

It is scarcely necessary to remind our readers how much has been done in recent times to illustrate innumerable Hagiotypic conventionalities by which not many years ago the student of art was continually perplexed. The explanation of traditions, so familiar to the *maestri* of the fifteenth or the sixteenth century, was essential to the intelligent appreciation of their productions, and indeed to the appreciation of mediæval design in general. In Western Europe no venerable rule of Iconographic proprieties has been recognised, as among artists of the Byzantine School, such as appears in the remarkable Treatise of Denys the Monk of Fourns, discovered by Didron on Mount Athos, in his Journey with Paul Durand in 1839.³ The learned Molanus, in his treatise "de Historia SS. Imaginum et Picturarum," collected in the last century many valuable notices explanatory of productions of Middle Age art in Europe; his labours are well known to those who have devoted attention to the subject. The more recent publications in our own country by the lamented Mrs. Jameson will always be consulted with satisfaction; and we may here recommend to the notice of our readers the "Dictionnaire Iconographique" by Guenebault, part of the great collection of French manuals published by the Abbé Migne, in which a *Repertoire* of attributes of Saints will be found, alphabetically arranged, and analogous to the second division of the interesting volume by Dr. Husenbeth.⁴ In Germany lists of attributes have been given, in the useful Manual entitled "Christliche Kunstsymbolik und Ikonographie," Francfort, 1839; in "Die Attribute der Heiligen," Hanover, 1843; and in "Die Heiligenbilder," &c., by Dr. Heinrich Alt, Berlin, 1845. A brief enumeration of a similar nature may be found in the Treatise by the Abbe Crosnier, first put forth by M. de Caumont, in his "Bulletin Monumental," and published separately in 1848. The student of Mediæval Art will, however, in vain seek any more comprehensive and accurately detailed companion at home or abroad than the valuable manual for which we are indebted to the Very Rev. Provost of Northampton.

Archæological Intelligence.

THE Annual Meeting of the Kent Archæological Society will be held at Dover, on August 1 and 2. All persons who may desire to co-operate with the Society should address the Rev. Lambert L. Larking, Hon. Sec., Ryarsh Rectory, Maidstone. The Society has accepted an invitation to an Archæological Congress at Dunkerque, and arrangements will be made to visit that place on August 16.

The Annual Meeting of the Sussex Archæological Society has been fixed for August 9, at Hurstmonceaux.

The Annual Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Society will take place at Bangor, about the middle of August.

³ Manuel d'Iconographie Chrétienne, Grecque et Latine, traduit du MS. Byzantin, le Guide de la Peinture, par le Dr. Paul Durand. Paris: 1845.

⁴ Dictionnaire Iconographique des figures, legendes, et actes de Saints, tant de l'ancienne que de la nouvelle loi, et Ré-

pertoire Alphabétique des Attributs qui sont donnés aux Saints par les Artistes, &c. Par L. J. Guénebault. Paris: 1850. One large Volume, 8vo. The same author has compiled a Dictionnaire Iconographique des Monuments de l'Antiquité Chrétienne et du Moyen âge, &c.

concluded he came to London in 1675, and was created a baronet by Charles II. He died 1691. This miniature is dated 1661.

By Mr. C. KNIGHT WATSON, Sec. Soc. Ant.—Henry IV., King of France; painted on ivory in imitation of a cameo. Given by Marie Antoinette to the Marquis d'Ambly.—Prince Charles Edward, the Young Chevalier, and his brother, Cardinal York. Presented to the Mulso family as a token of esteem for services rendered to the exiled Stuarts.

By Mr. FIELD.—James I. and Anne of Denmark, his queen.—Mary, Countess of Pembroke; she was daughter of Sir Henry Sydney. Sir Philip Sydney dedicated his *Arcadia* to her, and on her death in 1621 Ben Jonson wrote the touching tribute to her memory inscribed on her tomb in Salisbury Cathedral. By John Hoskins; from Strawberry Hill.—Charles II.—The mother of Oliver Cromwell.—Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, by Cooper.—The Duke of Monmouth.—The Duchess of Dorset.—Prince Charles Edward, and the Princess Clementina Sobieski, his mother.—The Princesse de Conti.

