

Proceedings at Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

December 4, 1863.

The Very Rev. CANON ROCK, D.D., in the Chair.

THIS being the first meeting of another session, and the first occasion on which the members assembled in the commodiously-situated apartments in Burlington Gardens, the chairman opened the proceedings with a short address. He congratulated the members of the Institute on the satisfactory issue of the congress at Rochester under the auspices of the Marquess Camden. The meeting held in Kent had given a fresh impulse in that county to the exertions of the historian and the archæologist; the field of research which for several years had so well repaid the labors of the local society had proved still teeming with materials of high interest; on no occasion, probably, had the advantages accruing from such gatherings been more fully shown, whilst the communications to the sectional meetings had been almost without exception illustrative of local antiquities or history. Amongst these the memoir, by the Master of Caius College, on Cæsar's landing in Britain, occupied a ground of more than ordinary interest. The Emperor of the French, being informed that this difficult question would be brought under consideration, had directed the accomplished antiquary and confidential agent of His Imperial Majesty, M. Alfred Maury, to proceed to Rochester, and to prepare an accurate statement of the discussions on a subject of essential interest to the Imperial biographer. The Memoirs of Julius Cæsar, to which the Emperor's attention has for several years been devoted, will, it is understood, ere long be given to the world. Canon Rock, in noticing numerous accessions to the list of members of the Institute during the annual meeting in Kent, observed that he could not refrain from expressing also a tribute of hearty esteem and regret to the memory of several valued fellow-labourers, whose loss since their last meeting in London the Institute had to lament; especially Professor Cockerell, one of the earliest and most valued of their friends, Mr. Botfield, Mr. Henry Rhind, of Sibster, and, very recently, Mr. Bowyer Nichols, whose long life had been devoted to pursuits kindred to their own, and who might well be honored as the Nestor of Archæology.

The special attention of the members was then invited to the threatened injuries to which the Roman grave-mounds on the borders of Essex and Cambridgeshire, known as the Bartlow Hills, had been reported to be exposed, through the projected construction of a branch railway to be carried, according to the proposed scheme, between two of those interesting tumuli, cutting away the base on either side. The Central Committee had lost no time, when informed of the encroachment with which these unique sepulchres are threatened; they had addressed an urgent appeal to the Directors early in the previous month. The correspondence which passed

between the Committee and the Great Eastern Railway Company was read by Mr. Purnell, including the following reply from Mr. Sinclair, the chief Engineer :—

“Engineer’s Office, Stratford, 24th November, 1863.

“SIR,—I have only this moment received your letter of the 11th instant, to the Chairman of the Great Eastern Railway, on the subject of the Bartlow Hills, and I hasten to assure you that no injury whatever to those interesting monuments has ever been contemplated by me. It was necessary to run the line of railway between two of them, but precautions were taken to prevent their being materially interfered with.

“I shall see my resident Engineer to-morrow, and will repeat my injunctions to him to leave the Hills undisturbed, and in the course of a few days I shall have the honour of sending you a section through all the four hills, showing the manner in which our line is intended to pass them.

“Although not a member of your Society, I have far too great a sympathy with its object to disturb willingly any remnants of the olden time.

“I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed)

“ROBERT SINCLAIR.

“Thomas Purnell, Esq.,

“Sec. Arch. Instit. of Great Britain.”

The further consideration of this subject was deferred until the receipt of the section thus courteously promised by the Chief Engineer of the Company.

The Rev. Dr. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, F.S.A., placed before the meeting, by the courteous permission of the Duke of Northumberland, an extensive series of drawings executed, by His Grace’s desire, by the skilful pencil of Mr. D. Mossman. They represent incised markings of doubtful import occurring upon rocks in Northumberland, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Wooler, Doddington, and Old Bewick; they have been found in the vicinity of the ancient entrenched works in the district surrounding the Cheviots, which have been recently surveyed, by the Duke’s directions, by Mr. Henry Mac Lauchlan. Dr. Bruce exhibited also rubbings and mouldings in gutta percha, which he had taken from some of the most remarkable rock-markings, consisting chiefly of incised concentric circles traversed in one direction by lines which proceed from a central point or cavity. These curious vestiges were first brought under the notice of archaeologists by the Rev. W. Greenwell, of Durham, now President of the Tyneside Club of Antiquaries and Naturalists, a memoir on the subject having been read by him at the annual meeting of the Institute at Newcastle, in 1852. A short notice of the numerous markings near Ford, in Northumberland, was shortly after published by Dr. Johnson, of Berwick, in his *Natural History of the Northern Borders*, from the account communicated by Mr. Greenwell, and accompanied by an engraving from a drawing executed by him, which represents a remarkable rock adjacent to a small entrenchment at Rowting Linn, near Doddington. This mysterious subject had subsequently attracted the notice of Sir Gardner Wilkinson, by whom some notices have been given in the *Journal of the Archaeological Association*, vol. xvi. 1860, p. 118. The Duke of Northumberland, a few years since, stimulated further investigations, and personally examined the various places where such markings had been noticed. Numerous vestiges of the same class were brought to light shortly after through His Grace’s suggestions, especially by the Rev. W. Procter, of Doddington, and other

residents in that part of Northumberland. Some examples had been discovered on rocks concealed under an accumulation of mould covered by rank vegetation, and indicating the lapse of many years since these circles had there been traced. The origin of such markings, and the period or race to which they may be assigned, remain, as Dr. Bruce stated, without satisfactory explanation. The Duke of Northumberland, with the noble patronage of researches into the history and antiquities of his county which he has shown in so remarkable a degree, has directed that representations of all these mysterious traces of the earlier inhabitants of the Northern Marches should be prepared for publication, for the purpose of eliciting information regarding any like vestiges which may occur in any other parts of the British Isles or in foreign countries, and to afford to archæologists accurate materials for investigation of so curious a subject. It is remarkable that, as Dr. Bruce observed, these markings appear to have been produced by a metal implement; this is shown by indications of tooling in the grooved lines, wrought as if by an iron chisel upon the hard rocks of the Cheviot district. He mentioned that a few similar markings had been noticed near Scarborough, also in North Britain, and in the Orkneys.

Mr. FERGUSON, of Morton, near Carlisle, to whose most kind exertions and courtesy the Institute was greatly indebted during the meeting at Carlisle, in 1859, gave an account of Roman remains found on the south-east side of that city; he exhibited some of the relics there discovered which had come into his possession, and photographs of the whole collection. In recent building operations near the great thoroughfare towards the south, still known as London Road, various antiquities and interments have been found; it is probable that the ancient cemetery of *Luguvallium* was on that side of the city. In August last a fine two-handled vase, 15½ in. in height, in perfect preservation, was disinterred in Devonshire Street, accompanied by other Roman remains, amongst which is a fragment of a Samian vessel, having on its under side characters traced with a sharp point; this *graffito* may be read—VATICONVM, or, VATICONIS · M ·—for *manu*, indicating a potter's name. A discovery of considerable interest also occurred in Grey Street, near the old station of the Newcastle Railway, in digging foundations about 4½ ft. deep, on ground not previously disturbed. The objects brought to light consist of a square cist of red sandstone, carefully hollowed out, as is also its cover; in this cist lay a glass vase in remarkably good preservation, measuring 12 in. in height; breadth of each side, 5 in.: it has one broad handle, strongly ribbed, and it contained burned bones, to one of which an iron nail was found adhering. On the under side is the letter M, within a circle, probably a mark of the maker. A similar vase, of rather smaller size, is described by the Rev. E. Trollope as found at Lincoln, and is figured in this Journal, vol. xvii. p. 3. On the mouth of the glass *ossuarium* lay, as described by Mr. Ferguson, a lamp of light cream-colored ware; and on its left was a small urn of dark ware. The cist measures 2 ft. by 22 in., the height being also 22 in. Upon the cover lay a fragment of an inscribed slab, upon which may be decyphered the letter M (probably D M), and part of a second line—RIVS. A second roughly-squared block was found, with a circular cavity containing a small urn of pale red ware, possibly a heart-deposit; the little vase was filled with dark moist mould. A fragment of sculpture (length, 22 in.) lay about six feet from these remains; it is much mutilated,

representing a lion devouring the head of a bull, of which one of the horns appears under the lion's mouth.¹ Several examples of a like Mithraic symbolism have occurred with Roman remains, such as the large lions found at *Cataractonium*, and exhibited by Sir W. Lawson, in the Museum of the Institute, at the York meeting. Museum Catalogue, p. 8. Horsley gives two lions, found at Corbridge, with their fore-paws resting on bulls' heads; also other similar sculptures from Walwick, Northumberland, and Stanwicks, Cumberland, Stations *per lineam valli*. Mr. Ferguson brought also for examination nine objects of iron, found upon or near the principal deposit; owing to the singular forms assumed by the blistered and corroded metal, these relics present a certain resemblance to human figures, and had been regarded by some persons as *lares* standing upon small pedestals. The supposition, however, seems unfounded, and they are probably large, broad-headed iron nails, not unfrequently found accompanying Roman deposits, and which probably had been used in the construction of a stout, external chest of wood. See Mr. Roach Smith's Coll. Ant., vol. iii. p. 19. The largest of the nails exhibited measures, in its broken state, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length.

Mr. R. M. PHIPSON, of Norwich, gave a short description of a recent discovery in Holbrook Church near Ipswich, to which the attention of the Society had been called by Sir John Boileau, Bart. In the course of restorations of that fabric, under Mr. Phipson's directions, a diminutive effigy, measuring about 18 in. in length, which lay in a small arched recess in the north wall of the chancel, had been displaced; under the slab on which the figure is sculptured, a small circular cavity was found immediately beneath the part where the breast of the effigy is situated; in this depository had been placed a covered vessel of brass; fragments of thin metal with an acorn-shaped knob in which the cover terminated, were exposed to view, accompanied by *debris* and dust having an aromatic odour, portions of charcoal and lime, possibly also of decayed animal matter, but no bony substance could be distinctly traced. It has been supposed that this vessel, measuring about $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, and 5 in. in height, may have contained a human heart, which in other instances has been found accompanied by a miniature effigy sometimes represented as holding a heart or heart-shaped box between the hands conjoined upon the breast. The cavity was carefully cut and neatly finished; the vase precisely fitted it, so that the knob on its cover would almost touch the under surface of the slab upon which the figure is carved. Mr. Phipson brought the fragments of the vase, &c. for inspection, with drawings of the little figure, which has been intentionally defaced, so that the costume and other details cannot now be ascertained; also of the niche in which it is placed, and of a fine doorway of Early English character, adjacent to the niche, to the eastward, and now forming the approach to a vestry built about 1830, on the north side of the chancel, where probably a chantry or sepulchral chapel had formerly stood. The doorway and niche, and the mouldings, are of good work, of the time of Edward I.; the small figure, as we learn from Mr. Blore, who has recently visited Holbrook with the kind intention of examining and making drawings of these remains for our information, is sadly battered and damaged, but it retains sufficient indications of its original condition to lead to the conclusion that it was one of those

¹ This and the principal relics above described are figured, Journ. Brit. Arch. Ass., March, 1864, p. 84.

miniature effigies, mostly represented as cross-legged, which we meet with at that period. Mr. Blore believes that this figure may likewise have been in that attitude; there may have been a heart-shaped object between the hands upon the breast; the proportions are singularly dwarfed and clumsy, and scarcely a vestige remains of the original carved surface. Sir John Boileau remarked that the small mural recess at Holbrook, with its curious accessories, recalled that in Leybourne church, Kent, which he had lately visited during the Rochester Meeting of the Institute. A remarkable leaden vase, enclosing, as it is believed, the heart of Sir Roger de Leyburn, had there been brought to light, as related by the Rev. L. Larking, in the *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. v. p. 136. Some interesting particulars regarding Holbrook church and its monuments may be found in Davy's *Suffolk Collections* in the British Museum, Add. MS. 19,105, pp. 50, 51, 56. The manor of Holbrook was held by a family of that name in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and the singular memorial noticed by Mr. Phipson may have commemorated one of the possessors or some person of their kindred, who was a benefactor to the fabric of the church towards the close of the thirteenth century.

