about the same dimensions as those at Bow Hill, but more conical. It consisted chiefly of fine earth, which had been deposited on the natural soil. A cutting was made to the centre of the tumulus, but nothing was discovered besides a deposit of burnt bones, which appeared to have been placed on the natural turf, and at some distance from the centre. The second barrow was more remarkable in its construction. In the centre was discovered a deposit of burnt bones, unaccompanied by any vessel or ornament. Over this had been raised a small mound of fine earth, which was covered by a thick course of flints; over this a thin layer of both, above that another but very thin course of flints, and the whole surmounted by earth completing the barrow.

⁵ See Hoare’s *Ancient Wilts*, vol. i., pl. 2, p. 44; pl. 19, p. 172; pl. 21, p. 182; pl. 24, p. 199, &c. Some of these examples are perforated at both ends, another variety has no perforation.

“The smaller mounds appeared to be mere heaps of earth, and furnished no results. The inclemency of the weather, and the great labour of moving such large masses of earth, prevented any further operations. Owing to indisposition, I was unable to superintend the termination of the works on Monkton Down. Mr. Leyland Woods, of Chilgrove, was kind enough to give every attention to the excavations, and to take care that no object of interest escaped notice.”

It is very doubtful for what purpose the horse's tooth above noticed, as found near the interment, may have been intended: it might have served as a burnisher. It measured rather more than three inches in length, and Mr. Quekett, on careful comparison with specimens at the College of Surgeons, considered it to be a tooth from the lower jaw of a horse of large size, not a small species, such as the horses of the ancient Britons are supposed to have been. We are indebted to the Rev. Edward Turner, Rector of Maresfield, for the communication of another horse's tooth, perfectly polished, but of smaller size, which was found by flint diggers on the South Downs of Sussex, near his parish. The teeth of animals have been found with early interments in various parts of Europe, but they have usually been perforated at one end for suspension, either as amulets or rude ornaments. In the Museum of Bordeaux such relics exist, regarded by antiquaries as amulets; M. Brunet, in a recent notice of that collection, speaks of the burr of a deer's horn and the point of an antler so used; and he mentions two teeth of the horse, perforated so as to be worn, found in burial places at Terre Negre.⁶

Mr. FRANKS also gave an account of a valuable Astrolabe, bearing the date 1342, and probably of English workmanship. It is engraved with Arabic numerals. He had lately noticed it in the museum formed by Mr. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., at Liverpool; and it had been very liberally presented by that gentleman to the British Museum.

The Hon. RICHARD NEVILLE communicated the latest results of the excavations now in progress at Wenden, near Audley End, under his directions. A Roman villa of great extent had been discovered, and his workmen were engaged in tracing the walls. Some coins, a good bow-shaped fibula, formerly silvered, and some other relics had been collected. The walls had been decorated internally with green and red colours, and a kind of trellised pattern occurred. At the site of Roman occupation adjacent to the Bartlow tumuli, Mr. Neville had also prosecuted his investigations: several skeletons were found, the heads laid to the west. Near one of them was a small brass coin of Constantine, and another of Tetricus. The spot is distant about one hundred yards from the tumuli, and may have been the Roman cemetery; the constant occurrence of coins of Arcadius, Honorius, and Theodosius, in the vicinity, prove that it was extensively inhabited about the times of those later Emperors.

Mr. BIRCH gave an account of some Roman remains recently brought to light at St. Albans, and he sent for examination numerous relics which he had collected during the excavations. On a visit to that place in September last, Mr. Birch's attention was directed to what is called the wall of *Verulamium*, lying just outside the church-yard of St. Michael's parish. This portion of the old city was doomed to be cleared away, as interfering with the site of a new school erected by Lord Verulam. A considerable part of the wall

⁶ Revue Archéol., tom. x., p. 276.

had accordingly been excavated; Mr. Birch described its construction as of layers of flints grouted together with mortar, and a single layer of the usual flanged tiles laid horizontally throughout as a bonding course. He made search in vain for any fragment of tile with an inscription or legionary mark. The tiles are of coarse clay, apparently formed of the material abundant on the spot. Mr. Birch noticed a large quantity of bones, some apparently human. Tiles of the usual form used in constructing the piers of hypocausts had been found, measuring about 12 in. by 15 in., their thickness being 2 in. A coin of Carausius, found on the morning of his visit, was shown to him. It was of third brass—Obv. IMP. C. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. Bust laureated to right.—Rev. PAX. AVGGG. In the area, s. p. Exergue, MLXXI. Peace standing, holding a sceptre and a branch. Mr. Birch stated that he had grounds for believing that the remains thus excavated formed part of a villa, and are not, according to popular tradition, portions of the city walls. It appears that a tessellated pavement of coarse construction had been brought to light, which, as Mr. Birch was informed, would be preserved by the care of a neighbouring clergyman. From other circumstances corroborative evidence may be drawn that a villa occupied the site. Portions of plaster were found, laid before the meeting by Mr. Birch, showing that the interior of one of the apartments had been decorated in fresco. The ground was red, similar to the colour commonly used in the houses at Pompeii, with a green border separated by a narrow white band. This is the usual arrangement of mural decorations in the Roman villas in England. The fragments of pottery appeared to be those of the ordinary culinary vessels of the household, and Mr. Birch noticed a large globular amphora broken into many pieces, the moulded handle of a large jug or amphora, a portion of a *mortarium*, and fragments of wares in remarkable variety of quality and colour, including specimens of "Samian," and vessels presenting decoration on the surface, but probably manufactured in Britain under the Romans. Mr. Birch sent with these several other relics obtained on subsequent occasions, including the handle of a knife or other implement impressed with annular ornaments, a fragment of iron, supposed to be part of the nave of a wheel, and numerous examples of Roman fictile wares, amongst which he noticed a piece of "Samian" marked STAT. M.,—pieces of pale red unglazed vessels similar to those commonly found in Germany with Roman remains; also specimens of a manufacture like that lately discovered in the western parts of the New Forest.⁷ The coins found were all of the later times of the Empire, of third brass and much defaced.

