



Diminutive Incised Slab, Steeple Langford, Wilts.

Height 2 ft. 2 ins.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

November 6, 1857.

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

The Rev. EDWARD WILTON, of West Lavington, sent a fac-simile of an incised slab, recently brought to light at Steeple Langford in Wiltshire, of which Mr. Albert Way communicated the following account :

" The slab, which is a remarkable addition to the list of miniature effigies, of which Mr. W. S. Walford gave an interesting notice in our Journal (vol. iii. p. 234), was discovered in pulling down the chancel of the church of Steeple Langford, an early specimen of the Early English style. The incised slab (see engraving) is of Purbeck marble, and measures 26 inches in length by 14 inches at the top, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the foot. The figure measures only 2 feet in height. The stone appears to be perfect in its original proportions, as above given, but it is stated that when it was found there was a second piece of Purbeck slab placed above the incised portion, and the idea had been thereby suggested that the two portions combined would present the ordinary form of a modern coffin. This smaller four-sided slab had been broken in pieces, and used in the building, and it may now be difficult to suggest for what it was first intended, but the conjecture that such had been the original fashion of the tomb may be very questionable.

" The person portrayed on this memorial appears in a long robe, open in front, his hands are raised and hold an escutcheon, which is perfectly plain, and the idea suggests itself that it may have been intended to represent a receptacle enclosing the heart of the deceased, and not an armorial escutcheon, to which it bears close resemblance. It will be remembered that there exist several sepulchral memorials, presenting examples of the heart thus held between the upraised hands, such as the figures at Cubington, Gloucestershire, and another near Ledbury in Herefordshire ; and this peculiarity occurs in the half figure of a bishop in Winchester Cathedral. At the right side of the figure is a horn, suspended by a strap over the left shoulder, and this has been regarded as allusive probably to Waleran Venator, who held lands at Steeple or Great Langford, Wilts, and was patron of the living at the early part of the thirteenth century, the period also to which the date of the chancel, recently demolished, had been assigned. The slab lay on the south side of the chancel, near the east end, and Mr. Wilton thinks that it may be regarded as the memorial of a founder of the fabric. The costume and design of the figure appears of rather later date than the period when Waleran the Hunter held lands in the parish, which was about the year 1200. Mr. Wilton states that at the close of the thirteenth century, Alan de Langeford appears to have held the office

¹ Boutell, "Christian Monuments," p. 119.

of Verderer of the adjoining forest of Grovely, and he suggests that the horn may have been introduced as a symbol of his office.

"Some notices of Waleran Venator will be found in Sir Richard Colt Hoare's History of Wiltshire; and in the recently published Transactions of the Wiltshire Archaeological Society, a memoir may be found relative to the perambulations of the Wiltshire forests in the year 1300, including that of Gravelee (now written Grovely), with which the person portrayed on this interesting little slab has been associated.

"The hunting horn is, as I believe, of comparatively uncommon occurrence on sepulchral memorials in England. Two or three examples only are known to me. I am informed that in Scotland instances of its introduction in early monumental sculpture are more frequent, but the only examples known to me are, an effigy in military costume in the Isle of Bute, and a grave slab in the church-yard of Strachur, Argyllshire. I think, however, that it is found on some of the sepulchral slabs at Iona, figured in Mr. Graham's work on the ancient remains in that island.

"The figure seems to be in excellent preservation, the slab having been used as part of the pavement; the design strikes me as presenting considerable similarity to that of many incised memorials in France, which may be assigned to the same period. The stiff character of the outlines may in some measure be owing to the hard material of the slab."

Mr. CARRINGTON presented a drawing of a Cucking stool, now remaining in a perfect state, in the unused aisle of Leominster church, on which he communicated the following remarks:—

"There is no doubt that the legal punishment for common scolds, by the laws of England, always has been, and still is, that they be placed in the cucking stool, and immersed in a pond or stream. At present the cucking stool is only the legal punishment for scolds, though anciently, and as early as the reign of Edward the Confessor, it was the punishment of fraudulent brewers.

"In the 'Domesday' Survey, under Chester (p. 262 of the printed copies of that work), is the following entry:—

"*'T. R. E. Vir sive mulier falsam mensuram in civitate faciens deprehensus iijj solidos emendabat : similiter malam cervisiam faciens aut in cathedra ponebatur stercoris aut iijj^{or} solidos dabat prepositis.'*

"Which may be thus translated: 'In the time of King Edward, a man or woman found making false measure in the city, was fined 4s., likewise one making bad beer was either put in the chair of muck or gave 4s. to the reeves.'

"By the 'Statutum de Pistoribus,' which is of uncertain date (assigned by some to 51 Hen. III. [1267], and by others to 13 Edward I. [1285]), printed by the Record Commissioners in the 'Statutes of the Realm,' vol. i. p. 203, it is ordained that—

"*'Pilloria sive Collistrigium et Tumbrellum continue habeantur debite fortitudinis; ita quod delinquentes exequi possint judicium sine corporis periculo.'*

"'Every pillory or stretchneck and tumbrel must be made of convenient strength, so that the execution may be done upon offenders without peril of their bodies.'

"And by the same statute it is further provided that brewers—

"*'Qui assisam cervisie fregerint primo, secundo, et tercio, amercientur; quarto, sine redempcione subeant judicium tumbrelli.'*

"Brewers 'who break the assize the first, second, and third time, shall be amerced; but the fourth time, they shall undergo without redemption the judgment of the tumbrel.'

"Lord Chief Baron Comyns, who died in the year 1740, in his 'Digest of the Laws of England,' a work of high legal authority, says, tit. Tumbrel, A : — 'The tumbrel or trebucket is an instrument for the punishment of women that scold, or are unquiet, now called a cucking stool, and a man may have a pillory, tumbrel, furcas, &c., by grant or prescription, and *every Lord of a Leet ought to have them*, and for default the liberty may be seized, or the Lord of the Liberty shall be fined to the King for a neglect in his time.'

"It is worthy of remark, that Lord Chief Baron Comyns mentions the tumbrel or trebucket as being a cucking stool. The tumbrel was an oak chair, fixed on a pair of wheels, and very long shafts. The person seated was wheeled into the pond backwards, and the shafts being suddenly tilted up, she was of course plunged into the water.

"The trebucket was a chair at the end of a beam, which acted on the see-saw principle, on a stump put into the ground at the edge of the water.²

"Cucking stools of the trebucket kind must have been common in the last century, as my late friends Mr. Curwood the eminent barrister, and Mr. Bellamy, who was clerk of assize on the Oxford circuit, and went the circuit for sixty years, both remembered them on the village greens about the country, in a more or less perfect state, as the stocks are now; and Mr. Neeld, the celebrated writer on prisons, in a note to a letter in the Gent. Mag. of December, 1803, p. 1104, says of the cucking stool, that 'It is a standard fixed at the entrance of a pond, to this is attached a long pole, at the extremity of which is fastened a chair. In this the woman is placed, and undergoes a thorough ducking, thrice repeated. *Such an one within the memory of persons now living, was in the great reservoir in the Green Park.*'

"The great reservoir in the Green Park was just within that park, opposite the end of Stratton Street. It has been filled up within the last few years.

"In the first number of the Wiltshire Archæological Society's Magazine, there is a lithograph of the tumbrel cucking stool at Wootton Bassett, with the date 1668 on it, which I obtained from the late Miss Cripps, of Wootton Bassett; but my friend Mrs. Hains of that place, remembers that cucking stool when in a perfect state, about sixty years ago; and in the same work there is also a lithograph of a trebucket cucking stool at Broadwater, near Worthing, from a drawing of the late Mr. Curwood, who remembered it as there represented, except that he did not see any one in it.

"In a paper in that work I have inserted all the information on cucking stools which I then possessed, and my present intention is to add such particulars as I have been able to collect as to the cucking stool at Leominster, and a few other particulars not included in my former paper.

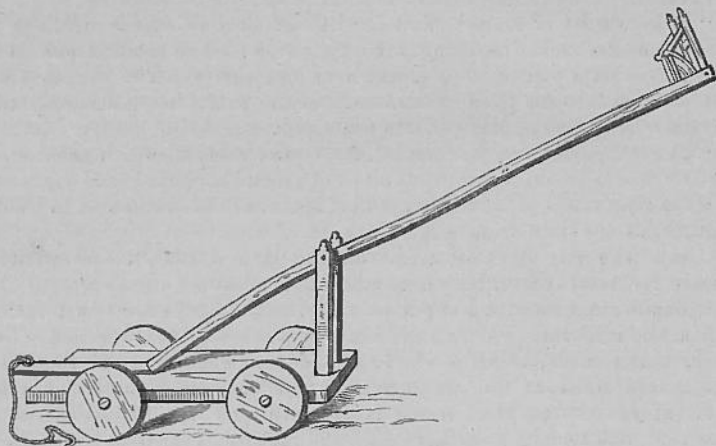
"The cucking stool at Leominster is neither the usual tumbrel nor the trebucket, but partakes of both. It is movable, and on four wheels, the chair is at the end of a beam, and is worked on the see-saw principle;

² An ammunition waggon, used in the war which ended in 1814, was called a tumbrel; and an implement of war, for throwing stones into besieged towns, a

trebucket. Grose's "Mil. Antiq." I. 382, and Gloss. to Sir S. Meyrick's "Ancien Armour," tit. Trebucket.

and I was told by Mr. Dickens, the registrar of births and deaths, that he recollected a woman called Jenny Pipes, but whose real name was Crump, who was ducked at Leominster in the year 1809, and who died at a very advanced age; and he also recollected Sarah Leeke being placed in this chair, and wheeled round the town, about the year 1817, but she could not be ducked as the water was too low.

“Mr. Dickens also stated that the persons ducked were immersed at three different parts of the town,—twice in the River Lug, and once in a pond; and that when the machine was wheeled through the town, the woman in the chair at the end of the beam was nearly as high as the first-floor windows



Cucking Stool in Leominster Church. Length, 23 feet 6 inches.

of the houses; and I have been told that the tomb of the person called Jenny Pipes is near the great west door of Leominster Church; and I am also informed by Mr. Bernhard Smith, that the chair of a cucking stool is in the Museum at Scarborough; by Mr. Hawkes, that a cucking stool still remains in St. Mary's Church, in Warwick; and by Mr. Pollard, that another still exists in the Town Hall of Ipswich.

“That there was a convicted scold at Newbury in the polite reign of King Charles II., is evidenced by the following entries in the Quarter Sessions Book of that place, of which I am favoured with copies by Mr. Vines, the Clerk of the Peace.

“ ‘Sessions 19 }
July, 24 Car. 2. } Burgess de Newbury.

“ ‘It. We present the Widdow Adames for a comon scould.

“ ‘Ordered to appeare at the next Sessions, being served with processe for that purpose.’

“ ‘27 January, } Margaret Adams, widdow, hath appeared and pleaded
24 Car. 2. } not guilty to her Indictment for a comon scould, and put herself on the Jury, who, being sworne, say she is guilty of the Indictment against her.

“ ‘Cur. That she is to be ducked in the cucking stool according as the Mayor shall think the time fitting.’

“In Shropshire, scolds existed to a later period; as I was told by

Mr. George Morris, the eminent genealogist and antiquary of this county, that his father saw a woman ducked at Whitechurch, about the year 1777, and that he himself saw a woman branked at Shrewsbury, in 1807. At Marlborough, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the cucking stool must have been in pretty frequent use, as it appears from the corporation accounts that the cucking stool there was repaired in 1580, repaired again in 1582, and in 1584 they were obliged to have a new one!

"The cucking stool at Marlborough appears to have been a fixed trebucket, and I am told by Mr. T. Baverstock Merriman, of that place, that, according to tradition, it was placed at the edge of the stream, near the south front of the Master's Lodge of Marlborough College.

"In conclusion, I may mention, as connected with scolds, but not with cucking stools, that I was informed by Mr. Alchin, the Librarian to the City of London, that in the journals of that corporation of the reign of Henry VIII. [Journ. 8, H. 8, 9], there is an entry that eight scolds were brought under the pillory in Cheapside, preceded by minstrels. Has the saying, as to 'paying the piper,' any reference to any matter of this kind?"

Mr. CARRINGTON also communicated the following method of preventing ancient pottery from crumbling:

"Mr. Rowell, the Deputy Curator of the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford, uses the following process with great success:

"Dissolve a little patent size in a good deal of water, so as to make a very weak solution. Take the article of pottery, or the pieces of it, if it be in pieces, and having made them quite hot, apply the solution of the size to the inside of the pottery with a brush, and repeat this ten or twelve times: after this, the pieces may be joined with liquid glue. The object of heating the pottery is, that the solution may not chill before it gets into the pores of the pottery."

Mr. ALEXANDER NESBITT communicated a notice of an engraved brass triptych, originally placed in the chapel of the Madonna di Rocca-Melone, on the Alps. (Printed in this Journal, vol. xiv. p. 207.)

Mr. W. S. WALFORD communicated the following remarks on some remains of painting recently discovered in Eastry Church, Kent.

"About five years ago I had occasion to call attention very briefly to the church at Eastry, Kent, when I brought to the notice of the Institute a Table for finding the Sunday Letter, which is incised on one of the piers, and of which a woodcut is given in vol. ix. p. 389, of our Journal.³ On a recent visit I found some remains of early mural painting had been discovered there in July last. Only a small part was made out, and that alone continues any longer visible; yet, as it is of an unusual kind, I think some account of it may not be unacceptable.

"I would first mention that, unless the tower be an exception, the church is substantially Early English throughout, though several windows have been since inserted; some of them very recently, being restorations effected with more than ordinary care. Beside the tower, it consists of a nave with aisles and a chancel. At the east end of the latter is a triplet of lancet windows, with shafts and trifoliated escoinson (or hood) arches; and at the sides are single lancets, with the exception of the most easterly

³ The cut is through some inadvertence placed sideways, so that the top is towards the outer margin.

on the south side, which is now a modern window of two lights, and the original was probably of the same kind. The chancel arch is pointed with a chamfered soffit. The lower side windows of the nave were of three lights with pointed trefoil heads, each window being under a *semi-circular* escoinson arch: those of the clerestory are single lights with rounded trefoil heads. The piers between the nave and aisles are round with moulded capitals and bases, except one which is octagonal. If the tower be, as some have supposed, transitional, it is the oldest portion of the building. On the west side of the wall above the chancel arch was for many years some rough wood-work that had once supported canvas, on which the Ten Commandments were painted. In July last workmen were employed in taking this down, and preparing the whole west side of the wall for the reception of a coat of plaster and white-wash; when, after clearing away the wood-work, they came to some plaster on which were stars upon a dark ground; and on removing this they discovered considerable traces of earlier painting, for the most part too much obliterated to be made out; but immediately above the arch were fourteen circular medallions, nearly eighteen inches in diameter, arranged in two horizontal lines of seven each, with subjects in them; the fourth medallion in each row being exactly over the point of the arch; the lower one indeed was not a complete medallion, in consequence of the point of the arch interrupting it. The medallions are contiguous, both horizontally and perpendicularly, and in the intervening spaces are small sex-foils, or flowers of six petals. The whole were inclosed in a rectangular parallelogram, since obliterated; which, like a frame, separated them from the rest of the paintings. The face of the wall above the arch now appears flush; but the lower part was, for some little distance, thicker than the upper: it then fell back in a gentle slope, above which it presented another perpendicular face. This break in the surface of the wall must have made it unsuitable for any large subject. There were, however, traces of painting on both portions; but the two rows of medallions are on the lower portion of the wall only. The subjects in the upper row, taken in order from north to south, are as follows:—

“1. A lion passant to the sinister.

“2. A griffin (a figure with the fore quarters derived from an eagle, and the hinder from a lion) also passant, but to the dexter; so that Nos. 1 & 2 face each other.

“3. Two birds back to back, their wings closed, their heads turned backward, so that their beaks almost meet: between them are some traces of an object which was too much obliterated to be confidently made out, but probably a bunch of grapes on an erect stem.

“4. A conventional flower or floral device, not resembling any real flower, but such as is sometimes found on tiles and glass of the XIIIth century, consisting of an upright stem with a trefoil head; from which stem issue two pair of opposite shoots, terminating in irregular trefoils; the upper (being also the larger) slant upwards and then turn from the stem downwards, while the lower pair slant upwards, and then turn towards the stem.

“5. Two birds as No. 3, the intervening object also obliterated.

“6. A lion as No. 1.

“7. A griffin as No. 2.

“The subjects of the lower row are less clear, yet they appear to be the same as those in the upper, but rather differently arranged, viz.:—

- "1. Obscure, but probably a griffin passant to the sinister.
- "2. A lion passant to the dexter.
- "3. Two birds as in the upper row, with the intervening object wanting.
- "4. This subject is almost gone, but what remains is not inconsistent with the supposition of its having been a conventional flower, and in all probability it resembled No. 4 in the upper row.

"5. Two birds as in the upper row, the intervening object also wanting.

"6. Very obscure, but probably a griffin passant to the sinister.

"7. Also obscure, but probably a lion passant to the dexter.

"The colours are chiefly black or a very dark brown, red, yellow, and a yellowish red, the ground being buff. The medallions are formed of a thin dark circular outline and two inner circles of broader lines, respectively dark, and either red or yellow, leaving in each a space of about thirteen inches in diameter clear for the several subjects the outlines of which appear to have been drawn very boldly with a full brush and a free hand, like what are often seen in painted glass of the XIIIth century. The colours seem sunk into the ground, as if, like frescoes, they were laid on wet plaster; but it is possible that the rubbing they have suffered from time to time may have given them this appearance. The yellows are very much faded, and the reds have lost much of their original colour, and are a good deal blackened. It is remarkable, that the object between the two birds should in every instance have almost disappeared: in one it should seem to have been erased, but this may be the effect of accident or carelessness in removing the plaster that overlaid it.

"Two birds with a vase, cup, grapes, or a vine between them are found in the XIIth and XIIIth centuries, associated with Christian symbols in such a manner as to leave no reasonable doubt of their having had a symbolic meaning of a sacred character. On the old font in Winchester Cathedral they are to be seen at the top, in two of the corners, with a vase between them, out of which they appear to be drinking, and a cross is issuing from it. They occur also on one side no less than three times in as many circular medallions: in the middle one they have grapes between them, which they are pecking; in the other two medallions they are back to back with their heads reversed, and what may have been intended for grapes between, or rather above them, which they disregard: all these are doves. A sepulchral slab at Bishopston, Sussex (Sussex Archæological Collections, ii. p. 281), has on it, within three circular medallions formed of a cable moulding, a cross, an *Agnus Dei*, and two birds, similar in form and attitude to those at Eastry, with a vase between them, into which their beaks are inserted. Such birds, with a vase or plant between them, are not unfrequently to be seen on tiles of the XIIIth century, and also occasionally on seals, and sometimes on caskets, and various other objects, in most cases probably a mere ornament, though derived from examples that were significant. The device is Italian, and may be traced back to the early mosaics, as in the Church of S. Apollinare Nuovo, at Ravenna, which is considered to be of the VIth century; and even to the Christian memorials in the Catacombs of Rome, where two birds occur, as shown by Aringhi and others, not only with a vase or vine, but also sometimes with a cross, and sometimes with the Christian monogram between them, leaving no doubt of their having had a religious meaning. On the tomb at Ravenna, supposed to be that of the Emperor Honorius, is a vase between two birds, apparently about to drink out of it; and on another tomb there,

said to have been erected by Theodoric, King of the Visigoths, is a cross between two birds, with other Christian sculpture; and also on a sarcophagus at San Stefano, Bologna. Like some other Christian symbols in the Catacombs, this was, in all probability, derived from a Pagan device, but with some modifications to give it a Christian signification. On one tomb there, no doubt a Pagan memorial, were two birds looking at an altar between them, on which was a small fire (Agincourt, tom. v. pl. 7). To enter fully into this curious subject would far exceed the limits of a paper appropriate to the present occasion. Assuming, as I think we safely may, that the birds in Eastry Church formed part of a Christian symbol, it is highly probable from what remains, that the object between them was a bunch of grapes on an upright stem; a form, however unnatural, that is sometimes met with. I am aware that a wheat-ear is spoken of as symbolising the body of the Saviour, and that a basket with apparently fruit or little cakes between two birds is to be found among the devices in the catacombs; still grapes appear to me best to agree with the faint traces of the object in this instance. In the earliest examples the birds were most likely intended for doves, though in later times no particular kind of bird was uniformly represented. The more prevalent opinion, I believe, is, that they symbolised the faithful, and the vase, cup, or grapes the blood of the Saviour. Some have supposed them to signify the Jewish and Christian churches looking to or sharing in the benefits purchased by the Saviour's passion and death. This seems a little too imaginative. I have, however, heard of or seen an example, that I cannot now find, in which one of the birds fronts the cup or bunch of grapes, and the other is back to it, but with the head reversed so as to reach it with the beak. The symbol in this form, if at all, would more easily admit of such explanation. Dr. Milner supposed the doves on the Winchester font, with the vase between them, were emblematic of the Holy Spirit breathing into phials containing the two kinds of sacred chrism used in baptism (History of Winchester, ii. p. 76). But the early examples show the improbability of this; add to which, the Holy Spirit was not likely to be represented by *two* doves.

"Now, if the birds in question at Eastry were a Christian symbol, it is highly probable the subjects of the other medallions were so too. The floral device, which, it will be observed, is in the middle of each row, and thus had some degree of importance given to it, may be an emblem of the Virgin, who was often symbolised by a lily, and not unfrequently by some conventional form of flower, having little or no resemblance to a lily; as is exemplified on many seals of the XIIth and XIIIth centuries.

"The lion may have referred to the Saviour, who, as the lion of the tribe of Judah, is sometimes so represented. It is thus the lion has been understood on the old font at Winchester before mentioned, on one side of which are three circular medallions; in the middle one is a lion, and in each of the others a dove.

"To the griffin it is more difficult to assign its signification. It is rarely found among Christian symbols. It has been not unfrequently, and even by some mediæval writers, confounded with the dragon, which had not the hind quarters of a lion, but the tail of a serpent, and generally meant the evil one, or at an earlier period Paganism. I have mentioned that both the lion and the griffin are passant, a peaceful attitude; and the former has no preference of place. A griffin and a lion, both also passant, confronting

each other, and without any indication of hostility, occur on the old font in Lincoln Cathedral; which is about contemporary with that of Winchester, judging from an engraving of the former in Simpson's *Ancient Fonts*. The other sculptures on it are not given so as to enable me to judge of their import. A writer in the *Vetusta Monumenta* ii. pl. 40, p. 6, speaks of there being three griffins upon it. A lion and a griffin, both passant, and each in a circle, were two of the three animal subjects often repeated in the pavement of tiles in the chapter-house at Salisbury. The other was the two birds, but with a flower or plant between them. That pavement may be referred to the latter part of the XIIIth century. The griffin is found, too, on early seals, as a personal device, where it is hardly to be supposed to have had any discreditable significance; and it afterwards, we all know, became heraldic. Being composed of part of an eagle and part of a lion, it is likely to have been emblematic of the most honourable and admirable qualities attributed to each; and, associated as it is on this occasion, we may reasonably presume it had some religious or sacred meaning, though what that was has not been discovered.

"What has been said of the church and of the style of the painting has indicated the date that I am disposed to assign to these pictorial remains. They must belong to the latter half of the XIIIth century, and can hardly be later than the beginning of the reign of Edward I. Those on the upper portion of the wall should seem to have been of a subsequent period, if, as I understand was the fact, there were some fragments of black letter inscriptions in them. They may have been of the same date as the stars on a dark ground upon the plaster that overlaid the medallions that I have described. Should it occur to any one, that these medallions may have represented part of a pavement, I would observe that they appear too large for any subject suitable for the space, and, beside that there were only two rows, and that they were inclosed in a rectangular parallelogram, there was not the slightest attempt at anything like perspective in the drawing.

"I may add, that these remains have been left free from whitewash, and I have reason to hope they will be preserved."

Antiquities and Works of Art exhibited.

By Mr. HEWITT, with the permission of the Hon. Board of Ordnance.—A German tilting-saddle of the XVth century, an account of which will be found in this volume, p. 20.—A two-handed sword of the XVth century, the blade of which is rudely damascened in gold.—A helmet with a falling beavor of the XVIth century.—A cuirass of the latter half of the XVIth century, the breast-plate opens down the middle like a waistcoat, and is attached by hinges to the back-plate. It was originally purchased at Ratisbon. The three last objects were from the collection of the late Earl of Shrewsbury, and were purchased for the tower armoury at Alton Towers.

By the Rev. W. H. GUNNER.—A ring-dial or "journey-ring" of brass, found in a farm-house at Sparsholt, near Winchester. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. It resembles a specimen formerly in Mr. Whincopp's possession, and now forms part of the extensive series of similar instruments belonging to Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P. The latter specimen is engraved in Halliwell's *Shakespeare*, vol. vi. p. 147, illustrating the passage in *You Like It*, act ii., scene 7.

December 4, 1857.

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

The Rev. JOHN AUSTEN communicated a notice of some tumuli and remarkable deposits on Holm Heath, Dorsetshire, which will be noticed more fully hereafter.

MR. GEORGE V. DU NOYER, M.R.I.A., communicated a memoir on the remains of ancient stone-built fortresses and habitations occurring to the west of Dingle, County Kerry (printed in this volume p. 20).

The Hon. R. C. NEVILLE, furnished an account of his recent excavations at Great Chesterford, Cambridgeshire, and exhibited an armlet of Kimmeridge shale, one of the objects which he had found in the course of these new researches. It is a fresh example of the occurrence of objects of that material with Roman remains at the station at Chesterford, of which two remarkable specimens were exhibited at the meetings of the Institute in February, 1857, by Mr. Neville—namely, two drum-shaped vessels or pyxes, one of which is engraved in the fourteenth volume of this Journal, p. 85. Mr. Neville states that:—

“The armlet of Kimmeridge coal was found in a grave 3 feet deep at the feet of a skeleton, together with three flat armlets of bronze. Under the right arm of the skeleton stood a small black vase of Roman ware, nearly perfect. The discovery took place on the 9th of November last, at a spot outside the walls of the station at Chesterford. I send also for examination another relique recently discovered in my excavations, viz., a stylus, of a form not unusual, having at one extremity a small flat spatula, which probably served in smoothing the wax, or erasing any erroneous writing. This stylus is however remarkable as being formed of silver, which I believe is uncommon. No other object of this description, of that metal, has been found in the course of my researches.”

Dr. BRUCE took occasion to advert to the progress of archæological researches in the North of England, owing in a great measure to the generous encouragement afforded to such enquiries by the Duke of Northumberland. The survey of the wall, executed by Mr. Maclauchlan, under the Duke's directions, had been engraved at his Grace's expense, and would afford a large mass of accurate information to the student of Roman remains in Britain. Mr. Maclauchlan is now engaged by his Grace to execute some further surveys in Northumberland. Dr. Bruce likewise mentioned that the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle were about to publish a complete Corpus Inscriptionum of the Roman period in Northumberland, more especially in connexion with the Roman Wall and its stations. The outlay requisite for the extensive illustrations of this work in which every Roman inscription or sculpture of value is to be carefully figured, will be in a great measure defrayed by the Duke of Northumberland. The compilation of this work had been attended with considerable difficulties, owing to the inaccessible situations of many of the inscriptions. The illustrations have been entrusted to Mr. Mossman, of Newcastle, an artist who had shown great skill in delineating ancient remains.

Mr. HEWITT, exhibited a photograph from one side of the base of

Trajan's column at Rome, among the various kinds of armour of which the trophies on the base are formed may be clearly distinguished hauberks of chain mail. The employment of mailed defences during the Imperial sway in Rome has been questioned by some antiquaries. Dr. Bruce placed before the meeting a drawing by Mr. Mossman, which furnished a remarkable confirmation of the existence of mail at that period. During the excavations at the Roman station of Bremenium in Redesdale, a mass of oxidised iron resembling ore was found amidst numerous Roman remains, and proved on examination to be wholly composed of chain mail. It is now in the Duke of Northumberland's museum at Alnwick Castle. A similar example of the *Lorica Catenata* was found last year at Chester-le-street. Among the antiquities from Stanwick presented to the British Museum by the Duke of Northumberland, are several lumps of chain mail much decayed.

Mr. C. H. PURDAY, communicated a drawing of a fragment of an ancient cross, lately found in the cathedral precincts, Carlisle, in digging the foundations for an addition to Canon Harcourt's house. It bears part of an inscription which appears to have been continued on the two sides of the head of the cross. The fragment is formed of light coloured



Fragment of a Saxon Cross. Found within the Cathedral precincts, Carlisle. Width $12\frac{3}{4}$ in.

sandstone, the same material as another cross found at Carlisle, which was communicated to the Institute by Mr. Purday, and published in vol. xii. p. 180, of this Journal. This sandstone had been used only in the oldest parts of the fabric of the Cathedral. Mr. Westwood considers that the date of the fragment recently found is about the year 700. Its dimensions are as follows:—width $12\frac{3}{4}$ in., height $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., thickness 3 in. The forms of the letters resemble those in the Durham Book, the Gospels in the Book of St. Chad at Lichfield, and the Gospels of Mac Regol in the Bodleian

Library, all of these being MSS. of that period. The peculiar form of S to be seen on one side of the Carlisle fragment, after the cross which precedes a word, probably the name of a female, occurs in the Durham Book, and in the great illuminated pages at the commencement of each Gospel in the Book of St. Chad.

The Rev. Dr. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, author of "The History of the Roman Wall," brought a weapon of great rarity found at a depth of 36 feet in a well at Carvoran, *Magna*, one of the Stations on the line of the Wall. It is a javelin, or spear-head, of iron, measuring $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with very long barbs, (see woodcut), and is supposed to have been used as a missile weapon. It has been presented to the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle. It bears close resemblance to the weapon described by Mr. Wylie, and other archæologists, as the *Angon* of the Franks. Agathias, who wrote in the sixth century, describes the mode in which such missile weapons were employed by the Frankish warriors.