General LEFROY, R.A., read an interesting memoir on two ancient cannon at Mont St. Michel, in Normandy, left there by the English besiegers of the fortress after the unsuccessful assault in 1423-24. It has been published, at Woolwich, in the *Royal Artillery Journal*, accompanied by diagrams and the narrative by Professor Pole, F.R.S., of his explorations in September last, in quest of these remarkable specimens of English artillery. General Lefroy exhibited also several photographs obtained by that gentleman, to whom we are indebted for so curious a contribution to the history of English warfare in the time of Henry VI.

Mr. HEWITT gave an account of a richly ornamented sword supposed to have belonged to the ill-fated Duke of Monmouth; it was exhibited by the kindness of the Rev. J. E. Waldy, and of Mr. Allsop of Cheltenham. This notice is printed in this volume, p. 62.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. W. PHILLIPS.—Several bronze celts and weapons found in the Isle of Portland, consisting of four celts discovered there, beneath the vestiges of Roman occupation, in the excavations for the defences now in course of construction by Government. Also a bronze sword-blade, a spear-head, and an arrow-head, an object of stone supposed to have been a sling-bullet, and a small Roman coin; the whole of these relics were from Portland.

By the Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE.—A beautiful cameo on sardonyx of two strata; it is of oval form and unusually large dimensions, measuring $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 6 in. This choice specimen of glyptic art, which was obtained by the Chancellor of the Exchequer from the Hertz collection, represents Jupiter and Thetis. The great Jove appears in an unusual attitude, seated on a rock under a drooping laurel tree; his right hand leans upon a sceptre, whilst in the left he grasps a thunderbolt; at his feet reposes the eagle, seen in profile, with half-spread wings. The lower part of the figure of the god is clothed with a *chiton*; opposite to him stands Thetis, holding in her left hand the falling drapery of her *peplos*, and entreating

Jupiter to bestow weapons on her son Achilles. This cameo is considered to be one of the finest works of the cinque-cento period; the subject is treated with such admirable skill and conformity to antique design, that the gem has been regarded by some judges of art as a production of the Greek or of the Greco-Roman school of art.

By the Rev. JAMES BECK.—Photographs of casts of remarkable human remains lately exhumed at Pompeii. See *Proceedings Soc. Ant.*, vol. ii. 2nd ser. p. 286.

By Mr. EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A.—Several valuable rings, recent additions to his *dactyliotheca*. A massive Roman ring of gold set with an intaglio of a grasshopper; gold ring from Sicily, thirteenth century, set with an antique intaglio; gold ring from Sicily, set with a pearl attached to the bezel, which projects considerably; silver ring inscribed, in black letter—abel + diabel + gugul + gugul + a—fourteenth century; silver signet ring, engraved with the letters—lr—; another, with a crowned letter I; and a third, with the initial R. Also a gold “iconographic” ring, finely chased, found near York, fifteenth century; within the hoop is engraved, in black letter, the *chanson* or *posy*—de · bon · cor · —; a gold ring set with a garnet, sixteenth century; and a gold ring, seventeenth century, with an inscription in Sanscrit character; a pilgrim’s escallop shell, of iron, in *repousse* work, fifteenth century, found lately at Bury St. Edmund’s and there purchased.

By Mr. W. BENNETT.—Silver ring found in a garden at Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire; it had been broken and so unskilfully repaired that an inscription around the hoop is not decypherable. By the form of the letters, however, and general fashion, the date appears to be about the middle of the fifteenth century.

By General LEFROY, R.A.—An instrument apparently intended to afford a very fine sight with a fire-arm, the principle being that of the perforated bead sight. It bears the date 1594.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A culet of scale armour of Italian work; the scales are of russet steel, with engraved and gilded ornaments. It retains the original lining.—A hood of fine Oriental chain-mail, with a nasal of steel; the original lining has been preserved. This remarkable specimen was obtained at the capture of Seringapatam, in 1799. From the Codrington Collection.

By Mr. HENDERSON, F.S.A.—Three Chinese vases of metal, choice specimens of Chinese *cloisonné* enamel; one of them decorated with the rare imperial yellow coloring.

By Mr. HEWITT.—A Persian dagger, with a hilt of ivory elaborately sculptured.—A dagger, with a hilt of crystal, the blade of watered steel: from Central India.—Ghoorka Kookree, an Oriental weapon, with knives and a purse; the mountings of chased silver.

By Mr. W. PHILLIPS.—A vase, or beaker of singular form, found at Fiesoli in 1862.

By Sir JOHN BOILEAU, Bart.—An admirable medallion of the distinguished historian, Henry Hallam, struck in bronze by Wyon, and portraying very artistically the striking features of that eminent writer.

By Mr. BIRCH, F.S.A.—Impression of a brass seal found at Colchester, in possession of the Rev. J. H. Pollexfen of that place. Of circular form, diam. nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ in., date fourteenth century. The device is a hare sitting, within a figure formed by two squares interlaced—SOHOV I GO. Several

scals of the period have been found with grotesque devices allusive to the hunting of the hare. One, of frequent occurrence, is given by the Rev. G. Dashwood in the second series of his "*Sigilla Antiqua*," of which he has kindly presented a copy to the Institute. Upon this seal, appended to a deed 5 Hen. V., the hare is seen mounted on a hound, and blowing a horn.—SOHOV ROBIN. See pl. 4, fig. 7. Another with the same device has the legend—*ALLONE I RIDE I HAB NO SWEYN*.

January 8, 1864.

The Rev. JOHN FULLER RUSSELL, B.C.L., F.S.A., in the Chair.

Mr. PURNELL placed before the meeting a section of the tumuli at Bartlow, which had been prepared for the Institute by the Engineer of the Great Eastern Railway, in accordance with the promise in his previous communication, for the purpose of showing the course of the projected line between two of those remarkable grave-mounds. Mr. Sinclair renewed the assurance of his desire to obviate, as far as practicable, the apprehended injury; and he explained the precautions which he proposed to take, in accordance with the conditions of the conveyance of the land from the Viscount Maynard. A communication was likewise received from the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, expressing concurrence in the remonstrance addressed by the Committee of the Institute. After some discussion a resolution was proposed by the Very Rev. Canon Rock, seconded by Mr. W. S. Walford, and carried unanimously, to the effect that the projected intersection of the Bartlow Hills by a railway was highly objectionable, and that any such scheme which would expose those monuments of antiquity to serious jeopardy must be strongly reprobated, not only by the Institute, but by archaeologists at large, and by all persons who regard with any intelligent interest the landmarks of our early history.

The Chairman called the attention of the meeting to a present received from H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and he congratulated the Society on the satisfactory evidence of the interest in their pursuits thus manifested by the Prince. The following gratifying communication was then read:—

“ Windsor Castle, Dec. 10, 1863.

“ SIR,—I am directed by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to forward to you, for the Library of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, a copy of the description of a papyrus, which was found in an excavation made by direction of the Prince during the Eastern tour of H.R.H.

“ I am, Sir, &c.,

“(Signed)

M. HOLZMANN,

“ Librarian to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

“ T. Purnell, Esq., Sec. Arch. Inst.”

After a special vote of acknowledgment of the favor thus graciously conferred upon the Society, Mr. C. W. GOODWIN offered some observations on this interesting relic of antiquity. The papyrus, which had been described and ably edited by Mr. Birch, is of the fourth century before the Christian era, and consequently of a time when art in Egypt was in a state of gradual decline. The MS. is, moreover, unfortunately imperfect, having sustained injuries from various causes, and it is apparent that it was produced by a scribe who was not a proficient in

the task upon which he was engaged. Papyri, it is well known, were frequently kept in readiness, with blank spaces for the names and description of the deceased; the papyrus, in fact, formed part of the regular funeral appliances. They were of three classes, namely, Ritual, Books of Transmigrations, and Solar Litanies, or descriptions of the passage of the soul through the earth in the solar boat. These highly curious MSS. contain minute descriptions of all the regions through which the soul was supposed to pass after death; but unfortunately there are few, if any, perfect examples of papyri, and Mr. Goodwin was able to cite only one in remarkably fine condition, preserved in the Soane Museum, and shortly to be published.

A notice by the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, Dr. CHARLTON, was then read, relating to the discoveries of ancient remains in Schleswig, and the valuable collections preserved in the Museum at Flensburg. (Printed in this Journal, vol. xx. p. 298.) A copy of the admirably illustrated work by Conrad Engelhardt, director of the Museum above mentioned, was sent for inspection. Dr. Charlton invited special attention to the distinct and satisfactory execution of the plates, surpassing anything known to him produced in this country. It may interest some of our readers to know that, during the late deplorable onslaught on the Danish States, Flensburg having been occupied by the Prussian marauders, a formal demand was made on Herr Engelhardt to deliver up the Museum, so that the collection noticed by Dr. Charlton might be sent to Berlin as Old German antiquities. This danger of such arbitrary spoliation had happily been foreseen, and the Museum had been removed beyond the present reach of German aggression.

Mr. ALBERT WAY communicated the following notes of recent discoveries of Roman remains near East Ham, Essex:—