The Rev. Dr. JENKINS, of Hereford, communicated, through Mr. Birch, a notice of a singular cruciform embankment situated in an extensive wood called St. Margaret's Park, about thirteen miles south of Hereford, and half a mile east of St. Margaret's Church. It is locally termed a "Roman cross." The length of the longest portion is about 200 feet, of the transverse bank 100, the surface of the bank is regularly rounded, but brushwood grows over it, and its position in a woodland tract has probably been the cause of its remaining unnoticed. About two years since the wood was felled, and the work became more visible. Not far distant are two excavations, traditionally called "camps," or "Roman camps." The cross appears to be formed without any regularity in the measurements of the length of the limbs, of which three terminate like the cross potent, the fourth is

⁷ See *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv. p. 91.

plain.⁸ It is difficult to form any conjecture in regard to the age or the purpose of this singular earthwork, which escaped the notice of Duncumbe, and appears to have been unknown until it arrested the attention of Dr. Jenkins. It may be observed that a cruciform earthwork, the cross being of the Greek form, and enclosed in a square with an opening of access on one side only, exists at Banwell, and is described by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, *Ancient Wilts*, vol. ii., p. 43.

The following observations were read, regarding the notices of monumental effigies at Chenies, Bucks, by Mr. Kelke (*ante*, p. 44), described as memorials of the Cheney family :

“ Referring to the interesting memoir upon this subject recently contributed to the *Archaeological Journal* by the Rev. W. Hastings Kelke, it may remain for historical research to decide whether the effigies at Chenies do not belong to the De Couci family, who for several generations were Barons de Ghisnes, in the Peerage of England, and Earls of Bedford. Banks, in his ‘*Baronia Anglica*,’ vol. i., p. 221, mentions that ‘*Ingelram de Ghisnes* (sometimes called de Coucy, from his being of Coucy in France) had summons to Parliament from the 23 Edw. I., to the 15 Edw. II.’ And he adds that ‘*Edw. III.*, in the twenty-first year of his reign, granted Ghisnes with other manors to Ingelram, Earl of Bedford, and the Princess Isabel, his wife.’ The Lords of Coucy in Picardy were a very great and powerful family, having intermarried with the Royal houses both of England and Scotland. They were a branch of the Le Bruns, who were Lords and Counts of Poictou, La Marche, de Couci, Lusignan, Angoulême, &c.

This illustrious, and indeed Royal family, for the Lusignan Le Bruns for upwards of three centuries and a half filled the thrones of Jerusalem, Armenia, and Cyprus,—were nearly related by blood to William the Conqueror. And Queen Isabel, after the death of King John, became the wife of Hugh le Brun, Count of Poictou, La Marche, &c., by whom she had several sons and daughters. Some of these settled in England, and were advanced by their half-brother King Henry III., to high honours and estates; William le Brun, Lord of Valence, having been made Earl of Pembroke, and John Le Brun, Lord Hastings. The barony of Montchensy was also one of their titles.

Alexander II., King of Scotland, who first married the Princess Joan, daughter of John, King of England, married secondly, in 1237, Mary le Brun, daughter of Ingelram, Lord of Coucy, by whom he had Alexander III., who married a daughter of Henry III.

Wyntoun, in his ‘*Cronykil*,’ notices the marriage of Alexander II. with Mary le Brun, and he records that this branch of the Le Bruns affected a royal pomp, and considered all titles as beneath their dignity. Their *cri de guerre* being as follows :—

‘*Je ne suis Roy—ne Prince aussi,
Je suis le Seigneur de Couci.*’

Ingelram le Brun, who had a summons to Parliament as Baron de Ghisnes, from the 23rd Edward I. to the 15th Edward II., died about two years after the last date, leaving three sons; of these, William, the

⁸ A plan of this curious earthwork may be seen, with a more detailed account, in *Gent. Mag.*, Oct. 1853, p. 387.

eldest, became Lord of Coucy, and had a son, Ingelram le Brun, Lord of Coucy, who married Katherine, daughter to the Duke of Austria; and had a son also named Ingelram, Lord of Ghisnes and Coucy, who married the Princess Isabel, and was created by her father, Edward III., Earl of Bedford, and a Knight of the Garter.

Miss Strickland, in her 'Lives of the Queens of England,' has fallen into the error, in noticing this marriage of the Princess Isabel with Ingelram, Lord of Coucy, to style him Ingelram de Courcy. Burke also makes the same mistake in the introductory portion of his Peerage and Baronetage, entitled the 'Royal Chronicler.'

The Rev. W. Hastings Kelke, being a descendant, possibly, of the Hastings line of the family of Le Brun, may, with these notices before him, perhaps be able to ascertain to whom the monumental effigies at Chenies belong. Sir John Cheney (son of John Cheney, of Shurland, in the Isle of Sheppy) was, in reward for his services at the battle of Bosworth, created a Baron by Henry VII.; but, dying without issue, his barony became extinct. Henry Cheney, son of Thomas Cheney (nephew of the former Baron) by Anne, his second wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Broughton of Todington, in the county of Bedford, was summoned to Parliament from the 14th to the 31st of Queen Elizabeth, but dying *s. p.* the title also became extinct. The wife of this peer was Jane, daughter of Thomas, Lord Wentworth, and to her his estates passed on his decease, and were inherited by her relatives. These peers took their title from their surname, not from Chenies in Bucks (the 'Montchensy,' perhaps, of the 12th century); and to the ancient lords of that barony, no doubt, these monumental remains may be traced.