Iron Javelin Head, Carvoran, Northumberland. Length $21\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Mr. BOWYER, M.P., communicated, through Mr. W. J. Bernard Smith, an extract from the will of Fulk Eyton, Esq., dated at Shrawardine, Salop, Feb. 18, 1451, and proved Dec. 12, 1454; relating to his having brought back to England the bones of John Earl of Arundel, mortally wounded at the assault of the Castle of Gerberoy, in May, 1434, in order that the same might be buried in the collegiate Church of Arundel. The passage in the will is as follows:—"Also I woll that my Lord of Arundell that now is aggre and compounse with you my seide executors for the bones of my Lord John his brother that I broughte oute of France, for the which cariage of bones and oute of the Frenchemennys handes delyveraunce he oweth me a M. marc & iiij. c. and after myn Executours byn compouned with I woll that the bones ben buried in the Collage of Arundell after his entent, and so I to be praide for in the Collage of Arundell and Almeshouse perpetually." The altar tomb believed to be that of the Earl John having lately been opened in presence of the Duke of Norfolk, Lady Victoria Fitzalan Howard, the Rev. Canon Tierney, and others, bones were found beneath it in a coffin of wood, much decayed, supposed to be oak; the skull in several pieces, one thigh-bone was missing. It appears from Monstrelet and Hall that the earl had been struck on the ankle by a shot from a culverin, which shattered his leg: he was taken prisoner and removed to Beauvais, where he died of the effects of his wound, June 12, in the following year. Monstrelet states that his remains were interred in the church of the Cordeliers at that place. Yet it thus appears highly probable that they were brought to England, and deposited in the place directed by his will, which is dated April 8, 1430. A description and view of the tomb is given in Mr. Tierney's History of Arundel, vol. ii., p. 625, and more detailed representations of the effigy may be found in Stothard's Monumental Effigies.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. ALBERT WAX.—Two gold torques or *armillæ* each formed of a thin band of gold, twisted spirally and with recurved ends. They resembled the ornaments found at Largo, in Fifeshire, one of which is engraved in this Journal, vol vi., p. 53. The specimens exhibited were said to have been found with about forty others on the Law farm, near Elgin. Four bracelets, probably part of this discovery, have been recently added to the collection in the British Museum. Fragments of ornaments very similar in make and appearance are to be seen in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy.

By the Rev. Dr. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE.—The bottom of a bronze *trulla* or skillet, apparently of Roman workmanship; and an object of bronze of unknown use, found in a large camp in Northumberland, called "the Guards," near Percy's Cross. These objects are the property of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, by whose kind permission they were exhibited.

By Dr. CHARLTON.—The brass umbo of a shield, found at Matfen, Northumberland, within a short distance of the Roman wall. A notice of which will be found in this Volume, p. 30.

By the Rev. JOHN AUSTEN.—A fragment of a "Samian" saucer, stamped with the potter's mark GENITOR F. It was found in a large deposit of black mould, with a considerable quantity of broken pottery of black and reddish coloured wares, a few pieces of Kimmeridge "coal-money," and portions of the shale used in their manufacture. There were also found on the same site three diminutive round shafts of stone, measuring 2 ft. in height, and resembling the supports of a rick-frame commonly used at the present time. It was supposed that they might have served to support a kind of *suspensura*, possibly the floor of a potter's kiln. There were also portions of querns, stones from various localities, but no coins or objects of metal. These remains were found on the property of Mr. N. Bond, at the Grange, Dorset: the sub-stratum is pipe-clay, suitable for pottery works; close at hand there is a bed of quartz sand of excellent quality, and springs of water. The spot is on the north side of the chalk range indicated on the Ordnance maps of that part of the coast of Dorset. About two miles to the west is Povington, where much pottery and "coal-money" are found; at no great distance are Warborough and Kimmeridge Bays, where the "coal-money" has been found in abundance, as has been fully related by Mr. Austen, in the Transactions of the Purbeck Society, in his memoir on the relics so termed. The fragment bearing the name of *Genitor* is the only portion of Samian which has been found at the Grange; but a few remains of that ware have occurred at Warborough and at Kimmeridge, as also in a deposit at Encombe similar to that above noticed. These particulars are not undeserving of record, as indications of occupation of these parts of the coast of Dorset in Roman times; showing also the possibility that potteries, as also manufactories of Kimmeridge coal, may have been there established at that period.

By Mr. AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS.—Various Roman remains, the property of Sir George Musgrave, Bart., found at Kirkby Thore, in Westmoreland, in making a bridge over the River Troutbeck. The circumstances of this discovery are detailed by Captain W. H. Smyth in the *Archæologia*,

xxxi. 279. Sir George Musgrave has since liberally presented these antiquities to the British Museum.

By the Rev. J. LEE WARNER.—Saxon urn and ornaments of bronze found in Norfolk.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A ring which had belonged to Cardinal Gabriel Condolmerio, afterwards Pope Eugenius IV. A ring bearing the family arms and the devices of Pope Eugenius IV., elected 1431, died 1447. It is set with a flat table of glass in imitation of a ruby. The ornaments are very delicately engraved.—Ring without any name, but apparently of the time of Pope Pius II. (1458 to 1464). On one side are engraved the keys of St. Peter, and on the other a double-headed eagle crowned with a ducal coronet.—A massive gold signet ring, engraved with a merchant's mark, and on the hoop the name *Henry Smale*. There are traces of enamel. It is of English workmanship, and of the fourteenth century.—A Cingalese book written on the leaves of the Palmyra Palm with a stylus, from the celebrated Buddhist monastery at Damboul, in Ceylon.—A stylus employed in writing Cingalese manuscripts such as the one above mentioned.



Signet of Henry Smale. Full size.

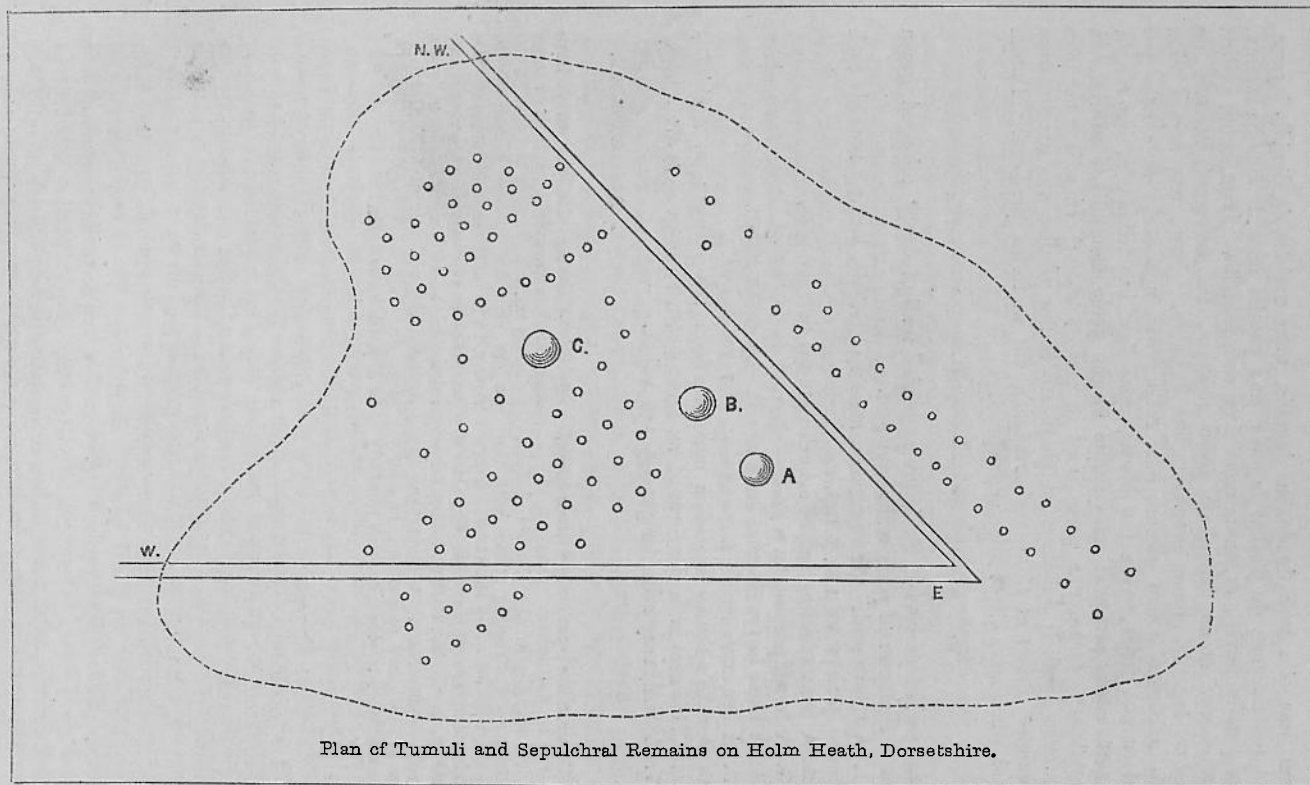
By Mr. FAULKNER.—Sacrificing bell, found built up in the wall which blocked up a circular-headed window over the south entrance of Deddington Church, Oxon.—A fragment of a vase, which was found in a stone box, placed at the head of a stone coffin of an Augustinian Monk or Knight Hospitaller, discovered at Chacombe Priory, Northamptonshire.

By Mr. FENWICK, of Newcastle.—A white porcelain cup, apparently of ancient Oriental manufacture, ornamented with a pattern, representing the *Pyrus Japonica* in relief. It was stated to have been a gift sent by Queen Elizabeth to Essex, while he was imprisoned in the Tower, and to have been the cup from which he received the Holy Sacrament on the morning of his execution. It was subsequently in the possession of the Countess of Tyrconnel.

By Mr. WHINCOPP.—A quarry of painted glass, stated to have been taken from the windows of some church in the neighbourhood of Framlingham, in Suffolk. The device is a pomegranate, some of the grains are seen through a small opening on one side of the shell. On a scroll above is the inscription in Black Letter,—“*Quod deus conjunxit homo non separat.*” A very similar quarry from Brandeston Church, Suffolk, is engraved in Mr. Franks’ “*Book of Ornamental Glazing Quarries*,” pl. 103. This curious device refers apparently to Catherine of Arragon, and from the appearance of the glass it would seem to have been painted before the question of her divorce was agitated.

By Mr. W. BURGESS.—A shell of the *Murex trunculus*, one of the species that was used by the ancients in dyeing purple, discovered at Athens, with many others, in 1857, during excavations made in the Odeum of Herodes Atticus, which is supposed to have been subsequently used as a manufactory of purple.—Several beautiful objects in metal damascened with gold and silver, and a small ornamental fountain; all obtained in Constantinople.

By Mr. GREATHEAD.—Two windows of painted glass of recent manufacture.



Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

January 1, 1858.

AMBROSE POYNTER, Esq., in the Chair.

The Rev. JOHN AUSTEN communicated a plan of the discoveries in Dorsetshire, mentioned at the previous meeting :

"In May, 1857, I accompanied the Rev. N. Bond to see some barrows and small mounds which are situated upon his property at the northern extremity of Holm Heath, where a bank divides it from a fir plantation. On examining the ground, it was observed that the trees which had been planted upon any of the mounds, were of much larger size than the generality of those upon the level ground, thus indicating the presence of some kindly soil beneath. I counted as many as 120 mounds systematically arranged in parallel rows, which averaged from three to four paces apart, the mounds also being about that distance from each other, in some they were three paces, in others four; their size was about six feet in diameter, and one foot high. Upon digging into many of them, I found that they all contained the remains of burned furze in the state of charcoal, the stems and thorns being preserved in a carbonised state. A reference to the plan will give a better idea of their position than can be communicated by description. The three rows which commence on the south side of the bank are four paces apart, and run a distance of sixty-six paces direct towards the barrow B, from S.S.W. to N.N.E. Those to the north-west are at greater distances from each other, varying from six to nine paces apart. The two on the north-east, which are at a right angle to the others, are four paces apart. In the easternmost barrow A, I found no remains. The barrow B, situated at nine paces from A, was 5 feet in height and 36 in circumference, with a trench round it, and contained only ashes. At C was a smaller barrow, 21 paces west of the last; this is covered with fir trees. In it I sank a shaft, and at the depth of 3 feet I came upon some small thin sand-stones, such as are found in the neighbourhood. The largest of these covered a cist sunk in the native sand; the cist contained an inverted urn wedged round with flints. It measured about a foot in height, but was much injured by the roots of the trees. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot south of this deposit, and 1 foot from the top, I found another smaller urn unprotected, which measured about 6 inches in height, and was of the coarsest manufacture. These tumuli occupy a space of about 300 yards in diameter, which may be denominated a plateau, being the flat top of an irregularly shaped knoll. What could have been the intention of those who raised them is a question to which there appears but one answer, namely, that they are the memorials of one funeral ceremony. The barrow C was the sepulchral mound, B and A perhaps funeral piles, and the lesser mounds, stretching away towards the south-east and south-west were possibly fires placed with care at

regular intervals agreeably to the usage of some funeral rite: the ashes, when the flames had died away, or been quenched in some manner, were covered with earth to become a record to future ages of the solemn ceremonies which had been enacted there. I think this conclusion a fair one, although I can refer to no evidence of similar remains to corroborate it. Sir R. C. Hoare, however, in describing the 'twin barrows,' figured in his *Ancient Wilts*, concludes that one contained the sepulchral deposit and the other only the ashes of the funeral pile."

Mr. ALBERT WAY communicated a notice of a discovery of Roman remains, near Chichester. A detailed account has subsequently been given by the Rev. H. Smith (*Sussex Arch. Coll.* vol. x. p. 168).

"The members of our society who attended the meeting in the year 1853 at Chichester, will not fail to remember two remarkable sepulchral cists of stone, which, with the curious objects of glass and pottery discovered in them, were sent for our examination in the temporary Museum. The contents of one of those cists, found in 1850, at Westergate, near Chichester, on the property of Mr. Thomas Shiffner, was afterwards presented by that gentleman to the British Museum, and it has been described by Mr. Franks in our *Journal* (vol. xi., p. 25). In that instance, a pair of enamelled fibulæ and a metallic mirror accompanied the remains, which may have been of a female. The other tomb had been discovered in 1817 at Avisford, about 8 miles east of Chichester, and at the close of our meeting it was presented by Lady Elizabeth Reynell to the Museum of the Chichester Philosophical Society. These Roman tombs are of a type which seems almost peculiar to the southern parts of the country. The deposit had been enclosed in a large rectangular chest, about 3 feet in length by 2 feet in breadth, and 2 feet in height; a massive slab served as a cover; vessels of glass and fictile wares were arranged within, in considerable number, the Avisford cist having contained upwards of forty vessels of various forms. The burnt bones had been placed in large vases of glass; and the smaller objects, consisting of cups, saucers, jugs, &c., had doubtless served for some funeral feast. It was remarkable that the remains of leathern shoes were found in both these curious cists; and in that sent to our museum by Lady Elizabeth Reynell, there was a small bracket or projecting shelf in each corner of the cavity, near the upper part, shaped with care in chiselling out the block of stone to form the cist, and on these brackets were found placed small open lamps of earthenware, as if to light up the miniature funereal chamber.

"It was doubtless owing to the facility with which blocks of stone of ample size could be obtained in the locality, from the lower green-sand beds near Petworth, that these sepulchral cists were in fashion amongst the Roman colonists settled around the city of *Regnum*. Some other examples of a similar mode of interment, although comparatively uncommon in this country, have occurred; for instance, at Southfleet,¹ in Kent, and the tomb at Binstead, Hants, now preserved in the British Museum, which has been described by Mr. Franks in our *Journal* (vol. ix., p. 12). In other localities where stone was not to be obtained, the small sepulchral chamber was formed of other materials, in some instances of wood, as also of brick, of which a remarkable example was found at Rougham, in Suffolk. In most of these deposits, the urns, the vases of glass, and other vestiges of Roman

¹ See *Archæologia*, vol. xiv. p. 221.

funeral customs, occur of the same description as those brought to light in Sussex.

"During the month of December last, fresh examples of the sarcophagus of stone, similar in character to those already noticed, have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Chichester, at Densworth Farm, Funtington, about 3 miles N.W. of that city. Although these remains may not add any material facts to the knowledge already procured of the sepulchral usages of the Romans, these successive discoveries within a range of a few miles around the city of *Regnum* are not without interest, as having occurred on sites distant from each other, not immediately adjacent to the city, but probably where the villas of Roman settlers had been peaceably established, at no great distance from the great line of Roman road towards London, which passed near Bignor and is known as the Stone Street. The indications thus presented to us of numerous rural habitations and settlements in Roman times in the district so near the coast, may claim our notice as evidence of the quiet occupation of that part of Britain by colonists of a superior class. I have been indebted to our friend Mr. James Smith, of Chichester, who rendered us frequent and friendly assistance during our meeting, for some particulars regarding the recent discoveries at Densworth, which he has carefully inspected. The first occurred on December 8, in precisely the same manner as at Avisford, namely, in pitching hurdles for sheep in arable land. The crowbar struck upon something which hindered the operation, and this led to the cist being uncovered. It is remarkable that these interments should have been found at so slight a depth beneath the surface. The stone tomb brought to light on that occasion is precisely similar to those which have been described, and like them it was formed of a solid block of the lower green-sand formation, probably from the Fittleworth quarries. On the lid being removed a large globular-shaped bottle of very thin green glass, 12 inches in height, with two handles, was found, containing the burned bones. A glass stopper several inches in length was inserted in the neck of this vase, which is described as of very graceful form and proportions. Near it stood two square vases of green glass with the peculiar angular reeded handles often noticed in specimens of this description. These bottles were about 6 inches high, and one contained a liquid, which gave forth an aromatic odour when exposed to heat. There were also certain vessels of pottery, and other objects. The position of the cist was north and south; its dimensions are 38 inches by 24, height 17 inches; there is a bracket in one of the angles, precisely as in the cist found at Avisford. The lid was hollowed out, and formed of a slab 13 inches thick, three sides being much bevelled off. Numerous fragments of tiles and *debris* of Roman times lay around; on one piece, Mr. Smith informs me that he noticed the letter N boldly formed, a large letter nearly 2 inches in height. Subsequent researches have brought to light a second cist, and it is satisfactory to have the assurance that every care will be taken of these remains, which it may be hoped will be deposited in the interesting museum of local antiquities at Chichester. It deserves notice that an embankment of considerable strength runs near the spot, and it is situated at no great distance from the remarkable entrenched works on the north of Chichester, which run far and wide in the locality known as the Broil, and present traces of early occupation well deserving of careful investigation."

The Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER exhibited a large series of antiquities, discovered at Dunwich in Suffolk, accompanied by the following notice :—

“It is now more than a hundred years since Thomas Gardner published his ‘Historical account of Dunwich, Antiently a City, now a Borough.’ Therein, ‘wishing to preserve the fame of that renowned city, now almost swallowed up by the sea, from sinking into oblivion,’ Gardner has given an interesting account of the ancient remains which existed in his time. Since, however, his account was written, Dunwich has been steadily declining in importance. The quondam ‘city’ and ‘borough’ has now degenerated into a small country village of some three hundred inhabitants. The free-men can no longer send their representatives to Parliament, and the last of the ancient churches which existed in Gardner’s time, and in which divine service was still celebrated once a fortnight, is now a roofless and mouldering ruin upon the verge of the cliff. The churchyard of this Church of All Saints has already been partially washed away, and in a few years the church itself will follow.

“With regard to Dunwich, it may be remarked that its position seems to be admirably described by its compound name of Celtic, or perhaps rather Germanic and Scandinavian derivation—Dun-wich—the hill by the *wic*, (Dan. *vig*), a curving bay, *sinus*, if indeed *wic* does not here indicate a morass. In the present case, a glance at the Ordnance Map would be likely to mislead the stranger as to the natural features of the place, which appears therein to be situated upon anything rather than a naze or promontory. Yet such in fact is the case. While the North Sea has for centuries been encroaching upon the cliffs of Minsmere and Dunwich, what was anciently an arm² of the sea to the south has, among other causes, by the silting up of the channel, become the rich expanse of Minsmere Level; and to the north, what was formerly part of Dunwich Haven, has become a pasture ground for cattle. At present, therefore, Dunwich stands on the side of a sandy and elevated promontory stretching out, not as formerly into but towards the sea, and situated between level expanses of salt marshes. The tradition noticed by Sir Charles Lyell,³ “that the tailors sate in their shops at Dunwich, and saw the ships in Yarmouth Bay,” goes to prove that Dunwich formerly extended far out into the ocean. But for centuries, as Gardner has shown, the promontory of Dunwich has been exposed to the ravages of the North Sea, which indeed has swallowed up a great part of the parish. These ravages still continue, but are by no means regular in extent. It is when a particular conjunction of winds and tides takes place that most damage is done. Then the beach of sand and shingle which the waves throw up against themselves at the base of the cliffs, is carried off to the depth of several feet, and swept far out to sea, and the rising tide rushing in with resistless violence undermines the soft and crumbling cliffs of sand and clay. Such an occurrence took place last winter, when a remarkably high tide carried away vast portions of the cliffs, and converted the heretofore sloping and verdure-clad sides into steep and overhanging precipices. The beach at the same time was scoured away to an unusual depth. It was after this tide that, at low water, the clay forming the substratum of the strand was found to be strewn with coins and other objects of ancient use. Of these, many were collected by

² Called “Portus de Menes Mere” in an Inquisition taken ann. xxi. Hen. III.

³ Principles of Geology, p. 298.

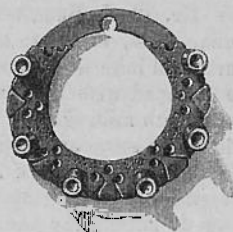
fishermen and boys, but numbers of relics were thrown away, or left to be a second time engulfed and covered up at the return of the tide.

"At a visit to Dunwich in the month of June last, I found two human skeletons protruding from the face of the cliff in the churchyard of All Saints, and the remains of two others lay upon the beach below. In various places in the face of the cliff, generally within five feet of the top, I observed numerous pieces of coarse blue, black, and brown pottery, some of which were manifestly of Roman manufacture, while other fragments were perhaps Saxon. Of one variety I found fragments lying together almost enough to form an entire urn. Animals' bones, with teeth of the ox, sheep, and deer, were also numerous. In one place I discovered a rounded seam of black earth, full of bones, ashes, charred wood, cockle, oyster, and whelk shells, with broken fragments of Roman pottery. This, apparently, was an ancient rubbish pit, which, although exposed to view by the fall of the cliff, had originally been situated far inland. I saw an imperfect small brass Roman coin of the lower empire, which was picked up near this spot. Of the coins found at Dunwich I have specimens of the following reigns, Hen. II., Hen. III., Ed. I. and II., Ed. III., Hen. IV. V. or VI., and Hen. VIII.; also some early Scotch coins, and one of Charles Count of Anjou. In addition to these, I have several curious and early tokens, of which one bearing a rude shield is of brass, and the rest are of lead. Many of the coins of Hen. II. and Hen. III. are cut into halves and quarters to form pennies and halfpennies. This is likewise the case with some of the Scotch coins. The other relics which I have obtained from Dunwich in silver, copper, brass, and lead, and consisting of fibulæ, buckles, rings, pins, and other personal ornaments, testify to the long occupation of the locality in Roman, Saxon, and Mediæval times."

Mr. CHESTER forwarded a large collection of these articles for the inspection of the Institute. Among the keys, which are chiefly of bronze, may be noticed a great variety of types, some of them apparently Roman. One of the most singular is the bronze key represented in the accompanying woodcut. It has evidently belonged to a padlock, made on the principle still in use among the Chinese, of compressing springs attached to the inside of the lock, and thus liberating the pin. The personal ornaments are very numerous. The buckles are no less than forty in number, and nearly all of them differ in size and design. Of the brooches, one is of silver and the rest of bronze; they include a small Roman fibula of the bowed type, and several elegant ring brooches of Mediæval work, one of which is represented in the accompanying woodcut. The raised knobs with which one portion is ornamented, were no doubt originally filled with glass pastes. The various ornaments formed of thin metal stamped in relief, have been probably attached to



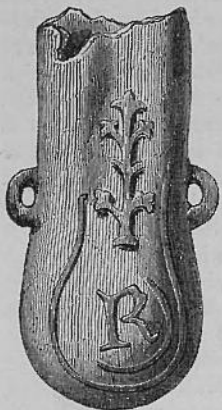
Bronze Key,
Dunwich.
Full size.



Bronze Brooch, Dunwich.
Full size.

leather belts. The brass tags, or ornamented terminations of girdles, occur not unfrequently.

Among the objects of a miscellaneous character should be noticed a little shield of the arms of England, with a loop for suspension. Being only one inch long it seems too small for horse trappings, and may have been attached to some piece of ornamental furniture of the fourteenth century. Not the least interesting object is the leaden pouch here represented. It is one of the 'Pilgrims' Pouches,' *ampullæ*, or badges of lead distributed to pilgrims as a token of their having visited certain shrines. They are noticed by Mr. J. Gough Nichols in his researches on pilgrimages. On one side is represented an escallop shell; on the other, a branch, possibly a lily, and the letter R. Four relics of this description are engraved in Gardner's *Dunwich*, one of them similar to that represented here; another with a crowned W, of the same type as that found at Cirencester, and engraved in this *Journal* (vol. vii. p. 400), and a third bore the letter T.



Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By His Grace the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G.—The blade of an iron sword, on the upper part of which is still remaining a portion of its bronze sheath; the latter presents a most brilliant surface, and is covered with scroll patterns of a Celtic character similar to those on the bronze bosses of shields found in the Thames, and which are now in the National Collection. The length of the blade is 2 ft. 1 in. It was found in the River Witham, and was exhibited by its former owner, Mr. E. Willson, of Lincoln, at the annual meeting of the Institute held in that city. A flat cake of bronze, heater-shaped and perfectly plain, except towards the broader end, on which is engraved an ornament in the Celtic style very similar to those on the antiquities discovered at Stanwick, and presented by His Grace to the British Museum. It was found between Eglingham and Hulne Abbey, in Northumberland, and is represented in the accompanying engraving.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—Three stone celts, one of them of peculiar form, stated to have been found about the year 1800 in forming an artificial lake at Milton House, Cambridgeshire. A very large tobacco pipe stamped with the gauntlet mark; the upper part of the bowl is ornamented with milling. It was found, with another of smaller size similarly stamped, in some excavations at Cirencester.

By the Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER. An original deed, apparently of the thirteenth century, being a grant by Adam son of Edusa de le Rodes, to Henry de Schelvelay and Margaret his wife, and their joint heirs, of the homage and service of Nicholas le Turnur and his heirs, and a penny a year rent, which the same Nicholas paid for a tenement held of the said Adam within the bounds (*divisas*) of Schelvelay; also a piece of ground which the said Henry enclosed with a ditch, together with that piece which is called the Wallekern ext. le Rodes, within the bounds of Schellay, together



Flat Cake of Bronze, bearing an Ornament of Celtic character. Found near Alnwick, Northumberland.

Orig. size. Weight, 14 oz.

PRESERVED IN THE MUSEUM OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND
AT ALNWICK CASTLE.

with right of way to the same. Witnessed by Master Robert de Barneby, Rector of Byrton, Elias de Byrton, Adam de Helay, John de Rylay, Richard de Thorniclay, Hugh of the same place, Robert de Horbury, clerk, and others. The seal is of green wax, of a pointed oval form. The design in the centre is a fleur-de-lis, and the legend, which is not well preserved, appears to be *S. ADE : LE : RODE*.—Schelvelay is no doubt Shelley, a village in the parish of Burton or Kirkburton, near Wakefield, in Yorkshire. Riley and Horbury are in the same neighbourhood. The name of Robert de Barneby does not appear in the lists of the rectors of Kirkburton, as printed in Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmetis*, which does not extend to an earlier date than 1357. In the neighbouring parish of Kirkheaton we find a Thomas de Barneby, rector, from 1320 to 1380, who may possibly have been a connection of the Rector of Burton.

By Mr. EDWARD RICHARDSON.—A collection of rubbings from incised sepulchral slabs existing in the cathedral church of St. Canice, at Kilkenny. The memorials of that nature most deserving of notice, as also several very curious effigies and tombs, have been represented in the "History, Architecture, and Antiquities" of Kilkenny Cathedral, by the Rev. James Graves, and Mr. J. G. Prim, recently published. "Near the North door (Mr. Richardson observed) there is an arched recess, of early English date, without an effigy; in the nave there is an effigy of a bishop of the same date, sculptured in black Kilkenny marble. On the same side are effigies of remarkable character, one of them assigned to one of the Earls of Ormonde, the other is the memorial of James Schorthals, who died in 1507. There is also a demi-effigy on the floor. On the south side are several altar tombs, with effigies, and one of these, representing Sir John Grace, bears the name of the sculptor—'Roricus Otwnne fabricavit istam tumbam.' There are also nine altar tombs with incised crosses. In the south transept are to be seen effigies of the Butler family, of black marble. The Cathedral presents some very beautiful architectural features: the doorways are good examples of the Early English period. The choir is disfigured by modern plastering and woodwork, and the stone work of the nave has unfortunately been tooled over in the course of *restorations*; the original surfaces of the fine sculptured capitals and other details has thus been destroyed. I found also that many of the curious incised slabs had been damaged in mixing mortar upon them, and by the workmen's tools. I cleared the lines as far as possible, so as to produce the rubbings exhibited on the present occasion."

February 5, 1858.

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

A LETTER was read from Mr. Albert Way, dated at Aix en Provence, addressed to the Resident Secretary, giving an account of matters of archaeological interest which he had met with in the old land of the Troubadours.