“During the last month my attention was invited by a kind friend and early member of the Institute, Mr. Colquhoun, to vestiges of Roman occupation lately brought to light in Essex during the construction of the metropolitan works for the high level sewer, traversing the Plaistow and East Ham levels. Mr. Colquhoun suggested that some report on these discoveries, which present facts of interest, could not fail to prove acceptable to the Institute, and he referred me to his relative, the Rev. E. F. Boyle, vicar of the parish of East Ham, in which the remains in question have been discovered. It is to the courtesy of that gentleman that I have been mainly indebted for the following information. I regret that I have been unable to examine the site and the relics there collected, and which I hope may be deposited in the British Museum. Mr. Burt has, however, had the kindness to visit East Ham at my request, and I may refer to his personal investigations to correct any inaccuracy in these notices. East Ham, on the ancient river-margin of the Thames, from which it is now distant about two miles, is a locality not devoid of interest to the antiquary. The church, built of flints, and consisting of a nave and two chancels, shows indications of antiquity in its so-called Saxon arches with zigzag ornaments, and the apsidal termination of one of the chancels, with narrow window-openings of early date. In the grave-yard rest the remains of one whose name must ever be held in honored remembrance amongst English archaeologists, and to whose personal examination of our earlier antiquities in their more perfect condition a century ago, we are constantly indebted in our researches. The Nestor of archaeology, Stukeley,

was there interred; by his special desire the smooth turf was laid over the resting-place selected by himself, without any monument. Roman vestiges are not wanting in the neighbourhood. About two miles to the north runs the Roman line of road towards Colchester by *Durolitum*, supposed to have been at Romford, and *Cæsaromagus*, (Chelmsford); many Roman traces might doubtless be enumerated on either side of this ancient way, throughout its course eastward from *Londinium*. Not far distant from the locality under consideration, and to the north of the Roman *via*, Lethieullier has recorded the discovery, in 1724, at a place called Valentines, of a skeleton interred in a stone coffin placed north and south and circular at the feet; this was probably Roman: near it was an urn filled with burned bones. The most remarkable work, however, in these parts, is the camp at Uphall near Barking, about a mile south of the Roman road, in a well-chosen position on the eastern bank of the river Roding. Its form is nearly quadrangular, the area being upwards of forty-eight acres; it has been attributed to the Roman period, and appears to resemble the entrenchments of that age. I am indebted, moreover, to Mr. Boyle, for information that remains exist of a Roman camp, not indicated in the Ordnance Survey, on the river's edge opposite Woolwich, within a mile of the spot where the recent discoveries occurred. I now proceed to notice briefly the objects brought to light during the last month on the site, as Mr. Boyle believes, of an extensive Roman cemetery. The principal relic disinterred is a stone coffin with a coped lid: this sepulchral cist is formed of coarse oolite brought from a considerable distance; it measures about 7 ft. in length, by 25 in. in width; the thickness of its sides is nearly 5 in.: it contained two skeletons, the heads, it deserves to be noticed, having been placed at the opposite ends of the cavity. I am not aware that any deposit has been described in which this peculiarity occurred. The remains appeared to be of adults, the teeth not much impaired by age. Three leaden coffins were also disinterred, the three tombs being in a row, placed north and south, and not many feet apart. The coped lid of the stone cist lay at a considerable depth under the surface, the leaden coffins not far from it. In one, the smallest of these, were the remains of a young person; the other, measuring 4 ft. 10 in. in length, contained a skeleton, likewise of a youth; its lid is ornamented down the middle with the peculiar beaded strings of ornament and scallop-shells at intervals at the sides of these beaded lines, repeatedly noticed on leaden coffins found in the neighbourhood of London, as described in the *Archæologia*, and by Mr. Roach Smith, in his *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iii. p. 50. There are three Roman coffins of lead in the British Museum; one of these, found at Shadwell, is ornamented with scallop-shells. Near the coffins, discovered at East Ham, were some cinerary urns and other pottery, with fragments of glass, also two skeletons, which appeared to have been deposited in wooden cists. The leaden coffins measure in length about 3 ft., 4 ft., and 5 ft. respectively, the contents in each instance being, as Mr. Boyle observes, mixed apparently with lime in a granulated state; the bones in the stone cist were in better preservation than those in the leaden depositories, but this circumstance may be accounted for by the fact that the remains in these last were doubtless of children. Mr. Boyle has sent for inspection some of the *fitilia*; they are of the description usually found near Roman interments, and include three vessels of Samian ware; the potter's mark on one, a

patera, 8 in. in diameter, being apparently—*MERCITVS · F.—*, or *fecit*, a name which I have not before noticed; on another may possibly be—*MANNI*; the third is a saucer, with the usual ornamental leaves in relief around its rim.

"There is also a sepulchral *olla* of coarse brown ware, and a small *cylix* of superior workmanship, but unfortunately broken; it may be of Castor manufacture, and is of light red ware, faced with chocolate-brown, and elaborately engine-turned. Mr. Boyle has also sent fragments of very thin, colorless glass, probably Roman, but there is nothing to indicate what may have been the fashion of the unguentary or other vase of which they are portions. The spot where these interments have been found, indicating probably the position of a cemetery and of some more extensive Roman occupation in that part of Essex than has been hitherto observed, is about 900 yards west of the church of East Ham, and at the base of the swelling ground which runs along the margin of the East Ham Level. The circumstances which led to the discovery are remarkable, according to the particulars which Mr. Burt related after his recent examination of the site. The great high-level sewer, destined to convey the impurities of the metropolis and to discharge them at an *embouchure* about two miles distant from East Ham, consists of three tunnels or great culverts, side by side, which, in the part adjacent to the Roman site and for some distance as the sewer traverses the marshy level, are constructed considerably above the surface, and are covered over with soil, so as to present the appearance of a long embankment about 20 feet in height. It was in obtaining soil or ballast, as the ganger stated to Mr. Burt, to cover this great work, that the discovery occurred, on December 16th or 17th ult.: a piece of land adjoining the sewer has been taken, the top 'spit,' a foot and a half deep, was removed temporarily, and the sand and gravel excavated to the depth of 10 or 12 feet over a large area. The find occurred near the edge of the cutting. The stone sarcophagus was first exposed at a depth of about 4 ft. 6 in.; then the leaden coffins surrounded by the pottery; lime appeared to have been placed around and over the coffins. The ballast thus obtained is sandy gravel; the section at the edge of the cutting is curious, and not without interest as an example of alluvial accumulations. In one part appeared a straight band a few inches thick; above it a larger stratum, wholly of fine soft sand; then a thin layer of small, clean, water-washed stones, lying loose, as if in a modern *aquarium* instead of having lain for centuries under six feet of soil.

"Leaden coffins have occurred repeatedly with Roman remains around London, near the Old Kent Road, at Stratford le Bow, Shadwell, and elsewhere. In several instances the peculiar ornament of the beaded string and scallop shells in relief has occurred. A remarkable example was brought to light in 1812, in operations for the water-works near the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Kent Road. This coffin was decorated with bands, longitudinally, transversely, and diagonally, of the beaded pattern which has been noticed. At one end were two figures of Minerva, at the other two scallop shells.² Morant mentions, in his History of Colchester, p. 183,

² Sir Robert Cotton informed Weever that a chest of lead was found in Ratcliffe Field, Stepney, the upper part of which was "garnished with scallop shells and a crotister border." There were two jars at the head and foot of this coffin,

which measured 3ft. in length; at the sides were many glass bottles, Samian ware and other objects.—(Weever's Funeral Monum., p. 30; Gough's Sep. Mon. vol. i. p. 64.)

a leaden coffin found there in 1749; it was wrought all over with lozenges, in each of which was a scallop shell. Other examples have been recorded, chiefly near London. It may deserve mention that, as Mr. Franks has pointed out to me, these scallops are evidently casts from the natural shells, which have been used in forming the mould or bed, probably of sand, on which the leaden slab was cast destined to form the coffin-lid. The shells occur, as Mr. Burt informs me, on two of the leaden coffins found at East Ham; in one instance a single moulding with divergent shells runs along the middle of the lid; in the other these ornaments appear likewise at the sides of the cists. These leaden *ossuaria* are doubtless to be attributed to a late period of Roman sway in Britain; they are remarkable not only as examples of Roman metallurgy, shewing considerable skill in the art of casting, but as evidence of the prevalence of interment without cremation.

"I am happy to learn from Mr. Boyle that careful drawings and photographs of these interesting relics have been secured for the Essex Archaeological Society, under the care of a well-informed archæologist, Mr. H. W. King. It is satisfactory to know that the discovery will be duly recorded in the Transactions of the Society of the county where it has occurred, and which contain valuable materials for the history of the Roman times in Essex. Meanwhile I have gladly availed myself of the recommendation of my friend, Mr. Colquhoun, and the kindness of Mr. Boyle, to invite attention to a discovery which doubtless may be the precursor of more extensive investigations. It is the proper province, and declared purpose of our Society, to watch over the progress of public works, and profit by information which may be brought to light in such operations as that which has now revealed vestiges of the Roman colonists near the Essex margin of the Thames."

Mr. WARWICK KING made some observations on the same subject, and promised to bring at the ensuing meeting drawings which he had executed, representing the ancient remains disinterred at East Ham.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. WALTER L. LAWRENCE, F.S.A.—Photograph of a rudely sculptured tablet of stone, lately found, with numerous Roman remains, at Wycombe, near Andoversford, Gloucestershire. The sculpture measures 10 in. by 7 in., and represents three figures in relief. The principal and central figure has been supposed to portray a chieftain in military attire between two attendant musicians. He is apparently clad in the short-skirted *pænula* with a peaked hood or *cucullus*, a fashion of Gaulish origin, and adopted by persons whose occupations exposed them to the weather. This garment had no sleeves, and it appears to have been open at the right side. It may have been used by the Roman soldier in inclement regions, as it was also in the chase. There is a tablet at Netherby with three figures thus attired, which was exhibited by the late Sir James Graham in the Museum at the Carlisle Meeting of the Institute; it has been figured in Pennant's *Tour in Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 83; Bruce's *Roman Wall*, p. 403. Another Roman sculpture with two figures in like costume was found at Carlisle, and is figured, *Archæologia*, vol. x. p. 139.—Photograph of a well-preserved *cranium* and horn-cores of a *Bos longifrons*, the ancient species of ox existing in Britain as late as Roman times,

although its remains are of comparatively rare occurrence on Roman sites. Wycombe, the place where these objects were found, is supposed to have been the site of a large military station, with an adjacent town of some extent. The vestiges lately explored to a small extent by Mr. Lawrence, may be traced over an area of about 25 acres; foundations of extensive buildings have been partially excavated, including a semicircular wall, 75 ft. in length, supposed to be part of an amphitheatre. No mosaic floor has hitherto been brought to light, but numerous hypocaust tiles have been found, and minor relics, such as coins, Samian and other pottery, personal ornaments, styli, keys, implements, articles of the toilet, &c. in abundance; the coins extend from the earlier emperors to Arcadius, with some Romano-British coins of a later period. The most remarkable specimen of ancient art is a bronze draped statuette of Mars, of beautiful workmanship, measuring 3 in. in height. The site, which is on Mr. Lawrence's estates, has been traditionally regarded as a "burnt Roman city;" it is probable that further researches might bring to light remains of considerable interest. A committee has been formed, and contributions are requested towards the excavations. It is the wish of the proprietor of the land that all antiquities which may be found should be deposited in a Gloucestershire Museum.³

By Mr. HUMPHREY WICKHAM.—A specimen of mediæval pottery found at Strood, in Kent, and belonging to Mr. W. J. West of that place. It is a pilgrim's bottle, or costrel, of pale yellow-colored ware, the upper part only being glazed. There are two small ears for suspension. Height 6 in. A somewhat similar vessel is figured, *Journ. Arch. Ass.*, vol. v. p. 33.

By Mr. WEBB.—Several choice specimens of sculpture in ivory.

February 5, 1864.

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

Mr. Purnell reported further proceedings regarding the Bartlow tumuli. At the request of the Central Committee, the Rev. Edward Hill had consented to make a personal examination of the intended course of the branch line, from which serious injury to those unique vestiges of Roman times is to be apprehended, and for which it appeared that an Act of Parliament had been obtained during the last Session, and the conveyance of the land actually completed by the Viscount Maynard, on whose estates the Bartlow grave-mounds are situated. Mr. Hill stated the results of his visit to Bartlow, in company with some residents in the neighbourhood who take interest in the preservation of these remains. He expressed his opinion that the projected line carried at the foot of one of the most remarkable and best preserved of the Roman tumuli, rendering a deep cutting at its base requisite, must prove in no slight degree detrimental to that monument, notwithstanding the stringent conditions of the conveyance whereby the Railway Company had been required to construct sustaining walls in the cutting, for the support of the tumuli so needlessly invaded by their scheme of operations. It had been considered, however, as Mr. Hill stated, that the sacrifice might be made of a portion of the adjacent

³ See an account of Mr. Lawrence's investigations in *Proceedings Soc. Ant.* vol. ii. second series, p. 302; *Gent. Mag.* Dec., 1863, p. 627; Jan. 1864, p. 86.

smaller tumulus, namely, that nearest to the village of Bartlow, and which suffered considerable mutilation some years since through injudicious excavations by Sir Busick Harwood.