It may be further mentioned that the arms of William de Valence, son of Hugh le Brun, Earl of March, and half-brother by his mother, Isabel d'Angoulême, to Henry III., were 'Barry, argent and azure, an orle of martlets gules.' The second bar is charged with four of these birds; which appears to accord with the arms upon the monument at Chenies. He came to England in 1247, and soon after his arrival was knighted with great solemnity at Westminster. He married Joane, daughter, and eventually heir, of Warine Lord Montchensy, by Joane his wife, sister and co-heir of Anselm Marshall, Earl of Pembroke. In the 34th Henry III., he was at the Holy wars, and was then Earl of Pembroke. He was slain at Bayonne, in the wars with France, in the year 1296. He had three sons, and three daughters—Anne, who married Hugh de Baliol, Isabel, who married her cousin John le Brun Lord Hastings, and Joane, who married John Comyn Lord of Badenoch. Alice le Brun, sister to William Earl of Pembroke, married John Earl of Warren, Surrey, and Sussex.

In this way several of the greatest families in England and Scotland trace their lineage to the Le Bruns, Counts of Poitou, Lusignan, de Couci, La Marche, &c. But several of the same family and blood had a footing in these kingdoms at a much earlier date. William (le Brun) of Poitou, an elegant author, was chaplain to William the Conqueror. Queen Eleanor, the wife of Henry II., was the daughter and heiress of William IV. of the name, Count of Poitou, and Duke of Aquitaine, by his wife Jane, daughter (according to some writers) of the King of Scots. David I. of Scotland espoused Matilda, daughter of Waldeoff Earl of Northumberland, by Judith niece of William the Conqueror, who, as above shown, was nearly related by blood with the Le Bruns of Poitou. This

Prince, during the lifetime of his brother, King Alexander I., made an inquisition respecting the Church possessions of the See of Glasgow in the year 1116, and upon that document, one of the oldest now extant in Scotland, stand (amongst others) the names of the Countess Matilda, Henry de Percy, and Walterus le Brun, ancestor of the Brouns, Barons of Colstoun and Baronets of Scotland and Nova Scotia.

From this stock sprang also Sir William le Brun, who witnessed a charter of Hervey de Montmorency to the Abbey of Dunbrothy in Wexford, immediately after the conquest of Ireland in 1170, and was ancestor of the Irish Lords Oranmore and Browne. Of this great name and race of Le Brun in the United Kingdom, it can alone be said, out of the eminent families in the Peerage and Baronetage, that it has since the conquest produced about twenty-six branches who have borne distinct hereditary titles of high nobility."

It does not appear, it must be observed, that any probable connexion has been established between the Chenies effigies and the family mentioned in the foregoing remarks. The Earls of Bedford, here alluded to, had no connexion with the place, then called Isenhamsted, nor had any of the family of De Ghisnes or De Coucy; whereas the Chenè family possessed the manor and advowson from the middle of the thirteenth to the close of the fifteenth century, and, as proved by various evidence, resided in the parish. The style of the monuments clearly places them within that period, and the statements of Leland, in the absence of stronger evidence, corroborate the supposition that these memorials should be assigned to the Chenè family. The question may still remain, what individuals of that family they represent, and, as in every case relating to such ancient monumental portraitures, it is a question not devoid of interest to the antiquary and the genealogist.

A short notice was read, calling attention to the proposed "Restorations" of the venerable and very interesting church of Sompting, Sussex. The writer observed that it would be needless to seek to impress upon Ecclesiologists or Archaeologists the necessity in such cases of closely examining into what is proposed to be done, and of supervision during the progress of the repairs. The question has been, moreover, taken up by a writer in the local papers, which has called forth replies and explanations from the Vicar of Sompting and the architect, and the person with whom the correspondence originated professes to be satisfied. There is no intention to question the integrity and good faith, or to doubt the good intentions, of either party, but when it is confessed that an expenditure of £1000 is contemplated; that the tower and church are to be repaired and restored; the spire repaired and new shingled; that it has been resolved wholly to "clear away the roof, and to replace it by an open timber stained roof from an old example," portions of the south transept are to be taken down and rebuilt, Norman windows to be inserted, and that it "was hoped to lay the aisles and chancel, wholly or in part, with Minton's encaustic tiles,"—when these statements are considered, it cannot be a matter of surprise that persons sincerely interested in the conservation of such remarkable architectural examples as the church of Sompting, should not rest wholly content with the assurance that the scheme must necessarily be "tolerably correct," inasmuch as it has been submitted to the Architectural Committee of the Diocesan Association; and that apprehensions should still be entertained, that one of the most curious and interesting relics of early church archi-

ture in the kingdom may be injured by the so-called repairs and restorations.

The Rev. J. L. PETIT observed that every antiquary who appreciates the value of such Architectural Monuments in their originality, must share the apprehensions of the writer, who, it was to be regretted, had not accompanied these observations with his name. The singular tower⁹ of Sompting church, it was well known, had been placed by the late Mr. Rickman amongst the few existing examples of Saxon architecture. The opening into the church from this tower is remarkable, and unlike Norman work; one of the capitals has much of a Romanesque character. It is, moreover, the only church in England presenting an example of the German type, in the tower formed with four gables and a spire rising from them. This, however, Mr. Petit remarked, may not have been the original form, the edges of the gable walls being left very rough. He dreaded the results of "Restorations," especially in the case of such valuable examples, and thought it would be deeply to be regretted if anything were done to injure the original integrity of the building, and destroy the evidence which it affords in relation to the History of Architecture in England.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

Two arrow-heads of silex found in Glen Avon, Bamffshire, and presented by his Grace the Duke of Richmond to the Institute, at the Chichester Meeting. One of them is barbed, the other is an example of the more simple primitive and leaf-shaped point. The Duke stated that they are called by the Scottish peasantry "Elf-bolts," and are regarded as charms against Elfin sprites and witchcraft.¹ These examples show remarkable skill in the regularity of their workmanship.

By the Rev. H. AUSTIN.—A large collection of specimens of the "coal money," found in Dorset, the disks of bituminous shale, of which an extensive stratum exists on the Dorsetshire coast at Kimmeridge and Worthbarrow bays, in the Isle of Purbeck. They appear to have been the refuse pieces thrown out of the lathe by the artificers who fabricated armlets, beads, and other objects of this material, probably in the later times of the Roman occupation of Britain. Some of these objects have two or more holes on one side to retain the points of the chuck, others have a square hole for a mandril-head.² Also two axe-heads of flint, found near Bournemouth, Hants.