"I have to announce with regret that one of our most eminent foreign correspondents, Monsieur Comarmond, an antiquary of the greatest attainments, with whom I had hoped to hold instructive communication at Lyons, had died just before I reached that place. His loss will be much felt, especially as the great collections of Roman Antiquities bequeathed to the

city of Lyons a few years since, and which I found still unarranged, will not be united with the valuable museum previously formed by M. Comarmond, in the scientific system in which he would have combined this highly valuable assemblage of local antiquities. Shortly before my arrival at Lyons, recent excavations for building have brought to light the complete outline of the Theatre of the Roman Lugdunum, the position of which had been wholly unknown. These remains are in themselves of considerable interest, and especially as showing the general introduction of scenic amusements by the Romans in Gaul, of which we have striking evidence at Orange, at Nîmes, Arles, and several other colonial cities in the South of France. I may here observe with gratification that the most vigilant precautions and care are taken by the French Government for the preservation of these relics of old times, and it were much to be desired that their interest was equally esteemed in our own country. The Theatre at Orange, which I recently passed, was until the last few years built up in a mass of modern dwellings of the lowest class, and almost wholly concealed from view amidst about sixty irregularly built habitations, in which that striking example of Roman construction was most unworthily disguised. These intruders have been removed, and this important relic is now, under the auspices of the Empire, which are universally most advantageous as regards the conservation of National Monuments in France, to be examined with every facility. I regret that my hurried visit to Aix has not given me opportunity to send you a detailed description for the Institute of the remarkable Tapestries preserved in the Cathedral there, and annually displayed at Easter to decorate the choir. They are very interesting to the English antiquary, as having been part of the sacred furniture of Canterbury Cathedral, and bearing the arms of the donor to that church. I am unable to state by what means these Tapestries came to Aix after the Reformation—they are I know of great beauty, and are preserved with the greatest care. I believe that faithful representations have been published in France by M. Jubinal. The Cathedral of Aix presents many other features of interest, more especially in its baptistery, with columns of beautiful proportion, believed to be from the temple of Diana, in the Roman colony of *Aquæ Sextii*. This multangular baptistery is an object of no ordinary interest; I may also mention the sculptured cedar doors of the Cathedral, which might supply to Mr. Nesbitt a subject scarcely less attractive in regard to ancient church decorations of this class, of wood, than that which he gave us in our Journal on the Bronze Doors in various European countries. The most curious and attractive object to the architectural antiquary, however, at Aix, is the Cloister Court, and an arcade of slender double columns, presenting a very great variety of design, capitals of beautiful foliage, with figures and remarkable ornamental details. Numerous sculptured fragments, inscriptions and relics of interest are here preserved. I may observe, that in France every National Monument, however damaged or defaced, is now duly preserved."

The Rev. JOHN MAUGHAN, Rector of Bewcastle, communicated rubbings from six Roman inscriptions preserved within the ruins of Lanercost priory, Cumberland, which are as follows:

1. An altar dedicated to Jupiter by the first cohort of Dacians, surnamed the *Ælian*, commanded by Julius Saturninus, a tribune. This stone was first described by Mr. Smith, in the "Gentleman's Magazine," 1744, p. 369, where a woodcut of it is given. It is also published in Lysons'

Cumberland, No. 13. After Mr. Smith's time the position of the inscription appears to have been forgotten, but Mr. Maughan had been fortunate enough to re-discover it. The altar appears to have been made use of by the builders of the priory as a building stone, and it is placed in the clerestory which runs round the upper part of the edifice, forming a head stone or cover for the arch between a pillar and the main wall. The mediæval builders have rounded off the side of the stone, which has destroyed the termination of some of the lines, but it is otherwise in good preservation. It was probably brought from Birdoswald (*Amboglanna*), where the Dacians are placed in the Notitia.

I O O M
CHO I AEL
DAC CVI PR
EST IV LIV
SATVRNIN
TRIBVN

2. An altar, which is preserved in the crypt, and was dedicated to the God Silvanus, by the huntsmen of Banna. The altar was found at Birdoswald, and the inscription is published in Hodgson's *History of Northumberland*, part ii., vol. iii., p. 209, as well as by Dr. Bruce, in his *Roman Wall*, p. 395, who reads the letters s . s. as *Sacraverunt*. Mr. Maughan suggests *Susceptum* (*votum*) *solvunt*. The same formula occurs elsewhere. The name of Banna does not appear in the *Iter of Antoninus*, or in the *Notitia*. The chorographer of Ravenna, however, has preserved it, and it occurs in connection with four other Roman localities on the cup found at Rudge, in Wiltshire, as described in this *Journal*, vol. xiv. p. 283; it may possibly not have been a strictly military station. Mr. Maughan is disposed to consider that the name may be derived from the British word *Banau*, signifying elevated places.

DEO SANCTO
SILVANO VE
NATORES
BANNE S S

3. An altar preserved in the crypt, and dedicated to the God Cocidius, probably a topical form of Mars, by the soldiers of the Twentieth Legion in the consulship of Aper and Rufus. This inscription is given in Lysons' *Cumberland*, No. 50, and has been engraved in Dr. Bruce's *Roman Wall*. In the latter, however, the vv following the number of the Legion are represented by xx, the artist having probably been misled by the arm of one of the v crossing the other; the letters v.v. have been read by the old archaeologists as *Valens Victoria*, owing probably to an inscription at Parma given by Gruter, cccxcij., 5, where the legion is called VALEN . VICTR., and Orellius has continued the error, although he refers to an inscription in Spon's *Miscellanea*, p. 195, where the title is VALERIA F. VICTRIX. There can be no doubt, as Mr. Maughan remarks, that the proper title is *Valeria Victoria*, a title which not only occurs in the form of *Valeriana* on an inscription at Bath, but is confirmed by Dion Cassius, lib. lv. 23. οἱ εἰκοστοὶ οἱ καὶ Οὐαλέρειοι καὶ Νικήτορες ὠνομασμένοι. Aper and Rufus were probably *consules suffecti*, as their names do not occur together in the ordinary lists.

D E O
COCIDIO
MILITES
LEG XX VV
V S L M
APR ET RVF COS

4. An altar in the crypt, broken in two, dedicated to the same God Cocidius by the soldiers of the Second Legion. It is published in Lysons' *Cumberland*, No. 49.

D E O
COCIDIO
MILITES
LEG II AVG
V S L M

5. A centurial stone, recently found by Mr. Maughan in the east
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wall of the crypt, about two feet from the ground, near the south-east corner. It evidently marks work executed by a century of the Tenth Cohort.

C COH X
P F

6. Another centurial stone, which is in the wall of the east side of the refectory, facing the clergyman's garden. Horsley, and Lysons in his *Cumberland*, both mention an inscription found at Birdoswald to a similar purport, but followed by the letters COH VI. There are two other centurial stones on record, in which the cognomen Priscus occurs, but with different prenomens.

> CASSI
PRIS
CI

Mr. AUGUSTUS FRANKS made some observations on a class of ancient personal ornaments, occasionally to be met with in the British Islands, but which appear to be extremely rare, viz., glass armlets. The use of Kimmeridge coal and jet for such purposes is well known, and the so-called coal money is supposed to have been produced in making them. The employment of glass for similar purposes is less common, its fragile nature rendering it eminently unfit for such ornaments. We find, however, that in India the women still wear bangles and armlets of this brittle material; its use for such purpose must have prevailed for some time in that country, as fragments of such objects were discovered by Mr. A. Bellasis on the site of Brahminabad in Scinde, a city which is supposed to have been destroyed in early times. They form part of the collection of antiquities presented by Mr. Bellasis to the British Museum. Mr. Franks described also an armlet of greenish glass, of which a portion is broken. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam. and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. broad. The glass is of a transparent greenish white, and the external surface is obliquely ribbed. It was found encircling the bone of the arm of the skeleton of a female discovered on the western slope of Malling Hill, near Lewes. Numerous skeletons, accompanied by iron spear-heads, swords, buckles, &c., were found about the same spot, and appear to be of Saxon origin. This curious relic was formerly in Dr. Mantell's collection, with which it passed to the British Museum.

A fragment of an armlet of bluish glass was discovered by Mr. FARRER in the Dowberbottom caves, near Arncliffe, Yorkshire, in company with various remains of a Romano-British character, not unlike those found at Settle in the same county, an account of which will be found in Mr. Roach Smith's *Collectanea*.

Two perfect armlets of glass have been recently acquired by the British Museum at the sale of the collection of Mr. James Carruthers of Belfast. They were found near Donaghadee, co. Down, and the facts stated by Mr. Carruthers regarding the discovery have been given in this *Journal*, vol. xiii. p. 407. One of these armlets is of a deep transparent blue glass, described by Mr. Carruthers as purple; the other is of an opaque glass, (probably a deep purple colour, produced by manganese) which had been considered to be Kimmeridge shale, to which it bears considerable resemblance. It is however undoubtedly of glass, and similar to the other in fashion and dimensions. It is to be regretted that the account above cited does not state whether burnt bones were discovered, as the black earth in which the relics were found might proceed from the decomposition of vegetable matter. The chief evidence for the Roman origin of these remains, to which allusion is made by Mr. Carruthers, seems to rest on a coin, which may have been a circular ornament only, and the bow-shaped fibula; that form, however, occurs occasionally in Ireland, and was also most

probably continued in some measure by the Saxons. The glass beads seem to have resembled others found in the north of Ireland, all peculiarly beautiful and elaborately made, the Irish origin of which seems to be unquestioned, as they differ entirely from the beads of the Roman period.

In the collection of Mr. Felix Slade there is a glass armlet of a rich deep blue colour, penannular, and terminating in elegant gold ornaments.

Mr. I. H. MATHEWS exhibited two Serjeants' Rings, supposed to be of the XVIIth century. They were plain bands of gold, more than rather $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in breadth, sunk a little in the middle all round, and in the hollow so formed were mottoes inscribed with a point. One of the rings had for its motto *Ex æquo et bono*; the other a verse from Horace, *Imperio regit unus æquo*.¹ The only stamps on them were D H on the former, and M C on the latter, probably the initials of the respective makers' names.



Serjeant's Ring.
Weight 35 grs.

Mr. W. S. WALFORD, who called the attention of the Meeting to these rings, has, in compliance with a wish then expressed, extended the observations that he made on the subject into the following communication:—

“It is remarkable that serjeants' rings should be so comparatively rare, since, for upwards of 400 years past, a considerable number have been distributed among divers classes of persons on almost every creation of serjeants-at-law. Few examples of them, it is believed, are to be found in any collections. Until a few years ago, upwards of a dozen had been preserved in Mr. Mathews's family, but they have been dispersed, and those exhibited are all that are known to remain of them.

“The practice of serjeants giving rings on their taking the coif is mentioned by Sir John Fortescue, as if it were in 1429 a time-honoured custom; yet it has not been traced distinctly further back, though the degree of serjeant-at-law has existed at least from the middle of the XIIIth century. Fortescue's account of the usage is the more interesting and trustworthy, as he was himself created a serjeant and gave rings in the year just mentioned. He was afterwards (1442) chief justice of the King's Bench; but, having attached himself to the House of Lancaster, he shared their fortunes. Though appointed Lord Chancellor by Henry VI., he never acted judicially, the government having been at that time in the hands of Edward IV. In 1461 he was attainted by act of Parliament. In 1463 he retired into Flanders with Queen Margaret, and there, or in France, wrote his work ‘De Laudibus Legum Angliæ,’ in which (cap. 50) he has treated of the dignity of the degree of serjeant-at-law. It there appears that in his time, when this degree was to be conferred, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, with the consent of the other justices, nominated seven or eight of the most experienced professors of the common law for the purpose, and thereupon a writ was issued by the Lord Chancellor to each of them, requiring, under a heavy penalty, that he should appear on a certain day and take on him the state and degree of a serjeant-at-law. On which day they appeared, and each of them was sworn that he would be ready at the day and place then appointed to accept such state and degree, and would give gold according to the custom of the realm in such cases (‘dabit

¹ Lib. iii. Od. iv.

aurum secundum consuetudinem regni in hoc casu usitatam'). On the last-mentioned day commenced a feast for seven days and other ceremonies, which together cost each of them no less than 1600 nobles (scutorum), i.e. 400 marcs. Part of this expense was occasioned by his giving rings of gold to the value of 40*l.* at the least. Fortescue speaks of his well recollecting that when he was called to this degree he paid 50*l.* for rings which he gave away. They were of different values, and at that time presented to the following persons, viz., one of 26*s.* 8*d.* value (the most costly kind) to every prince, duke, and archbishop that attended the ceremony, and to the lord chancellor and the treasurer of England; one of 20*s.* value to every earl and bishop present, and also to the keeper of the privy seal, and to each of the chief justices, and to the chief baron of the Exchequer; one of 13*s.* 4*d.* value to every baron of Parliament, and to every abbot, distinguished prelate (notabili prelato), and eminent knight (magno militi) then present, and also to the keeper of the rolls of the King's Chancery, and to each of the justices; and in like manner rings of less value, according to their several grades, to every baron of the Exchequer, chamberlain, and officer and principal person attending (ministrantibus) in the king's courts; so that there was hardly a clerk, especially of the Common Pleas, however humble his station, that did not receive one suitable to his position. Rings were also given by the new serjeants to divers of their friends. In later times the receivers of the rings varied, but do not appear to have materially (if at all) diminished in number; they comprised persons of almost all grades, including the sovereign himself, as may be seen on reference to Dugdale's '*Origines Juridiciales*,' pp. 124-5, 130, where many curious particulars may also be found of the ceremonies that took place on such occasions. The expense had most likely been somewhat lessened, as serjeants were then often called in fewer numbers, and even, as in recent times, a single one was not unfrequently created. The feast of seven days' duration had in all probability been much curtailed. In 1736, as appears in Mr. Serjeant Wynne's '*Observations touching the Antiquity and Dignity of the Degree of Serjeant-at-Law*,' privately printed in 1765, on a call of fourteen serjeants, the number of rings amounted to 1409, and they cost 773*l.*; which is a trifle more than 55*l.* for each serjeant; only 5*l.* more than what Sir John Fortescue paid for rings in 1429. The expense of a serjeant's call at that time is a startling fact, when we recollect the relative value of money, and also the general rate of expenditure and cost of living. According to the usual estimate in such cases, 400 marcs in 1429 would be equal to an expenditure of near 2660*l.* at present. Either that must be too high, or the income of a serjeant in good practice was much greater than is generally supposed. It cannot be a matter of surprise that some lawyers, who were not in a condition, or not of a disposition to be so profuse, wished to escape the proffered dignity. We read of six grave and famous apprentices in the law, t. Henry V., having declined the elevation; for which they were called before the Parliament, and there charged to take on them the state and degree of a serjeant; this they eventually did, and some of them, Sir E. Coke says, afterwards worthily served the king in the principal offices of the law.²

"The distribution of such rings may perhaps be accounted for by the custom requiring the serjeants to give gold. They were probably regarded

² Rol. Parl. iv. p. 107; 2 Inst. 214.

as mere pieces of gold, and no particular interest being attached to them, they may have been sold to the goldsmiths as such, and dealt with accordingly, and hence so few have been preserved. The only ornamented ring I know, that has any pretence to be considered a serjeant's ring, is one in the British Museum, which has the words *Vivat Rex et Lex* and some floral ornament enameled upon it, and would seem to be of the XVth century. This presumed date raises a difficulty in the way of concluding that it is such a ring, though the legend is so much like a serjeant's motto. All others that have come to my knowledge are, like those exhibited, without any besil, gem, enamel, or other ornamental addition, and the mottoes are written carelessly with a point; except that we learn from an account of a call of serjeants in 9 Geo. II. (1736), contained in Wynne's 'Observations,' that the rings given to the king and queen, the prince and princess of Wales, the duke of Cumberland, and the four princesses, had the mottoes enameled on them: whether this were an exceptional case, or there had been a practice of ornamenting the rings given to the sovereign and members of the royal family, I have not been able to ascertain. The rings distributed varied in thickness according to their value, and the shape of them was favourable to this without making the difference apparent; for the moulded form of the slip of gold, that was made up into such rings, gave it rigidity; so that a thin one would seem thicker than it really was. They must have been required in great numbers at very little notice; and the easy course was to mould a slip of gold, and then cut it into suitable lengths, and make them up into rings. The only stamps that have been noticed on any of them, have been, as in the case of those exhibited, two letters, the initials we may presume of the maker. We have in Dugdale's 'Origines Juridicales,' p. 130, some particulars of the agreement for making the rings for the call of seven serjeants in 2 & 3 Philip and Mary, 1555.—'These serjeants made choice of one Nicholas Deering, goldsmith, to make their rings of gold, who was allowed for the fashion of those rings, which were given to the king and queen; viz., for each ring, xx*d.*, and for the fashion of every other ring, xii*d.* It was also agreed, that all the rings of xs. in gold, and above, should be made with swaies; and all under that value, their fashion to be plain. Likewise that every ring of gold of xxs. value should contain in gold weight 18*s.*, two shillings being allowed for the fashion of every such ring. And that every ring of xv*s.* in gold to weigh 14*s.*, and two shillings to be allowed for the fashion. Likewise that every ring of vis. viii*d.* in gold, to bear his own making. And every ring of vs. iiiii*d.* in gold, to have allowed 6*d.* for fashion, and no more. And every ring of 4*s.* in gold, to bear his full weight in gold, besides the fashion. And lastly, that all the said several gold rings should be of one value, and contain one weight *secundum ratum* as afore; and that every ring do contain one value, without diminution, in form severally before agreed on.' There is added:—'Note, that each serjeant disbursed and delivered to the goldsmith, towards the provision of rings, viz., in half sovereigns, the weightiest that could be gotten, xx*l.* The rings given to the king and queen were made of the finest angel gold, every ring being in value, besides fashion, iii*l.* vis. viii*d.*'

"These particulars Dugdale derived from a MS. in the possession of Ashmole: as there is some obscurity in the passage, it was thought best to give it fully. The word 'swaies' in the sense there used has not been found elsewhere: it probably mean teither borders or mouldings of some

kind. Nothing, it will be observed, is said of any motto; and as some of the rings were to be plain, without swaies, probably there was no motto. There follow the names of the official persons who received ordinary rings, at the head of whom is the Lord Chancellor; and every serjeant's charge in ordinary rings is 20*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*;³ which makes, with the 20*l.* delivered in gold to the goldsmith, 40*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*

"The earliest rings of this kind probably had no mottoes, and if so, this addition to them is likely to have come into use gradually, some serjeants giving them with a motto and others without. Occasionally in the law reports of the XVIIth century, when creations of serjeants are mentioned, rings are stated to have been given, and nothing said of a motto; but no reliance can be placed on such silence, as ground for inferring that there was none, because a call of serjeants is sometimes recorded, and nothing said of rings. The earliest motto that I have met with, unless the enameled ring in the British Museum be an exception, was on rings given in the 19 & 20 Elizabeth. It was *Lex Regis præsidium*.⁴ A serjeant's ring with that motto, and not improbably of the same date, was found at Wim-bish, Essex, in 1847, and was exhibited by the present Lord Braybrooke at a meeting of the Institute in May, 1850 (see vol. vii. p. 196 of this Journal). It is still in his lordship's collection of rings. It is remarkable that in a subsequent term in 20 Elizabeth, two other serjeants were called and did not give gold. The reason of this rare departure from the custom is not stated (see Dugdale's '*Origines Juridicales*,' p. 127, *margin*). For many years past all the serjeants created at the same time have generally used the same motto, and some mottoes, as might be expected, have been used on more than one occasion: the consequence is, that these rings cannot be identified by their mottoes only. The early motto just mentioned has not been met with at a later date, but, as there is no complete list of such mottoes, it may have been repeated. An instance of one of three serjeants called together using a different motto from the others, occurred in 1625, on the accession of Charles I., when Walter and Trevor (who had been attorney and solicitor-general to him as Prince of Wales), and also Yelverton, were made serjeants with the view of their being raised to the bench. The motto of Walter and Trevor was *Regi Legi servire libertas*, and Yelverton's *Stat Lege Corona*.

"On one occasion, in the reign of Charles II., Lord Chief Justice Kelynge reproved from the bench the new serjeants, in an address to one of them, for giving rings that weighed but 18*s.* a-piece: whereas Fortescue, he added, says 'the rings given to the chief justices and to the chief baron ought to weigh 20*s.* a-piece,' and that he spoke not this expecting a recompense, but that it might not be drawn into a precedent.⁵ Fortescue, in fact, speaks of value not weight; but it seems to have been usual to estimate these rings by the value of their weight in gold, and this even as late as 1736 (see Wynne's '*Observations*,' p. 337). Probably the rings that the chief justice complained of had been made after the principle of the agreement of 1555 above-mentioned, according to which the gold was to be 18*s.* worth, and 2*s.* were to be allowed for the fashion or making. As the chief justice had been a serjeant, his reproof seems to imply that such a reduction in the value of the rings had not been usual, or at least had

³ At another part of the account, p. 136, this charge is 21*l.* 12*s.* 1½*d.*

⁴ Dugd. Orig. Jurid. p. 124.

⁵ 1. Modern Rep. 9.

not occurred in 1660, when he was called to that degree; but this is not to be relied on, as he may not have been aware of the value of the rings he gave, or of those he had received from other serjeants.

"Many of the recent mottoes, and a few of the earlier may be found in 'Notes and Queries,' vol. v. pp. 110, 111, 181, 563, and 564, where the subject of serjeants' rings is discussed."

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. RICHARD C. HUSSEY.—Drawings of two Roman urns of black earthenware, recently discovered in the parish of Frittenden, near Staplehurst, in Kent, which had been transmitted to him by the Rev. Edward Moore. The vessels are of a black ware, not unlike that made by the Romans in the Upchurch marshes. The largest of them was 16½ in. high and about 14 in. in diameter. The other about 15 in. high and 12 in. in diameter. About a mile south-west of Frittenden church is a bog situated in a wood, which is nearly an acre in extent, and till lately had been overgrown with underwood. The urns were found in a hole filled up with decayed vegetable matter to the depth of ten or twelve feet. They rested on the solid ground, embedded in the peat, and about fifteen feet below the original surface. Frittenden, as Mr. Hussey observed, is in the district commonly supposed to have remained unreclaimed forest long after Roman times. A few years ago some fragments of indisputably Roman construction were found in the walls of the parish church, showing that some site of Roman occupation existed in the vicinity. Mr. Hussey had never heard of any other vestige of the same period in that locality. At or near Wittersham, in the Isle of Oxeney, a Roman altar had been found, and coins are occasionally brought to light in the neighbourhood of Newenden. These facts tend to justify the supposition that the Romans navigated the Rother, probably to bring down the iron which was found in abundance at Ewhurst, Salehurst, and the more distant parts of Sussex.

By the Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER.—Portions of two Anglo-Saxon brooches found at Fenningham, in Suffolk. One of them resembles a brooch in Sir William Lawson's possession, found near Catterick Bridge, Yorkshire, and engraved in this Journal, vol. vi. p. 216. The other is more elaborately ornamented.

By Mr. C. E. LONG.—A small painting on panel, the property of Mr. Howard of Greystoke, having been in the possession of his ancestor, Thomas Earl of Arundel. It is a careful painting of the fifteenth century, and represents the head of an ecclesiastic, on whose shoulder the hand of some other figure is resting. An engraving of the painting was executed in 1647 by Hollar, who calls it a portrait of Thomas à Becket, painted by John Van Eyck. In this engraving, which is very rare, a sword or knife is represented as sticking in the upper part of the skull. Vosterman engraved the head, but without the knife, and a poor copy of Vosterman's plate was published by Baldwin. On examining the painting it will be seen that it is injured in the portion where Hollar has represented a knife, but that the injuries are of long standing, and must have existed before Hollar's time. It seems probable that the head, which is evidently a portrait, has formed part of some larger composition, such as a triptych, and that it represents a

canon or some other ecclesiastical dignitary, at whose expense the painting was executed. In this case, the hand on his shoulder would belong to his patron saint, who is standing behind the kneeling figure as in the triptych of Bonifacio Rotario, in the triptych of the Rocca Melone, figured in this Journal (see vol. xiv. p. 207). Mr. Scharf is disposed to attribute the painting, which has considerable merit, to Justin van Ghent, or one of his school.

By Mr. AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS.—A quadrant bearing the name of Edward VI., with the date 1551. It is made of brass, and is 10½ inches wide; in front is a square of the shadows; an arrangement for finding the hour; a circle containing the signs of the zodiac; tables of the cycle of the moon from 1539 to 1824; a table of the cycle of the sun from 1532 to 1868; and a table to find Easter. On the upper edge are engraved these verses:—

“Fluxus aquæ celer est, celer est et Fulminis ictus

Ast magis hijs tacitum tempus utrisque celer

Illud metiri quadrans tamen iste docebit

Et quota sit fias certior hora facit.

Omni negotio tempus est et oportunitas. Salom.”

In another part is engraved “Anno Domini 1551. Polus 51. 34,” and in another corner “W. B.” probably the initials of the engraver. The most important inscription is, however, “Edwardus Rex,” which is engraved with numerous flourishes, and somewhat resembles the signature of that king. At another point are the letters “J. C.” united by a knot. It has been suggested by Mr. J. Gough Nichols that these initials may be intended for Sir John Cheke, tutor to Edward VI. The back of the quadrant has a table of sines and cosines for taking altitudes. This curious instrument was obtained some time since at St. Omer, and is supposed to have once belonged to the English college there.

By the Rev. THOMAS HUGO.—The iron chape or termination of a dagger or knife sheath, found in the Thames.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—An iron helmet or *salade* of the sixteenth century, of oval form; a raised ridge ornaments the centre from back to front, and there is a similar ridge on each side; the ornamental studs along the rim are rosettes of brass. This helmet formed part of the collection exhibited in Leicester Square some years since, together with another *salade* which is now in the Armory at the Tower.

The Very Rev. Dr. ROCK brought as illustrations of this helmet a series of prints of the Passion, engraved by James de Gheyn and Z. Dolendo after C. van Mandere, and executed towards the close of the XVIth century. An archer's *salade*, very similar in fashion, but with only one crest, exists in the Goodrich Court Armory. It bears the arms of Lucca, and is assigned to the middle of the XVIth century. Skelton's Illustrations, vol. ii. pl. 74.

March 5, 1858.

The LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, F.S.A., President, in the Chair.

The Rev. C. W. BINGHAM communicated the following particulars regarding the reported destruction of certain ancient remains upon Hod Hill, in the parish of Stour Paine, near Blandford.

"I have ascertained the allegations to be too true, and I fear that the mischief is irreparably done, as regards that portion of the hill which has been brought under the plough.

"The peculiar interest of this encampment, comprising an area of some seventy acres within the entrenchments, consisted, as many of the members of the Institute will remember, of an inner quadrilateral work, which had all the appearance of Roman occupation, and in and near which a considerable quantity of Roman weapons, and other Roman antiquities have been discovered from time to time.

"About seven acres, out of the ten contained in this parallelogram, have been subjected, I am told, to the effacing process of ploughing, notwithstanding the remonstrances of some of the neighbouring gentry.

Another interesting memorial, however, has been hitherto spared, viz., the traces of tents which appear upon the hill; and I have reason to hope that they will not be touched, as I understand them to be upon a part of the ground which belongs to a different proprietor, or rather proprietors—the trustees of a certain charity, who are more alive to the value of such relics, and have, for the present at least, secured them from desecration by the terms of a lease.

"I wish we could only manage to inoculate others with a little of their spirit, and prevail upon them to abstain from sacrificing the few ancient monuments which remain amongst us, for the sake—in some cases, and I verily believe in this—of a very doubtful pecuniary remuneration.

"A few articles were shown to me, which have recently been turned up by the plough, consisting of a very perfect iron *falx*, spear head, nails, and the remains of an iron signet-ring, which seems to have borne the engraving of a Lyre."

Mr. J. H. LE KEUX offered the following observations on various architectural features in certain buildings connected with Chester Cathedral:—

"At our recent visit to Chester, I occupied myself in making a few architectural sketches, and as many of our members were not able to attend the meeting, I send them for examination, with a few remarks to explain their connection with the buildings as they now stand.

"There are many curious remains of Norman work, but I was principally attracted by the fine Early English work remaining in the King's Grammar School, formerly the Refectory of St. Werburgh's Abbey, and appropriated on the late occasion as the place where the temporary Museum of the Institute was formed.

"There is seen on the south side a very beautiful stone pulpit projecting from the wall; it has been approached by a flight of steps in the thickness of the wall, this staircase being open to the refectory by five very elegant arches forming an open arcade; the details shown in my drawing will show the excellence of the ornamentation. I would call attention to the foliated termination of the label moulding of the canopy of the pulpit; there has been also outer windows or an arcade, the divisions of which are seen in the masonry in the interior, and very well seen on the exterior, where some very beautiful fan-like cusplings remain. These, which appear in another drawing sent for exhibition, may be seen from an adjoining roof accessible to visitors.

"There is one light of the window set at an angle, thus showing that the pulpit was not actually built into the thickness of the wall, but formed a slight projection beyond the general line of the building. This pulpit is

something like the stone pulpit of the refectory at St. Mary's Abbey, Beaulieu, Hants, of which I send some engravings for comparison ; these were published in Weale's Quarterly Papers. There is another stone pulpit at Fountains Abbey, and it has been supposed with much probability that the Shrewsbury pulpit, as also that at Magdalen College, Oxford, were originally constructed to be used as Refectory pulpits, in which one of the brethren read aloud while others were taking their repast. The following quotation may serve to explain the use of these pulpits. 'Let the reader of the Refectory, after prayers, carry the proper books to that apartment ; let him stand before the book with his face turned to the East. When the brethren bow at the Gloria Patri and the Lord's Prayer, let the reader also incline himself, turning his face toward the assembly. The reader should not seat himself until the head of the Convent is seated. Let him read historical books with a sonorous voice, but sermons and homilies with a more gentle and engaging one.'