The following resolution was then proposed by W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., M.P., seconded by W. S. Walford, Esq., and unanimously adopted :—
 “The Members of the Archæological Institute have received with sincere satisfaction the assurance from the Engineer-in-Chief of the Great Eastern Railway, expressing his disposition to accede to their request for the preservation of the Bartlow Hills, as far as may be consistent with the arrangements made under the Act of Parliament passed for the construction of the line. The interest taken by the public in their preservation has been abundantly shown by the Resolutions passed by various Antiquarian Societies, and by the communications which have appeared in the Times and other public Journals. In reliance upon the willingness of the Board of Directors to preserve monuments of so much archæological interest, the Members of the Institute would suggest whether it might not be practicable to alter the gradient of the line from the point where it crosses the Saffron Walden and Linton road at a level, so that the cutting between the Hills might be reduced in depth. They would suggest also that some deviation of the line towards the north-east might be found practicable, by which its course might be somewhat removed from the base of the principal Hill even at the partial sacrifice of the adjacent tumulus comparatively of minor interest.”

A memoir was then read, addressed through Mr. C. S. Greaves, Q.C., by Mr. Frank Calvert, relating to the site of Gergis in the Troad. Printed in this volume, p. 48 *ante*.

The Rev. H. M. SCARTH, Prebendary of Wells, gave a report of the excavations at *Uriconium*, subsequently to his statement read at the Meeting of the Institute at Gloucester, and printed in this Journal, vol. xvii., p. 240. Printed in this volume, *infra*.

Mr. HEWITT contributed a notice of a tilting-helm, sent for the inspection of the Society by General Lefroy, having been lately acquired for the Armory at Woolwich arranged under his direction. This helm had formed part of the Brocas collection. Printed in this volume, p. 60 *ante*.

The remarkable helm of the same period and general character, here figured, was exhibited, by kind permission of the Rev. J. P. Alcock, Vicar of Ashford, Kent, in the Museum of the Institute at their last annual meeting. It was provided with contrivances for attaching it to the breast and back-plates, not dissimilar to those in the fine example communicated by General Lefroy; the perforated bar in front, however, described in Mr. Hewitt's memoir on that specimen has been lost, part of the hinge alone remaining; and at the back, part of a buckle only is now to be seen. There do not appear to have been staples for side-straps, as in the helm described by Mr. Hewitt; but on the left side, near the lower edge, there are two round perforations connected doubtless with some adjustment for attaching the helm to the breast-plate; the left side of the helm, being that most exposed in tilting to the stroke of the adversary's spear, is strengthened by a strong second plate, or *pièce de renfort*, extending just beyond the fore-part, where a small staple and bolt are seen, apparently for attachment to the plate below. On the right side there is a rectangular opening (about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$), and, on the left side, a regular oval aperture, shown in the woodcut; the latter only has closely-set rivet-heads round

its edge. At first sight the conjecture appears probable that both these apertures were for ventilation, like the cruciform and other breathing holes in the helms of an earlier period ; but possibly that on the left side may have been a part injured in conflict and repaired by an oval plate riveted on ; the helm, however, of Sir John Crosby, formerly in St. Helen's church, Bishopsgate, has a circular plate with numerous small perforations for air affixed on the side near the right ear. He died in 1475. The tilting-helm from Ashford church, here figured, may be regarded as an example of value, its date being known ; it was part of the funeral achievement over the altar-tomb of Sir John Fogge, Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household of Edward IV. He died in 1499, having been a liberal benefactor to the fabric of Ashford church and to the town. The weight of this helm is 23 lb. 15 oz.



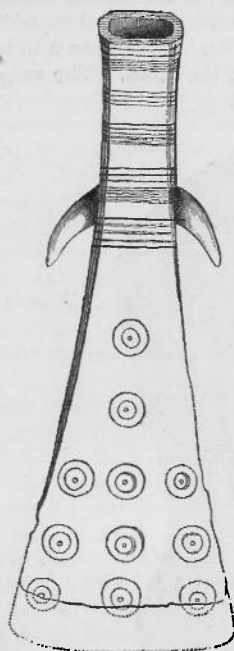
Tilting-helmet in Ashford Church, Kent, suspended over the tomb of Sir John Fogge, who died 1499.

A short communication was received from Mr. C. WINSTON, inviting the attention of the Institute to the discovery, during the previous month, of a leaden coffin at Barton near the Bishopstoke station of the South-Western Railway. It contained the skeleton, as supposed, of a female, accompanied by several *ampullæ* or unguentaries of glass, of various forms ; these vessels lay in fragments over the right shoulder. The coffin was deposited with the head towards the west. It was enclosed in a wooden chest, which had wholly decayed.⁴

⁴ An account of this discovery is given, Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc., 1864, pp. 83, 199 ; Gent. Mag., March 1864, p. 330.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. C. W. KING.—Engravings of Etruscan palstaves and a celt of bronze in the collection of Mr. Westropp of Cork. These examples differ in many respects from the weapons or implements of their class found in our own country, in France, or in Germany; they present a group of no



Ornamented bronze celt from
Herculaneum. Length of
original nearly 8 inches.

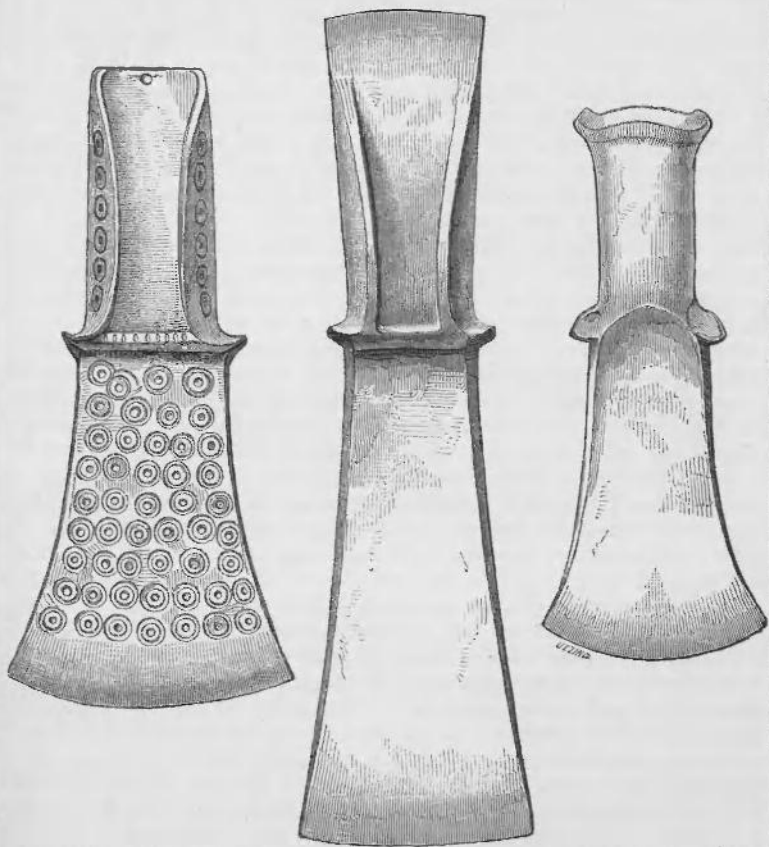
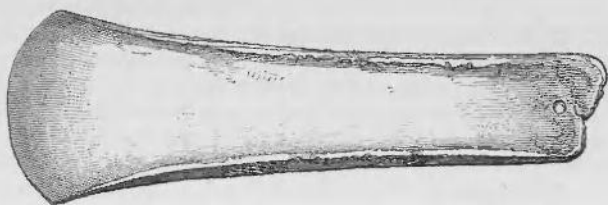
slight interest for purposes of comparison in prosecuting the obscure question of the use and origin of these objects, occurring in such remarkable variety of types, whilst those of each country respectively appear to be distinguished by some characteristic peculiarity of fashion or detail. See woodcuts. The celt deserves notice on account of the flanges along its entire length, and the perforation at the narrow end. It measures 6 in. in length. Compare one from Herculanum figured by Caylus, *Recueil d'Antiqu.*, tom. ii. p. 321. Of the other specimens here figured the largest measures 9 in. in length; it is of remarkable fashion, and finished very skilfully; another, ornamented with numerous impressed concentric circles, measures 6½ in. in length. Caylus gives two, of singular types, from Herculanum, ornamented with impressed circles. Of these bronze implements one is socketed, and furnished with singular lateral hooks. Caylus, *ut supra*, pl. xcii., xciv. See also the accompanying woodcut.*

By Mr. W. WARWICK KING.—Drawings of the Roman sarcophagus, the leaden coffins, vessels of Samian and other wares brought to light at East Ham, Essex, as related at the previous meeting. See p. 94, *ante*.

By Mr. SAMUEL DODD.—A facsimile of an inscribed slab near Penzance, first noticed in 1700 by Edward Llwyd, and described and figured by Borlase, in his *Antiquities of Cornwall*. It formerly served as part of a foot-bridge across a mountain rivulet between Gulval and Madron, the inscribed face being turned downwards, so that the inscription could only be viewed by passing beneath in the bed of the brook. It has been lately removed, and is now placed erect by the side of a hedge near the bridge. The spot is approached by a picturesque walk from Chyandower, the north-western suburb of Penzance, and is known as Blue Bridge, in a dingle called Barlowina Bottom. The inscription has been thus read,—QVENATAU BELIDINVI FILIVS,—or, according to Borlase,—QVENATVS ICDINVI FILIVS. This inscription is noticed in Murray's *Cornwall*, p. 128. Mr. Dodd is

* This rare example with hooks is noticed by Mr. James Yates in his *Memoir on the use of celts in military*

operations, in this *Journal*, vol. vi. p. 378.



Bronze Etruscan Celt and Palstaves.

From the Collection of Mr. Westropp, Cork.

Scale, half original length.

disposed to regard the name as identical with that of Cyneddav, a British worthy who lived about A.D. 380, called by Nennius Cunedag, and in the Iolo MS. Cunedda or Cynneddaf.