By Mr. BRIGHT.—A beautiful circular brooch, enriched with delicate gold filagree, and pearls (?) It was found near Welford in Northamptonshire, and was formerly in the collection of the late Mr. Baker, the historian of that county. Also, an inscribed silver plate, considered to be a Gnostic talisman.

By Mr. NESBITT.—A rubbing from a singular incised sepulchral slab, presented in 1851 to the collections at the Hôtel de Cluny, Paris, by M.

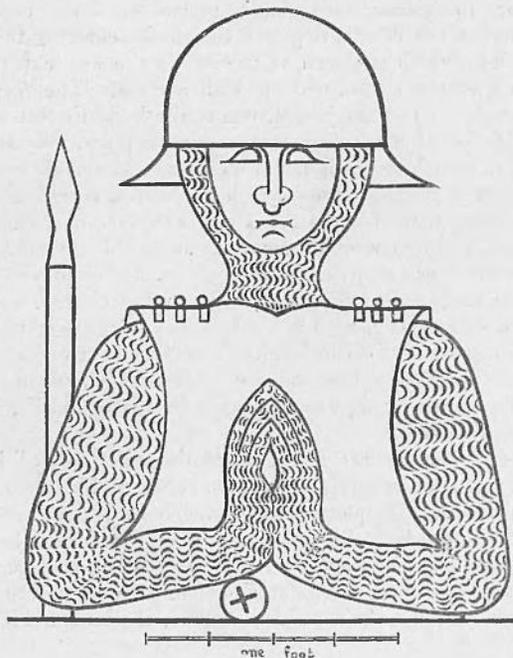
⁹ See Rickman's Attempt to discriminate the styles of Architecture in England, 4th edit., 1835, p. 306.

¹ See Dr. Wilson's Notices of this popular superstition, Prehistoric Annals of Scotland, p. 124, and some curious particulars related by Mr. Dalzell, "Darker Superstitions of Scotland," pp. 354, 358.

² See the principal forms figured in Mr. Miles' Description of the Deverel Barrow. See also Mr. Sydenham's Memoir on Coal Money, Archæol. Journal, vol. i., p. 347; and Professor Henslow's Account of Romano-British Vessels formed of shale, published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

Delessert, by whom it was obtained at Larnaca, in Cyprus. According to the account of this curious illustration of the military costume of the XIII. Cent., given in the *Révue Archeologique* (Dec. 1851, vol. VIII. p. 580), this slab once covered the grave of a knight, Bouchard de Charpigny, of a noble family in the Morea, interred at Paphos, probably in a church of which no remains now exist. The slab, which is of marble, and in its present state measures 7 ft. 1 in. by 2 ft. 3 in., a portion of the upper part having been cut away, was found in 1844 in a garden near the sea.³ It was formed of an ancient Greek column divided by the saw. An inscription runs along two sides of the slab, some parts of which have been defaced, and the writer in the *Revue* proposes the following reading, which is probably correct:—BROCARDVS : DE : CHARPIGNIE : MILES : (FRAT)ER (? or PATER) PETRI : (PA)PHEN : EPISCOPI : CVIUS : ANIM(A : RE)QVIESCAT : IN : PACE : AM(EN.)

A woodcut representation of the entire slab having been given in the French journal referred to, a portion only of the figure, being that which presents the most curious details of the costume, is here shown. The



warrior is armed in a hauberk, which reaches below the knees, and the skirt is divided in front. The legs are likewise protected by mail. On the head there is a remarkable variety of the basin-shaped headpiece, of which the front part seems in this instance to have been cut away to give greater facility of sight, whilst behind, the projecting brim falls consider-

³ This slab had been previously noticed by M. de Mas-Latrie, in his "Note sur un voyage Archeologique en Chypre." It is

stated that other monuments of this class exist in Cyprus.

ably lower, and protected the back of the head. This singular helm is an example of a fashion which probably originated the tale of Romance regarding the famed Mambrino, and of which a slightly modified form, known as the "kettle hat," was subsequently much used in Europe; a portion of the upper part is unfortunately cut away, and the form of the original outline cannot be ascertained. In some instances this kind of helm terminated in a peak, as shown on the incised slab at Ashington, Somerset, *Journal*, vol. viii. p. 319, or it assumed a conical form; here, however, there are reasons for supposing that it was round, adapted to the form of the head, as indicated by the dotted line in the accompanying woodcut. The garment worn over the hauberk is singular, being fastened on the shoulders with buttons or clasps, and there may be noticed here an appearance indicating that it was not formed of a flexible tissue, but of some material having a certain degree of rigidity, possibly some kind of leather. This rigid appearance in that part of the upper garment which covers the shoulder is however observable in other effigies, where the skirt is represented as flowing and flexible; a peculiarity well shown by two of the cross-legged figures in the Temple Church, London, one engraved by Stothard, and the other in Richardson's more recent work on these effigies. Immediately under the elbows is placed the shield, covering the lower part of the body; its breadth is shown by the line in the woodcut, passing just under the pomel of the sword, marked with a cross. The feet rest upon two fish, reverted, the tails conjoined, one of the knight's feet being placed on the head of each. The spurs have a simple point, very slight, as are also the shanks, and the point issues from a small knob. Between the legs is a small column or pedestal, upon which is seated a very diminutive dog.⁴ The shield is charged with three fusils or lozenges conjoined in fess, and the field is semy of small annular dots, not intended probably to indicate any particular metal or colour, as in later times, but introduced as a kind of diapering, or to give a more distinct effect to the charge. At the right side is placed a short spear, with a shaft of nearly uniform thickness, and without any bur or guard for the hand. The legend runs along the slender shafts of two columns, on either side, supporting a simple trefoiled arch, and some traces remain of figures of angels in the spandrils, one on each side of the knight's head.