"The Refectory evidently extended formerly farther west than the present schoolroom, for we find the entrance doorway in the cloisters of the cathedral blocked up. This doorway is shown in one of the drawings exhibited, and is a very striking example of Early English work, a circular arch supported by slender columns, and filled with a bold cusping, which at first sight gives an idea of zigzag Norman work. The next object of interest in the same cloister, shown in the sketch, is the lavatory, consisting of three good arches resting on short columns, and a base of solid masonry. Wolsey had little respect for these remains, and built his perpendicular cloisters so as to rest against the piers of these arches, putting his monogram and cardinal's cap on the bosses of the groining. This side of the cloisters terminates with a very good Early English door leading to a staircase. This staircase is lighted by two curious quatrefoiled windows. The mouldings of these windows are the same on both sides.

"The next architectural feature to which I would invite notice, is the double arcade on the east and north side of the cloisters of Wolsey's time, and called the *Scriptorium* ; this is said to have been partitioned off into carrels or cells, and shut in from the general cloister, to be used by the monks when engaged in writing and illuminating MSS. and the service-books required for the monastery. It is remarkable that this arcade only extends a part of the length of the east side of the cloister, in fact, no further than the shadow is thrown at any time from the north side of the cathedral, so that the skilful scribes might never be annoyed in their work by the glare of the sun. This cloister has been removed on the north side, except one compartment, but several of the bases of the supporting piers are still visible in the turf. The exterior of this part is shown in my sketches, and also a Norman arcade of three arches, where formerly had been placed sepulchral effigies, probably memorials of some of the abbots or benefactors of the monastery."¹

The Earl of ILCHESTER exhibited a small illuminated MS. volume of Ancient Statutes, of which Mr. W. S. Walford has furnished the following description :—

"Having examined the Earl of Ilchester's MS., I find it comprises most

¹ Representations of the pulpit, the lavatory, and cloisters, and of various details here noticed by Mr. Le Keux,

may be found, engraved from his drawings, in Mr. Parker's *Medieval Architecture of Chester*, recently published.

of the statutes previous to the 1 Edw. III., which in the printed collections are called *Statuta Antiqua*, though several of them were not in reality acts of parliament, but some are ordinances or acts emanating from royal authority only, and others legal tracts of various kinds. The leaves have been a good deal cut down; this probably occurred when the book was put into its present binding, which is modern. They are now only $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches by 3 inches, and in several places the ornamental designs have been slightly mutilated. To almost all the statutes there are illuminated initials, beautifully executed, which fortunately have escaped. Numerous coats of arms in colours have been added, and evidently at a much later period.

"The volume commences with a calendar, then comes a table of contents, and next a table of the chapters of the first eight statutes, and then the following statutes, &c., the names of which are given for the most part from the table of contents, viz. :—

"*Magna Carta de libertatibus Angl'* and *Carta de Foresta* (being French versions taken apparently from *Inspeximus* charters of Edw. I., which are probably referable to the twenty-fifth or twenty-eighth year of his reign, when, as is well known, he was required by parliament to confirm those early charters); *Sententia lata super Cartas* (being a form of excommunication against those who violated *Magna Carta*, or *Carta de Foresta*); *Statutum de Prohibitionibus* (which is better known as *Circumspecte agatis*, and is omitted in the table of contents); *Statutum dicitur Quo Warranto*; *Provisiones de Merton*; *Statuta de Marleberge*; *Novi Articuli* (better known as *Articuli super Cartas*); *Westminster primum*; *Statutum de Gloucestre*; *Westminster secundum*; *Westminster tertium*; *Compositio de moneta et mensuris*; *Statutum de Mercatoribus*; *Statutum de Scaccario*; *Distictiones Scaccarii*; *Statutum Wynton*; *Modus inquirendi super Statuto Wynton*; *Statutum quod vocatur Rageman*; *Statutum quod dicitur Chaumpart* (after which a short one is, to a great extent, missing, the leaf having been partly torn out, but it should seem to have been a repetition of the *Statutum quod dicitur Quo Warranto*); *Visus Franciplegii*; *Modus faciendi Homagium et Fidelitatem*; *Modus intrandi in Decena* (a formula showing the manner of swearing in a Deciner, *i.e.*, a Frankpledge, the oath being very like that given in Britton and Kitchen); *Statutum de Religiosis*; *Statutum de Militibus*; *Statutum de Antiquo Dominico Corone* (called *Tractatus*, instead of *Statutum*, in the body of the work); *Assisa Foreste*; *Assisa panis et cervisie*; *Judicium Pillorie et Tumberelli*; *Dies Communes in Banco*; *Dies Communes in brevi de Dote*; after which a page was blank, but is now occupied by a coat of arms; then follow *Statutum de Bigamis*, and *Statutum (or Tractatus) de Bastardis*. These last two were probably additions, as they are not named in the table of contents. With the exception of *Statutum de Militibus*, *Assisa Foreste*, and the last five, which are in Latin, all the preceding statutes, &c., are in French; which is remarkable, as most of the earliest are generally found in Latin only.

"As none of the preceding statutes are subsequent to the reign of Edw. II., nor is there reason to think that any of the ordinances or tracts are of later date, the MS. may be taken to be as early as the very beginning of the reign of Edw. III., with which date the original illuminations and the handwriting accord; indeed, the former had led me to think it might have been some few years earlier. A collection of ancient statutes, somewhat similar to this, entitled *Statuta et Brevia antiqua*,

which belonged to the Rev. St. Barbe Sydenham, of Brushford, Devon, was exhibited to the Institute in December, 1849, by the then Secretary, Mr. Lane. It was a much larger volume than this of the Earl of Ilchester, and without illuminations. Such collections were probably not uncommon in the fourteenth century; for they comprised the statutes that were then very important, and almost indispensable, not only to the lawyers practising in court, but also to the stewards and other legal advisers of wealthy lords and large religious houses. A serjeant-at-law, or an apprentice (as the barrister was then called), would hardly have had for practical purposes, a small illuminated volume like what has been described. But its size made it easily portable, and some of its contents are such as rendered it especially suitable for the steward of some great nobleman.

"After the Statutum (or Tractatus) de Bastardis, but in a hand of somewhat later date, are some medical precepts, purporting to have been addressed by Aristotle to Alexander the Great: these are not mentioned in the table of contents.

"At the end of the volume, where one looks for scribbling, are very rough sketches of two bonds by sureties, who engaged that some persons named Nicholas Stepyvyns and Thomas Barnard on the one part, and Henry Baret on the other, should abide by an arbitration. The sureties were all of some place in Herefordshire, possibly Leominster but the name is much abbreviated and obscure. One of them is Thomas Hopkyns, without any designation; another is Philip Convers', a butcher; the third John Redyng, gentleman; and the fourth John Hoord, yeoman; the arbitrator nominated was John Harley, knight; while at the foot of the second bond is a note hardly legible, in which occurs the name of Radulphus Hakeluyt. This writing is all of one time, and probably of the latter half of the fifteenth century, at which period lived Sir John Harley, of Brampton Castle, Herefordshire, who was a distinguished man in his day, and an ancestor of the present Earl of Oxford and Mortimer. He married Joan, daughter of Sir John Hakluyt, of Eyton, in the same county. Whoever sketched those bonds was most likely a lawyer, and the owner of the book. I have not found that any of the Hakluyts were in the profession of the law at that time; but some years after, Richard Hakluyt, the cousin of the author of the Collection of early Voyages, one of the Hakluyts of Eyton, was of the Middle Temple. His arms were formerly in one of the windows of the hall of that inn.

"These rough sketches of bonds seem to indicate the locality of the then proprietor of this MS. He in all probability lived not far from Brampton or Eyton, both of which are near Wigmore, where was the castle of the Mortimers, Earls of March, the great lords of the neighbourhood. With them the Harleys were feudally and otherwise connected: whether the Hakluyts were also vassals of the lords of Wigmore I am not able to say. If, however, as appears probable, the MS. originally belonged to some nobleman's steward, this locality suggests that his lord was a Mortimer of Wigmore; and the date of the volume would point out either Roger, Earl of March, who was executed in 1330, the paramour of Queen Isabella, or else his son Edmund Mortimer, as the member of the family in whose service the steward was retained.

"However that may have been, this MS. evidently was afterwards in the possession of some one of the family of Lascelles, of Elston, Notts, which came from Yorkshire; for the arms, that have been mentioned as added

subsequently, are those of that family, and of families with whom some of them had intermarried; and judging from the style in which they are executed, they are referable to the reign of James I., or a few years earlier.

"They have been painted in wherever there appeared to be an available space, and in some cases they overlie parts of the ornamental borders. Lascelles is the principal coat: it occurs sometimes alone and often associated with others. On one page, near the beginning, are the three following coats:—1. *Arg.* 3 chaplets *gu.*; crest, issuing from a ducal coronet *or*, a griffin's head *vert*, beaked *or*; Lascelles of Elston. 2. *Az.* 3 bucks tripping *or*; crest, on a wreath a buck's head proper; Green. 3. Per pale *gu.* and *sa.*, a lion rampant, *arg.* crowned *or*; crest, issuing from a ducal coronet *arg.* a demi-eagle displayed *sa.*; *Bellers*, of Notts and Leicestershire. Scattered through the volume are the following impalements, which are repeated more than once, and each time in the order in which they are here given, viz.:—

- "Lascelles impaling *Gu.* 3 luces haurient *arg.*; Lucy.
 " " *Arg.* 5 fusils in fess *gu.*; Newmarch of Whalton. -
 " " *Az.* 2 bars *or*; Burdett.
 " " Quarterly *gu.* and *vair* a bendlet *or*; Constable.
 " " *Arg.* a chev. between 3 lions' heads erased *gu.*; ? Rowcliffe.
 " " *Arg.* 3 chevronels braced in base *sa.* on a chief of the last 3 mullets of the 1st; Danby of Yorkshire.
 " " *Arg.* a chev. between 3 hinds' heads erased *gu.*; Beckwith of Yorkshire.
 " " *Sa.* a fret *arg.*; Harrington.
 " " *Gu.* on a saltier *arg.* a mullet *sa.*; Nevill, Earl of Kent.
 " " Per pale *arg.* and *vert* 3 crescents *gu.*; ? Topcliffe.
 " " Per chevron *sa.* and *erm.* in chief 2 boars' heads couped *or*; Sandford of Thorpe Salvin.
 " " *Or*, a maunch *vert*; Paynell.
 " " *Arg.* 3 bars and in chief as many mullets pierced *sa.*; ? Houghton.
 " " *Arg.* 2 lions passant guardant *sa.* on a chief of the last 3 covered cups *or*; Wyrall.

"On a page that was left blank at the end of the *Tractatus de Bastardis* is the following coat of twelve quarterings:—

- "1. *Arg.* 3 chaplets *gu.*; Lascelles.
 2. *Gu.* 3 luces haurient *arg.*; Lucy.
 3. *Arg.* 5 fusils in fess *gu.*; Newmarch.
 4. *Az.* 2 bars *or*; Burdett.
 5. *Arg.* a chevron between 3 lions' heads erased *gu.*; ? Rowcliffe.
 6. *Az.* 3 bucks tripping *or*; Green.
 7. *Gu.* a chevron between 3 cross crosslets *or*, in chief a lion passant of the last; Mablethorpe.
 8. Per pale *gu.* and *sa.* a lion rampant *arg.* crowned *or*; Bellers.
 9. *Az.* a bendlet between 6 stars (or mullets) *arg.*; Holbe or Hoby.
 10. *Arg.* 3 bars and in chief as many mullets pierced *sa.*; ? Houghton.
 11. *Gu.* 2 bars gemelles *arg.* a chief of the last; Thornhill.
 12. As the 1st.

"In the visitations of Notts in the year 1614, preserved in Nos. 1400 and 1555 of the Harl. Collection, are some pedigrees of this family of Lascelles. From the former it appears that George Lascelles of Elston, who married Ann, daughter of Gervase Wyrall of Leversall, Yorkshire, was then living, and had several children by her, the eldest son being ten years of age; so that the marriage may be supposed to have taken place about 1600. Now it will be remembered that Lascelles and Wyrall is the last in order of the impaled coats, and therefore in all probability it was about that time the arms were added to this volume, for I find no other match of a Lascelles with Wyrall. The order in which the impaled coats occur each time, led me to expect they might indicate in regular succession the various marriages in a line of descent of the Lascelles of Elston at that time, but such does not appear to be the fact; yet the pedigrees just mentioned account for most of the impalements and also of the quarterings that have been mentioned. A quartered coat, tricked in the margin of the pedigree in No. 1400, consists of the same arms in the same order as in the quartered coat above described, with the exception of Lucy, Newmarch, and Thornhill; which probably, though claimed by Lascelles of Elston, were not allowed by the heralds.

"Seeing then the great probability that the addition of these various coats of arms was made about 1614 or a little earlier, there can hardly be a doubt that the then owner of the volume was the before-mentioned George Lascelles, Esq. of Elston, Notts.

"In confirmation of this conclusion, I have great pleasure in adding the following obliging communication from Mr. Hunter, who some years ago investigated the pedigree of this family.

"Dodsworth, in vol. v. p. 19, of his MSS. in the Bodleian, has a pedigree of Lassels, with this note:—This Petegre was drawn by George Lasceles of Kneton Com. Notts Ar. Antiquitat. studiosi (*sic*). I think there can hardly be a doubt, that he means George Lassels of Elston, 1614 (who married in 1597 Ann, daughter of Gervase Wyrrel, of Leversal), who was born in 1576, and died in 1647; so contemporary with Dodsworth, though a little older. He had fifteen children, one of whom was named George; and it may be proper to add that he had a cousin german also named George, and an uncle George Lassels. His grandfather was also named George; but he was a knight, and would have been so designated by Dodsworth, had he been the George Lassels of whom he spake. It is by far the most reasonable supposition, that he meant George of Elston in 1614; and that he is the person who inserted the arms in Lord Ilchester's Manuscript."

"This George Lascelles, of Kneton, is in all probability the same as George Lascelles of Elston (see Thoroton, pp. 154 and 174). I am not able to connect him, however, with any Herefordshire family to account for the volume being in his possession; nor can Lord Ilchester, I understand, explain how it came into the library at Melbury."

The Earl of ILCHESTER also exhibited a small MS. Book, lettered "Standards taken in the civil wars," and containing a series of drawings of Cornets used apparently by both sides in those wars. We hope at some future time to give a more detailed account of this volume.

Mr. CHARLES TUCKER described a remarkable ancient Conduit, of which remains have recently been discovered at Exeter, and exhibited plans, sections, and details, which will form the subject of a memoir hereafter.

Antiquities and Works of Art exhibited.

By Mr. A. W. FRANKS.—An iron sword blade enclosed in its bronze scabbard, the property of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, by whose kind permission this interesting weapon was exhibited. It was discovered in the year 1787, during some extensive works carried on for the purpose of deepening the bed of the river Witham. The river in its slow course to the sea deposits a black mud, which seems to have the property of preserving any object that may be deposited in it. The blade is of iron, somewhat blunt at the end, and has preserved the tang by which it was joined to the handle. The scabbard is of bronze with little ornament; at the upper end are a few curved lines and stippled work, and at the back a loop for suspension; it bears considerable resemblance to the sword found in the Thames, now preserved in Lord Lonsborough's museum, and engraved in Mr. C. Roach Smith's *Collectanea*. An engraving of the Witham sword may be found in a memoir by Dr. George Pearson, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, 1796, p. 395.

By Mr. CHARLES TUCKER.—A drawing of a beautiful angular porch, formed by two arches of entrance at the south-west end of the south aisle of the Parish Church of Awliscombe, in Devonshire. This porch was erected by Thomas Chard, the last abbot of Ford: each arch is surmounted by a florid niche, and a third niche is inserted in the face of the buttress forming the angle between the two arches, an unusual position for a statue. The porch is embattled. There is a window of great beauty in the Chantry Chapel erected by the same abbot. The deep mouldings of the arches are supported by corbelled heads, possibly portraits of the builders of the porch. The internal ceiling presents a very elegant example of groining, with finely executed bosses and richly moulded ribs, uniting in a large central circular compartment, formed by four quatrefoils and very delicate intermediate leaf tracery and faces.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A cocoa-nut mounted in silver-gilt. The nut is carved with subjects, divided into four compartments by the ornamental bands of the mounting. In compartment 1, is a view of a building with two lofty towers, and an enclosed quadrangle before it; in front is a piece of water, in the background are cocoa-nut trees. 2. A quadrangular building with corner towers, the centre rising into a square tower. It has water in front of it, and is approached by a bridge. 3. A coat of arms under a coronet, being Nassau with the quarterings of Catzenellnbogen, Vianen, and Dietz. 4. A portrait, enclosed in an oval medallion; under it *QVA PATET ORBIS*. The arms and portrait would seem to be those of John Maurice, Prince of Nassau-Siegen, one of the most valiant captains of his age. He was grandson of John Count of Nassau, called John Senior, chief of the branch of Nassau Dillenburg. He was born in 1604, and in 1636 was appointed Captain-General of the Dutch settlements in Brazil, which by his judgment and bravery he extended and confirmed. In 1644 he returned to Holland, bringing with him a fleet laden with riches. He was received with great pomp, and in return for his services was appointed Governor of Wesel and General-in-chief of the Dutch cavalry. The Elector of Brandenburg made him grand master of the Teutonic Order, and governor of the Duchy of Cleves. He embellished the city of Cleves with a fine garden, and died 1679. Of the two views, the first represents most probably his residence in Brazil,

its tropical position being indicated by the cocoa-nut trees. The other, his residence in Holland, resembling greatly a Dutch chateau.—A tankard of silver-gilt, embossed with strap-work and bunches of fruit. Round the lower part is a pierced border, formed of letters principally Italic capitals, which are so involved as to be difficult to decypher. In front is a medallion, representing a triple head over a castle, and the motto, *Sapientia Præteritorum memoria et futurorum providentia*.—A small silver cup, resting on three cupids' heads: in the ornamental border at the top are three medallions, in two of which are engraved coats of arms, in the other the date 1603.—A pectoral ornament, perhaps a rational, which was worn on some occasions by ecclesiastics suspended from the neck. It is in the form of a quatrefoil, 4 inches in diameter. The front is ornamented with a small ivory carving of the Crucifixion, apparently of the eleventh or twelfth century; around it are four enamelled quatrefoils enclosing busts of saints, which resemble the work of the Siennese enamellers of the fifteenth century; between them are set stones and pastes; all these ornaments are fixed on gilt copper, which is ornamented with patterns in filigree. The central portion of the back consists of an engraving representing the great seal of the Emperor Wenceslaus (1378 to 1400). The inscription is however omitted. The engraving is reversed, as if the plate had been intended for printing impressions on paper. The remainder of the space is occupied by filigree similar to that in front. It seems difficult to assign any date to this anomalous composition.

By the Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER.—An impression from a seal formed of an amethyst set in silver, which is supposed to have been found in the neighbourhood of Diss, in Norfolk, a few years since. The amethyst, which is circular, is engraved with a sea-horse, and the silver setting is of pointed oval form; above and below the stone are engraved the crescent and sun. The legend is as follows:

+ ROB'TI. SIGNV NIL. SIGNANTIS. N̄. DIGNV̄.

(Roberti signum nil signantis nisi dignum).

The handle is formed by a loop terminating in an elegant trifoliated ornament. It is engraved in Mr. C. Roach Smith's *Collectanea*, vol. iv. pl. xviii. f. 6, and appears to be of the thirteenth century.

By Mr. J. H. LE KEUX.—A bronze Chinese mirror, stamped at the back with six Chinese words, signifying that it was made during the period Siouen-te of the Ming Dynasty (A.D. 1426—1435).

April 9, 1858.

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

The following communication was read from Mr. ALBERT WAY, addressed to Mr. Vulliamy from Genoa.

"I have received with much pleasure our last Journal, which, thanks to the advantages now afforded by the extension of the 'Book Post' to the Sardinian states, has reached me by the ordinary conveyances as readily as if I had been at home. I am glad to perceive that the attention of our society has been invited to a work of no common archæological interest, the Catalogue of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, of which the first portion only has been completed. It will not be fully appreciated until the entire catalogue shall be before us; the more important class of Irish Antiquities, namely, those of gold,

silver, and bronze, having been reserved for the second moiety of the work, which I trust may speedily be completed; but I am informed that the Irish Academy, although the illustrations for this continuation have been prepared, will not proceed with its publication, unless the sale of this first part should give sufficient encouragement. In the notice of Mr. Wilde's Catalogue, given in our Journal, mention is made, I observe, of certain singular relics, of the class of 'Antiquities of Stone,' and peculiar, as I imagine, to Ireland and to the western islands or shores of Scotland, in whose early history the labours of Irish missionaries are so constantly found recorded. I see also that mention is made of a remarkable relic in that district,—the egg of St. Molios, as it is familiarly termed by the peasants of Arran, where during my explorations last summer in North Britain, I often heard the strange traditions still preserved in regard to the first Christian preacher in that island, the companion or contemporary, as it has been affirmed, of St. Columba. The talismanic stone to which I have referred has unfortunately been lost; it existed until recent times, and it was first described by Martin, in his *Tour to the Western Islands*, published in 1716, to which I may refer for the best statement of the strange popular belief in regard to the efficacy of the relic. He observes that he saw in Arran a valuable curiosity—the stone globe of St. Molingus (or Molios), who was chaplain to McDonald of the Isles. 'It is a green stone, about the bigness of a goose egg; the virtue is to remove stitches from the side. If the patient dies, the stone removes out of the bed of its own accord.' The natives, Martin also states, used the stone for purposes of solemn adjuration. 'Also in battle, if thrown in front of an enemy, they will lose courage and run.' McDonald of the Isles always carried the stone with him, and victory was always on his side, when he threw it among the enemy. The custody of it was the privilege of the family called Clan Chattan, alias Mac Intosh, ancient followers of McDonald. This singular vestige of an ancient superstition has been mentioned by Pennant and by several writers on the Western Hebrides, as also in the new *Statistical Account of Scotland*, and by our friend Mr. Cosmo Innes, in his valuable '*Origines Parochiales*.' I am not aware, however, that any detailed account of the numerous objects of a similar class, either existing, or of which record has been preserved, has been published; and the incidental mention of them in the notice of Mr. Wilde's Catalogue in our Journal, has suggested the desire to call the attention of our archaeological friends to the subject. In Ireland, such relics appear to have been not uncommonly found preserved upon altars, or at the foot of an ancient cross, or near some other site associated with the earliest introduction of Christianity.

"They were (observes the learned Dr. Petrie in the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*) held in the highest veneration by the peasantry, as having belonged to the founders of churches, and were used for a variety of superstitious purposes, as the curing of diseases, taking oaths upon them, &c. I am not aware that there has been any suggestion given in regard to the origin of such a superstition; it appears, however, not improbable that such stones may have derived a certain veneration as sacred objects, from the circumstance of their having been brought by pilgrims from holy places in Italy or Palestine. There still exists at Ardmore, County Waterford, a black stone regarded as having been brought miraculously to the founder of the church, St. Deglan, by an angel, whilst he was performing mass in a church on his way from Rome. Mention occurs, I may

observe, in inventories of sacred relics in churches in England, of pebbles from the Desert where our Lord was tempted by Satan to convert stones into bread (*petræ de Quarantena*), and various petrified objects are still found in the east, which are preserved by pilgrims with a certain veneration. Examples are indeed without number of the presentation of various relics rare or intrinsically valuable, which in mediæval times it was customary to deposit on the altars, or to suspend in some other conspicuous position in churches. Of these, none perhaps was more frequent than the *Ovum Grifonis*, the Egg of the Grype or Griffin, doubtless the production of the Ostrich; and it occurs often in our early church inventories. I was struck with the sight not many days since of such a Griffin's egg, as also of a cocoa-nut and sundry other exotic relics, appended to the tie-beam of a simple little chapel near Mentone, on the Maritime Alps.

"Relics of this description, however, brought from foreign parts were, as it would appear, merely suspended with a certain feeling of pious veneration, whereas the peculiar stones which occur in Ireland, and of which several examples existed in the western parts of Scotland, were directly associated with the introduction of Christianity, and have invariably been regarded as of talismanic or healing virtue. Amongst the most remarkable instances perhaps, illustrative of this ancient superstition, might be noticed the Red Stone of St. Columba, resembling an orange; as also the White Stone, which Adamnan, his biographer, has described as taken by Columba out of the River Ness, in North Britain. It was long used for curing diseases, by drinking water in which it had been plunged.

"Many curious particulars regarding this subject may be found in Dr. Reeve's invaluable edition of the *Life of St. Columba* by Adamnan, recently published by the Irish Archaeological Society. In some instances these talismanic objects are formed of highly polished rock crystal, and they may have been originally used for purposes of Divination, as in the Magic Mirror. One of the most remarkable, as I believe, is the Crystal Globe, still in possession of the Marquis of Waterford. There is a tradition that it was brought from the Holy Land by one of the Le Poer family in the time of the Crusades. This crystal is at the present time eagerly sought after to be placed in a running stream, through which cattle diseased are driven backwards and forwards, in order to effect a cure; or the ball is placed in the water given them to drink.

"I shall be pleased if these hasty notes on a subject of some interest in connection with ancient Folk-lore may prove acceptable to our Society at the next Meeting, and more especially if they should lead to any further investigation. I regret that the unfavourable weather for some weeks past has prevented my pursuing any enquiries into local antiquities in this part of the country, which might claim the attention of the Institute. I must however advert to a volume of no ordinary archaeological and historical interest, produced in this city in the course of last year. It is due to the exertions of a very able local antiquary, Signor Banchemo, one of the most active members I believe of the Academy founded for the extension of Historical Enquiries in this country, and who had previously published an extensive series of Collections on the Public Monuments of Genoa, as also a Monograph on the History of the Cathedral. His last production comprises the Bronze Tablet discovered near Genoa in 1506, and recording an award in regard to the boundaries of the Genuenses, about 140 years previously to the Christian era. An admirable facsimile is given of this valuable monu-

ment, now preserved in the Palace of the Municipality at Genoa. The second subject, of which Signor Banchero has given a beautiful engraving, is the *Pallium*, or altar hanging of silk embroidered in gold, preserved in the same Palace. It represents the chief events in the life of St. Laurence, and is regarded as a production of the Byzantine artificers of the thirteenth century, and the gift of the Emperor Michael Paleologus.

"With these subjects of an earlier period, the volume which I have mentioned comprises the entire Cartulary of the Privileges and Grants by Ferdinand and Isabella to Christopher Columbus, from the precious manuscript in possession of the Municipality, as also facsimiles of three original letters from Columbus; these remarkable documents appear to be edited with the greatest care, and the volume which thus presents a memorial of the various precious possessions of the Municipality of Genoa, is an accession of unusual interest and value to archaeological literature."

Mr. POYNTER offered the following observations upon the ancient sign, exhibited by permission of Messrs. Gosling, and which, when such appendages were general in London, hung in front of their banking house, in Fleet Street:—"It is an upright oval tablet, about 2 feet high, and painted with the three squirrels, still extant over Messrs. Gosling's door; from both sides being alike, and from the irons remaining on the upper edge, it may be inferred that it swung like other signs of the period, on a bracket overhanging the street. These irons, however, cannot have been any part of a hinge, but must have been attached to the iron work, forming the hinge and secured by moveable keys, and it was probably put up and taken down daily. This probability is strengthened by the fact that the material of the painted tablet is solid silver, and hence, no doubt, its preservation. It is difficult to suggest any reason for the use of this costly metal, unless for the purpose of gilding it, but the ground is now yellow paint, and has been so since 1723, which date the tablet bears on one side. It is therefore probable that it was only repainted at that period, and that it may be really as old as the establishment of the firm. The ancestors of Messrs. Gosling were eminent goldsmiths in 1674, when a payment to them is recorded of £640 8s. for gold lace bought by the Duchess of Cleveland (see Timbs' *Curiosities of London*, p. 308), and it is a significant fact that the lady's lace was paid for out of the Secret Service money. This relic was only lately discovered, having lain in obscurity ever since it was dismounted from its original position."

A communication was read relating to an ancient gravestone, apparently of the thirteenth century, still remaining in the church-yard of Bredon, Worcestershire. The upper portion of the cross appeared to terminate in an unusual manner, which was looked upon by the writer as symbolical of the person buried beneath.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. J. IRVINE.—An iron spear-head, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and a bone implement, slightly curved, toothed at one end and with a rounded termination at the other; on one side are engraved three sets of concentric circles; length $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Both were found in a camp on Hamden Hill, near Montacute, Somersetshire (see *Archæologia*, vol. xxi., p. 39). The comb appears to belong to the same class of ancient relics as that found near the church of Stanwick, Yorkshire, with a human skull and heads of the *bos longifrons*. (See Catalogue of the Museum, York meeting of the Institute, p. 6).

Similar combs of bone have been found at the Castle Hill, Thetford, as described by Dr. Stukeley. A representation of one found in the Roman baths at Hunnum, is given in Hodgson's History of Northumberland, part ii., vol. iii., p. 319. Another, found in a circular fort in the Orkney Islands, is figured in the *Archaeologia Scotica*, vol. iii., pl. v. Also, a Roman urn of grey-coloured ware, found in the field called "The Court Close," on the north side of the church at Marden Newtown, Dorset, in 1857. At the time of its discovery it contained bones supposed to be human.



Celt found in Lydia.
Length of the original, 2½ in.

By Mr. A. W. FRANKS.—A small stone celt, represented in the accompanying woodcut; it was obtained by Mr. Burgon, at Sardis in Lydia, in 1811. The material appeared to be hæmatite or basalt, and in form and general appearance it bore considerable resemblance to the stone celts of the British Islands. Some very small objects of the same kind were discovered at Nineveh by

Mr. Layard, and have been considered by some archæologists as the implements with which the cuneiform inscriptions were engraved on terra cotta.