By Miss AGNES STRICKLAND.—Miniature copy of the portrait of Mary Stuart, when Dauphiness, in possession of Sir John Maxwell, of Polloc, Bart.—Copy of a diminutive portrait of Anne of Denmark, consort of James VI., King of Scotland (James I. of England); the original ornaments the central jewel of the Collar of the Thistle worn by that sovereign; the reverse bears a figure of St. Andrew, in white enamel. The portrait is protected by a small enameled plate, with the Thistle and the motto of the Order. Copied, by Her Majesty's permission, from the jewel in the Regalia Office, Edinburgh Castle.

Impressions of Mediæval Seals.—By Mr. J. E. NIGHTINGALE.—Impression from a matrix, of circular form, in possession of Mr. L. Stevens, at Salisbury; being the seal of the Mayoralty of the Staple at Ipswich. The device is a one-masted ship, with the mainsail spread; open galleries at the stern and prow. Upon the deck stands a lamb or sheep, retroguardant. Legend,—s : maioratus : stapule : bille : gipetwiti. Diam. 1½ in. Date, early xv. cent.

Archæological Intelligence.

SIX Anglo-Saxon manuscript leaves were discovered this year at Gloucester, in the Chapter Library, in the course of researches made there preparatory to the Meeting of the Archaeological Institute. They had been used in the binding of Episcopal Registers, and proved to be for the most part in good preservation. They contain portions of two Homilies on Lives of Saints. Three of the leaves treat of St. Mary of Egypt, and the remaining three relate to St. Swithun. The attention of the Society was drawn to these fragments by a memoir read at the Gloucester meeting by the Rev. J. Earle, who enlarged on the life of Swithun, bishop of Winchester in the ninth century, with observations on the period in which he lived, and his celebrity after death. The whole subject is rich in historical matter, and it is intended to publish this Essay (by subscription) in an expanded form, together with photographic fac-similes of the MS. leaves, and some original or early pieces illustrative of the history and times of St. Swithun. Those persons who may desire to possess this memoir are requested to communicate with the author, Swanwick Rectory, near Bath, or with the Secretaries of the Institute.

was buried in his funeral mound with all his warlike and household implements around him. His ship was occasionally interred with the corpse, and, in more than one instance, from the position of the nails, it has been possible to determine accurately the dimensions of the war-vessel. In some compartments of this Museum a separate division has been appropriated to the reception of the entire collection of articles discovered in one grave. Thus the magnificent gold ornaments discovered some years ago are placed along with the swords, &c., found in the same mound. In these instructive cases we have the long two-edged sword (occasionally inlaid with other metals), often broken or doubled back, the axe nearly the same as that of the Norse peasant at this day, the horse furniture closely resembling that still used in Thelemarken, and the iron kettle, composed of numerous fragments ingeniously riveted together. In one of these "finds" we observed a fragment—alas! it was but a fragment—of a beautiful glass vessel like the celebrated Portland vase, white on a blue ground, and to judge from the single head that remained, it might have come from the same master-hand which modelled that choice ornament of our own National collection. Of mediæval remains, ecclesiastical and otherwise, the museum contains numerous examples. There are six or eight bronze censers, also chalices, reredoses, one in particular of large size, of alabaster beautifully carved and gilt, with figures in compartments.

We trust that neither the length of the journey, nor the difficulties of the language, will deter archaeologists from visiting these highly instructive collections. There are doubtless many antiquaries in the ranks of our Society, who like the writer are ardent sportsmen, whilst not the less keen lovers of antiquity; and it is hoped that this brief notice may possibly excite their curiosity to explore a country rich in picturesque attractions and remarkable ancient vestiges.

E. CHARLTON.

Archæological Intelligence.