By Mr. H. DENNY, A.L.S., with the obliging permission of Mr. Nunneley, Hon. Curator, Antiqu. and Art Department, Philos. and Lit. Soc. at Leeds. —An Anglo-Saxon brooch of silvered metal, partly gilt and ornamented with a central boss formed of a piece of shell, surrounded by four thin flat pieces of garnet in cruciform arrangement set over bright metallic foil; the intervening spaces are chased with interlaced patterns. The centre of the boss was doubtless originally enriched with a small plate of garnet, and around the rim are zigzag ornaments in niello. This beautiful ornament measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. It closely resembles specimens found at Gilton and Kingston, Kent, and now in the Faussett Collection in Mr. Mayer's possession; they were exhibited by the kindness of that gentleman in the Museum at the Rochester meeting. See the *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, by Mr. Roach Smith, pl. iii. fig. 1, 7, 9, &c. The brooches there figured differ chiefly from that exhibited in having three ornaments of garnet only instead of four. With this relic of Saxon jewelry there are preserved in the Leeds Museum an iron shield-boss of the form commonly found in Kent (Inv. Sep. pl. xv. fig. 14) a broken iron sword, and a spear-head measuring $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length. These relics were, as stated, formerly in the possession of the late Mr. Lane Fox, of Bramham Park, near Tadcaster, and were accompanied by a note by Mr. T. S. Prescott, stating that they were found on the breast of a man in a stone cist or coffin, the hair and teeth being perfectly preserved, and that they were shown to an antiquary at Dover, by whom they were pronounced to be Saxon. Unfortunately the precise place is not mentioned; the interment in question was probably brought to light in the parish of Guston, near Dover, where a person named Prescott formerly had a farm; the Dover Castle Farm, on the summit of the Castle Hill, was also in his occupation.—Two small hones or burnishing stones of fine grained greenish stone (chlorite?) found in 1841 at Drewton, near North Cave, in the East Riding of Yorkshire; one of them measures $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. in length; it is perforated at one end for suspension; the other which has been much worn by use is broken.—Three silver rings, one of them of xiv. cent., inscribed,—*ih̄s maria ih̄s amen* + —another having ten knobs around the hoop, used for devotional purposes instead of a string of beads or *numeralia*, on the head is engraved the sacred monogram with three nails, emblematic of the crucifixion; the third may have been a betrothal ring, inscribed outside—*FEARE GOD*—and within the hoop + *BE · TRVE · IN · HART ·* The objects above described are preserved in the Museum of the Philosophical and Literary Society at Leeds.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—Thirteen ornamental objects of silver curiously chased, collected by an officer of rank in India; their date and use has not been ascertained. They consisted of a miniature model of a *musnud*, or throne with a canopy resembling an umbrella; a diminutive bell; massive and richly chased spoons; a salver bearing a Sanscrit inscription; two ingeniously constructed ornaments in form of fish, with pliable scales, and a cylindrical vessel elaborately wrought with flowers, &c. Some of these objects are believed to be of considerable antiquity.

By Mr. NUNNELEY, Hon. Curator for the Antiquarian and Art Department, Leeds Philosophical Society.—A beautiful and massive gold ring, reported to have been found at Fountains Abbey, Yorkshire; around the hoop is the posy,—*soubent bouf*—(*souvenez vous*) with small trailing flowers

separating the words, and doubtless originally enriched with enamel. Within are engraved five trefoils, and on each of these is a letter, not to be decyphered satisfactorily.

By Mr. W. BURGESS.—A covered cup encrusted with mother of pearl; a chalice enriched with precious stones, in imitation of one of early form; also a knife and fork with handles decorated with filagree-work of the seventeenth century.—Photograph of an exquisitely illuminated page in possession of M. Alexandre de la Herche, of Beauvais; it depicts four scenes,—Savage Life, represented by a family in a desert, contrasted with Ease, a charming delineation of an industrious carpenter in a well-furnished workshop, with his wife and child; Misery, in squalid wretchedness in a hovel; and Wealth, an exquisite interior of the dining hall of a rich burgher, surrounded by luxuries, a cupboard of costly plate, &c. The illumination appears to be of most delicate execution, French art in the fifteenth century.

MEDIEVAL SEALS.—By Mr. FERGUSON, of Morton, Carlisle.—Impression of a brass matrix found in the town of Lanark, and now in possession of Mr. Adam Sim of Biggar, N. Britain. The seal is of circular form, diam. rather more than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; date fifteenth century; the device is a triangle with a small circle at each of its angles, possibly symbolical of the Holy Trinity. The legend, in old English letters, not satisfactorily decyphered, seems to begin thus—*S*: *Æþer* (? for Evan) It will be noticed in Mr. Henry Laing's forthcoming catalogue of Scottish seals collected in public and private depositories since the publication of his valuable volume by the Bannatyne Club.⁶

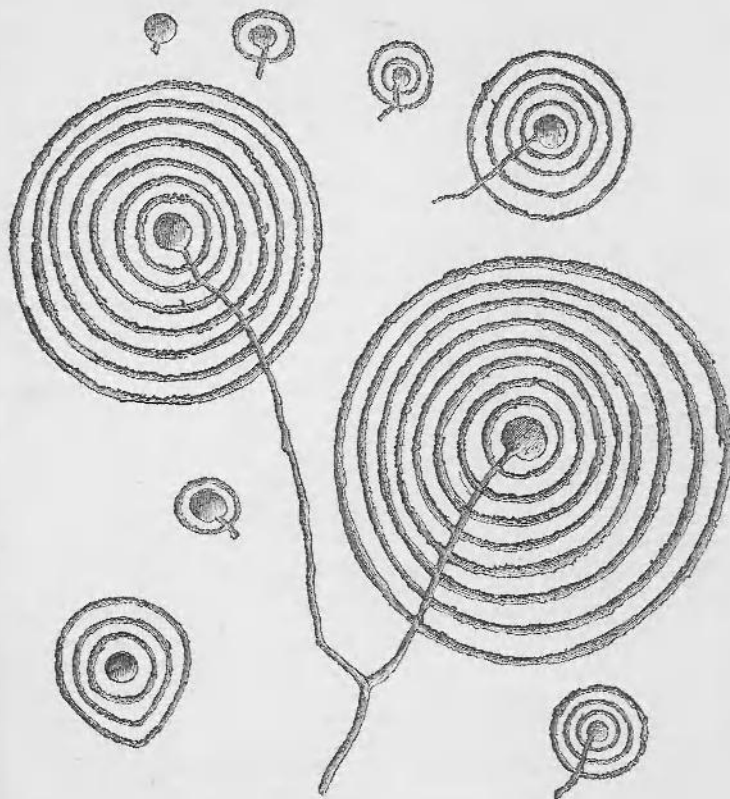
By Mr. READY.—Impression of a matrix, probably of lead, stated to have been found at Strood, near Rochester; it has not been ascertained where the original seal now exists. This example is triangular or escutcheon-shaped, measuring about $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in width at top, and each of the other sides of the triangle $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The whole of the central compartment, surrounded by the inscribed margin, is charged with cinquefoils or *angemmes*, 4, 3, 2, 1; the legend is as follows:—*+ s' BERTRANDI DE VERNETO*. Date twelfth century. At the upper edge there was a loop for suspension, as frequently found in leaden matrices of the period. *Vernetum*, or *vernagium*, according to Ducange, signified an alder-grove, *alnetum*; Fr. *verne* or *vergne*, an alder; Roquefort. The bearing on this curious seal may seem, however, to have reference to the flowers of spring, "*illud quod seminatur tempore veris*," according to one of the old Glossarists, whilst elsewhere we find *Vern* explained as "*Ros Syriacus—flos arboris que dicitur alnus*."

The Rev. JOHN KENRICK, F.S.A., Curator of the rich assemblage of antiquities in the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, announces for immediate publication a Selection of papers on Archæology and History communicated to that body, and relating to the Knights Templars in Yorkshire, the traditions of Pontefract Castle, numismatic discoveries, a tablet of the reign of Trajan found at York, &c. Subscribers' names are received by Mr. Dallas, at the Museum, York.

⁶ This supplementary volume will be printed as soon as 100 subscribers are obtained: it will contain descriptions, with woodcuts, &c. of more than 1200 seals obtained since the publication of

Mr. Henry Laing's former catalogue. Subscribers' names are received by Messrs. Edmonston, or by the author, 3, Elder Street, Edinburgh. Price, to subscribers, two guineas.

EXAMPLES OF CIRCULAR MARKINGS UPON ROCKS IN NORTH BRITAIN,
NORTHUMBERLAND, AND IRELAND.



Incised markings of doubtful import on rocks near the Crinan Moss,
Argyleshire.

From drawings by Mr. Henry Davenport Graham.

(Diameter of the largest circle about 36 inches.)



St. Edward the Confessor gives his Ring to St. John disguised as a Pilgrim.

From an Illumination in the Abbreviated Domesday Book preserved at the Public Record Office. Date early thirteenth century.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

March 4, 1864.

The MARQUIS CAMDEN, K.G., President, in the Chair.

The gratifying intelligence conveyed in the following communication from General Knollys was brought before the meeting by Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, V.P.—

“8th Feb. 1864.

“My Lord,

“I have the honor to notify to you, by desire of the Prince of Wales, that His Royal Highness will have great pleasure in acceding to your request, that he would become the Patron of the Royal Archæological Institute, in the place of his lamented father.

“I have the honor to be, my Lord,

“Your most obedient Servant,

“W. KNOLLYS.

“The Lord Talbot de Malahide.”

The announcement of this encouraging mark of royal consideration and favor towards the Society, conveyed through the noble Lord to whose constant kindness and co-operation the Institute had for many years been greatly indebted, was received with most lively and grateful satisfaction.

It was stated by Mr. BURTT, in reference to the efforts of the Committee for the preservation of the Bartlow Hills, that the chief engineer of the Great Eastern Railway, Mr. Sinclair, had invited a deputation of members of the Institute to accompany him to the spot, on the earliest day which might be arranged, and to confer with him there in order to determine more advantageously the extent of deviation which it would be desirable to make in the projected line, so as to preserve those interesting vestiges of Roman times from injury, as far as might be found practicable within the limits laid down by the Act of Parliament passed in the previous year. Mr. Burt expressed the hope that some effectual conservative precautions might result from this friendly conference with the representative of the Company. A courteous reply had likewise been received from Mr. Brassey, the Chairman, in acknowledgment of a communication addressed by the Committee. That gentleman wrote as follows:—“The direction of the railway rests with the Company’s engineer, to whom I have sent your letter, and with whom I shall be most happy to co-operate in carrying out the wishes of the Institute as far as practicable.”

The Hon. W. OWEN STANLEY, M.P., read a memoir on remains of ancient circular habitations, known as Cuttler Gwyddelod, existing in many parts of Anglesey and especially on Holyhead Mountain. Mr.

Stanley described excavations made in September, 1862, when some of these dwellings situated upon his estates were carefully examined, and he placed before the meeting a detailed survey of the fortified settlement, of considerable extent, of which the circular sites which he had examined form a part. This valuable memoir and survey will be given hereafter.

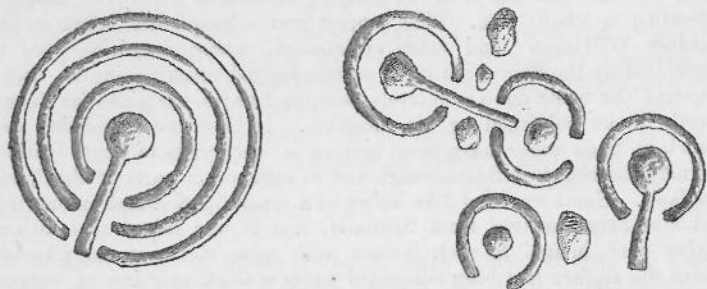
The following notice was then communicated by Mr. ALBERT WAY, relating to circular incised markings on rocks in Argyshire and in Ireland, resembling those in Northumberland to which the notice of the Society had been called at a previous meeting. See p. 87, *ante*.