MATRICES AND IMPRESSIONS OF SEALS.—By the LORD BRAYBROOKE. Ten matrices, one of them being of lead, the others are of brass, and of the thirteenth, or earliest part of the fourteenth century. 1. Leaden matrix, bearing the device of an eagle, with the legend—SIGILLVM MARTINI DE CORNIVILLE.—2. Matrix of circular form: a six-petaled flower; s' WILLI' SELER: DE: DERBI.—3. Pointed oval; bearing a figure of St. Peter, with the legend—SAVNCTE PETRI ORA.—4. Pointed oval, found at Debden, Essex; device, a tonsured head, seen in profile, a star over it; CAPVT SERVI DEI. This inscription has occurred on other seals, and it was noticed on the fictitious matrix of stone described in this Journal, vol. x. p. 68. 5. Circular; device, a lion sleeping; WACE ME NO MAN. This singular device, usually accompanied by the legend—Wake me no man—has occurred frequently on seals of the fourteenth century which have been produced at the meetings of the Institute; its signification has not been hitherto explained.—6. Circular; two figures, probably a rude representation of the Annunciation; AVE MARIA.—7. Circular; the Holy Lamb; ECCE AGNVS.—8. Circular; two hands conjoined; a fleur-de-lys over them; LEL AMI AVET. This device occurs frequently on the "Love-seals" of the fourteenth century.—9. Circular; a flower (?) of four petals; LEL AMA AVET.—10.—Circular; a horse saddled and bridled; s' . . E . E (name indistinct) NORSHAM.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1857.

WE the undersigned having examined the accounts (with the vouchers) of the Archaeological Institute for the year 1857, do hereby certify that the same do present a true statement of the receipts and payments for that year, and from them has been prepared the following abstract, dated this 5th day of May, 1858.

(Signed)

WILLIAM PARKER HAMOND, JUN.
J. E. NIGHTINGALE.

Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

ABSTRACT OF CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1857.

RECEIPTS.		
	£	s. d.
Balance at Bank, December 31, 1856	45	8 9
Ditto Petty Cash in Secretary's hands	1	5 6
Annual Subscriptions, including Arrears	450	4 0
Receipts for Sale of Works published by the Institute	83	9 0
Entrance Fees	23	1 0
Life Compositions	21	0 0
Profits on transfer of Woodcuts, &c.	1	15 0
Net Balance, Chester Meeting, including Donations in aid of Local expenses	231	7 6
Amount advanced by the Secretary for Petty Cash	5	19 11
	£871	10 8

EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s. d.	£ s. .
House Expenses :			
House Rent	160	0 0	
Secretary's Salary	150	0 0	
Purchase of Books for the Library	5	0 0	
Stationery	4	19 10	
			319 19 10
Publication Account :			
Printing Archaeological Journal	350	0 0	
Drawing and Engraving	43	18 0	
Lithography	15	0 0	
			408 18 0
Petty Cash Disbursements :			
Housekeeper's wages and disbursements	23	18 0	
Attendant's ditto ditto	19	10 0	
Expenses of exhibition of Portraits of Mary Queen of Scots	18	18 7	
Expenses of issue of the Journal	13	4 4	
Insurance of Rooms, Library, &c.	3	0 0	
Coals, &c.	2	4 0	
Lighting of Rooms for Meetings	1	3 11	
Sundries, including carriage of objects exhibited at Meetings, postage of Letters, &c.	10	5 8	
			92 5 5
Balance at Bank, December 31, 1857			50 7 5
			871 10 8

Audited, and found correct, May 5, 1858.

(Signed) WILLIAM PARKER HAMOND, JUN. } Auditors.
J. E. NIGHTINGALE.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

May 7, 1858.

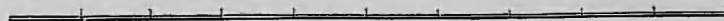
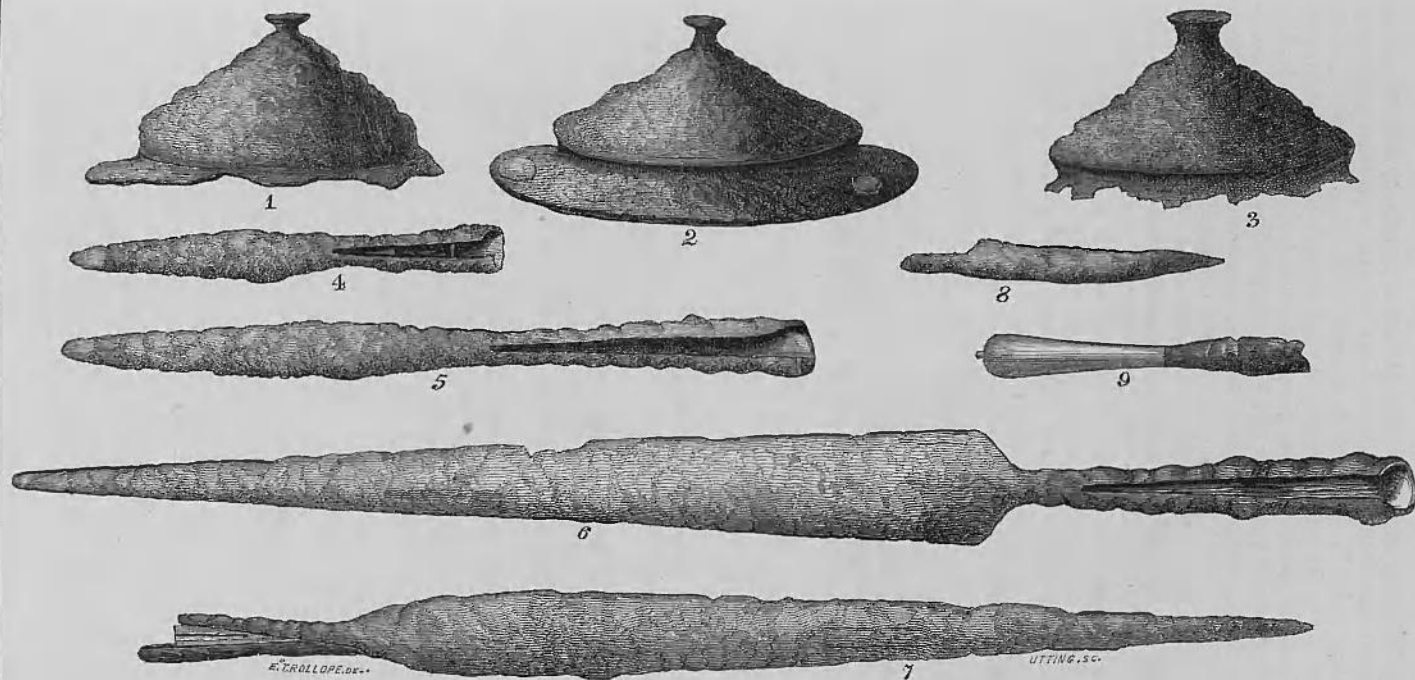
OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.P.S.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Sir E. W. HEAD, Bart., Governor in Chief of Canada, communicated through Lord Talbot de Malahide an account of the Crosier of St. Fillan, accompanied by photographs of that remarkable relic, which was transported from Scotland to Canada some years ago, as stated in Dr. Wilson's Prehistoric Annals of Scotland. It will be fully noticed hereafter.

Mr. JOSEPH BURTT communicated a memoir regarding the embassy to bring the Maid of Norway to Scotland in 1290, and he produced a transcript of an original document found amongst the Miscellaneous Records at the Chapter House, Westminster, and relating to that transaction. (Printed in this volume, page 137, *ante*).

The Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE sent the following particulars regarding a recent discovery of Anglo-Saxon weapons near Sleaford, Lincolnshire:—

"In excavating the ground for the purpose of extending the Grantham and Sleaford railway to Boston during the present year, an interesting discovery of Anglo-Saxon remains was made. In an old pasture close immediately to the east of the southern entrance into the town of Sleaford, and at about 18 inches below the surface, the skeletons of four or five Teuton warriors were brought to light, accompanied by their arms, a selection from which are here represented. No sword was found with any of these interments, but each body was accompanied by a shield, knife, and spear-head; the last materially differed as to size and form in every instance, but all were in an unusually good state of preservation, the remains of the wooden shaft of each spear being more or less distinctly visible. Three iron shield-bosses are figured in the accompanying woodcuts, slightly varying in their forms (figs. 1, 2, and 3). By comparing the spear heads, figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7, it will be seen how dissimilar were these weapons, even when borne by soldiers of the same tribe and engaged probably on service in the same expedition, as there seems to be every reason to suppose that the interment of these human remains and their accompaniments took place on one and the same occasion, after some skirmish in the vicinity of Sleaford, since they were found in a group together, and not in a cemetery, such as exists in the adjoining parish of Quarrington and elsewhere. Fig. 6 is a remarkably fine spear head, 20 inches long, and in excellent preservation, the grain of its wooden shaft being well shown, and protruding from the socket. It will be observed that all the spear-heads have the cleft socket, so characteristic of the period. Fig. 8 is an example of the knives found with these remains, and they are nearly alike in every instance, but fig. 9, although broken and



SCALE OF 10 INCHES.

Anglo-Saxon Weapons found at Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

much corroded, presents a feature to our observation which I believe to be a novelty, namely, a handle, as I am not aware of any other example having been noticed. It is formed of the bone of some small animal, through which a slender iron tang or prolongation of the blade runs, to the end of which a rivet has been applied so as to keep the handle in its place. One stray amber bead was found with these weapons, also a small brass coin of Valentinianus, reverse Victory marching, and the legend *SECURITAS REIPUBLICÆ*."

These relics form a characteristic group of the usual weapons of the period, the sword only excepted, and they are of interest, for the purpose of comparison with the Anglo-Saxon remains in the Faussett Collection, those disinterred in Cambridgeshire by Lord Braybrooke, in Gloucestershire by Mr. Wylie, and in other recently explored localities. The iron spear is of unusually large dimensions; the longest example found at Little Wilbraham by Lord Braybrooke, and figured in his *Saxon Obsequies*, pl. 35, measures only 18 inches in length, whilst one figured in Mr. Wylie's *Fairford Graves*, plate x., measures 17 inches. A spear, however, discovered in a tumulus at Great Driffeld, Yorkshire, excavated by Dr. Thurnam, is of longer dimensions, measuring nearly 21 inches in length. It is figured in Mr. Akerman's *Remains of Pagan Saxondom*, pl. ix. The best series of weapons of this description is preserved in the Faussett Collection, and figured in Mr. C. Roach Smith's *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, pl. xiv.

MR. AUGUSTUS FRANKS read a short memoir on a bronze *Umbo* found in Northumberland, and recently communicated to the Institute by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle. (Printed in this volume, p. 55, *ante*.)

The Very Rev. Dr. ROCK read some Observations on a Thurible in his possession, a fine example of metal-work of the thirteenth century. (Printed in this volume, p. 119, *ante*.)

The Rev. C. W. BINGHAM communicated the following particulars relating to a miniature, attributed to the distinguished painter, Sir James Thornhill, and two of his MS. memorandum books, which were brought for examination.

Mr. Bingham drew attention to the fact that one at least of the latter had been mentioned by the late Mr. John Britton in the 1st vol. of *Notes and Queries*, first series, p. 123, where, after describing its contents, he says, "I have often regretted that I did not copy the whole volume, as it contained many curious facts and anecdotes. I have tried in vain to ascertain the name and address of the possessor. He was a country gentleman, and lodged in Southampton Row, Russell Square."

Who this gentleman might be, Mr. Bingham was not aware, but the books in question had lately come into his own possession, having been found among the papers of a lady named Campbell, not long since deceased.

The first and larger book commences May, 1711, and describes a tour, which was made by "Mr. Thornhill, Mr. Serj. Roberts, Mr. Ed. Strong, Jun., and Mr. Tho. Strong," who set out on the 21st of that month, "from the Cross Keys in Gracious Street at 3 a clock in y^e morning for Ipswich in Company with Mrs. Ann Mannock, Daughter of Sir William Mannock of Gifford Hall in Suffolk, near Stratford, and arrived at Ipswich about 10 a clock y^e same evening."

Then follows a short description of Ipswich, with sketches of its position on the river, of the Sessions House, the Market Cross, Custom-House, &c.

From thence the party proceeded to Harwich, visiting Landguard Fort, and other places in the neighbourhood, of which several sketches and notices are given; and on the 7th of June crossed to Helvoetsluys; and by Brill, Delph, the Hague, Rotterdam, Ghent, and Tournay, travelled to Brussels, where the written memoranda cease, but there is an elaborate pen-and-ink drawing of "the Lower end of the Great Market-place," and also several more trifling sketches.

The smaller book, dated 171 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feb., which is much less consecutive and orderly, refers to a visit made to Paris, and contains pen or pencil drawings of St. George's Gate at Canterbury, Dover Castle, &c., besides some very rough jottings of furniture, pictures, and architectural details.

Occasional receipts and memoranda are scattered throughout the volumes, characteristic alike of the age and of the writer, and affording altogether, as Mr. Bingham observed, "a more authentic source than has been elsewhere opened, for ascertaining the personal idiosyncrasy of one of our most distinguished native Painters."

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. G. M. NELSON.—A bronze figure, one of the curious class of mediæval objects supposed to have been used as ewers, and in the comparatively rare form of an unicorn. Mr. Nelson has given the following particulars regarding this relic, purchased by him in the autumn of last year from Silvani, the well-known dealer in productions of foreign art, at Brighton. "Silvani is a native of Chiavenna, situated about three miles from the buried village of Pleurs or *Piuro*, which was overwhelmed on the night of Sept. 4, 1618, by the fall of Monte Conto. It was a thriving place, surrounded by the villas of the citizens of Chiavenna; of its 2430 inhabitants not a soul escaped, and the ruins lie beneath a mass of debris, 60 feet deep, in the valley of the river Maira. Nothing had been rescued, with the exception of two lamps, and a bell, brought to light by the action of the stream, and now used at Chiavenna. On inquiring of Silvani whether any interesting remains were ever found in excavating at Pleurs, he replied that he had in his possession a bronze figure, exhumed the year before whilst he was visiting his native city. It appeared that vineyards had been planted on the grave of the ill-fated village, and occasionally some articles of plate, with other relics of interest, had been disinterred. Amongst these, according to Silvani's assurance, was the bronze unicorn, which he purchased on the spot. The figure stands 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height; it measures 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the chest to the tail, and the weight is 4lbs. In Wilson's Prehistoric Annals, page 556, I find an account of vessels of this description, with a representation of one found at Hoddam Castle, Dumfriesshire, in form of a lion, with a stag's head, like a parasite, protruding from its chest. I imagine that my unicorn may have had some similar excrescence, since there appears a patch on the chest, precisely in the position of the stag's head. Within the nose of the unicorn may be seen a spiral iron spring, for what purpose I know not, and no such appendage is alluded to in Wilson's account. He states that Klüwer, in his Norwegian Antiquities, has portrayed another figure in form of an

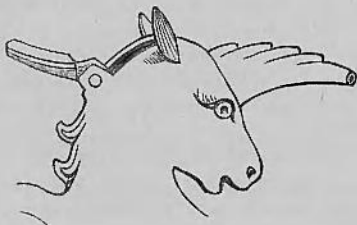


Diagram showing the aperture in the Unicorn's head.



Bronze Ewer, in the form of an Unicorn. Height, 10 inches. Found on the site of the village of Pleurs, in Lombardy.

The Original is in the possession of the Rev. G. M. Nelson. Described, *Archaeol. Journal*, vol. xv. p. 280.

unicorn, long preserved at Moldè, near Drontheim. It had an aperture in the neck, to which obviously a lid had been attached. From the handle along the back, which represents a serpent, and the circumstance of the horn in the forehead being hollow, Klüwer observes that it may reasonably be conjectured to have been used as a liquor decanter."

The figure in Mr. Nelson's possession is fashioned with considerable skill and spirit in its design. There is an aperture between the ears closed by a small lid, attached to the neck by a hinge, and through this opening, doubtless, the cavity was filled with liquid, which was poured out through the horn protruding from the forehead. It has been suggested that the spiral spring had very probably been connected with the lid above described, and served to prevent its being suddenly thrown open, so as to allow the liquid contents to escape when the head of the animal was turned downwards in pouring. The tail and one of the hind feet have been broken off. There is a curved handle on the back of the figure, one end being attached to its mane, the other to the rump. There are a few slight lines cut with the graver on the chest and in the joints; the figure appears to have been cast in one piece and worked up with the tool. A small oblong plate has been inserted on the breast, as before mentioned, measuring rather more than an inch, by three quarters of an inch in breadth. The intention of the aperture thus closed seems questionable, and it appears probable that had such an opening been requisite for clearing out the core, after the process of casting, as had been conjectured, it would have been formed in some part more concealed from notice.

In the *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. iv. p. 76, a bronze ewer is figured, which was found near Hexham, Northumberland. In the accompanying Memoir by Dr. Charlton, it is described as representing a mounted knight, armed wholly in mail, with the exception of a flat-topped helm, the crown of which is now open, but it had evidently been closed by a little lid, attached by a hinge to the back of the helm. By this aperture doubtless the vessel was filled, and there is a short spout projecting from the horse's forehead, through which the contents of the ewer were poured out. In the chest of the horse there is inserted a square plate, through which Dr. Charlton supposes that the core of the mould had been removed after the figure was cast. The costume presents the characteristics of the thirteenth century. This curious example is likewise figured in Mr. Scott's *Antiquarian Gleanings*, pl. xxii., and in the *Journal of the Archæological Association*, 1857, p. 130, where a Memoir is given by Mr. Syer Cuming on *Mediæval Vessels in the form of Equestrian Knights*. The ewer may now be seen in the British Museum. Another example of the knightly type was exhibited by Dr. James Kendrick, of Warrington, in the Museum of the Institute at the Chester Meeting. It has been figured, as also a third copied from the *Mirror*, ix. 288, in the *Journal of the Archæological Association*, *ut supra*.

A remarkable figure of the mounted knight exists in the Copenhagen Museum, as shown in *Afbildninger*, fig. 406. Dr. Charlton mentions also an ewer of this fashion, stated to have been found in Helgeland, and figured by Klüwer, in his *Norske Mindesmaerker*, Christiania, 1823, pl. xi., where may also be seen two other Scandinavian examples, one of them being a kind of griffin bearing an armed man in its beak, the other is the unicorn, before mentioned. Several ewers in the form of lions exist in the

Copenhagen Museum and elsewhere, and they have been described as "Vand Karren," or vessels for pouring water over the hands of the priest during mass. No. 1412 in the Catalogue, given in *Antiquariske Annaler*, vol. iv., is described as a lion, the best specimen amongst a number of such vessels in the Museum. The tail is recurved over the back, forming a handle, and terminating in a winged dragon which bites the lion's neck; in the breast of the lion there is a square plate inserted, as in other examples, possibly closing an aperture through which the core had been extracted. Another remarkable lion-ewer is figured by Worsaae in the *Afbildninger*, fig. 405. A third, formerly used in a church in Iceland, and bearing an inscription in Runes, the record of its donation for God's service, is described in the Catalogue, No. 1421. There is also one in fashion of a horse, No. 1703, with a large handle in form of a snake which bites the horse's neck. In Wagener's *Handbuch*, four ewers of this description may be seen: a lion, at Brunswick, No. 172; a lion, with a figure as a handle, at Königin Gratz, No. 683; a horse, at Prague, No. 980; and a lioness or leopard, at Schlerbitz, No. 1056.

The only mention of bronze ewers in form of animals hitherto noticed in Inventories occurs in the documents relating to Fynchale Priory, Durham, published by the Surtees Society. In the "Status Domus de Fynkall," in 1397, p. cxvii., there occur in the *Aula*, "ij. pelves magnæ cum j. lavacro et j. equo eneo; ij. counterfetys cum ij. lavacris ejusdem sectæ." Again, in 1411, p. clvi., in the *Aula*, "ij. pelves cum ij. lavacris counterfet sed veteres. Item, j. lavacrum eneum et aliud in forma equi." These items supply a proof of the use of such figures as ewers, called in mediæval Latin *lavacra* or *lavatoria*, in French *lavoirs*, *lavoers*, or *pots lavoirs*. By the kindness of Mr. Nelson, the accompanying woodcut of the figure in his possession has been presented to the Institute.

By Mr. CARRINGTON.—Five coins given to him by Mr. Romaine, the Secretary to the Admiralty, and which that gentleman had collected when visiting Mr. Layard at Nineveh. He observed that they were not very remarkable in themselves, but curious as showing how objects quite unconnected might be found at or near the same place.

1. The first had become reduced to a shapeless lump of copper, weighing about an ounce, which had evidently been subjected to the action of fire.

2. An Egyptian coin with a head on the obverse, and an eagle on the reverse, with the inscription ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. This coin was about the size of a copper penny, but somewhat thicker.

3. A second brass coin of Domitian.

4. A second brass coin of the elder Faustina.

5. A coin or medal of copper, rather smaller than a copper penny, but much thicker, having on the obverse in very high relief the head of an old man bearded, and wearing a cap, on which was a short pair of sheep's horns, and a robe, on the collar of which were three Hebrew characters. On the reverse was a Hebrew inscription, illegible, of which the name of the Supreme Being only (Elohim) could be deciphered.

Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH stated that such medals are modern and very common, and that they were frequently sold at Jerusalem to travellers.

By Mr. AUGUSTUS FRANKS.—A piece of embroidery in gold, silver, and silk, apparently English work, date about 1300. It represents two subjects under canopies, the first representing Our Lord teaching his disciples; the other is the Betrayal. The background is diapered with eagles displayed

and wyverns. Between the canopies are introduced angels with wings of feathers resembling those of peacocks.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN. M.P.—Eight choice specimens of Oriental and Venetian metal work.

By Mr. ROBERT READY.—A facsimile in gutta percha of a fine fragment of an episcopal seal of the thirteenth century, taken from a detached impression, of which, unfortunately, it is not possible to ascertain the date with precision. It is of pointed-oval form, and represents a bishop in full pontificals, the right hand grasping a crosier, the left upraised in the gesture of benediction. The draperies are in high relief and of remarkably fine work and design. Of the legend the following portions only remain (s)IGILL.FRI'S: ANIANI: D'I..... TO: ASS. It may possibly have read thus: *Dei gratia Episcopi ecclesie de Sancto Assavo*. There were two bishops of St. Asaph in the thirteenth century named Anian. Anian I. succeeded in 1249, and died in 1266. Anian II., surnamed de Schouau, was consecrated bishop of St. Asaph at St. Mary's, Southwark, in 1268, and died in 1293.¹ The designation *Fratris* appears to indicate that this fine seal may with much probability be assigned to the second Anian, who had been prior of the Dominican Friars of Rhudland, near St. Asaph.

June 4, 1858.

The LORD BRAYBROOKE, F.S.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Count VIMERCATI SOZZI, of Bergamo, communicated notices of the discovery of Roman tombs, about 1841, near Loverè, on the Lake of Isea in Lombardy, and of sepulchral vessels found in them, now preserved in the Count's museum at Bergamo, of which the following account was transmitted from Milan by Mr. Albert Way.

“The rich plains of Lombardy and the localities adjacent to the Italian Lakes are replete with vestiges of the Roman period, and would supply materials for instructive public collections in the various principal cities. With the exception, however, of Brescia, where an extensive museum of Roman inscriptions and local antiquities exists, the value of public collections of the ancient remains of the Roman age, and of still earlier times, does not appear to have been sufficiently recognised, whilst numerous objects of considerable interest exist in private collections, well deserving to be published and brought into comparison with those of analogous character occurring in other parts of Europe. The imperfect record of frequent discoveries made from time to time may well suffice to cause regret that no more ample memorial of the details connected therewith should have been preserved for the benefit of the Archæologist. The collections of antiquities of all periods, combined with works of art, examples of mediæval skill of every description, inscriptions, manuscripts, and everything which may contribute to illustrate local history and antiquities, formed at Bergamo by the Count Vimercati Sozzi, include antiquities of the earlier periods of considerable interest. Many of them have been brought to light in the course of excavations upon Roman sites, under the personal direction of that indefatigable antiquary. Amongst these may be noticed fictile vessels and objects of personal use, resembling in fashion those which occur on Roman sites in England, examples of Samian

¹ Le Neve's *Fasti*, ed. Hardy, vol. i. p. 67.

ware, similar in form to those with which the English antiquary is familiar. With these are found many objects of more elaborate character, evincing that higher degree of skill in the arts which might be expected in countries nearer to Rome and in more constant communication with the centre of the Empire than the comparatively distant colonies. Recent researches at Volpi, to the south of Bergamo, produced relics of curious character, accompanied by coins of Vespasian and objects analogous to those found in England. A metallic speculum may be noticed, precisely similar to that exhibited by Mr. Fitch at one of the meetings of the Institute, but this Italian specimen has its bronze handle perfectly preserved; that portion of the Roman mirror is of rare occurrence in England. Count Sozzi has transmitted for presentation to the Institute a volume, comprising memoirs read by him before the learned Societies in Lombardy with which he is associated, and relating chiefly to the history of Bergamo, the antiquities which he has collected, to local numismatic researches, and various subjects which he hoped might prove of interest to the Institute. He has requested me at the same time to communicate some particulars regarding Roman sepulchral cists found at Lovere, near the picturesque Lake of Isea, with representations of the objects found in those depositories, and now preserved in his museum. These, as it will be seen by the accompanying sketches, are mostly of forms which occur amongst Roman antiquities in our own country: the square glass urn or bottle, with its broad handle, and narrow neck, may have been produced from the same furnaces which supplied the glass vessels found in Kent, in Lincolnshire, and other parts of England.² The fine example disinterred at Lovere, as will be seen by the drawings, has on the under side of its base a chaplet of foliage tied together by a riband: this ornament, possibly a distinctive mark of the maker, is in relief, and was obviously formed by the mould in which these vessels of glass were fashioned. Such marks occur on specimens found in France, and might probably supply evidence in regard to the place where the principal manufacture of these productions in glass existed. On the base of an hexagonal bottle brought to light at the extensive Roman city of *Cemenelacum*, or Cimiez, near Nice, there occurs one of these marks or devices in relief, representing a stork, with the letters Q. T. F., doubtless the initials of the maker. The fictile vessels found in Lombardy present some specimens varied in form from those found in Romano-British tombs: the sepulchral cists at Lovere contained also several lamps of fictile ware, upon which may be noticed the potters' names FESTI, COMUNI, and FORTIS. The last occurs on a lamp in Mr. Roach Smith's Collection of Antiquities found in London, now deposited in the British Museum;³ and COMUNI has occurred on fictile lamps found in London.⁴ The stamp of Festus has frequently been found on Samian ware in England, where the funereal lamp is comparatively uncommon. On one of the vessels of fine ware, a saucer of ordinary form, but more elegant in contour than those discovered in England, may be noticed the Potter's mark Q. N. F. inscribed

² Compare the glass vases found in the Bartlow Hills, *Archæologia*, vol. xxv. and a specimen of large dimensions found in Sussex, Akerman's *Archæological Index*, pl. ix.

³ Catalogue of Mr. Roach Smith's Museum, p. 22.

⁴ *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. i. p. 166, where a valuable memoir by Mr. Roach Smith on Potters' Marks and Vestiges of Roman Fictile Manufactures will be found, as also in the *Journal of the Arch. Assoc.* vol. iv.

upon a device resembling the human foot. Mr. Roach Smith and other antiquaries who have described the production of Samian potters have noticed the foot-shaped marks,⁵ a type supposed to characterise the productions of Arezzo: they occur in France, but I am not aware whether the mark found in Lombardy is identical with any known in England. On one of the lamps may be observed the head of Jupiter Ammon, as described by Count Sozzi, and on another a star-shaped ornament of six rays. The most singular relic perhaps which occurred in these interments was a lamp formed apparently of a kind of *lapis ollaris* or steatite, of blackish colour; the inner surface presents the appearance of having been coated with a paste of reddish colour, resembling baked clay, although it is difficult to explain why such a coating should have been applied, unless it were to obviate the absorbent quality of the stone. A material of this nature occurs in these parts of Italy, being commonly called *da laveggio*, or pot-stone; and a writer on the Natural History of Lombardy, speaking of fossile productions, states that in the neighbourhood of Como a kind of stone is dug up which is easily turned in the lathe, and of which vessels were formed for culinary and domestic uses. He adds, that when heated with oily matters it becomes black and acquires increased hardness, but in its original state it is soft. I am not aware that any example of the use of steatite in Roman times has occurred, and the lamp preserved in Count Sozzi's museum is a specimen of interest to those who study the details of Roman times and Roman manufacture, more especially if the supposition be well founded that the skill of the potter was called into exercise to encrust the stone with an argillaceous coating, by which its use in forming lamps might be materially improved. Several relics of bronze were found in the tombs at Lovere, the most remarkable being a tube with stout rings encircling it at intervals: it was supposed to have been part of the casing of some official or sacrificial staff. There were also various masses resembling *scoriae*, in which remains of metallic objects were embedded: these may have been thrown into the funeral fire, and collected to be deposited in the tomb. In regard to the sepulchral cists, they were found at a very small depth below the surface, as has occurred in discoveries in England: they were formed of tiles or bricks of large dimension "*(a grandi piastroni di terra cotta)*" a mode of construction of which examples have occurred in England at York and other places, where stone was not readily to be obtained. In Lombardy, although stone and marbles of every kind abound, it is probable that materials for construction formed of terra cotta were manufactured in remarkable perfection, and the art was handed down to mediæval times. Specimens of Roman wall-tiles and other fictile objects used in building occur in Lombardy of very unusual dimensions.

Count Sozzi is disposed to assign the date of the tombs at Lovere to the age of Constantine: he has made researches in the adjacent Val Camonica, of which we may hope that he will hereafter give a report to the Institute, and especially of certain objects bearing Etruscan characters inscribed upon them, and now to be seen among his collections at Bergamo. In that museum, deposited in a house formerly the residence of Tasso, he has brought together an assemblage of materials of no ordinary interest,

⁵ See Mr. Roach Smith's *Collectanea* of the Archæol. Assoc. vol. iv. p. 16. *Antiqua*, vol. i. p. 164: and the *Journal*

in connection with local antiquities and the History of the Arts in Lombardy."