In monumental portraitures in sculpture the "kettle-hat" headpiece is rarely shown. It is of more frequent occurrence in illuminated MSS., on seals, &c.⁵ A curious example existed formerly in Ireland, at the ruined abbey of Jerpoint, co. Kilkenny, of which a representation has been preserved in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1811. It is a sculptured figure in armour, possibly sepulchral, the helm is conical with a projecting brim, the surcoat worn over a hauberk has short sleeves, the shield is suspended at

⁴ The writer in the *Révue Archeologique* conjectures that this column may be "une masse d'armes."

⁵ The seal of Henry III., King of Castille and Leon, 1390-1406, is a curious example: the tall conical helm shown by the mounted figure of the king is of exaggerated dimensions, and the wide brim overshadows the face so that it must have impeded the sight. This singular seal was

obtained by Mr. Doubleday, of the British Museum, from the Soubise Charters in Paris, with a large collection of English and foreign seals, which may be purchased from him. Many examples of this helm may be seen in Hefner's "Costume du Moyen Age;" compare especially plates 5 and 6 of his first division, date early xiii. cent., from figures at Constance and Heilbronn.

the left side, and charged with armorial bearings, at the right is placed the spear, precisely as on the incised slab from Cyprus. Our obliging correspondent at Kilkenny, the Rev. J. Graves, reports that this effigy is not now to be found.⁶ Two representations of this kind of helm may be noticed in England, one of them being the small mounted figure of Aymer de Valence on the canopy of his tomb in Westminster Abbey.⁷ He died in 1323. The other is the little figure of Almaric de St. Amand, introduced in the Tabernacle work of the Sepulchral brass of Sir Hugh de Hastings, 1347.⁸ In Mr. Roach Smith's Museum there is an original "kettle-hat" of similar form to these; it was found in Southwark, and by a singular chance had been converted into a camp-kettle, by attaching an iron handle and chain for suspension. In all these examples the brim projects equally all round the head, and the figure here represented appears to be the first instance noticed, having the brim at the back of the head only.

There was a small fief in Lorraine called Charpignie, whence possibly Bouchard derived his name. Cyprus was given by Richard Cœur de Lion to Guy de Lusignan in 1192, and the sovereignty was retained by the Lusignans for three centuries. The see of Baffo, or New Paphos, still exists; at the period when Guy de Lusignan obtained the sovereignty he found in Cyprus only clergy of the Greek church, which had fourteen sees in that island. By a constitution of Pope Celestin III., 1191—98, a Latin hierarchy was instituted, reducing the number of Greek bishoprics to four, and appointing Nicosia as the metropolitan see for both churches. He constituted episcopal sees at Famagusta, Paphos, and Limisio.⁹ It was possibly under the influence of the Lusignan family that Peter de Charpignie, kinsman of Bouchard, became bishop of Paphos. His name does not occur in the lists given by Le Quien.

To the courtesy of M. du Sommerard, curator of the Musée de Cluny, in permitting a facsimile to be taken, the Institute is indebted as well as to Mr. Nesbitt, for bringing this curious memorial under their notice.

Mr. NESBITT produced also casts from two moulds on the opposite sides of a stone at the Hôtel de Cluny, Paris, supposed by M. du Sommerard to have been intended for casting badges or the like in pewter. The stone is of the kind used in lithography. It is a roundel of considerable thickness, and on the flat sides the moulds are sunk. These are circular. The workmanship of both appears to be of the same period, and by the same hand. The designs are quaint and well executed. Each of the casts is five inches in diameter. They have the appearance of large seals. The subject of one of them is an equestrian effigy of an archduke of Austria, in plate armour, with some light drapery like a full scarf, or sleeve, flowing from each shoulder. On his head is a helmet, upon which, issuing from a coronet, is the plume of peacock's feathers generally found on the seals of archdukes of Austria as given by Vredius. He has neither shield nor sword, but carries a standard, on which is a wingless griffon, probably for Styria, though the flames from the mouth, nose, and ears are wanting. Between the ears of the horse is a coronet, out of which issues a demi-eagle; a peculiarity it should seem, for a feather or plume of feathers is generally found there on the Austrian seals when anything like a crest appears on the horse. The bridle is double, as if a snaffle and a curb. There is a small plain

⁶ *Gent. Mag.*, vol. 81, part ii., p. 516.

⁷ *Stottlard*, pl. 49.

⁸ *Cotman's Norfolk Brasses*, pl. 1.

⁹ *Notes on the Assises de Jerusalem*, ii., p. 364, in the *Recueil de Bouquet*, Paris, 1843.

cross on the horse's forehead, perhaps an appendage to the headstall. Upon the saddle-cloth is an escutcheon charged with a fess (modern Austria). In the field, or space unoccupied by the effigy, are 13 escutcheons of arms, viz. : 1, Modern Austria; 2, Ancient Austria; 3, Germany (King of the Romans); 4, Carinthia; 5, Alsace; 6, Schelling (according to Vredius, but according to Alb. Durer Landobdenns, a territory on the Ens); 7, Portenau; 8, Ferette (Pfierd or Pfirt); 9, Windismark; 10, Burgau; 11, Hapsburg; 12, Kiburg; 13, Carniola or Tyrol, for the crescent on the eagle is not given in sufficient detail to determine which was intended. All these arms, with some others of the hereditary Austrian dominions, are displayed on a seal engraved by Vredius of the archduke Maximilian, bearing on it the date 1486, the year in which he was elected King of the Romans. Though the absence of all insignia acquired by his marriage with the heiress of Burgundy might lead us to suppose that these moulds were executed before that alliance; which took place in 1477, when he had not completed his 19th year; yet the presence of the arms of the King of the Romans leads to a different conclusion; especially since on the seal referred to there is the date of 1486, and the collar of the Golden Fleece, of which order Maximilian became the head in 1477, and there are none of the armorial insignia acquired by his marriage. The casts from this mould in all probability, like that seal, were meant to be used only in Germany and the hereditary dominions of Austria. We may, therefore, with little risk of error, conclude the mould was made in 1486 or shortly after. It could hardly have been executed later than 1493, when Maximilian became Emperor. The subject of the other cast is St. George and the Dragon. He is on horseback, killing the dragon with a lance. His costume is of a somewhat earlier type than the rest of the design, as he wears a camail, a full surcote with sleeves, and a bascinet with a vizor; but the armour, exclusive of the camail, seems plate. On the bascinet, for a crest, is the sun. His shield, which is very small, is charged with a plain cross. The furniture of the horse, including the cross on the forehead, is very like that on the other cast; but the bridle is single, and there is no escutcheon or charge on the saddle-cloth, nor any crest on the horse's head. Before the Saint, on an elevated rock, appears the princess with her lamb; behind him in the distance are the King and Queen, watching the conflict from the towers of the gate of a castle or fortified place. This is a very spirited design. Neither of the casts has any legend or inscription, but the workmanship, as may be supposed, has every appearance of being German, as well as the stone on which the artist wrought.