“The discovery of symbols or incised markings of unknown import upon rocks in Northumberland, was lately brought before the Institute, through the kind permission of the Duke of Northumberland, by our friend Dr. Collingwood Bruce, who placed before us the accurate drawings of these markings, executed for his Grace, by Mr. Mossman. The first occasion, it may be remembered, on which attention was called to these mysterious vestiges near the base of the Cheviots, was at the annual meeting of the Institute at Newcastle, in 1852, when a memoir was read by the Rev. William Greenwell, of Durham, now President of the Tyneside archæologists, and to whom the credit of bringing so curious a discovery under consideration is wholly due. The subject was subsequently taken up by Sir Gardner Wilkinson¹ and other antiquaries, whose enquiries have been stimulated by the liberal patron of archæological research in the northern counties, the noble duke who lately permitted us to examine the drawings shortly to be published by his direction. It has been stated that similar markings upon rocks have been noticed in other parts of Great Britain, in the neighbourhood of Scarborough and in some other parts of the North of England. Some casts of like relics of a remote period and unknown race had also been received from Scotland, and it was hoped that, attention having been invited to such incised work upon rocks, in many instances where the surface had been concealed under a thick covering of vegetation and accumulated earth, examples might be noticed elsewhere, and light thrown upon so obscure a subject. It is satisfactory to be enabled to state that this hope was not in vain; notices of similar mysterious markings have been received from several quarters, and their existence, both in North Britain and in Ireland, gives fresh interest to a question which may well claim our examination. Through the kindness of Mr. G. V. Dunoyer, to whom we have often been indebted for information, we may state that in certain districts of the south of Ireland, the rock-surfaces are found to present numerous markings, as we believe, similar to those in the Cheviot district, and we are pleased to know that they are in course of careful investigation by our learned friend, the Very Rev. Dean Graves, of Dublin, who has communicated a memoir to the Royal Irish Academy, as yet unpublished. It may be observed that, in the opinion of that antiquary, the concentric circles, lines, and other singular configurations found upon such incised rocks, represent, although very rudely, fortified dwellings, entrenched works and lines of communication, such as abound in the sister kingdom. Whilst the theory which would thus explain the import of these markings must be left for further investigation, it is worthy of note that

¹ Memoir on the Rock-basins of Dartmoor, and some British remains in England, by Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson,

Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc., June, 1860 p. 118.

the same general supposition regarding the intention of those found in Northumberland was entertained by Mr. Greenwell, the first antiquary, as before mentioned, who brought the discovery forward, and it is thus stated in the earliest published notice, namely, that communicated by him to Dr. Johnson, of Berwick, by whom it was given, with a reproduction of Mr. Greenwell's drawing of the remarkable rock at Routing Lynn near Doddington, in the *Natural History of the Eastern Borders*, vol. i., in 1853. By the courtesy of Mr. H. D. Graham and of Mr. Richardson Smith, we are enabled to place before the Institute diagrams of incised markings on rocks in Argyleshire, on the estates of John Malcolm, Esq., of Paltallock. We are also under obligation to the Rev. James Graves, Secretary of the Kilkenny Society, for communicating a map, from actual survey by Mr. Graham, which has been published in the *Kilkenny Journal*, vol. iv. N. S. p. 382. In the general character and grouping of the circular markings shown in this map of the examples occurring near Loch Gilphead, they appear to be similar to those in Northumberland, with this exception, that the Scottish figures seem to be invariably annular—that is, formed of concentric circles, two to six or even eight in number, unbroken, but traversed



Circular incised markings on rocks at Routing Lynn, Doddington, Northumberland.

by a line radiating from a central cavity; whereas in the Northumbrian markings the concentric circles are pen-annular—that is to say, interrupted where the radiating line traverses. In dimensions and other particulars there appears to be no material difference. The central cavity is described as an inch or more deep, and two inches in diameter; the circular grooves being about half-an-inch deep, very rude and irregular: the peculiar feature common to all is the radiating line, which extends

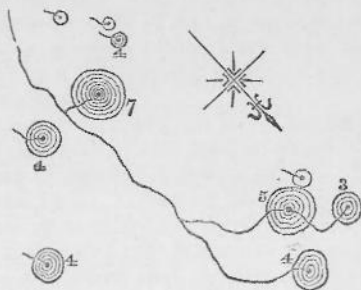


Unique kidney-shaped marking; Leac-na-Sluagh.

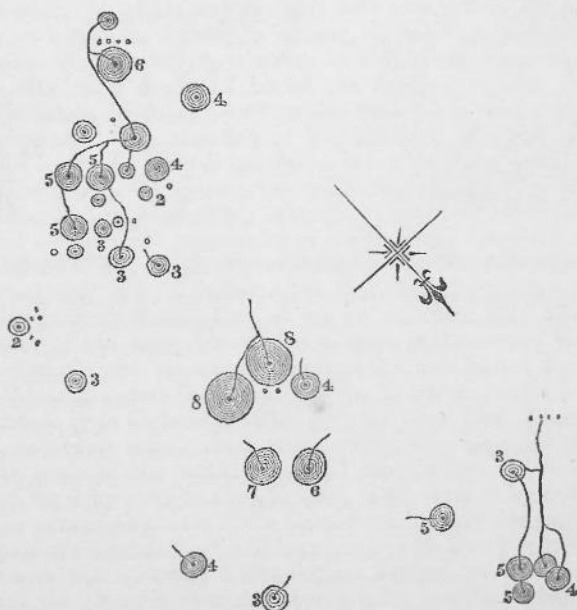
frequently to a long distance, and these lines run one into another, resembling roads or lines of communication, most frequently towards the south or south-west, but by no means invariably in the direction of the inclined surface of the rock, or in other respects adapted as drains to allow any liquid to flow away from the central cup, as had sometimes been conjectured. There is only one exception to the concentric type which prevails; this is a single kidney-shaped figure, here figured from Mr. Graham's drawings;² there are, however, numerous cups which have no rings around them. The rocks shown in Mr. Graham's

² This singular figure may seem to symbol on one of the sculptured stones, published by Mr. John Stuart; see this *Journal*, vol. xiv. p. 195.

CIRCULAR INCISED MARKINGS OF DOUBTFUL IMPORT ON ROCKS
IN ARGYLES HIRE.



Portion of the markings, with concentric circles from four to seven
in number.



Incised markings on rocks; Achnabreck (Spotted Field), about three miles from
Lochgilphead. The numbers of concentric rings in each circle are
indicated by numerals.

From drawings by Henry Davenport Graham, Esq.

Scale, two-thirds of an inch to 10 feet.

diagram are situated about three miles from Loch Gilphead, near the old road to Kilmichael, on the farm of Achnabreck (the Spotted Field). They are of chloritic schist, very hard and smooth, like sea-worn rock, and incised all over with markings which can only be likened to tattooing, the largest figures composed of eight circles measuring a yard in diameter. Two rocks have been surveyed by that gentleman, situated about 100 yards apart, one of them situated rather lower than the other, being more completely covered by a thin coating of turf, under which doubtless many figures still lie concealed.

"It may deserve attention that this last is known in the country as *Leac-na-Stuagh*,—the flat rock of the host or army. The district is full of standing stones and vestiges of a remote period. The first notice of such markings was given by Dr. Wilson in his Prehistoric Annals of Scotland, namely, on the Coil stone at Kyle in Ayrshire: that distinguished archæologist was of opinion that this relic belongs to the earliest stone period. It must, however, be considered that the first specimen found in Argyleshire by Mr. Richardson Smith, near the Crinan Canal and Loch Gilphead, a discovery which has been followed by the remarkable notices of the objects in that neighbourhood now briefly described, was a slab forming part of a sepulchral cist containing burned bones and flint flakes. This slab bore incised markings, and it may probably have been a detached portion of one of the rock-surfaces, serving to indicate, as has been suggested, that the mysterious carvings belong to a race as old, if not older, than the tribes who burned their dead and buried the calcined remains in small cists formed of slabs of stone, by whom also flint flakes were used as weapons or implements. The attention of Mr. Malcolm, of Poltalloch, has been attracted by the curious vestiges on his property in Argyleshire; they will, I hope, be thoroughly investigated by his chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Mapleton, who is engaged in prosecuting researches; probably other examples may be found besides those represented in the diagrams exhibited, for which we are indebted to Mr. H. Davenport Graham and Mr. Richardson Smith, to whose sagacity it is, I believe, due that these long neglected relics of antiquity in North Britain have at length been noticed. The publication of notices of the incised markings on rocks in the county Kerry is much to be desired; the attention of antiquaries was invited by the Earl of Dunraven, and a memoir on their curious character read before the Royal Irish Academy in February, 1860, by the Very Rev. Dean Graves, by whom, as already stated, these rock carvings were supposed to have served as rude maps of the raths, duns, and lisses, which are found to be, in general, three by three in straight lines, in all parts of Ireland.

"The general character of the circular markings in Argyleshire shown in Mr. Graham's diagrams, of which engravings on a very reduced scale may be seen in the *Kilkenny Archæological Journal*, vol. iv. N. S. p. 382, is shown in the annexed representation of a few specimens, for which we are indebted to the kindness of that gentleman; his skill as an archæological draughtsman was some years since familiar to us through his memorials of sculptured tombs and crosses at Iona. The principal rock, about three miles from Loch Gilphead, according to Mr. Graham's description, is an inclined surface, measuring about 200 ft. by 100 ft., known as *Leac-na-Stuagh*, before mentioned. The incised markings are very thickly scattered over it. On a similar smooth face of rock, about 100 yards to the S.W., where it has been denuded of a coating of turf scantily covering it, numerous

figures have been laid bare. The third example is at a distance of nearly two miles, at *Carn Ban* (White Cairn); part of the smooth rock having been cleared of turf, many like markings have there also been discovered. Mr. Graham adverted to numerous examples of standing stones, in the district of Argyleshire, near the Crinan Canal; in two instances these stones have apertures through which the hand might be passed, according to ancient superstitious usage, especially in making an attestation of any solemn covenant. See Dr. Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals*, vol. i. p. 142, second edit. Of erect stones in that part of Argyleshire explored by Mr. Graham, few now remain where scores existed within memory; there are also numerous cairns and hill-fortresses crowning the abrupt conical heights. The great Crinan moss through which winds the river Add seems to have been rich in vestiges of the earliest periods."

Mr. CHARLES WINSTON offered some observations on two drawings of painted glass in Nettlested church, Kent; one subject had been taken by him from a window in the chancel, and represented the emblem of St. John the Evangelist under the somewhat unusual type of an angel with the head of an eagle. Figures of the Evangelistic symbols with human bodies, the heads being those of the animals by which the evangelists are typified respectively, occur in Mediæval art, as in frescoes by Barnaba da Modena figured by D'Agincourt, pl. 133. Mr. Winston's second drawing, from a window in the nave, represented a group of considerable interest, especially in regard to costume; this subject, as Mr. Winston believes, was intended for the triumphal reception of St. Thomas of Canterbury by the prior and monks of Christ Church, on his return from exile not long before his martyrdom. Mr. Winston supposed the date of the first to be the end of the reign of Henry VI., and that of the second the earlier years of the same period. A memoir on the glass in Nettlested church will be given, with engravings from Mr. Winston's drawings, in the *Archæologia Cantiana*.