Mr. WESTON S. WALFORD communicated a memoir on an effigy of a knight in Winchester Cathedral. (Printed in this volume, p. 125, *ante*.)

A notice was read of Examples of the Collar of SS., occurring in the churches of S. Eustorgio and S. Ambrogio, at Milan, by Mr. Albert Way.

Mr. CARRINGTON gave the following account of a MS. book of Precedents in Special Pleading, which he brought for examination. This MS. is written on vellum, and consists of forty-seven leaves of duodecimo size. All the initials are illuminated; the Precedents are in the Norman language, and, including the short variations, as in modern collections, the forms are ninety-eight in number. The counts were all in form somewhat like a bill in Chancery. It is mentioned by Mr. Reeves, in his History of the English Law, vol. iii. p. 59, that while the pleadings remained in the Norman language, the counts were always in this form.

The following, here printed *in extenso*, may be given as an example of the forms occurring in Mr. Carrington's MS. :—

De Ingressu.

Ceo vous monstre labbe de N. &c., qe le Priour de O. &c., atort lui deforce vn mies, &c. Et purceo atort qe ceo son droit et le droit de sa eglise auantdist en temps, &c., les esple, &c., mountre, &c., come de fee et de droit, come del droit de sa eglise auantdist, et en les qeux m' cesti Priour nad entre, si noun par lauandist J. iadis Abbe de N. predecessour meisme cesti Abbe, qe ceux lui lessa saunz lassent et la volunte de son Chapitre, &c. Et si, &c.

This form may be translated as follows :—

This sheweth you the Abbot of N. &c., that the Prior of O, &c. wrongfully deforced him of one messuage, &c., and for this wrongfully, that this his right and the right of his church aforesaid in time, &c., the esplees, &c., sheweth, &c., as well of fee and of right, as of the right of his church aforesaid, and in the which same this Prior had not entry except by the aforesaid J., late Abbot of N., predecessor of this same Abbot, who leased them to him without the assent and the will of his Chapter, &c. And so, &c.

There are the following forms, Quare incumbavit, De dote unde nichil habet, De Forma donationis, Cessavit, De Ingressu, De Avo et Proavo, De Custodia, Ravisement de garde, and De medio. There may have been a few more, but not many, as is evident from the binding of the book.

The date of the manuscript appears to be early in the reign of Edward III. The handwriting seems to be of that period; Henry III. is mentioned as "H. besael n're seignour le Roi, qore est"—Henry great-grandfather of our lord the King that now is.

Ralph de Hengham, created Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1301, and his successor William Bereford, who succeeded him in 1309, are mentioned in the MS., and there are counts in it founded on the Statute Westm. 2, 13 Edw. I., c. 41, passed in the year 1285, by which it is enacted, that if any one endowed a chantry, and the religious service was discontinued for two years, the heir might resume the property. The manuscript cannot be earlier than the earliest of these dates, nor later than 1362, as from that time all legal proceedings were required to be in Latin, by the Stat. 36



Sepulchral Urn, found in 1802 on the estates of George W. Hope, Esq.,
at Luffness, Haddingtonshire.

Height of the Original, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Diameter at the mouth, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Edw. III., c. 15, although, singularly enough, that Statute itself is in the Norman language.

The Very Rev. Dr. Rock stated the following particulars in relation to the remarkable *baculus* or crosier, in possession of Cardinal Wiseman, which by his kind permission was brought for exhibition. It is inscribed as follows:—OR DO CONDUILIG OCUS DO MEL FINNIA. A prayer for the maker (of this staff) and for Maelfinnia. Maelfinnia, Abbot of Clonmacnoise, lived until the close of the tenth century. Dr. Petrie has given, in his Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland, a representation of a tombstone at Clonmacnoise, inscribed OROIR DO MAELFINNIA, and ornamented with a cross presenting interlaced patterns, and the triangular figure known as the *Triquetra* at the foot. This memorial Dr. Petrie attributes to Maelfinnia, who was probably the Abbot of that name, the son of Spellan, and grandson of Maenach of Clonmacnoise, whose death is recorded in the *Chronicon Scotorum*, at the year 992, and in the annals of Ulster and of the Four Masters at the year 991.⁶

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. G. W. HOPE. A coloured representation of a sepulchral urn, very elaborately ornamented, as shown by the accompanying woodcut. It was found in 1802 on Mr. Hope's estates at Luffness, Haddingtonshire, on the shores of the Firth of Forth near Aberlady, and a few miles south-west of North Berwick. This urn measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, diameter at the mouth $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, at the base $3\frac{1}{2}$. The surface is entirely covered with scored or punctured ornaments, in horizontal lines, perpendicular strokes, and zigzags, impressed on the clay whilst moist with a blunt implement. A calcareous granulation has formed over the surface, as found on urns long enclosed in cists or cairns in certain soils. In fashion and the general style of its rude ornamentation, this remarkable relic resembles those found in various localities in Scotland, in Northumberland, and in Ireland. They belong to an age when weapons and ornaments of bronze were in use. An urn very similar to that found at Luffness, but less elaborately decorated, was discovered at Ratho, a few miles south-west of Edinburgh, and is now in the Museum of the Antiquaries of Scotland. It is figured in Dr. Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals*, p. 288. It contained ashes and fragments of bone, with portions of bronze rings and the handle of a small bronze vessel.

By Capt. OAKES.—Several iron relics of the Anglo-Saxon period, consisting of a sword, two spear-heads, the blade of a dagger or knife, and two portions of bosses of shields, of the usual forms occurring with remains of that age; they were found during the construction of the railway from Maidenhead to Wycombe, about the year 1854, at a place called Noah's Ark, on the hill about half a mile north of the station at Cookham, Berks, and about the same distance from the Thames. Other similar weapons were discovered at the same time, also an iron object, described as resembling a saucepan without a handle, possibly another form of the *Umbo*, and a two-handled vessel, supposed to be of bronze, stated to have resembled a sugar-basin. It may have been one of the curious vessels of the period, of which examples are figured in Mr. Roach Smith's *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, pl. xvi., and the Remains of Pagan Saxondom, by Mr. Akerman, pl. x.

⁶ Petrie's Inquiry, p. 320. Four Masters, vol. ii. p. 729.

Six human skeletons were disinterred near the relics exhibited; they lay in a bed of gravel, about nine feet beneath the surface.

Captain Oakes brought also for exhibition a very remarkable dagger found a few years since in the Thames, at the foot of Clifden Wood, between Cookham and Maidenhead, where there is a ferry. The blade is of iron, the scabbard of bronze, of most singular fashion. This highly curious weapon, supposed however by Mr. Hewitt to be possibly Indian, appears to be of the same period as the bronze sheaths found in the Isis, one of which is figured in this Journal, vol. x., p. 259. See also the Catalogue of the Museum formed at the Edinburgh Meeting of the Institute, p. 24. Capt. Oakes observed that the spot where the dagger was found is adjacent to a mead, known as Bartle Mead or Battle Mead. The Saxon antiquities and the dagger are now in the possession of Mr. Child, the schoolmaster of the village of Cookham.

Capt. Oakes exhibited also a rubbing of the following inscription and sepulchral brasses in Cookham Church, not mentioned by Lysons in his History of Berkshire.

Of y^e Charite pray for the Soules of Robert Pecke, Esquire, Sumtyme Master Clerke of the Spycerry with Kyng Harri the Syxte, and Annes hys wyfe, wyche Robert decessyd the xiii. day of Januer the yere of our lord god a thousand ccccc. and x. on Whos Soules and all Crysten Saules Jh'u have M'cy.

Above, in the dexter corner of the slab, is a shield lozengy, but whether with a charge or not cannot be ascertained, as a stone pillar, supporting the upper part of the monument, has been placed immediately upon it. In the sinister corner, is a shield charged with a bend, three eaglets displayed.

Between these is a representation of the Trinity. The Ancient of Days is represented bearing the crucified Saviour and the sacred dove on his breast. Below this, are two full-length figures, that of a man, with a label inscribed Sancta Trinitas, Unus Deus, miserere nobis; and that of a woman with the inscription, Virgo Dei digna precantibus esto benigna. Burke, in his Armory, gives lozengy *or* and *gules*, a saltire *ermine*, as the coat of Pecke of Berkshire. With the objects above described, Capt. Oakes brought some pieces of stained glass, which had been thrown aside as useless during the so-called Restoration of the church of Hedsor in Buckinghamshire. One of these fragments, bearing the head of our Lord, appeared to be of early date, and well worthy of preservation.

By the Lord BRAYBROOKE, V.P.—A very rich jewelled ring, formerly in possession of Tipú Sahib, and thus described in the privately printed catalogue of Lord Braybrooke's *Dactylotheca*. "This magnificent jewel has a plain gold hoop, with the entire surface set with rubies; on the centre is perched a large bird, apparently intended for a hawk, made of gold, and beautifully executed, with the plumage completely composed of precious stones, the diamond, emerald, ruby, and sapphire. A better idea of the splendour of this ornament will be found from a description of the size of the bird. Length, from the base of the bill to the end of the tail, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; girth round the body, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; width, across the scapulars, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; width across the tail, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; height, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch. In the beak are two small ruby drops, a single emerald in the crest, and rubies for the eyes: a single row of nine sapphires encircles the throat, and 139 rubies, including those on the hoop, 14 in number, with 29 diamonds, some of them very large, and all set flat, cover the rest of the neck, breast, back and tail. Several gems besides have

been lost from their settings. Across the belly behind the legs is an inscription in some Indian characters, which has not yet been explained . . . This unique and interesting ring was brought from India by some one in the army at the time of the capture of Seringapatam, 1792, under the first Marquis Cornwallis, and presented to his family, by whom it has been preserved, and descended as an heirloom through his eldest grandchild, the late Lady Braybrooke. It was stated at the time of its presentation that Tipu was in the habit of wearing it when he went out hawking, perhaps only when he did so in state. Weight, 2 oz. 6 dwts., 7 grs."

Mr. W. S. VAUX, to whom the inscription has been submitted, stated that the characters are a corruption of the ordinary Deranagari or Sanscrit; he had deciphered the first part, which appears to read Maharajah, the commencement of Tipu's titles, and the sequel, which he had not been able to read, must doubtless signify the remainder of them.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A fine mediæval girdle, mounted with armorial decorations and nielli.

By Mr. R. READY.—An impression from a remarkable personal seal, of the fourteenth century. The device is formed by two lions sejant, one head in the centre of the seal being common to the two bodies; in the background is a tree. The seal is circular, the diameter an inch, less one sixteenth. ✠ SIGILLVM : ROBERTI : DE : WODEHOVSE : This singular device recalls that of Edmund Crouchback, three leopards uniting in one head, as seen upon his seal, and in painted glass in Trumpington Church, figured in Lysons' *Magna Britannia*, Cambridgeshire, p. 58. The single lion couchant, so often found on seals of the fourteenth century with the unexplained motto WAKE ME NO MAN, has been noticed in this volume, p. 178, *ante*. It is possible that the seal described may have been a privy seal used by Robert de Wodehouse, brother of Sir William de Wodehouse, who was Sheriff of London in 1329. Robert was Chaplain to Edward II.; he was made Baron of the Exchequer in 1318; Archdeacon of Richmond, 1328, and Treasurer of the Exchequer, 1329.

By Mr. A. W. FRANKS.—Impression from a brass signet ring found in the Duke of Devonshire's canal at Chiswick. The impress is a merchant's mark, apparently combined with the numeral 2, in this instance thrice repeated. Another example of a mark with this numeral has been figured in this *Journal*, vol. xii., p. 294. Many of these curious devices, in which numerals appear to be introduced, are figured in the extensive series of merchants' marks from Norwich, communicated to the Norfolk Archæological Society by Mr. Ewing. Compare plate 4, fig. 19; pl. 5, fig. 27; pl. 6, fig. 11; pl. 8, fig. 23; pl. 9, fig. 3, &c. *Norfolk Archæology*, vol. iii. p. 177. The intention of these supposed numerical devices has not been shown.

Capt. EDWARD HOARE, North Cork Rifles, has called our attention to an error in the description of the singular ornament in his collection, bearing an impression in metal of the seal of Thomas, bishop of Man, as given in this *Journal*, vol. xiv., p. 356. It was inadvertently stated to be in three pieces, being thus represented in the lithograph for which we were indebted to Capt. Hoare. He requests that it may be more correctly described: it is unbroken, a small portion at one end excepted; and it is circular, like a bracelet. We regret that no light has been thrown on the intention of so curious a relic, of which a duplicate, with slight variations, was produced in the Manchester Exhibition.



Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

ANNUAL MEETING HELD AT BATH.

July 20 to July 27, 1858.

THE cordial invitation tendered to the Institute by the municipal authorities of Bath, as also by the learned Societies and kindred institutions of that city, having determined the selection of the ancient *Aquæ Solis* as the place of this year's assembly, the proceedings commenced on Tuesday, July 20. The Lord Portman, Lord-Lieutenant of Somerset, and the Lord-Lieutenants of the neighbouring counties of Wilts and Gloucester, conferred their patronage on the meeting; to which many persons of local influence, and others distinguished by their attainments in historical or antiquarian pursuits, gave their encouragement and co-operation. The preliminary arrangements were carried out, through the kind exertions of the Mayor (R. Wilbraham Falconer, Esq., M.D.), the Rev. H. M. Scarth, Mr. Breton, Mr. Davis, and other members of the local committee. The opening meeting was held at the Guildhall, on the afternoon of Tuesday, Lord Talbot de Malahide presiding.

The Mayor, in welcoming the Institute to Bath, said—My Lord Talbot de Malahide, and Members of the Archaeological Institute. I have pleasure in availing myself of this, the first opportunity which presents itself, of returning the thanks of the Corporation and citizens of Bath to your Lordship and the members of the Institute, for their ready acceptance of the invitation tendered to them last year, to hold their annual assembly in the city of Bath. With these thanks I would unite the sincerest expressions of cordial welcome on the arrival of the Institute in this ancient city. We welcome the Institute as a society which fosters careful inquiry and accurate observation; which promotes the progress of improvement by recalling forgotten achievements of human industry or intellect, and directing fresh attention to what has been hitherto but lightly regarded among the vestiges of earlier ages; which illustrates the page of history, the customs and manners of times and of persons that have passed away, and which, more especially, from knowledge acquired by investigation of the past, is enabled to gain wise lessons for the future. I am aware, my Lord, that the Institute has visited towns which have occupied a more prominent position in history than the city of Bath, and have possessed their several attractions. Bath also has its peculiar features of interest; there is scarcely an eminence in its neighbourhood which does not present traces of earthworks attributable to a very early period; there is scarcely a spot of remarkable beauty which has not afforded evidence of Roman occupation in the remains of villas, or other vestiges valuable to the archaeologist, which have been discovered. The town has afforded objects of more than ordinary antiquarian interest, and I may mention the important collection of Roman

remains, the property of the Corporation, freely open to the inspection of the friends and members of the Institute. Our neighbourhood also presents a rich variety of churches and ecclesiastical buildings, as well as striking examples of domestic architecture, such as the manor houses at South Wraxhall and Great Chalfield. I trust, my Lord, that the inquiries of the Institute, during its visit, may be replete with gratification, and that favourable opportunities will be found of enabling those who have honoured us by their attendance to investigate the various objects of interest in a satisfactory manner. The Institute will feel grateful, with me, to the citizens of Bath for the readiness which they have evinced in enriching the local Museum. No applications for assistance in this respect have been made in vain; they have been promptly and liberally met. In conclusion, my Lord, I would again tender to your Lordship and the members of the Archaeological Institute the hearty welcome of the Corporation and citizens of Bath, to this our ancient city.

The Right Rev. Bishop CARR also desired cordially to welcome the noble President and the Archaeological Institute. Although he had entered but little into the study of archaeology, he must cordially admit that there were many circumstances which recommended archaeological inquiries to his mind. In the first place, such a study, as the Mayor well observed, tended to illustrate history, to explain our customs, and it led to the consideration of the foundation of our laws and institutions. Another advantage connected with research into antiquity was, that it not only illustrated and confirmed history, but gave reality to the historical facts which we read. There was also a great advantage in the Institute holding meetings in different parts of the kingdom; they necessarily had a tendency to throw light upon the absurd ideas which were often entertained. He remembered, when a boy, hearing in Yorkshire, that certain large heaps of stones (which were no doubt funeral mounds) had been brought by fairies; another legend was often related to the effect that a certain mound was caused by a witch, who was carrying stones to a certain spot, and that being interrupted, she let them fall. Now the researches of Archaeologists disproved such visionary fables, and invested with a real interest the objects discovered. Another great advantage connected with such researches was, that they were calculated to excite deep thankfulness for our present position. For instance, when we referred to the relics of the Druids, in ages when probably the neighbourhood was covered with a great forest, and the population was in a state of barbarism, or we looked back on the times of Roman history, we found customs which must fill our minds with repugnance, and regret that mankind should have been enslaved by such debasing superstitions. There could be no doubt that the tendency of such discoveries was highly beneficial, for they taught us to be thankful that we lived in times so enlightened as the present, and to be thankful, he trusted, to Providence, for the light of Sacred Truth which we enjoy. He begged to second the welcome which the Mayor had given to his Lordship and the Institute.

JEROM MURCH, Esq., expressed his wish to offer the Institute welcome in the name of the Bath Literary and Scientific Institution. The pleasant duty which devolved upon him would have been far better, and far more appropriately, discharged by a venerable friend who, for many years, presided over that Institution, and whose name was well-known in connection with some higher interests of the city. He was sure that all who were

acquainted with Mr. Philip Duncan would wish that he could have been present, with his kindly greetings, his genial wit, his varied knowledge, and his remarkable memory. Well might they offer a cordial welcome to their distinguished visitors, because such meetings could not fail to promote objects which they had very much at heart. Those who did not know Bath would find that it was not a mere fashionable city, fit only for the idle and frivolous; here science and literature had, from their earliest birth, found a not uncongenial home. Far be it from him to boast that the inhabitants of this ancient city were altogether worthy of the honour conferred upon them. He feared, if the truth must be known, that few had done what they could in the archaeological opportunities so abundantly presented to them; but he might express the earnest anticipation that their visitors were present, not merely to cherish their own tastes and increase their own knowledge, but to impart to others what they deemed so valuable themselves.

J. H. MARKLAND, Esq., D.C.L., then rose, and said, that among those who were anxious to give an invitation and a cordial welcome to the Institute, and to give the former at an early period, he might mention the society of which he had the honour of being the President, the Literary Club of Bath. And if, as his friend, whom he was rejoiced to see on this occasion, Mr. Hunter—*clarum et venerabile nomen*—in his well-known essay, has said, "Bath has deserved to have a name in the literature and science of England," let them hope that they had not so far degenerated at the present day as not to hail the visit of the Archaeological Institute with the greatest pleasure. It was needless to go into subjects so often canvassed on these occasions. The utility of the society, no one, he thought, could question. By means of its annual progresses, by the exertions of individual members, and by its Journal, attention had, in numberless instances, been directed to objects of historical importance and interest, which had thereby been preserved from decay and injury. What an impulse also had been given by the Institute to researches, which had elicited most valuable information, and opened to the student new sources of inquiry. There was no one living in the present day under the advantages which we enjoyed from our ancestors, but must be sensible of the rich inheritance we possessed from them. Nor was it possible that any man could contemplate the monuments of antiquity which they had bequeathed to us, and investigate the customs and manners—he spoke of those only which were excellent—which they had left us, without being thankful that he was an Englishman. He could not resume his seat without referring to the very important services which his Lordship (the President) had invariably rendered in the good cause in which they were engaged. He would here allude particularly to his recent efforts on the subject of Treasure Trove. Within the last month Lord Talbot had introduced into Parliament a bill, which he (Mr. Markland) doubted not, if passed into a law, would prevent valuable antiquities being sacrificed as they have been in former years. Mr. Markland then referred to the preservation of monumental inscriptions, a subject which was of great importance both to historians and biographers, and to which the Society of Antiquaries—their venerable parent—had recently directed special attention. He regretted that they were deprived of the presence of many of those who on former occasions graced the assemblies of the Institute. He might particularly mention, from letters which he had received, the regret which was expressed

by the Bishop of Oxford, by the Marquis of Bath, Sir Charles Anderson, Sir John Boileau, and Mr. Shirley, all of whom were detained by important engagements; and, lastly, he must allude with sincere regret to the unavoidable absence of his excellent friend, Mr. Albert Way, who had been very desirous to participate in the proceedings of the Institute in his native city.

The Noble CHAIRMAN then said: Mr. Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen, I feel grateful to you, and I have great pleasure on the part of the Archaeological Institute, in expressing our warmest thanks for the honour you have conferred on us in inviting us to your beautiful city. I must observe that Bath is not altogether unknown to me. For many years I have been familiar with it, and I can appreciate many of those beauties and advantages which it possesses. It is, however, a matter of great satisfaction to me to be able to pass a few days in that ancient city, to pursue more in detail the investigation of those monuments which are situated in the neighbourhood, and devote special consideration to such customs and historical associations as are connected with it. I shall not, upon the present occasion, enter into any of those general questions which demonstrate the advantages arising from the study of archaeology. That subject has been well alluded to by some who have preceded me, and it is one now universally recognised. All who value accuracy in history, all who feel the interest which is conveyed in history by detailed accounts instead of vague generalisations, must feel the great charm infused into a narrative of early events, when it is rendered more like the chronicle of a contemporary than the work of a newly-informed writer of the present age. To show the increasing interest which begins to be generally felt, I need not go further than to draw attention to the cordial reception which has been given to those publications which have appeared within the last few years, illustrating details of social life. The works of Mrs. Everett Green and Miss Strickland, and of other ladies of accomplishments and learning, show that archaeological investigations into the manners of times past, possess very great attraction. The former lady is particularly praiseworthy, and she has received a very high testimony of approval from the government, by being one of those who are intrusted with the important duty of classifying the national documents preserved in the State Paper Office, in London. The city of Bath, as we all know, has been celebrated for the taste of its inhabitants, for the patronage they have given to the more liberal arts, and for the number of distinguished persons who have made it their residence, in order to cultivate with more quiet, and less disturbed by the turmoil of life, those more congenial and profitable pursuits. I need not allude at any length to the course the society will pursue on the present occasion. There will be interesting excursions, but I hope that we shall have a good supply of memoirs on subjects of local interest. It is most important to remember that the success of the Institute, and of such meetings as the present, is more dependent upon the value of the memoirs communicated to the Sections, than upon excursions, which often prove more attractive. I trust that we shall have an ample provision on the present occasion, and that there will be communications illustrating every branch of archaeological investigation. It is one of the merits of our study that hardly anything is of too trivial or too familiar a character not to possess an interest when duly investigated with reference to times past. One gentleman, a writer of no mean attainments, connected with the city of Bath, wrote an interesting treatise upon the

antiquities of the kitchen—"Antiquitates Culinariæ"—a very curious work, throwing considerable light not only upon the mystery of the culinary art in early times, but incidentally also upon the manners of daily life. Many interesting works have been written on costume, in which all must feel concerned, particularly the fair portion of those who participate in our proceedings. Among the portraits in the Guildhall, where we are assembled, may be noticed one of a lady dressed in a costume which seems to have been revived, after the lapse of a century. This may show the value, even in a utilitarian point of view, of being familiar with subjects which some have deemed trivial, such as the costume of our ancestors. Bath, besides being a place of great interest with respect to its antiquarian associations and the literary characters connected with it, has, we all know, been for many years the abode of fashion, and any matters connected with that branch of the subject cannot fail to be of interest to us. I believe that all, more or less, if the truth were spoken, have no objection to a little harmless gossip, and if we do not feel any great objection to what some people consider very derogatory to dignity and manners in the present day, I am sure that most of us can pardon those who collect ancient gossip. The city of Bath, I believe, has never been deficient in interesting anecdotes of this kind. I am sure that those who have visited Bath on the present occasion will be highly indebted to any one who will take the trouble to bring together the characteristic traditions, beginning from the earliest period, from the time of King Bladud, down to the time of Beau Nash. My friend, Mr. Markland, to whom archaeologists, particularly those of Bath, owe such a deep debt of gratitude, has alluded to my exertions in the subject of "Treasure Trove." I think it right to explain in a few words the actual position in which this question is placed. As my friend observed, I have felt for a number of years a deep interest in the matter. All archaeologists deplored the present state of the law, but knew not what to do in the emergency. My first impression was to move that a committee be appointed to examine witnesses and make inquiries upon the subject; but, on further consideration, there appeared to be great difficulty under the existing law of obtaining information from those who had given any attention to the subject. At the same time there would have been great impediments in collecting accurate evidence. Many would object to come forward, and others might be afraid that their property would be endangered by giving information. Then, on the other hand, it was evident, in order to have evidence of any value, we should not confine ourselves to vague generalities. Under these circumstances it struck me that the best plan would be to have a bill drafted and laid upon the table of the house, which accordingly I have done. I think that the bill may meet the chief requirements of the case, although, certain amendments may doubtless appear requisite. My object was not to attempt to carry it into law during the present Session. That would have been hopeless. I had caused the bill to be drawn without consulting Her Majesty's government. It was most essential however to obtain the concurrence of the government in any further proceedings. The bill would have very considerably modified rights and prerogatives, which, of course, could not be considered at length without the permission of the Crown. The bill has been presented on the table of the House of Lords, and has been read a first time and printed. I consider that, in doing so, for the present my object was gained, and I have no intention of pressing it forward in the present year, but next

session I hope to take it another step in advance. I trust it may be found highly beneficial to archaeology. We know what important results a change of the law has effected in Denmark, and it appears certain that the results of a similar measure must prove of equal advantage to archaeology in this country. I do not mean to contend that it is the only thing wanted. No doubt greater attention to public monuments is absolutely required. One advantage of a society, such as the Institute, is that it keeps watch on public authorities; and I must here admit that there are many corporations which do not take the same interest as the Corporation of Bath has shown in the preservation of its ancient monuments. Some of the worst acts of vandalism have been committed by such bodies. One of the great objects of such an association as ours is to maintain vigilant watch for such proceedings, and I have reason to think from my own experience, that when the evil apprehended is fairly stated, we seldom have difficulty in obtaining redress. It requires however great assiduity and promptitude in obtaining accurate and early information. It was, therefore, very desirable that we should have some public department to take an interest in the matter, and to be ready to interpose when any injury to National monuments is projected. It is very difficult, in this free country, to interfere with the rights of an individual, and compel him to do even that which everybody admits to be required; but I trust that there will be well considered suggestions brought forward in regard to these questions, which may enable us to deal effectually with this important subject. In France, there exists a Committee of Arts and Monuments, which takes cognisance of the preservation of ancient remains, and which in many instances acts well. We know, however, that the government of France is a very different government to our own. Although France has universal suffrage, it is not in the enjoyment of the same liberal privileges that we enjoy. The government of France is omnipotent; it can prevent a person doing anything it considers wrong, and by that means it does very much to preserve ancient monuments. At the same time, I must candidly admit that the French government have not always been equally successful. I have heard a remarkable instance of this which may interest some present who are acquainted with French antiquities. There was a curious tower in the centre of Paris which belonged originally to the Knights Templars. The antiquarians of Paris were exceedingly anxious to preserve it. On the other hand there were many persons, who had property in the neighbourhood, householders of Paris, who are a very important body, and these were anxious to remove what they considered a nuisance. Matters at length came to an issue; the antiquarians asserted that they regarded the tower as one of the few venerable remains left in Paris, and that it ought to be preserved. But the shopkeepers in the neighbourhood sent a deputation to the Emperor, and pointed out the inconvenience caused by this tower, and that they were anxious to get rid of it. I believe that the Emperor has no very great archaeological turn of mind, so he said at once, "Let it be removed." The antiquarian party next day assembled; they were ready to protest, and tried to interfere, but it was too late; the tower was removed. There is another anecdote, which may not be irrelevant on the present occasion, since it is strikingly illustrative of the way in which they do things in France. There was another very remarkable tower, part of the old church in the Place du Châtelet, which the antiquarians were exceedingly anxious to preserve; but it was situated in very inconvenient proximity to some new streets that were in course of

construction, and they were alarmed lest the *Municipalite* of Paris and the Government should remove it. However, a person among the antiquaries had influence with one of the most active members of the *Municipalite*, Arago, the well-known astronomer, and he sought to conciliate him. Arago had at that time a scheme for lighting Paris. His plan was to have an electric light of such power, placed in a high position, that Paris really should not miss the sun, that the night should be the same as the noon-day. Well, the antiquary sagaciously observed to Arago, "My friend Arago, you have now a fine opportunity for getting a place for your night sun. Here is the Tower of St. Jaques; you must secure that, and not have it pulled down. It is the very place for your light; I beg you will interfere." Arago did interfere, and the tower was saved.

Announcement having been made by the Rev. EDWARD HILL, regarding arrangements for the proceedings of the week, the Meeting adjourned. Some of the members visited the Temporary Museum, which was formed at the Assembly Rooms, whilst the larger number proceeded, under the obliging guidance of Mr. C. E. Davis, to examine the Abbey Church, of which he explained the principal architectural features, and the local circumstances which had occasioned the extreme narrowness of the transepts and the absence of aisles. Mr. Davis pointed out the remains at the east angle which are supposed to be part of the chapel of John of Tours, Bishop of Wells, who removed the see to Bath; also the supposed site of that prelate's sepulture, the elaborate chantry chapel of Prior Birde, the various memorials within the church, and other details. In the course of this examination, Mr. Edward Freeman offered some observations, comparing the architecture of Bath Abbey with that of other churches in Somerset, the Perpendicular style of which, as he stated, had characteristics peculiarly its own, distinguished by remarkable purity and beauty of detail. It was not confined to the small parochial churches (upon which a memoir has been given by Mr. Freeman in the Proceedings of the Somerset Archæological Society, 1854, Part II.), but was carried out, as he observed, in structures of greater magnitude, such as St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, Sherborne Church, and Bath Abbey. The first of these was erected at the beginning of the style, and the latter at its close. It appeared probable that the architect of the church of Bath had imitated St. Mary Redcliffe. In this opinion Sir John Awdry expressed his concurrence. On leaving the Abbey, under the guidance of the same obliging cicerone, the party inspected the facade of Ralph Allen's town residence, and proceeded to the King's Bath, in which as late as fifty years ago, as Mr. Davis related, ladies and gentlemen used to bathe together, with powdered heads, and little boats bearing their snuff-boxes, bouquets, &c., swimming before them, whilst their acquaintances lounged on the railings above. The other baths were then visited, also the ancient residence of the Hungerford family, Hetling House, the only relic of domestic structures of early date in Bath; the visitors next proceeded to inspect the residence of Beau Nash, and some other scenes associated with his memory. The circuit of the ancient city walls was pointed out, the east wall, being the portion in most perfect condition, and the only remaining gate, which led to the river where was formerly a ford. The walls, Mr. Davis stated, appear to have been partly built with Roman remains, as Leland had observed. On completing the circuit of the city, a vote of thanks was heartily tendered to Mr. Davis for his friendly services and valuable information.