WE have much pleasure in inviting attention to the proposed publication of a work to which the labours of our venerable and learned friend, the Rev. Dr. Oliver, have long been directed. The fruits of his indefatigable researches regarding the ecclesiastical and family history of the West of England are well known to our readers. Through his kindness in former years this Journal was enriched by the valuable memoir on the Castle of Exeter, given in vol. vii. p. 128, and by the Genealogy of the Family of Courtenay, principally from original documents, given in vol. x. p. 58. His more important work, however, is the *Monasticon Diœcesis Exoniensis*, published in 1846; to this Dr. Oliver appended, in 1854, a supplement with a map of the diocese. At a previous period, in 1820, he had completed a volume in 8vo., entitled *Historic Collections relating to the Monasteries in Devon*, and containing valuable unpublished information. To this succeeded two 8vo. volumes of *Ecclesiastical Antiquities in Devon*, being observations on churches in that county, with memoranda for the history of Cornwall. The veteran antiquary of the West now announces an *Ecclesiastical and General History of the Diocese and City of Exeter*, from original materials which, through a long series of years, the liberality of the Dean and Chapter, and other bodies, have made available for inquiries,

that have been aided by his able coadjutor in all these undertakings, the late Mr. Pitman Jones. The Ecclesiastical History is ready for issue, and subscribers' names are received by Lieut.-Colonel Harding, Mount Radford Terrace, Exeter, from whom further information regarding the work may be obtained. The preparation of a volume of Civil History of Exeter is far advanced, and we hope that the life of our venerable friend may yet be spared, with health to achieve an undertaking of so much interest.

It may be acceptable to many of our readers to be informed, that the second portion of the Catalogue of Antiquities in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, by Mr. W. R. Wilde, has recently been issued. It may be obtained from Messrs. Williams and Norgate, Henrietta Street. In a former volume of this Journal we sought to call notice to this work, on the appearance of the first part of the Catalogue, containing antiquities of stone, earthen, and vegetable materials. See vol. xiv. p. 388. In the continuation will be found Antiquities formed of animal materials,—horn, bone, skin, and leather; textile fabrics of wool and hair, or the like; with the more interesting series formed of metallic materials, of these the present part extends only to antiquities of copper and bronze,—celts, swords, and other weapons, tools, domestic appliances and personal ornaments; armour, horse furniture, musical instruments, and the so-called ring-money. The captious inquirer may possibly find with surprise that within the limits of Irish antiquities are brass tobacco-pipes, and the parochial beggars' badge dated 1742. We hope that the publication of the sequel of this useful manual may not long be deferred, giving the objects formed of precious metals, the most remarkable doubtless in the series of Irish Antiquities, of which an extensive and well-classified exemplification has so long been a desideratum in Archaeological literature. The Catalogue is well and largely illustrated; not less than 377 woodcuts accompany the fasciculus lately published.

The Sixth Part of Mr. J. W. Papworth's Ordinary of British Armorial has been distributed to the subscribers, being the third of the portion issued for the subscriptions of 1859, and forming, with the parts previously issued, a total of 304 pages for two years' contributions. A further instalment will speedily be completed. The value of this long desired work of reference in genealogical and heraldic researches has already been amply recognised by those who possess the portion published, and it is hoped that the author may be encouraged in his laborious task by fresh subscribers. His address is 14A, Great Marlborough Street.

The Manual of Monumental Brasses, announced by the Rev. Herbert Haines, with the sanction of the Oxford Architectural Society, has been issued whilst the foregoing pages were in the press. We can only renew the recommendation of this long desired guide in a subject of Archaeological research which presents many attractions,—many points of instructive evidence in connection with family history, costume, heraldry, palæography, and other cognate matters. We hope to notice more fully hereafter this valuable volume, of which at present we must be content only to announce the publication, and to express the hope that the appearance of such an useful handbook of the history of Monumental Chalcography may speedily be followed by the completion of the admirable illustrations of Sepulchral Brasses by Messrs. Waller, the concluding number of which will not long, we are assured, be delayed.