General LEFROY, R.A., gave a description of a collection of ancient relics which he had brought for examination, lately obtained from the Pfahlbauten or lake-habitations in Switzerland. They consisted of axe-heads, adzes, and implements of stone, &c., objects of stag's horn and bone, flint flakes and arrow-points, sling-stones, bone pins, horns supposed to have been used in garden labor, flat and cylindrical pestles for crushing grain, portions of the clay walling of a pile-dwelling, charred apples, wheat and bread, also fragments of fishing-nets, linen cloth and fringe. These curious objects were from Wangen on the Lake of Constance, Meilen, Nidau Steinberg, and Robenhausen on the Pfaffikon Lake near Zürich. They have been deposited by General Lefroy in the Museum at the Rotunda, Woolwich, and are described in the Official Catalogue of that collection recently arranged and augmented through his exertions; see p. 109. The remarkable preservation of articles of food, grain, and of linen tissues is to be attributed to their having been charred, doubtless during the destruction of these aboriginal Swiss lake-dwellings by fire. A full relation of the various discoveries is given by Dr. Keller in the Transactions of the Antiquaries of Zurich, where representations will be found of the principal relics brought to light in the Pfahlbauten. A small series of these antiquities has been recently obtained for the British Museum through the exertions of the Hon. Admiral Harris, H.B.M. Minister at Berne. It was noticed that one of the corn-crushers exhibited by General Lefroy is

almost identical in fashion with one found by Mr. Stanley in excavations at the hut-circles on Holyhead Mountain before noticed.

Mr. CHARLES REED, F.S.A., offered some observations on the fabrication of antiquities in soft white metal, usually alleged to have been found near the Thames or in the City of London during sewerage or railway operations. He exhibited specimens of these fictitious objects, which consist of images, vases, grotesque medallions, pilgrims' signs, and rudely fashioned ornaments, occasionally of elaborate description. Mr. Reed brought also for inspection several moulds and tools used in the manufacture. Public attention was called to this dishonest traffic by a collection of such objects, designated "recent forgeries in lead," submitted about 1858 to the British Archaeological Association; no doubt was then entertained in regard to their fictitious character.³ The report, however, of the proceedings at the meeting of that Society, printed in the Athenæum, furnished a dealer in these spurious objects with an opportunity of bringing his claims for redress. The trial took place at the Guildford Assizes, August 5th, 1858, and although he failed in obtaining a verdict against the proprietors of the publication which contained the alleged libel, he succeeded in securing a testimony in favor of these newly-found curiosities, which enhanced their value as marketable commodities. It appeared that he had purchased as many as 1,100 of the articles in question, and had expended £346. It was alleged by the vendors that they had been found in excavations for the new docks at Shadwell. One of the "shore-rakers" engaged in the traffic gave evidence that 2,000 had there been found (as he stated) between June, 1857, and March, 1858. He and a companion used to buy them of the navigators as they were discovered; he also found many by raking over the earth after it was dug out. The result of the trial is well known; the judge considered that there was no case against the Athenæum for libel. It had been laid down that what a man said *bonâ fide* in public discussion on matters concerning the public interest, even if spoken rashly, or if what was said was not true, should not be considered as a libel.⁴ The trial terminated with a verdict for the defendant, and, no evidence having been given on the other side, the result was considered in certain quarters to stamp upon these leaden objects an impress of antiquity. For some time after, the public, who cared for such relics, were anxious to be possessed of specimens of these newly-acquired treasures, which were rapidly produced to meet the extended demand. Mr. Reed's attention having, on reading the report of the trial, been directed to the spot from which these objects were said to have been brought, and being satisfied that articles in such numbers could not, if found there, have been removed without notice, he set himself to trace out the two men who had been the purveyors, acting between the finders and the dealer. The statement that the two men were "shore-rakers" was ascertained to be true; it appeared, however, that no communication took place, so far as Mr. Reed could discern, between them and the navigators in the dock. In the following year a man employed in constructing the city sewers brought to Mr. Reed some pottery for sale; he produced also some of the leaden objects, and, on being questioned, admitted that he believed them to be forgeries, and that before the trial he

³ These forgeries are likewise mentioned in *Gent. Mag.*, March, 1858, p. 234.

⁴ A full report of this remarkable trial was given in the *Athenæum*, Aug., 1858.

See also a communication by Mr. Reed to the Society of Antiquaries, in their *Proceedings*, vol. i. second series, p. 361.

had endeavoured to trace the authors of the fraud. He was prevailed upon to renew the inquiry. He soon became acquainted with the shore-rakers before mentioned, one of whom had given evidence at the trial. He obtained from them a number of specimens, brought before the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Reed in 1860, and found the men in the act of preparing moulds, some of which he obtained, with the tools used in their fabrication. Mr. Reed's informant actually saw the objects cast and produced by these men. Rude as the forgeries are, and incongruous as the multifarious designs may appear, they exhibit a remarkable amount of skill, fully evidenced, moreover, by the success of the wide-spread deception, now practised for several years. That illiterate "mud-rakers" should have acquired such power of design and manipulation as these productions evince may lead us, as Mr. Reed observed, to wish that such talent had found a worthier sphere for its development. The designers of the objects exhibited, and of thousands more, had made their own tools and prepared their complicated moulds. Patterns or sketches have doubtless been supplied, but the manufacture has been carried on through the whole time by these two men after their hours of daily work. The castings are of lead mixed with pewter; after having been exposed to a strong acid they were freely daubed with river mud. It is to be feared, as Mr. Reed remarked, that these men have only been doing what numerous fabricators of higher class are constantly carrying on with success. It is the duty of all persons who take interest in antiquarian pursuits, and especially of societies instituted for the investigation of national antiquities, to expose, by every legitimate means, frauds which are prejudicial to the interests of archæological science, and bring scandal and reproach upon the honorable pursuits of the antiquary.

Mr. A. W. FRANKS, Dir. S.A., after a few remarks in corroboration of Mr. Reed's statement in regard to the spurious antiquities of lead recently vended in profusion to the unwary collector, especially large unsightly medallions bearing the date in several instances of the eleventh century, observed that several new classes of forgeries had lately come under his observation. These consisted of bone pins and flutes, purporting to be Roman; the pins being remarkably coarse imitations of Roman bronze pins, but with all the details preposterously enlarged. These objects are weekly offered for sale as having been discovered at Dowgate, where genuine antiquities of the Roman period have occurred. Another class consists of bronze or brass fibulæ of large size and peculiar ornamentation, some of them resembling a mediæval pilgrim's bottle; also bosses of shields, in dimension similar to genuine Roman *umbones*, such as that found in Northumberland and published by Mr. Franks in this Journal, vol. xv. p. 55, but with very imperfect imitations of the decorations of late Celtic times, the peculiar wavy character of which has been illustrated in the *Horæ Ferales*, pl. 14—20, p. 184.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Hon. W. OWEN STANLEY, M.P.—Flint flakes or chippings, specimens of a considerable quantity found in a turbary at Heneglyws, Anglesey, by the Ven. Archdeacon of Bangor, and by him presented to Mr. Stanley. These flakes appear to be from chalk flints; it is remarkable that no silex is known to occur in the strata of the island.

By Mr. A. W. FRANKS, Dir. S.A.—An oval cake of white metal, in which a considerable proportion of tin is supposed to be combined with lead. The dimensions are $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 6 lb. 15 oz. It was found in the Thames, near Battersea, and is doubtless a relic of the mineral wealth of Britain exported in Roman times. One side of this object is convex, as if the fused metal had been poured into a dished cavity; on the other, presenting a flat surface, there are two stamps; one of them is circular, being the Christian monogram composed of the Greek letters Chi and Rho, with Alpha and Omega at the sides; the other, of oblong form, presents the name—SYAGRIVS, struck twice, one impression partly overlapping the other, and thus rendered somewhat indistinct. This is probably the mark of an imperial officer of the mines in Britain, or of some other Roman functionary, found likewise upon another cake of metal obtained from the same part of the Thames, as stated in Mr. Albert Way's enumeration of relics of Roman Metallurgy in Britain, given in this Journal, vol. xvi. p. 38. That specimen, now preserved in the British Museum, bears the Christian monogram with the letters—SPES—and a second mark—SYAGR—doubtless an abbreviated form of the same name which occurs on the cake of metal now exhibited. Mr. Franks remarks that "the stamp is not unlike a coin-die in execution, and is attributed by numismatists to the fourth century. It has somewhat the appearance of an official seal, and if so, it is possible that the oblong stamp, which seems to bear the name Syagrius, may refer to the well-known individual of that name, Afranius Syagrius, secretary to the Emperor Valentinian in 369, and consul in 382." *Proceedings Soc. Antiqu.*, vol. ii. second series, p. 87.

By Mr. J. JOPE ROGERS, M.P.—A collection of Saxon silver ornaments found in 1774, in a streamwork near St. Austell, Cornwall, together with a chalice-shaped cup, gold ornaments, rings, and coins, some of them of the reign of Burgred last king of Mercia, A.D. 874. The ornaments were described by Mr. Philip Rashleigh when they were brought before the Society of Antiquaries in 1788; and they are figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xi. pl. 8, p. 187. Mr. Rogers promised to give some further particulars at the ensuing meeting.

By Mr. HAIN FRISWELL.—The Ashbourne Portrait of Shakespeare, now in the possession of the Rev. Clement Kingston, of Sutton near Wisbech. A photograph from the portrait will be given by Mr. Friswell in the second edition of his "Life-Portraits of Shakespeare."

By the Very Rev. CANON ROCK, D.D.—A supposed painting by Albert Durer, which had been purchased for a considerable sum, but upon close examination it had proved to be merely an engraving colored and varnished. Canon Rock was desirous to caution collectors of early works of art against the fabrications now carried on extensively in certain continental cities.

By Mr. EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A.—Two leaves of an ivory devotional folding-tablet lately obtained in Yorkshire; they are of fourteenth century art, and represent scenes in the life of our Lord.

By Mr. HEWITT.—Several stone shot, found in the Tower moat when it was filled up in 1843. The shot then discovered, of Kentish rag or Maidstone grit, as described by Mr. Porrett, *Archæologia*, vol. xxx. p. 323, varied in diameter from 10 in. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. He supposed that they are relics of the assault by the Yorkists under the Earl of Salisbury and Lord Cobham, 38 Hen. VI. 1460. Shot of stone were used as cannon-balls as

late as the sixteenth century. The artillery of earlier times were hence called *pierriers*, in Latin *petrariæ*, a term by which originally mangonels and other engines of war serving to throw stone projectiles had been designated. The shot exhibited have been presented by Mr. Hewitt to the Museum of Artillery at Woolwich.

By Mr. W. J. BERNIARD SMITH.—Three iron daggers found near Lambeth in dredging in the Thames; date sixteenth century.

By Mr. ASHURST MAJENDIE.—Two Indian stamps or seals of brass, bearing devices in oriental characters of unknown import, ingeniously formed by narrow slips of metal compacted together like coarse filagree.

Impressions of MEDIEVAL SEALS.—By Mr. RICHARD CAULFIELD, F.S.A., President of the Cork Cuvierian Society.—Facsimile, in gutta percha, of a seal of the Abbot of Albus Tractus or Tracton Abbey, in the co. Cork, founded in 1224 by the MacCarthy family for Cistercian monks, who came from the monastery of Alba Landa or Whiteland, in Caermarthenshire. The seal, of pointed-oval form, measures about $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. by $1\frac{3}{8}$ in.; the impression, on green wax, is appended to a grant dated October 15, 1542, from Philip Barry-oge, Lord of Kinnalega and patron of the Church of Inishannon, with the consent of his brothers Thomas and John Barry, to Patrick Myaghe, Burgess of Kinsale, of a piece of arable land and the patronage of the said church. Device, a dexter arm sleeved grasping a crosier, the crook is turned inwards, showing, as sometimes supposed, that the jurisdiction of the abbot was limited to his monastery, the crosier, when represented as borne by a bishop, being frequently turned outwards. Underneath is a diminutive kneeling figure, probably of the abbot represented as receiving the pastoral staff from a gigantic hand over his head; under this figure is an escutcheon of the arms of Barry-oge, barry of six. The legend, somewhat indistinct, and in black letter, seems to read as follows: + Sigill' iohannis barry abb'is mō de albo tractu.⁵

April 1, 1864.