The Museum, arranged by Mr. C. Tucker and Mr. Franks, presented an object of much attraction throughout the meeting. Among the principal features of interest may be especially mentioned the remarkable assemblage of antiquities of stone, bronze, and gold, with numerous relics of all periods, from Mr. Brackstone's collection, which contains a more perfect series of examples of peculiar types found in Ireland, than any Museum in this country. Numerous relics of the Roman age chiefly found in Bath were brought together; a collection of antiquities found in Wiltshire was contributed by the Archæological Society of that county from the Devizes Museum; and various iron mining implements, found in ancient workings supposed to have been known to the Romans, were sent by the Somerset Society. Mr. W. Tite, M.P., exhibited a selection of illuminated Service Books, and some very rare printed volumes, including some from the press of Caxton, and the earliest editions of Shakspeare's plays and poems. The corporation displayed the silver gilt mace; a remarkably fine grace-cup and salver; also the insignia of the Mayor, an enameled collar of SS. A large collection of exquisite examples of ancient plate, goldsmith's work, and enamels, was liberally exhibited by Mr. Rainey, as also many valuable examples of Oriental and European porcelain, and other *ficilia*. Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., contributed a collection of Italian ecclesiastical rings and some other personal ornaments. A singular talismanic band of silver bearing a magical inscription was brought by Mr. Tipper; it was found in Bath. Some fine enamels were sent by Mr. Webb, Miss Armitage, the Rev. J. Bathurst Deane, Mr. Franks, and Mr. W. F. Vernon. Mr. Empson exhibited a painting in fresco by Guido, formerly in the Portland Collection, with other objects of interest, some rare Oriental weapons, vases, &c. In this brief enumeration may also claim notice, the antique vases from Italy, in possession of Mr. Murch, Mr. Goodridge and Mr. Conoley; the fine specimens of pottery and porcelain, belonging to Mr. Shephard; several portraits, including some of much local interest; one of Pope, exhibited by the Mayor of Bath; portraits of Anne Boleyn and of Queen Elizabeth, contributed by the Rev. H. Law; Beau Nash, painted by Bates, a pupil of Gainsborough, exhibited by Mr. Dowding, &c.

In the evening a *conversazione* was held at the Royal Literary and Scientific Institution. Mr. J. H. MARKLAND, D.C.L., presided.

The Rev. F. KILVERT, M.A., read a very elaborate paper on "Ralph Allen and Prior Park," in which he took a review not only of Ralph Allen and his princely mansion, but of the intellectual celebrities of the age whom he befriended. A vote of thanks was passed to the author upon the motion of Lord Talbot de Malahide, seconded by Mr. Hunter, and they took part in the discussion which followed, as did also Mr. Tite, M.P., and Mr. Edward Hawkins. Mr. Kilvert, in reference to a remark by Lord Talbot, upon the generally received opinion that Ralph Allen was the original of Squire Allworthy in Fielding's "Tom Jones," observed that he believed the character was a compound one, drawn from three of Fielding's patrons, John, Duke of Bedford, George, Lord Lyttleton, and Ralph Allen.

Wednesday, July 21.

The Historical Section held a meeting at the Assembly Rooms, Mr. HUNTER, V.P.S.A., presiding, in the unavoidable absence of the Sectional President, Sir John Boileau, Bart.

The following memoir, on an Anglo-Saxon Guild at Bath, was read by Mr. J. H. MARKLAND, D.C.L.

In a letter, from the Rev. Edward Churton, Archdeacon of Cleveland, he stated, "I enclose a translation of one of the records of the Anglo-Saxon Guilds, from a MS. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (exi. 13) copied in Hickes's *Dissertatio Epistolaris*. I selected it because an Abbot of Bath is one of the members of the brotherhood. I put it into English, because it is easier to write, as well as because it may possibly be more convenient; not knowing whether, in your antiquarian zeal, you have indulged your appetite with Anglo-Saxon. You have very probably some topographical historian of Bath, who has discovered notices of Abbot Ælfsige or Elfsy. I have met with his name in other documents, and I think the Cambridge manuscript, from which this was taken, was formerly the property of Bath Abbey."

To this volume Mr. Hunter refers, at p. 78 of his valuable essay "The Connection of Bath with the Literature and Science of England." Ælfsige, or Elfsy, was the fifth and last Abbot of Bath. He died in 1087. Soon after his death, the see of Wells was removed to Bath. In 1106 John de Villula, or of Tours, the Bishop of the diocese, conferred the city, with its appurtenances and various lands and tenements in its neighbourhood, on the Monastery of St. Peter, appointing the same to be governed by a *Prior*, instead of an Abbot. (See Dugd. Monast. ii. 257.) Hickes has also given an Anglo-Saxon instrument relating to a *Gyldscipe* at Exeter (from a MS. in the Cathedral), founded under the sanction and concurrence of Osbern, Bishop of Exeter, from 1072 to 1107, and the Canons of St. Peter's in that city, with the names of the Members in various places. Again, at p. 20, Hickes prints (from MS. Cott. Tib. B. V. f. 75), a third document in Anglo-Saxon, also accompanied by a Latin version, containing the agreement for a *Gyldscipe* at Cambridge, between a number of persons exclusively laymen. These rules are exceedingly curious, and are appended to these observations. A fourth instrument of the same character is printed by Hickes at p. 21, from the same MS. The regulations are equally curious; this latter was made at Exeter, neither of the two last, Sir Frederick Madden informs me, are dated, but no doubt they are all about the period 1100, or rather later. Hickes refers to several other MSS. in the Cottonian collection, for examples of similar *conventiones*, but they do not, with one exception, relate to *Gyldscipe*, only to agreements between various convents, and with individuals, for the performance of obituary masses, &c., a practice that seems to have been very common in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The exception referred to is in the MS. Cott. Titus, D. 26, f. 17, where there is an abstract of a *Gyldscipe* contract very similar to the one communicated to me by Archdeacon Churton.¹

These guilds, according to Lingard, existed in every populous district, in numerous ramifications. Some were restricted to the performance of religious duties, and all were solicitous to provide for the spiritual welfare of the departed brethren. In some places, each member paid a sum for the good of the soul of a deceased brother. If one fell sick at a distance, certain of his brethren brought him home and attended his funeral. Among the

¹ My best thanks are due to Sir F. Madden, as well as to Mr. Hunter, and the Rev. F. Kilvert, for the kind assist-

ance which they have rendered me in preparing this paper for the press. (Note by Mr. Markland.)

laws established in the Guild of Abbotsbury were the following: "If any of us fall sick within sixty miles, we engage to find fifteen men, who may bring him home; but if he die first, we will send thirty to convey him to the place in which he desired to be buried. If he die in the neighbourhood, the Steward shall inquire where he is to be interred, and shall summon as many members as he can, to assemble, attend the corpse in an honourable manner, carry it to the minster and pray devoutly for the soul."—*Lingard's Anglo-Saxon Church*, p. 246.

Milner, the historian of Winchester, claims for that city a priority in these institutions. He states that, in A.D. 856, the principal citizens of Winchester formed themselves, under the royal protection, into a society, called the Guild; this, he says, was "the first association of this nature, by the space of a whole century, recorded in history." Thus early, he adds, was the foundation "laid of this primitive corporation."—*Hist. Winch.* i. 121.

The record sent by the Archdeacon is as follows: the date cannot be later than 1083, as Queen Matilda, who is mentioned, died that year.

"In the Name of the Lord our Saviour Christ. Here is made known that Wulfstan, the Bishop² hath agreed in the Lord's Name, with his loving Brothers that are true to him before God and before the world; that is, first Egelwin, abbot of Evesham,³ and Wulfwold, abbot of Chertsey, and Elfsy, abbot of Bath, and the brethren; and Edmund, abbot of Pershore, and Rawulf, abbot of Winchcombe, and Serle, abbot of Gloucester, and Elfstan, dean of Worcester. That is, that we will earnestly be obedient to God, and to St. Mary and St. Benedict, and guide ourselves in our conduct as nigh as we nighest may to what is right, and be, as it is written, as of one heart and one soul [Acts iv. 32];⁴ and we will be faithful to our temporal Lord King William, and the Lady Matilda, before God and before the world. And we have agreed among us, for our souls' good, and that of all the brothers that are subject to us, that we will be at unity together, as if all these seven minsters were one minster, and as it is here before written, of one heart and one soul; that is, that we every week will sing two masses in each minster, separately and exclusively for all the brethren, on Monday and Friday; and this shall be made known to the brother who presides over the mass-service for the week, that he may further this mass, for the brethren that are living, and for each brother that is departed let each do their office, as if they were all together at one minster. And now is their agreement declared, that they will be obedient to God, and to their Bishop, for their common good; that is, that each of them⁵ shall perform one hundred masses, and buy what is necessary with his own hand, and bathe a hundred poor men, and then feed them and clothe them, and let each sing himself seven masses,⁶ and provide for them for thirty nights their meat before them, and one penny over and above their meat. God help us, that we may thus establish it to last, and increase it with some further good! Amen.

² This was the famous St. Wulfstan, Bishop of Worcester, 1062 to 1095-6. He was canonised in 1203.

³ In the original, the name of the Abbot of Evesham is written Egelwig, *i.e.* Egelwy.

⁴ The original has here the Latin words of the Vulgate.

⁵ By "each of them" seems to be meant each abbot specified, and the Dean of Worcester.

⁶ Were these masses for the souls' good of the poor persons relieved?

"These are the brethren's names at Evesham ; that is, first, Egelwin the Abbot, and Godric the abbot,⁷ and Egelwin the dean, and Ordmer, and Godefrid, Theodred, Reynold, Eadric, Elfwin, Eadrig, Collinig, Leofwine, Elfric, Wulfwin, Sired, Bruning, Elmer, Elfwin, Egelric, Egelwyrd, Dunning, Stegeat, Uhtred, Edward, Edmund, Ulf, Brihtric, Wulfsige, Sexa, Elfwin, Wulmer, and Egelwy.

"These are the brethren's names at Chertsey : that is, first, Wulfwold the abbot, and Elfward and Sælaf ; Oter and Godwin ; Ethelstan and Edgar ; Eadmer and Godwin ; Elfwin and Benedict ; Siwine and Alfwold ; Brihtnoth and Elfric ; Godric and Elfric ; Wulfward and Wulfric.

"These are the brethren's names at Bath ; that is, first, Elfsy the abbot and Elfric ; Leoswig and Hiethewulf ; Elfwy and Egelmer ; Edwy and Godwin ; Egelwin and Oswold ; Elmer and Theodwold ; Eadric, Egelmer, Sæwulf, Thured, Egelric, and Herlewin ; and Godric the monk at Malmesbury, who is also one of us ; and also Wulferd, Pice's brother at Taunton."

Wanley observes that this document is probably incomplete, as the names of the brethren at Pershore, Winchcombe, Gloucester, and Worcester are not added.

In declaring that the poor should be cleansed by immersion before they were fed and clothed, we see here a wise regulation for giving them the comforts of a bath. The historian of Whalley, in his description and remarks on that Abbey, alludes to the quantity of flesh meat consumed by the monks, when they had scarcely a vegetable to eat. "One circumstance," he adds, "in their habits must have exposed them to putrid and cutaneous disorders. I mean a total inattention to cleanliness, which is to be imputed to the absurdity of their rule ; for they had no sheets to their beds, or shirts to their backs ; they slept in their ordinary dresses of woollen, and never availed themselves of a practice, from which they appear to have been prohibited, and which alone rendered the same habits tolerable in the ancients—namely, a constant use of warm baths—which would have removed all impurities from the skin. In us it would produce a strange mixture of feelings to be repelled from the person of a man of learning, or elegant manners, by foul smells and vermin."

Here this historian appears to have been greatly mistaken. The greater monasteries seem to have had a large bath-house, "*bathiendra manna hus*," bathing-men's house for strangers. It would have been inexcusable if the Abbey of Bath had not possessed what was so essential to health and comfort. The munificent Bishop, John de Villula, Warner says, added to the convenience of his monastery by building two baths within its precincts : one, called the Abbot's Bath, he devoted to the use of the public ; the other was appropriated to the Prior. The King's Bath supplied the former with water ; the latter was fed by a spring of its own. They continued to serve the purposes for which they were constructed till the middle of the sixteenth century.

The Archdeacon of Cleveland referred to these Guilds in a sermon which I had the pleasure of hearing delivered by him in Wells Cathedral, but which was never published. He kindly favoured me with the following extract :—

⁷ A second abbot in the same monastery. He was probably one who had

retired from duty on account of age or infirmity.

"I need not dwell longer on other instances from the history of our own church of ancient benefits to the cause of religion and charity, from societies within the general body; such as were the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman Guilds and Brotherhoods, marking a rude state of society indeed in some particulars, and devised for mutual protection under ill-executed laws, but also embracing help for the sick and poor, and a decent care of the funerals of their departed friends. The number of names subscribed to some of these old records of Christian fellowship, show that there is something of the tenderness of nature, not harshly to be condemned, in this desire of association—that human kindness cannot be contented with a solitary exercise of religion, but desires the good of mutual participation and companionship in prayer and works of love—to walk in the house of God as friends,' and find there that home for the lonely heart, where it feels that, 'as in water face answereth to face, so the heart of man to man.'"

The text, to which the name of the Abbot of Bath is affixed as a subscriber, will bear out this comment.

Mr. Burt has given a valuable paper, in the Norwich Volume of the Transactions of the Institute, "on certain Guilds, formerly existing in the town of Little Walsingham." These are classed by him as "Frith Guilds, for the maintenance of peace and security; merchant guilds, trades' guilds, and ecclesiastical guilds." This paper affords some useful information on the subject of these associations, not only in that particular locality, but generally as to the objects for the promotion of which they were founded. Mr. Burt speaks of Ecclesiastical Guilds as having their rise in this country towards the close of the fourteenth century, but the instances which I have given prove their existence at a much earlier period. The greater portion of those described by him are of the reign of Henry VIII.

Mr. Jeffery, of this city, has pointed out to me, from Rudder's Gloucestershire, an instance in the church of Dyrham in this neighbourhood, dated nearly 500 years after the period of which we have been speaking. A guild was there founded by Sir Win. Dennys and Lady Anne his wife, daughter of Maurice, Lord Berkeley. It was ordered that prayers should be daily offered for the founders, and for all that would become brothers and sisters, or helpers of the fraternity, and for all benefactors. The accounts were to be kept by persons called Proctors of the Guild, and directions are given that they should be properly audited. Large gifts were made in kine and sheep. Thirty-three shillings and fourpence were to be received by the Proctors as a payment for the Priest. Many were the brethren and sisters of this Guild, being in fifty parishes in Somersetshire and Gloucestershire, amounting probably to 300 persons. The payment from each person was 10d. or 20d. quarterly.

As the Archæological Institute would desire to exhibit to the present generation whatever was deserving of praise in past times, the documents here noticed, and the work they record, call upon us to pay honour to whom honour is due. That much good-fellowship was connected with Guilds, Turner observes, cannot be doubted. "These associations may be called the Anglo-Saxon Clubs." Guilds must have been popular with the English people. The assembling for a laudable object, and the good cheer, which was not forgotten, must have rendered these anniversaries most attractive. Occasionally we may suppose that the manners of the age might lead to scenes of revelry, as we have witnessed in recent times,

more honoured in the breach than in the observance. We are too apt to ascribe to the age in which we live all that is "wisest, discreetest, best," and to speak with little indulgence, sometimes with little truth, of what we are pleased to call the dark ages. Whilst we mark, as we must with pleasure, the great and extensive benefits now imparted by our county clubs and friendly societies, let us remember that our forefathers, eight or nine centuries ago, had carried into effect the very same good work, which we now seek to accomplish with the same spirit, and under the same Christian influence.

A writer, not over indulgent to the prevailing religious system of former days, admits the salutary influence, breathed from the spirit of a more genuine religion, which often displayed itself. "In the *original principles* of Monastic Orders," Mr. Hallam observes, "there was a character of meekness, self-denial, and charity, that could not be wholly effaced. These virtues were inculcated by the religious ethics of the middle ages; and in the relief of indigence, it may upon the whole be asserted that the monks did not fall short of their profession."

The Anglo-Saxon document, regarding the Guild at Cambridge, referred to in foregoing observations as cited in the "*Dissertatio Epistolaris*," by Dr. George Hickes, on the utility of Ancient Northern Literature, p. 20, is preserved in Cott. MS. Tiberius, B. V. f. 75. A Latin translation may there be found; the following English version of this curious document is given by Mr. Kemble, in the appendix to his *Saxons in England*, vol. i. p. 513.

"In this writ is the notification of the agreement which this brotherhood hath made in the thanes' gild of Grantabrycg. That is, first, that each gave oath upon the relics to the rest, that he would hold true brotherhood for God and for the world, and all the brotherhood, to support him that hath the best right. If any gild-brother die, all the gildship is to bring him where he desired to lie; and let him that cometh not thereto pay a sester of honey; and let the gildship inherit of the dead half a farm,⁸ and each gild-brother contribute two pence to the alms, and out of this sum let what is fitting be taken to St. Ætheldryth.⁹ And if any gild-brother hath need of his fellows' aid, and it be made known to the reeve¹ nearest the gild (unless the gild-brother himself be nigh) and the reeve neglect it, let him pay one pound; if the lord neglect it, let him pay a pound, unless he be on his lord's need or confined to his bed. And if any one steal from a gild-brother, let there be no boot,² but eight pounds. But if the outlaw neglect this boot, let all the gildship avenge their comrade; and let all bear it, if one misdo; let all bear alike. And if any gild-brother slay a man, and if he be a compelled avenger and compensate for his insult, and the slain man be a twelve-hundred man, let each gild-brother assist if the slain be a ceorl, two ores; ³ if he be a Welshman, one ore.

⁸ "Et sodalitas alteram partem sump-tuum accommodabit."—Hickes.

⁹ The church of Ely.

¹ Gerefa. See Mr. Kemble's dissertation on this name, *Saxons in England*, vol. ii. p. 151. In its general sense, it designated the fiscal, administrative, and executive officer. The functions of the reeve of the shire, or sheriff, the reeve of the farm, or bailiff, &c., are set forth

by Mr. Kemble. See also Spelman, Ducange, and Lye.

² Ang. Sax. Bot, compensation to an injured party.

³ Ora, a sort of Saxon money, of two kinds, the larger contained 20 peningas, the lesser only 16. See Hickes, *Ep. Diss.* p. 111., Spelman, Lye, Somner, and Bosworth *in v.*

But if the gild-brother with folly and deceit slay a man, let him bear his own deed ; and if a comrade slay another comrade through his own folly, let him bear his breach as regards the relatives of the slain ; and let him buy back his brotherhood in the gild with eight pounds, or lose for ever our brotherhood and friendship. And if a gild-brother eat or drink with him that slew his comrade, save in the presence of the king, the bishop, or the ealdorman, let him pay a pound, unless he can clear himself with two of his dependents,⁴ of any knowledge of the fact. If any comrade misgreet⁵ another, let him pay a sester of honey, except he can clear himself with his two dependents. If a servant draw a weapon, let his lord pay a pound, and recover what he can from the servant, and let all the company aid him to recover his money. And if a servant wound another, let the lord avenge it, and the company, so that seek what he may seek, he shall not have his life. And if a servant sit within the spence,⁶ let him pay a sester of honey, and if any one hath a foot-sitter,⁷ let him do the same. And if any gild-brother die or lie sick out of the country, let his gild-brethren fetch him alive or dead, to the place where he desired to lie, under the same penalty as we have before said, in case of a comrade's dying at home, and a gild-brother neglecting to attend the corpse."

The Chairman said they were greatly indebted to Mr. Markland for his memoir. There were probably few persons aware that there was a Guild associated with the monastic institutions of Bath. At one time the Abbey occupied nearly the whole space to the water on the south side of the city, and it was one of the noblest monastic institutions in the kingdom. Its influence on the inhabitants of Bath, must have been very great. The greater part of the professional men lived in the Abbey, and seemed to have been officials of the House. The monks had their physicians living among them, and their sculptor ; they had annual banquets on several occasions, to which they invited the citizens in considerable numbers. There was this advantage in investigating the history of the Abbey of Bath, there were more complete cartularies and registers than were to be found appertaining to any other monastery with the exception of Glastonbury, Malmesbury, and Abingdon. In the library of Corpus Christi College, at Cambridge, there is an ancient and valuable cartulary ; the Marquis of Bath formerly had another, to which Mr. Markland had referred ;⁸ and there was one in the library at Lincoln's Inn. He had taken extracts from that cartulary, and if any local antiquary desired to have a minute history of Bath and its institutions, he could not do better than make careful examination of these registers, and he had no doubt the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn would readily permit access to that which is preserved in their library.

Mr. Addison, of Preston, Lancashire, stated that there was in that town

⁴ "Consacramentalibus."—Hickes.

⁵ "Inciviter et asperius appellet."—*Ibid.*

⁶ "Si famulus in via cuiquam insidietur."—*Ibid.*

⁷ "In tencidulam sive decipulam ponat."—*Ibid.*

⁸ Of this MS. some description will be found in Warner's History of Bath, Appendix, p. 42, edit. 1801. It is there

called "Ruber Codex Bathoniæ," and is so cited by Burton in his Commentary on Antoninus' Itinerary. It was bequeathed to Thomas, Viscount Weymouth, the friend of Bishop Ken, by Dr. Thomas Guidot, the Physician of Bath. This curious volume has, unfortunately, been long missing from the Longleat Library.

a Guild similar to the one referred to by Mr. Markland, and which possessed a remarkable document, setting forth its ancient constitution.

The Master of Gonville and Caius College, Dr. GUEST, then delivered a discourse on the Boundary Lines which separated the Welsh and English races in the neighbourhood of Bath during the seventy-five years that followed the capture of that city, A.D. 577, with speculations as to the Welsh princes who during that period were reigning over Somersetshire.

A meeting of the SECTION of ANTIQUITIES was also held, Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P., presiding. A memoir was read by Mr. Jefferies on Lansdown; comprising notices of the two Roman camps, the British works, Waller's entrenchments, the monument of Sir Bevil Grenville, and the remains of St. Laurence's Chapel, now a farm-house, supposed to have been the resort of pilgrims on their way to Glastonbury.

During the afternoon a large party visited Prior Park, the subject of Mr. Kilvert's paper on the previous morning. Prior Park was built in 1734 by Wood, for Ralph Allen, and here he dispensed his munificent hospitality, and entertained Fielding, Pope, Sterne, Warburton, and other intellectual celebrities of the age. Hampton Down was also visited under the guidance of the Rev. H. M. Scarth. He directed attention to Wansdyke, the great Belgic boundary, a portion of which is here very distinct. They were now, he observed, on entering upon the Down, upon the site of an ancient Belgic settlement, which, no doubt, existed before the Christian era and continued until after the Roman occupation; the Romans living in the valley, and the natives upon the hill. The visitors proceeded over the trackway through the camp, which is distinctly marked, and the divisions of the settlement supposed to have been occupied by different tribes are also observable. Mr. Scarth pointed out the situation of other camps, including that on the opposite hill of Solsbury, where the goddess Sol is supposed to have been worshipped, and from which or the neighbouring hill of Bannerdown the Saxons invaded Bath. Remains of hut circles are traceable on Hampton Down. Skeletons deposited in a sitting posture had been found in the side of the hill, at a spot probably used as a burial place for the settlement. The roadway or stone avenue from the camp to the ancient temple or place of judicial assembly, was also shown, as were the remains of the Druidical circle itself. This circle was formerly much more complete, and it is to be regretted that many of the stones have been carried away to form ornamental rock-work in the Bath Park and in private gardens.

The Annual Dinner took place this day at the Guildhall. Lord Talbot presided, and among the guests were the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Lord Auckland, the Right Worshipful the Mayor, the Right Rev. Bishop Carr, Rector of Bath, Sir A. H. Elton, Bart., Mr. A. Beresford Hope, M.P., the Ven. Archdeacon of Bath, Mr. Markland, Mr. Hunter, the Rev. Arthur Fane, the Hon. and Rev. F. B. Portman, Prebendary of Wells, Rev. E. Trollope, Professor Donaldson, Mr. F. H. Dickenson, and other influential members of the Institute.

Thursday, July 22.

This day was devoted to an Excursion to Glastonbury Abbey. The Rev. J. L. PETT very kindly undertook to officiate as cicerone, and he greatly contributed to the gratification of the day.

By the liberal permission of the Mayor and Corporation, the Charters

and other valuable documents connected with the City of Bath were arranged so as to be accessible to the members of the Institute on this and the two following days. The following extract from the enumeration of these muniments, is obtained from a Catalogue drawn up by John Furman, in 1776, which through the kindness of the Mayor was provided for the gratification of the visitors.

1. A.D. 1189. Charter, dated 7 Dec., 1 Richard I. Whereby the king commands that the citizens who are of the Merchant Gild shall be free from all toll, customs, &c., in the same manner as the citizens of the Merchant Gild of Winchester.

2. A.D. 1246. Inspeximus and confirmation of the Charter of Richard I. Dated 23. Dec., 31 Henry III. No new privilege granted. Warner's Hist. of Bath, App. p. 18.

3. A.D. 1256. Grant, dated 24 July, 40 Henry III., to the citizens, that they or their goods shall not be arrested for any debt for which they are not bondsmen, or principal debtors, &c.

4. A.D. 1275. Charter, dated 12 Nov., 3 Edward I. Granting to the Bishop of Bath and Wells that all citizens of Bath, their heirs and successors, should be free from toll throughout the realm.⁹

5. [A.D. 1284?] Grant to the Bishop of Wells to hold a fair at his Manor of Bath, for ten days on the eve, on the day, and on the morrow of the Apostles Peter and Paul (June 29), and on the seven following days. Dated 1 Sept. 12 Edward [I. ?].¹

6. A.D. 1313. Inspeximus and confirmation of the Charter of 40 Henry III. Dated 12 March, 6 Edward II. Also a Duplicate.

7. A.D. 1331. Inspeximus and confirmation of Charter of 6 Edward II. without granting any new privilege. Dated 4 May, 5 Edward III. Also a Duplicate.

8. A.D. 1340. Inspeximus and confirmation of the last, granting further, in consideration of a fine of £20, that the citizens shall be free of stallage, murage, pavage and picage, throughout all England, &c. Dated 10 April, 14 Edward III.

9. A.D. 1371. Grant to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, reciting that whereas he and his predecessors had at Bath weekly two markets, from the feast of St. Calixtus until Palm Sunday, he and his successors may have two markets weekly throughout the year. Dated 20 June, 45 Edward III.

10. A.D. 1382. Inspeximus and confirmation of Charter 14 Edward III. Dated 9 March, 5 Richard II. Also a Duplicate.

11. A.D. 1400. Inspeximus and confirmation of Charter 5 Richard II. Dated 25 March, 1 Henry IV.

12. A.D. 1414. Inspeximus and confirmation of Charter 2 Henry V. Dated 24 November, 2 Henry V.

13. A.D. 1432. Inspeximus and confirmation of Charter, 2 Henry V. Dated 1 June, 10 Henry VI.

⁹ Some doubt appears to have arisen in regard to the date of this charter, which will be found entered in the Calendar of the Patent Rolls, 3 Edw. I., p. 46.

¹ The precise date is not fixed in Furman's schedule, where this grant is

conjecturally assigned to *t.* Edw. II. It does not appear in the Calend. Rot. Pat. but probably the grant was made by Edw. I. to Robert Burnel, Bishop of Bath and Wells, chancellor, a prelate much in favour with that king.

14. A.D. 1447. Charter granting certain privileges to the Mayor and procurators, and reciting that the grant was made in regard to administration of justice, cognisance of pleas, punishment of offenders, &c., for relief of the city and in ease of the charge they were at, among others, of the Fee Farm, paid to the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Dated 26 November, 26 Henry VI.

15. A.D. 1466. Inspeximus and confirmation of Charter 10 Henry VI. Dated November 16, 6 Edward IV.

16. A.D. 1544. Grant to the Mayor and citizens of a yearly fair within the city, to be held on 1 February, and the six following days, together with a court of *Pie poudre*, &c. Dated 29 June, 36 Henry VIII.

17. A.D. 1552. Grant to the Mayor and citizens of a Free Grammar School, and of all the king's messuages, lands, &c., in Bath, formerly parcel of the possessions of the Priory, for the better supporting of the said school. The Mayor and citizens to find a proper master, well skilled in the Latin tongue, who should have £10 a year for his salary out of the profits of the premises; and out of the said profits the Mayor and citizens were also to relieve yearly ten poor persons dwelling within the city and suburbs, &c. Dated 12 July, 6 Edward VI.

18. A.D. 1574. Grant from the Crown of the offices of Bailiff, Coroner, Escheator, and Clerk, of the Market of the City and Liberties thereof, formerly belonging to the bishopric of Bath and Wells, to William Swayne for his life. And also of the office of Bailiff of the Hundred of Holford, Gretton, and Rittesgate, co. Gloucester, parcel of the possessions of William, late Marquis of Northampton. Dated 4 May, 16 Elizabeth.