About 1470, Frederick III., the father of Maximilian, revived or instituted an order of the Knights of St. George to defend Hungary, Styria, and Carinthia from the Turks. He placed them in Carinthia, where he gave them considerable possessions. Their chief seat was at Mildstadt. They had a Grand Master, and the Emperor himself was Protector of the Order. Their heraldic distinction, according to Mennenius, was the Cross of St. George. We have not been able to discover any connection of Maximilian with these knights at the probable date of these moulds, but from his chivalrous disposition, and the interest that he took in the Order after he became Emperor, it is most likely he was not indifferent to it at that time. The mere fact of the two moulds being on the same stone is no proof of their being referable to a common origin; yet, as they are of the same size, and appear to be of the same date and style of execution, it is

not too much to suppose they were made on the same occasion. The archdukes of Austria had a palatial residence at Gratz, the capital of Lower Styria, and therefore it is not improbable that Styria had some kind of importance, which led to the Archduke being represented carrying the standard of that Duchy. The casts from these moulds, whether in pewter, brass, or other metal, may have been used for the bottoms of dishes, or, large as they may seem for such a purpose, they may have been badges, to be worn on state occasions, one by the archduke's dependants in Styria, and the other by the dependants of the knights of St. George; for the means of attachment could be easily supplied, whether they were affixed to the dress or to the horse furniture. A cast from each might indeed have been joined together so as to form one badge.

Mr. NESBITT exhibited also a rubbing from the incised slab of alabaster in Ledbury church, representing a dignity of the see of Hereford, dressed in a long gown, and holding a book. The design is rudely traced; the slab measures about 5 ft. 10 in. by 1 ft. 11 in. Underneath is the following inscription:—

Edward Cooper Graue Learned and Wise,
Archdeacon Of hereff' and Canon Erst here lies,
Of Ledburies Hospital Master in his Life,
The Poore did Protect theyr Land Rid From Strife,
He decessed the xvj day of ivly. An^o domini 1596.
The time will com That you
Shall be as i am now.

Browne Willis does not notice this memorial; he cites Le Neve, who states that "Edward Cowper was collated April 5, 1567," and was succeeded by Simon Smith, on his resignation of the Archdeaconry in 1578.

By the Hon. WILLIAM OWEN STANLEY, M.P.—A bronze armet, fragments of bronze ornaments and rings, &c., found on the Holyhead Mountain at Ty Mawr, on the sites of ancient habitations, called "Cuttier Gwyddyol," the Irishmen's huts, with celts, spear-heads, amber beads, and other relics, in 1834, as noticed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi., p. 483. These dwellings, the vestiges of which now present the appearance of mounds, seem to have been of circular form, constructed of large stones, such as are strewn over the surface of the Holyhead Mountain, with a walled passage of approach to a doorway on one side, mostly facing the south. They occur in various parts of Anglesey, and are noticed by Rowlands in his "Mona." It is supposed from local remains and tradition that the Irish frequently made predatory incursions and settlements on the coast in those parts. See the notices accompanying Mr. Stanley's curious Memoir on a Sepulchral deposit in Holyhead Island, *Archæological Journal*, vol. vi., p. 236. It is remarkable that these relics of bronze closely resemble those found in Ireland.—Four curious objects of fictile ware, consisting of two small urns, one of which was filled with burnt bones, a lamp, and peculiar shell-shaped kind of patera, of red ware. Also, a bronze pin, length $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. These relics, which appear to be of the later times of the Roman Empire, were found in an ancient cemetery near Meissen, in Saxony, and were sent to Mr. Stanley by General Freiherr von Miltitz, of Siebeneichen, near that place, as exemplifying the usual character of the numerous sepulchral deposits there discovered. These interesting antiquities have been liberally presented by Mr. Stanley to the British Museum.

By Mr. FAIRLESS, of Hexham.—Representation, and facsimile in gutta

percha, of a massive gold ring, weight 168 gr., found about August last in a field near Hexham. The hoop is divided into eight compartments, chased with interlaced and foliated ornament, resembling in character the sculptured decorations of the ancient crosses in the north, and possibly of the Saxon or early Norman period. Some traces of enamel remained in the cavities of the work.

By Mr. J. P. POLLARD.—A rubbing from a Sepulchral brass in Chichester Cathedral, the only memorial of the kind existing there, and placed against one of the piers in the south aisle. It is the memorial of Mr. William Bradbridge, thrice Mayor of the city of Chichester, who died 1546, and of Alice, his wife. They are represented kneeling at a table resembling a small altar, with six sons behind their father, and eight daughters behind their mother. The tomb was placed in 1592, by one of the daughters, "the worshipfull Mrs. Alice Barnham," widow of Mr. Francis Barnham, who was Sheriff of London in 1570. Over the figures is an escutcheon charged with a pheon. The inscription is given in Mr. Crocker's "Visit to Chichester Cathedral."

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—The pomel of a sword, of the form commonly used in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries (round, each face presenting a depressed truncated cone); it is of red jasper beautifully polished, and perforated to receive the termination of the blade. A similar pomel is in the Payne Knight collections in the British Museum, and another in the possession of Mr. Whincopp, of Woodbridge, exhibited in the Museum at the York Meeting, 1846, is engraved on one side with an Imperial head, and on the other appear Romulus and Remus, a galley, &c. Around the edge is a blundered inscription probably from a coin of Antoninus Pius. This pomel was described as found near Beauvais.¹—An arming sword or *Estoc*, of the times of Henry V. or Henry VI., and a Spanish sword, of the reign of Elizabeth, the blade inscribed,—Juan Martines en Toledo—In Te Domine Esperavi. A diminutive steel arrow-head (see woodcut), apparently constructed to be fired from some kind of fire-arm, and supposed to be of Italian origin. "Musket-arrows" are mentioned amongst the stores at the Tower and other arsenals in the time of Elizabeth: they appear however to have been feathered. These short missiles were found to be very effective in sea-fights, as we learn from Sir Richard Hawkins' Voyage to the South Seas, in 1591, penetrating the musket proof bulwarks, and even passing through both sides of the ship. They were used with "tamplings" driven home before the arrow was placed in the musket barrel. Lord Verulam describes them by the name of "sprights, without any other heads save wood sharpened, which were discharged out of muskets, and would pierce through the sides of ships."² From these writers we learn that the practice existed in the sixteenth century of projecting from fire-arms pointed missiles in place of bullets, and the curious little arrow in Mr. Bernhard

Smith's collection is, as far as we are aware, an unique example of a subtle and deadly artifice more suitable for the audacious purposes of the assassin than for any open conflict.—A leaden disk, diam. 2 in., probably a relic



¹ Transactions of the Institute at York, Museum Catalogue, p. 12.

² Meyrick's Ancient Armour, vol. iii. pp. 58, 60.

from some old interment, found under the pewing in St. Nicholas' Church, Gloucester, in 1850. It represents a figure, apparently of a king, with the initials H. A.

By Mr. GREVILLE CHESTER.—An impression in gutta-percha from a mould for casting small tokens, found near Swaffham, Norfolk. It bears the initials S.G. The mould is of copper, measuring about one inch and three-quarters, by one inch, and is formed for casting three tokens, a groove running between each cavity, as in a bullet mould.

By Mr. FRANKS.—Model in plaster, cast from a chess-piece carved in bone or ivory, in the possession of Dr. Ball, curator of the museum at Trinity College, Dublin. It represents a bear, in the act of seizing a small hooded figure, probably a female, who has a kind of basket in her hand. Height, 2 inches.—Two square enamelled plates measuring seven and a quarter inches on each side, the enamel of a rich blue colour, with flowered ornament of gold, white and red. On the reverse of one of these plates is a Christian monogram, an X traversed by a cross; on the other the same symbol appears, issuing from the apex of the letter A, with another symbol at its side, in form of a trident. Both these devices are surrounded by a kind of garland.—A small brass seal found near Fardish in Northamptonshire, date early XIV. cent. presented to the British Museum by Mr. Keep. The device is a female head in profile, and before it a flaming heart.
* s' WILL' I DE CLARE.

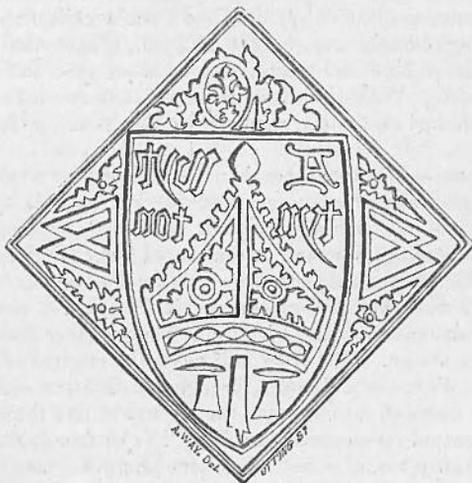
By Mr. FORREST.—A remarkable crucifix of the enamelled work of Limoges, XII. cent., with a jewelled crown on the head, the feet attached separately to the cross, an enamelled tunic girt round the waist with a jewelled band; the hands nailed to the cross, in the gesture of benediction. Height 9½ in.—A chalice, XV. cent., entirely of silver, the bowl gilt on both sides; the foot hexagonal; probably of Italian workmanship.—A fine specimen of Venetian glass, lately obtained from a collection at Cologne: it is a standing covered cup, height 10¾ in., ornamented with delicate wreathed bands of blue and white, and lines of gold introduced in the body of the glass. Within the bowl is an owl, and several small birds, represented as perched on a bush, rising from the stem or foot of this very curious glass.

By Mr. FARRER.—A beautiful two-handled vase of brown-coloured *schmelz*, spangled with gold like *aventurine*; a production, as it is believed, of the works of Murano. A silver-gilt chalice, presented by Conrad, Bishop of Ratisbon, to a church at Vienna. A sculptured ivory triptych of the XIV. cent., of French art, the subjects represented are events in the life of our Saviour; also a remarkable ivory carving, XIV. cent., of circular form, representing the Ascension of the Virgin; it was probably intended to be set in a pax, or in a shrine. The ivory still bears the original colouring.

By the Rev. FREDERICK BAGOT, through Mr. MILMAN.—A reliquary or coffer of bright coloured latten metal, the lid arched like the roof of a building, and surmounted by an elevated ridge. The surface is rudely engraved, and bears an inscription, of which the letters *Magnit*—may be deciphered, probably the commencement of the *Magnificat*, and on the lid may be read —*Confun*—which may be part of the phrase often introduced in inscriptions of a religious character—*Non confundar in æternum*. This reliquary was found by Mr. Bagot in a cottage in the parish of Rodney Stoke, near Wells, and had long formed one of the well-burnished ornaments of the chimney-shelf. The dimensions are 5½ in. by 2¼ in., the height including the ridge

5½ in. A coffer of similar metal, and almost identical in size, workmanship, and inscriptions, is in the possession of Miss Godwin, of Neston, in Cheshire, and was exhibited in the museum formed at the Winchester Meeting. The date of these reliquaries may be assigned to the close of the XVth century.