19. A.D. 1590. New Charter, dated 4 Sept., 32 Elizabeth.

20. A.D. 1684. New Charter, dated 31 Dec., 36 Charles II.

With the Royal Charters here enumerated were produced also the three following documents. Letters Patent, being the exemplification of the Record of the acquittal of Richard Godelegh, chaplain, Henry Goldsmith, and others, tried at Bath for felony. Dated 28 November, 20 Richard II. (1396). General Pardon, granted to the Mayor and Commonalty, of all trespasses, &c., committed before 9 April then last past; and of all debts, &c., due to the King before 1 Sept., in his 20th year. Dated 15 Oct., 25 Henry VI. (1446). General Pardon, granted to the Mayor and Commonalty, of all trespasses, &c., committed before 7 April, then last past. Dated 12 June, 30 Henry VI. (1452).

Friday, July 23.

A Meeting of the Historical Section was held at the Assembly Rooms, Mr. HUNTER, V.P.S.A., presiding.

A Memoir was read by Mr. J. P. RUSSELL, Librarian to the Literary and Scientific Institution, on the Growth of the City of Bath with reference to its Buildings and Population.

A highly interesting Memoir was read by Mr. MARKLAND, on the Domestic Architecture of Bath at different periods. A series of drawings by Mr. H. V. LANSDOWN, were displayed in illustration of this subject.

Notices of houses in Bath formerly inhabited by men of eminence, were also read by Mr. H. V. LANSDOWN, and illustrated by his drawings.

At the conclusion of these valuable communications, Mr. Dickenson

expressed the hope that they might be given to the public in a more permanent and complete form than the mere production of them in the Transactions of the Institute. He trusted that Mr. Markland and Mr. Lansdown would give them the materials for a History of Bath in all the interesting details which they had heard, and which had been so admirably illustrated. Mr. Markland responded to this appeal, and paid a well-merited compliment to the talents and exertions of Mr. Lansdown, whose drawings were well deserving of being perpetuated by the engravers.

In the Architectural Section, Sir JOHN AWDRY presided. He said, before calling upon Mr. Freeman, who was about to address them on Malmesbury Abbey, he was desirous to offer a few words upon the History of Architecture as connected with the district in which they were assembled. This was a very interesting neighbourhood in regard to architecture, although in Bath itself there were few instances of architecture in its highest state. Bath, however, is situated in the centre of a country of building stone, and the result was that the humbler buildings were of peculiar interest. The cottages of the peasantry for many miles round, where they had not been modernised, were of great interest; and in many of the villages the tradition of Gothic Domestic Architecture was not lost. In illustration he might mention that in the village of Lacock, where he resided, some cottages had recently been built by the village mason as a matter of speculation, and he had introduced the mullioned window, which was much better than some of those he had been called upon to make when working under architects. The art of sawing stone seems also to have been practised here when chisels and other instruments requiring more labour in their use were employed elsewhere. Thus the spires in the neighbourhood, which were late in the Perpendicular order, were smooth plain surfaces, without moulding, and evidently constructed with sawn stone. The spire at Box was named as an example. He mentioned this, not with praise, but as locally characteristic, and instanced parts of Corsham and Lacock churches, of earlier date, and in other respects of good character, which had great poverty of effect from this cause. Sir John then proceeded to say that the history of architecture commenced with the Roman works in the neighbourhood. Those who had visited the Literary Institution had seen portions of a temple dedicated to a local goddess, called Sul, and whom the Romans called Sul Minerva. It was a temple of a late period, and in a remote province, and therefore it could not be expected that the Romans lavished upon it the skill found in some other of their works; but, nevertheless, it was a building of the Corinthian order, on a considerable scale, and possessed great boldness of ornamentation. From the Roman period a great interval occurred; but, as they knew, this city continued to be during that dark period an inhabited and fortified city. They next came to the Norman style of architecture; and he might observe, that there was a chronological association, which approached very near to accuracy of date in regard to the different styles of architecture. Thus, after the Norman period, what is called the Early English style, when new principles were being worked out, during which the forms were derived from Classical Architecture, though its principles were forgotten, nearly coincided with the period between the first Magna Charta and those more extended constitutional rights obtained in the reign of Edward I. The pure and perfect Gothic, by some called the Decorated, occupied the glorious time from Edward I. to the decline of Edward III. Then we might carry down the

period from Richard II. to the close of the wars of the Roses, with which the Early Perpendicular style coincided. It was a period both politically and architecturally of considerable change, but the political changes were dynastic rather than constitutional: the architectural changes rather affected the subordinate forms than the essential principles of construction. The Tudor kings introduced a great modification in architecture, and the name of Tudor was commonly applied to the style. Whereas the earlier Gothic architecture had an elevated and aspiring character, in Tudor times we had the depressed arch introduced in those dominant lines of the buildings, where, in earlier styles, only a more acute outline would be admissible. The splendour of its first and finest specimen, King's College Chapel, lent a glory to the style; but its real debasement was evident in Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster, and St. George's Chapel at Windsor. Bath Abbey, however, though rebuilt very late in the style, is an extraordinary specimen of a return in this respect to an earlier character. They would here expect to have it of the more debased kind, but it was not so. The architect seemed to have found similarity in the proportions of the ground plan in the foundation of an older structure, and to have followed the vertical character of that splendid specimen of architecture, St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol. Sir John Awdry then entered somewhat fully into the architectural characteristics of Bath Abbey, and particularly concurred with Mr. Davis, who commended the way in which the flying buttresses were carried down so as not to disguise the form and beauty of the building. It differed in this from those magnificent foreign churches, which in the lofty proportions of the clerestory it imitated, that the form of the interior, the essential point to be made obvious in Gothic architecture, was not hidden or disguised by a huge scaffolding of stonework. He then proceeded to later times, remarked that in Bath at least that which had been the subject of so much obloquy elsewhere, street architecture, had been practised better than in almost any other place. Among the earliest specimens of this style, were the sound and grand masses of the Parades; Milsom Street also contained some good architecture, but it had been much injured by the conversion of the lower part of the houses into shops. The upper side of Queen's Square was one magnificent whole: the Crescent was, perhaps too heavy in its columnal part, but it was a noble structure in a noble situation; and the Circus was the happiest idea of turning the Roman Amphitheatre outside in, and converting it into habitations, that he had seen. Indeed, the classical orders as they were known in Rome, were scarcely anywhere carried out with so high a degree of purity as in Bath.

Mr. EDWARD FREEMAN then delivered his Discourse on the Architectural styles and peculiarities of Malmesbury Abbey. He took occasion to deprecate the selection of places for excursions at the Annual Meetings of the Institute, remote from the locality in which the Society assembled. He invited attention to the curious Anglo-Saxon church existing at Bradford, within a short distance of Bath, and suggested that if possible that place should be visited in preference to the more distant church of Malmesbury, announced in the programme for the following day.

In the meeting of the Section of Antiquities, the Chair was taken by Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M. P., V. P. S. A.; and the following Memoirs were communicated.

Some Account of the Opening of Barrows in the neighbourhood of Priddy

and elsewhere, on the line of Roman road between Old Sarum and the Port in the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of the river Axe, supposed to be the *Ad Axium* of Ravennas. By the Rev. H. M. SCARTH.

The Druidical Temple at Stanton Drew, Somerset, commonly called the Weddings. By Mr. WILLIAM LONG. Printed in this volume, p. 199.

Description of Tumuli opened in the Isle of Purbeck, Dorset, in 1856 and 1857. By the Rev. J. H. AUSTEN.

Observations on Ancient British Temples. By JOHN THURNAM, M.D., F. S. A.

Notices of Ancient and Mediæval Labyrinths. By the Rev. E. TROLLOPE, F. S. A. Printed in this volume, p. 216.

Notices of certain remains of temples in Malta, and their possible connexion with Stonehenge. By Mr. GEORGE MATCHAM.

Observations on the Batheaston Vase. By the Rev. G. KILVERT.

The Painted Glass in Gloucester Cathedral. By Mr. CHARLES WINSTON.

At the Evening Meeting in the Assembly Rooms, a valuable Memoir was read by Mr. TITE, M. P., On the Discoveries recently made at Bodrun, the ancient Halicarnassus. Numerous illustrations were exhibited.

SATURDAY, July 24.

This day had been devoted to an excursion to Castle Combe and Malmesbury Abbey. The party proceeded at an early hour by train to Corsham, and thence in carriages by Biddestone, where they examined the open belfry of the church, the earliest known example of the kind, the leper's window, the Norman font, &c., to Castle Combe. After inspecting the church, recently restored, the cross-legged effigy of one of the De Dunstanville family, the painted glass, &c., the visitors were conducted through the gardens of Mr. Poulett Scrope's residence to the British camp and the castle beyond. That a Roman station existed near this spot appears from numerous coins and Roman relics turned up by the plough at various times. The Fosse way passes within a short distance of the Castle-hill, and forms the parish boundary on the West. A plan of the entrenchments is given in Mr. Scrope's *History of the ancient Barony of Castle Combe*,¹ and in the *Abridgment of that interesting volume*, produced in the *Transactions of the Wiltshire Archæological Society*. The camp occupies a striking position; the area is about eight acres, and is divided by transverse works into several compartments, within the last of which, towards the extreme point of the hill, the lower chambers of a keep-tower, considered to be of Norman work, are still to be seen. The party then proceeded to Malmesbury.

Mr. J. H. PARKER, F. S. A., who kindly acted as cicerone to the excursionists, pointed out that the earliest part of the church was Norman. The Abbey was originally Saxon; the Normans began to rebuild it in 1135, and probably carried it on to 1150, and the doorways were inserted about 1170 or 1180. When good hammer and chisel work was found it generally indicated a date later than 1150 or 1160. The sculpture of the chisel was very rare till near 1150. A simple tool would be sufficient to account for the billet work and shallow mouldings; shallow work was

¹ Privately printed, 4to. 1852. The notices and plan of the castle occur at p. 8. The church is described, with many illustrations, p. 359. See also the *Wiltshire Archæological Magazine*, vol. ii. p. 135.

almost always early, and that of a deeper form later. The rich zigzag work and the intersecting arches belonged to the Early Period.

He began at the west end, because the manner in which the joints of the doorway have been inserted in the earlier work is there distinctly visible, and this doorway is part of the richly sculptured work exactly of the same kind and of the same date as the very rich south doorway and porch.

In the southern side the great porch, the lower tier of windows, an upper tier, some flying buttresses, with their pinnacles, and an ornamental open parapet, claim attention. Round the lower part of the wall was a continued series of intersecting arch mouldings, forming arcades, which must have been intended merely for ornament; these are continued along the western front and also round the transepts. Immediately above is a plain string moulding, and over that a range of round-headed windows, in which, being of enlarged dimensions, mullions and tracery have been introduced. The upper windows or clerestory are in the Decorated English style. The exterior and interior doorways of the southern porch are covered with elaborately ornamental sculpture. The figures appear to represent various subjects from the Old and New Testament; and though distorted and ill-designed, yet, as specimens of the art of their age, they are extremely curious. The inner doorway, without columns, is also decorated with sculptures.

Mr. Parker stated that the fifteenth century tracery had been introduced in windows of the twelfth century; the open parapet was of the fourteenth century; the outer arch and casing of the porch were of the fourteenth, and the inner arches late in the twelfth century. The interlacing of the ornaments was very curious, almost unique; the flying buttresses were of the fourteenth century and very fine. From the flat buttresses between the clerestory windows he considered that the Norman church was of the same height as the present; the circular ornaments called *pateræ* are almost peculiar to Malmesbury. The church was designed of its full size originally, but from the irregularity in the form of the buttresses near the west end, he believed that there had been an interruption in the work.

Proceeding to the inside, Mr. Parker pointed out the irregularity of the work, and mentioned that after proceeding for a time the building must have been discontinued for want of funds, and have been continued by a different set of workmen. The pointed arches had sometimes been considered to be the earliest of the kind in England. The mouldings and ornaments were about 1140 to 1150, and he saw no reason why the arches should not be assigned to the same period. The two eastern arches were constructed at a later date than the others, though the capitals were of the earlier period. The triforium was of the same period (1150), and he thought that the original design had been carried out. A great portion of the ornamental work was probably cut after the stones were placed in their positions. The vaulting was of the fourteenth century, and of a beautiful kind; the bosses were elegantly carved, the arrangement of the ribs and the side-vaults very good. Of the projection from the clerestory it was observed that it was said by some to be the abbot's oratory connected with his residence. It might have been for the use of the singers. Some said it was for a small organ, or some other musical instrument. The centre vaulted ceiling with the clerestory windows were inserted in the fourteenth century. The vaulting of the side aisles belongs to the original work of the twelfth. The cornice above the arches, containing the Greek "tau" alternately reversed, was very uncommon, and was looked upon as an indication,

in addition to others, of workmen of the Greek school from Byzantium being employed. The remaining portion of the stone screen was of the time of Henry VIII. ; erected when the tower fell, and inserted in the Norman work.

The mass of ruins at the east end of the structure was then inspected ; the lofty and singular-shaped arch, one of the four which supported the central tower, excited admiration. "The archivault (says Britton) does not spring immediately from the capitals as is usual in the semi-circular arch, but the mouldings, after preserving their perpendicular lines for about six feet above the capitals, converge, and form an arch of what is commonly called the horse-shoe shape, rather flattened at the top. The inter-columniation is not so wide by nearly ten feet as that on the western side of the tower ; consequently the latter formed a parallelogram." From this cause the arches across the narrow space would not be of the same form as those over the wider spaces. The fragments of ornament inside the remaining portion of the tower, Mr. Parker looked upon as indicating that the tower was a lantern tower open to the church. The chancel was of the same date as the nave ; the church was so injured by the fall of the central tower as to render it necessary to cut it off from the rest of the building.

The door and windows on the north side were then examined. With respect to the gable window, miscalled a dormer, Mr. Parker observed that it was probably carried up and the window inserted to give additional light to an altar or chantry inside the church. Pointing out the comparatively plain appearance of this portion, he remarked that it was not the custom to ornament all parts of churches alike, but only those portions that were most in view. There were many instances of this practice.

After visiting the rectory house and vestiges of the extensive conventual buildings, the party returned by Chippenham to Bath.

Monday, July 26.

An Excursion was made, under the obliging guidance of the Rev. H. M. SCARTH and Mr. C. E. DAVIS, to Englishcombe, the remarkable remains of the Wansdyke, Stanton Drew, and some other localities of great archæological interest. Mr. Scarth gave a detailed account of the course and peculiar features of the Wansdyke, which, after traversing Wiltshire from east to west, enters Somerset on the brow of Farley Down, and crosses the Avon a little beyond Bathford, thence ascending to the ancient camp on Hampton Down, and at the back of Prior Park towards the Fosse Way, which it traverses. It is best seen at Englishcombe; thence it proceeds to the hill camp of Stantonbury, and may be distinctly traced near Compton Dando ; after which it reaches a camp at Maes Knoll, of which it forms, as likewise in two other instances in Somerset, the northern boundary. The line beyond this fortress is very obscure ; it has been supposed to terminate at Portishead on the Severn. This dyke was probably the last frontier of the Belgic province ; and Sir R. Colt Hoare points out evidence of its having been used likewise by the Saxons, as a boundary between two petty kingdoms, the West Saxon and Mercian.

At Englishcombe the attention of the visitors was arrested by the ancient barn, with an early English finial, windows, woodwork, and other portions which were referred by Mr. Parker to the fourteenth century. Two cruciform apertures, filled with tracery on the inside, he considered unique, and possibly work of the time of Edward I. The party visited the remains

of the castle of the De Gournays, and the church, a structure chiefly of the transitional period about 1180: the chancel was rebuilt *t.* Edward II. A singular effigy of an infant in swaddling clothes is seen over the chancel arch. The church of Newton St. Loe, recently restored by Mr. Gore Langton, under the directions of Mr. Davis, was next visited; also the park, manor-house, and castle of St. Loes; whence the party proceeded to Stanton Bury Hill, and the remarkable encampment which commands a most extensive view. The Ven. Archdeacon Gunning kindly directed the attention of the visitors to its varied and interesting features. At Compton Dando church Mr. Searth pointed out a Roman altar, said to have been found in the Wansdyke, and now built into one of the buttresses. It bears two figures, possibly Apollo and Hercules. On the road thence to Stanton Drew, Archdeacon Gunning pointed out the huge stone known as the "Giant's Quoit," said to have been thrown by a giant from Maes Knoll. On reaching the Druidical circles, of which a map has been given in this volume, p. 199, *ante*, the visitors were kindly welcomed by Mr. Coates, son of the proprietor of the estate on which the remains are situated, and an interesting discourse on their character, as compared with those at Stonehenge and at Abury, was delivered by the Rev. J. Bathurst Deane. Mr. Moore, a gentleman intimately acquainted with the geology of the district, offered some remarks upon the materials of which the massive blocks are formed, and stated that the nearest place at which similar stone now appears is at Broadfield Down, distant three miles and a half. The remains of a cromlech or sepulchral chamber were pointed out by Mr. Bathurst Deane near Stanton church, where also some features of interest were examined; the Norman font, an incised tomb of unusual character, and a building adjacent to the church, now known as "the Priest's House," possibly an Anchorite's cell. The party returned towards Bath through Queen Charlton, Keynsham, and Bitton, where the chief objects of interest are the chantry chapel, built 1299, by Thomas De Bitton, Bishop of Exeter, and the tombs of the Bittons. They have been described in a Memoir by the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, in the Transactions at the Meeting of the Institute at Bristol, p. 248. One of these memorials, a remarkable cross-legged effigy with the head in relief, the rest of the figure being pourtrayed by incised outlines only, is there figured. It is supposed to represent Robert de Bitton, who lived about the time of Edward I.

TUESDAY, JULY 27.

The Annual Meeting of Members of the Institute was held at ten o'clock. The Chair having been taken by Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, the Report of the Auditors for the previous year (printed in this volume, p. 178), and the following Annual Report of the Central Committee were submitted to the meeting, and both were unanimously adopted.

In accordance with accustomed usage, the Central Committee gladly availed themselves of the occasion presented by the Annual Assembly of the Institute, to pass in review the general progress of the Society, and the advance of Archæological research during the previous year. They could not refrain from the expression of congratulation, not only to those members who had responded to the friendly invitations of a city replete with associations highly interesting to the antiquary, but to those also,

scattered throughout the realm, who had been unable to participate in that intellectual and social interchange of knowledge, which the recurrence of such anniversaries could not fail to encourage. Since the last Annual Report had been submitted to the Society at the Chester Meeting, no very remarkable incident, possibly, had marked the past year in direct connexion with their Proceedings, to claim special notice on this occasion. No striking act of Vandalism had claimed interference, but the extension of a lively interest in National Monuments, stimulated, doubtless, through the Meetings and the Publications of the Institute and of other kindred Associations, might justly encourage the hope that, with a more true appreciation of Historical and Antiquarian vestiges, an effectual conservative influence must be brought into operation through the length and breadth of the land. One memorable occurrence, however, signalised the previous year, in regard to the interests of Archæological Science. A decisive movement had been at length originated by the noble President of the Institute, in a cause of which he had long been the zealous advocate,—the remedy of evils arising from the ancient rights of Treasure Trove. Whilst in Scotland an energetic course had been taken by the Society of Antiquaries, from which the relief so long desired might speedily be realised in North Britain, Lord Talbot had taken the initiative in this country by presenting in the House of Lords, during the last session, a Bill for the amendment of the existing law, as the first step towards bringing this question under serious consideration on a future occasion. It may confidently be hoped that the conflicting interests connected with a matter of such essential moment to the antiquary may thus ultimately be adjusted.

During the past year Mr. Charles Newton, formerly Honorary Secretary of the Institute, has availed himself of advantages presented in his actual position as Vice-Consul at Mitylene, to achieve some of the most important discoveries of recent times, at the site of the ancient Halicarnassus. With most praiseworthy spirit and energy Mr. Newton has carried out the exploration of the remains of the Tomb of Mausolus, and rescued from oblivion extensive vestiges of that wonder of the ancient world, sufficing to enable him satisfactorily to identify its remarkable character and design. The national collection has already been enriched by a considerable portion of these precious relics, displaying in a remarkable degree the genius and artistic power of Scopas and his great contemporaries, through whose united skill that memorable work was achieved. Mr. Newton is still engaged in the prosecution of his explorations in Asia Minor and at Carthage, for which it were to be desired that ample funds should be placed by the Government at his disposal. To the encouragement and liberality of Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Constantinople, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the successful results of Mr. Newton's recent enterprise has been, it is believed, mainly due.

The promotion of Archæological pursuits through the operation of Provincial Societies and Institutions, the formation of Local Museums, and the record of discoveries, has been constantly on the advance. In Somersetshire a very important accession to Antiquarian resources has been secured through the bequest of the late Mr. Smith Pigott, whose valuable collections and drawings of the architectural and other ancient remains throughout the county have been entrusted to the Somersetshire Archæological Society, and will find a suitable depository in their Museum at Taunton. The establishment of the Franklin Institution at Lincoln, with

arrangements for a Museum to receive the scattered vestiges of antiquity, so profusely presented in that locality, and rescued from oblivion through the laudable efforts of Mr. Trollope and other zealous friends of the Institute, claims honourable mention, as does also the Museum and Free Public Library at Lichfield, and the completion of a Museum and Free Library at Norwich, which has been achieved with liberality worthy of that great city. The National collections at the British Museum have been enriched by praiseworthy liberality on the part of certain individuals, and they have been augmented from time to time through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Augustus Franks. It is, however, to be regretted that occasions for the acquisition of important collections have, as heretofore, been lost; the valuable antiquities brought together at Richborough and Sandwich by Mr. Rolfe, have, it is understood, followed the Faussett Museum; they have passed into the possession of that liberal archæologist, Mr. Mayer, F. S. A., who is found ready on every occasion to advance the interests of science.

At a former Meeting of the Institute, the maps of the Roman Wall, surveyed by direction of the Duke of Northumberland, were through his kind permission produced for the gratification of the Society. That very valuable survey, admirably carried out by Mr. Maclauchlan, has subsequently been engraved at the sole expense of his Grace; and the accurate memorial of so remarkable a monument of Roman enterprise must be viewed with the highest gratification, as an evidence of the continued favour of the Duke towards Archæological investigations, which have been already so largely indebted to his generous encouragement. It has moreover been announced, that through the liberality of the Duke of Northumberland a complete *Lapidarium*, illustrative of the sculptures and inscriptions of the great Northern Barrier, is in preparation under the able editorship of Dr. Collingwood Bruce. This work, in which may be anticipated the most important accession to the history of Roman occupation in Britain that has appeared since the days of Horsley, will be produced under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle.

The Central Committee desired to record the tribute of regret and respect to the members deceased since the last Annual Meeting. In this enumeration were specially to be remembered the distinguished nobleman who had given his sanction to the Meeting of the Institute at York, the Earl Fitzwilliam, President on the occasion; as also the late Dean of York, who had encouraged the Proceedings of the Society at that time. The Institute had to lament the loss of one of their earliest and most friendly supporters. Lord Braybrooke, a nobleman who had ever shown himself the kind patron of historical and antiquarian researches, to which also he had personally devoted considerable attention. Another valued friend, among the very first who had given to the Society their warm cooperation, the Rev. Dr. Bliss, late Registrar of the University of Oxford, had terminated a life of laborious and well directed exertions, amidst which his kindly sympathies and assistance were ever readily bestowed on Societies or on individuals engaged in pursuits kindred to his own. In the death of Lord Handyside, a distinguished member of the Scottish Court of Session, the Institute has sustained the loss of a valued friend, one of the most influential accessions gained through the Edinburgh Meeting, to which he gave the warmest support. Among other members, and those who had participated in the Annual Proceedings of the Society, must be named with regret the late

Mr. George S. Nicholson, Mr. Disney, the generous founder of an Archæological Professorship at Cambridge, Sir John Kerle Haberfield, of Bristol, the talented Mr. Augustus Stafford, M.P., and Mr. Wyndham; as also a very eminent foreign Archæologist, enrolled in the ranks of the Honorary members of the Institute, Dr. Comarmond of Lyons, who had rendered essential service to Antiquarian Science and Literature in France.

The following lists of members of the Central Committee retiring in annual course, and of members of the Institute nominated to fill the vacancies, were then proposed to the meeting, and unanimously adopted.

Members retiring from the Committee:—The Earl Amherst, *Vice-President*; R. W. Blencowe, Esq., Henry Cheney, Esq., Benjamin Ferrey, Esq., Alexander Nesbitt, Esq., George Scharf, jun. Esq., the Rev. Walter Sneyd. The following members being elected to fill the vacancies:—The Earl of Ilchester, *Vice-President*; Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., Alexander Beresford Hope, Esq., M.P., William Tite, Esq., M.P., W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., M.P., the Rev. T. Cornthwaite, and William Parker Hamond, Esq. The following members were also elected as Auditors,—James E. Nightingale, Esq., and F. L. Barnwell, Esq.

The selection of the place of Meeting for the ensuing year was then taken into consideration. The requisitions received from various localities were submitted to the meeting; more especially that which had been received from the Mayor and Municipal authorities of Carlisle, communicated at the Chester Meeting in the previous year. Their invitation will be found in this Journal, vol. xiv. p. 385. A cordial renewal of the assurance of welcome in that city was likewise addressed to the Society on the present occasion by Mr. Robert Ferguson, stating that the friends of the Institute in Carlisle had received from most of the leading persons of the city and county the pledge of their warmest support. It was unanimously determined that the Meeting for the ensuing year should be held at Carlisle.

At the close of these Proceedings a Meeting took place, for the purpose of receiving such memoirs as had been previously deferred, through want of time, at the Sectional Meetings. The Chair having been taken by Mr. JAMES YATES, F.R.S., a communication was received from Mr. A. Haviland, of Bridgewater, relating to a remarkable Sanitary Regulation, adopted at Dunster, Somerset, during the prevalence of the Plague in 1645. The occupants of the several tenements in a long street established communication throughout its extent by opening doors internally from house to house, so as to avoid all necessity of going into the open street.

A Memoir was read by Mr. C. E. DAVIS, on remarkable architectural remains first noticed by him in Sept. 1857, at Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts, and supposed to be of Pre-Norman date, possibly connected with the monastery founded by St. Aldhelm, in the eighth century.

The Rev. T. HUGO communicated some unpublished documents relating to Athelney Abbey, Somerset, upon which a short notice was read by the Rev. W. E. Austin.

The Rev. H. M. SCARTH then offered some observations on the Roman Inscription discovered at Bath in 1854, and figured in this Journal, vol. xii. p. 90. Mr. Scarth also read a communication from the Rev. Dr. M'Caul, Principal of Trinity College, Toronto, whose attention had been arrested

by the importance of the inscribed tablet, and some valuable criticisms were offered on the period to which it belongs. Mr. Scarth has given a Memoir on the subject in the Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological Society, during the year 1854, p. 135.

The General concluding Meeting was then held; Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE presiding. The usual expressions of acknowledgment were voted to the local authorities, to all institutions and persons through whose friendly co-operation the successful results of the Meeting had been ensured, especially to the Mayor and Corporation, to the liberal contributors to the Museum, and to the Local Committee. A vote of thanks having been proposed by the Mayor to the Noble President, the proceedings terminated.

The Central Committee desire to acknowledge the following Donations received on occasion of the Bath Meeting. The Mayor of Bath, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., 5*l.*; Dr. Guest, Master of Caius College, 5*l.*, Right Rev. Bishop Carr, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Dr. Watson, 2*l.* 10*s.*; Mr. B. Watson, 2*l.* 10*s.*; Rev. H. M. Scarth, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Mr. W. Long, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Mr. Markland, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Mr. Brymer, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Mr. H. D. Skrine, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Mr. J. S. Soden, 2*l.*; Mr. W. H. Blaauw, 2*l.*; Mr. A. W. Franks, 2*l.*; Mr. Albert Way, 2*l.*; Rev. J. F. Moor, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Col. Oliver, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Mr. C. J. Vigne, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Mr. G. Robins, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Rev. T. Bathurst Deane, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Mr. E. Hunt, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Mr. Bartrum, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Mr. F. Murch, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Mr. W. Thompson, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Rev. C. R. Davy, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Mr. Knyfton, 1*l.*; Mr. H. Godwin, 1*l.*; Mr. H. R. Ricardo, 1*l.*; Mr. W. H. Breton, 10*s.*; Mr. W. Sandford, 10*s.*; Miss Fenton, 10*s.*; Mr. J. E. Gill, 10*s.*; Rev. H. Calverley, 10*s.*; Rev. E. J. C., 10*s.*; Rev. J. Wood, 10*s.*

Archaeological Intelligence.

WE announce with satisfaction that it has been determined to make a complete investigation of the site of the extensive Roman city of URICONIUM, Wroxeter, in Shropshire. Many of our readers, who were present at the Meeting in Shrewsbury in 1856, will recall the striking features of the position on the elevated banks of the Severn, the massive columns, the curious vestiges of structures of more than ordinary importance, and especially the portion of a building of large dimensions, remarkable as an example of Roman construction, and marking the site of some great public edifice of which the remains have never been excavated. Several inscriptions have been found at Wroxeter, and are preserved in the Library of King Edward's School at Shrewsbury. There remain doubtless other valuable memorials of this description hitherto concealed among the debris. The interesting memoir on the vestiges of this ancient city, read at the Shrewsbury Meeting by the Rev. H. M. Scarth, will not be forgotten. The Duke of Cleveland, on whose estates the remains are situated, has given consent that excavations should be made; and at a meeting of the Shropshire and North Wales Antiquarian Society, held at Shrewsbury, Nov. 11, *ult.*, it was proposed by the President, Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P., seconded by the Earl of Powis, that a subscription be entered into for making excavations at Wroxeter, and that all objects discovered be placed in the