By the Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.—Two documents relating to lands in Wick, probably Wick Rissington, near the Windrush river, and in the adjacent parishes of Upper and Lower Slaughter, near Stow-in-the-Wold, Gloucestershire. The more ancient is a grant from Agneta, daughter of Hugh de Cullereville, widow, to Robert, son of Gerard de Slocertria, of her portion of meadow in the marsh of Wike, called Wolmede.—“His testibus, Domino Henrico de Taydene, Domino Hugone Passelewe de Swelle, Roberto Lebel de Stowia, Roberto filio ejus, Roberto de Nozerecote,³ Roberto filio Johannis de Burect, Baldewino de Horfford, Henrico clerico de Slocertre (Slaughter),⁴ Nicolao de Segre, et m.a.” The date may be assigned to the XIIIth cent. Agneta’s seal, of green wax, is appended: the form is pointed-oval, device a fleur-de-lys, + SIGILL’ AGNETIS. DE CIVILL’. The other deed is a grant dated at Lower Slaughter on the day of St. Alphege, 9 Edw. II. (April 19, 1316) from John Page, of Sloutre, to Maria, his daughter, of a messuage “in villa de Slouterre inferiori,” and two acres of arable in Over Sloutre, towards Swelle, &c., in consideration of a sum paid by her “ad meum urgens negotium.” The witnesses are Roger Damarie and his brother Bartholomew; John de Sloutre, Richard Ate Welle, William de Westcote, Robert de Nethercote, Nicholas de Wodeforde, and others. The seal of John Page, of green wax, is a small round love seal; device two heads respectant, a bird perched on a branch between them—*LOVE ME ANDE I ZE.



By Mr. EDWARD RICHARDSON.—A rubbing from a decorative pavement tile, lately found in Nuneaton church, Warwickshire. It bears an escutcheon

³ The reading may be Nozerecote?

⁴ The *c* appears to have been pro-

nounced hard, so as to express probably the guttural *gh* in slaughter.

charged with a mitre, of which the labels or *infulæ* are shown, and above appears the head of a crozier, the staff apparently piercing the escutcheon, so that its spiked extremity appears under the mitre; the name—*W*—*Whittington*—is inscribed on the upper part of the escutcheon, the letters reversed, owing to their not having been cut in an inverted direction on the mould prepared for stamping the tiles. The initial—*W*—is introduced on each side. The church of Nuneaton had been given to the Monastery of Lira, in Normandy, *t. Hen. I.*, and on the dissolution of the Alien Priors it was bestowed by Henry V. on the Carthusian monks at Shene, in Surrey, from whom it was obtained, 38 Hen. VI., by the Benedictine sisterhood of Nuneaton. In 1521, the Prior and Convent of Shene presented Robert Whittington to the Vicarage,⁵ and it is possible that this tile may commemorate one of the Priors of that monastery. To this conjecture, however, it may be objected that the Priors may not have enjoyed the privilege of using the mitre. The date of this tile, the design of which is impressed on the surface, seems to be about 1440. It measures 7 in. square.

Impressions from seals.—By Mr. EDWARD HOARE.—Chapter seal of the See of Waterford, from the brass matrix in the possession of the very Rev. E. N. Hoare, Dean of Waterford; of round form, diam. 2½ in.; it represents a cruciform church with a central tower, the architectural details curiously portrayed. *s' CAPITVLI : SCANCTE (sic) : TRINITATIS : WATERFORD-ENSIS : ECCLESIE.* Date, *c. XIII. cent.*—Official seal of the Consistorial Court of Cloyne; oval, the impress being a large escutcheon of the arms of the see. The matrix is in the custody of the Ven. Archdeacon of Cork, Vicar-general of Cloyne, Cork and Ross. Date, *c. 1600.*

By Mr. R. R. CATON.—Seal of Walter Trengoff, Archdeacon of Cornwall, collated 1436. He was the last arch-priest of the Oratory of Barton, in the Isle of Wight, surrendered by him in 1439 into the hands of the Bishop of Winchester; and the Oratory, with its lands, were granted to Winchester College. See Mr. Barton's Memoir on this Oratory, *Transactions Brit. Archæol. Assoc., Winchester, p. 49.* The Court-house and lands were purchased in 1846 by the crown.—*Sigillum Walteri . . . rengoff archidiaconi Cornubie.* Pointed-oval, the device three figures surrounded by tabernacle-work, and beneath is an escutcheon, with three castles.—Ancient seal of the Corporation of Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, the matrix now lost, * *SIGILLVM : COM'UNITATIS : GRIMEBYE.* The form round, the device is a curious representation of Grim, armed with sword and a round shield, Haveloc, and the Princess to whom he is presenting a ring.—Pointed-oval seal, found at a place called "the Friary," near Great Grimsby. The device is a leafless branch, or baton raguly, with this legend;—*s'MARG' PROBATTGPN(?) XIII. cent.*—Italian seal, the matrix in the form of an escutcheon, surrounded by the legend, ✠ *s. ODNIS. CABALERI ANAGNIE (or Cavaleri?) XIII. cent.*⁶ The bearing is, bendy of eleven pieces. Anagnia is a small Italian city, in the States of the Church.—Pointed-oval seal, XIV. cent., representing an ecclesiastic seated at an eagle lectern, on which is placed an open book—✠ *s' IOHANIS LONIOLI D'CI RETOR DOTTORIS (?)* Underneath is an escutcheon charged with a bend embattled and counter-embattled. Date, XIV. cent.

⁵ Dugdale, *Hist. Warwickshire.*

CAR CLERI ANAGNIE — for Cardinalis

⁶ This legend may be read *s. ODNIS. Cleri?*