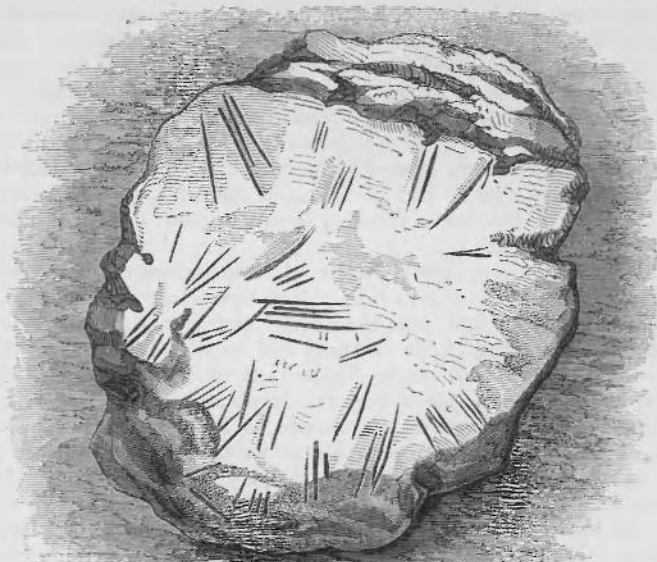
Sir JOHN P. BOILEAU, Bart., F.S.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Hon. WILLIAM O. STANLEY, M.P., gave the following account of a remarkable block of stone in one of the mountain passes of Caernarvonshire, and placed before the meeting a drawing by John Williams, Esq., of Beaumaris, representing the curious relic in question. (See woodcut.) This rock, which is known by the popular appellation of "Carreg-y-Saelhan"—The Stone of the Arrows—is situated on a path about three miles above Aber on the northern shore of Caernarvonshire, in a pass among the mountains called "Nant-an-Afon"—The Valley of the River. The stone is flat, measuring about six feet in length; the path crosses directly over it, and, according to tradition, on the commencement of war the chieftains were accustomed to sharpen their arrows or other weapons upon this rock, and the marks upon the surface, which are about a quarter or half an inch deep, were made by the arrow-heads. They undoubtedly present the appearance of having been produced by the points of spears or arrows. In the neighbourhood of Aber, the Welsh princes had a residence adjoining an artificial mound called "The Mwd," about six miles west of Bangor. The Welsh princes, Llewellyn ap Iorwerth, at the close of the

⁵ See a notice of this seal, Gent. Mag., May, 1864, p. 625, where it is suggested

that the figure of the abbot may represent St. Bernard.

twelfth century, and Llewellyn ap Gryffydd, A.D. 1246 to 1282, lived much in this part of the county, which is full of traditions and vestiges of ancient interest. The entrenched dwelling near the Mwd was the scene, according to tradition, of the tragical death of William de Breos, who was captured by Llewellyn at the siege of Montgomery in 1229. The Welsh prince, who had



Carreg-y-Saelhan, The Stone of the Arrows, near Aber, Caernarvonshire.

From a drawing by John Williams, Esq., Beaumaris.

espoused Joan, natural daughter of king John, brought his prisoner to the stronghold near Aber, where he won not only the compassion but the affections of the princess. The intrigue being detected by Llewellyn after the captive baron had been liberated by ransom, he tempted de Breos to visit him again at Aber, and forthwith caused him to be hung on an eminence near the castle within view of the princess's chamber. Upon a mountain south of Aber there is an artificial cave at a spot called "Car Gwillim Ddu," where, according to popular story, William de Breos was buried. Llewellyn seems to have forgiven his frail consort; she survived this tragical event eight years, and was buried in the Dominican convent which she had founded at Llanvaes near Beaumaris. The effigy which is supposed to represent her is now in Sir Richard Bulkeley's park; it has been figured in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. ii. p. 316. The numerous historical traditions associated with the neighbourhood of Aber seem to corroborate in some degree the supposition that the Stone of the Arrows may have been a relic connected in a certain manner with early warfare.

Mr. HEWITT gave the following particulars regarding a recent discovery of bronze celts and other relics at Murston, about a mile to the N.E. of Sittingbourne, and the same distance from the ancient Roman way or Watling Street:—

"Through the kindness of a friend I am enabled to exhibit a few

ancient objects lately found in digging for brick-earth in the parish of Murston, Kent. I regret that the account by which they were accompanied is not so fully detailed as might be desired. The deposit appears to have consisted of bronze celts, accompanied by bones of large dimensions; these objects were found early in the last month, about eight feet below the surface. The three celts laid before the meeting belong to Mr. Smeed of Gore Court, Sittingbourne, by whom they have been entrusted to me for exhibition." Among the discoveries near Sittingbourne by the Rev. W. Vallance, communicated to the Archæological Congress at Canterbury in 1845, and published by Mr. Roach Smith in his *Collectanea*, vol. i. p. 101, were two urns, one of them containing four socketed bronze celts and a gouge, with about thirty pounds of pure copper in lumps. In the other urn were a broken bronze blade, measuring $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length, and six bronze rings, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter. These relics were found near the Anglo-Saxon cemetery in the direction of Milton, described *ibid.*, p. 97, plates 36—38.

The Rev. GEORGE CARDEW, Rector of Helmingham, Suffolk, communicated a notice of the extensive sepulchral remains with other vestiges brought to light by him near the church and parsonage house in that parish. The attention of the Institute had been called to these curious discoveries by the Rev. Isaac Taylor. Helmingham, as Mr. Cardew observed, abounds in traces of the early inhabitants; there are no conspicuous monuments, erect stones or cromlechs, no Roman masonry or mediæval castle, but the ground can scarcely be moved without evidence being afforded that the spot was extensively occupied from early times. During the last winter excavations have been made, and in almost every instance traces of the ancient inhabitants brought to light; in some places the vestiges of each successive race were discernible, in something like the following order. In the first foot of earth, recent remains; in the second, mediæval; third and fourth, Saxon, Roman, and aboriginal. The undisturbed natural soil appeared at a depth varying from 2 to 5 ft. Adjoining to the rectory there is a field called Pond Meadow, containing a singular long moat of considerable depth, in some parts 12 ft. The portion of the field of which this is the eastern boundary is raised above the adjacent land, possibly for defensive purposes. Traces of ancient occupation have been noticed in almost every part; near the north west corner of this ancient enclosure is a brow which seemed a likely spot for a barrow, and the appearance of the ground suggested that one might have existed which had been leveled for cultivation. An excavation was made, by which this anticipation proved well-founded. At about 2 ft. in depth a stratum of charcoal, earth and pottery appeared, with fragments of a quern, a thin piece of bronze, shells of oysters, whelks and mussels (the spot is about 15 miles from the coast), bones of oxen, pigs, &c. At a depth of 4 ft. a grave was found 18 in. in depth, lying nearly east and west, and almost filled with charcoal, ashes and broken urns; it contained also three lower jaw-bones of different animals, carefully deposited, one being evidently the jaw of a pig, also another of smaller size, the teeth much worn. There was in this cist a rude spear-head, as supposed, of flint. The pottery is black, very rude, moulded by hand with occasional finger-mark indentations. The pottery in the upper stratum of charcoal, &c. was of red colour, fire-baked, and possibly of later date, as was also indicated by the piece of bronze. Mr. Cardew's impression is that here there were two interments;

the original one accompanied by the flint being of high antiquity. The funeral fire that had been made on the spot had partially converted the clay into imperfect terra cotta. Over this grave a tumulus may have been raised, and in this, as Mr. Cardew supposes, a later or Romano-British people may have interred their better-baked urns with the ashes of the dead. Mr. Lubbock, in a recent communication to the Ethnological Society, describing barrows examined by Mr. Bateman in Derbyshire, alluded to the occurrence of bones of animals in these burials as showing that funeral feasts were held over the interment. Mr. Cardew's most recent excavations have brought to light further vestiges of an extensive necropolis in the rectory garden, and in an adjoining copse known as "the Wilderness." It had been closed in by high banks, but part of these had been leveled and a graveled walk formed where the old ditch had been; there does not appear to have been any vestige of olden times noticed at that time. Mr. Cardew determined to explore the area of this space, a project difficult to carry out, owing to the roots of trees; after removing a foot of surface-soil, fragments of charcoal were seen everywhere, and next, black pottery with portions of thick ware; animal bones were soon after thrown out. The excavation had reached a depth of about 2 ft. when a skeleton appeared, every bone in place; it was supposed to be of a male, laid on his back, nearly east and west; at the feet were the lower jaw-bone of a pig and a tooth of an ox. Very near this lay another skeleton, with a boar's tusk, horse's tooth, and a pig's jaw; then two other skeletons; one of these seemed to have been deposited in a curved posture, as noticed in interments in Derbyshire, Wiltshire, and other places. Being carefully uncovered the right arm was found to have been parted at the elbow and buried near the feet, where lay also a pig's jaw, with teeth of the horse and cow. Seven or eight skeletons were then found together and overlapping each other, with a few bones of large animals. Within a small extent, along a trench about 2 ft. in width and a few yards long, twenty-four skeletons were disinterred, being those, as supposed, of men of great stature, the bones were of unusual size; in some instances there were indications of mutilation, or of limbs severed. In one case the head had been cut off, and one of the vertebral bones disunited from the neck, and deposited in another part of the grave, although the severed head had been placed in its proper position propped up by a large flint. Two remarkable interments were noticed, in which a skeleton was found accompanied by that of a child laid across the body, doubtless of the parent; the first impression suggested that the deceased had probably perished together, the circumstances and mutilated condition of the remains seemed to tell of the results of deadly conflict. The late Lord Braybrooke, it may be remembered, found graves in an Anglo-Saxon cemetery near Bartlow in which the skeleton of a man in the prime of life lay with that of a child placed across his breast. As far as has been at present ascertained the remains found at Helmingham are supposed to be of males. Further explorations have shown that the deposits which have been described are only examples of those to be found under like circumstances over an area of considerable extent. There has been no weapon or other relic brought to light which may suggest the date of so extensive an interment; no funeral urn has been found accompanying the skeleton, although broken vessels of black coarse ware occur in abundance in the earth above the deposits: the discovery of bones, however, of pigs, oxen, horses and wild boar would suggest

the probability that the remains are those of pagans, not of Christian inhabitants of East Anglia. The charred wood everywhere, over and in immediate contact with unburnt remains, seems, as well as the broken shards scattered around, to suggest that these may be vestiges of funeral feastings; no trace of any wooden coffin or of anything placed in the grave with the corpse has been observed. The position in which the bodies lay, east and west, deserves consideration. Within a few yards of "The Wilderness" there is a field of four acres, part of the glebe, in almost every part of which remains occur. The church of Helmingham stands in close proximity to this extensive cemetery: instances might indeed be cited to show that the early British churches were constructed near spots held sacred by the heathen, or long used as their burial-places. If, however, the probability that these numerous interments were made subsequent to a fatal massacre be admitted, the inquiry presents itself upon which future explorations may throw light, to what race the slaughtered population belonged. May they have been the victims of Roman vengeance, when the legions returned in A.D. 60 to punish the *Iceni* after the insurrection of Boadicea? or may they present the sad traces of the wreck and ruin that Hinguar and Hubba caused throughout all East Anglia, A.D. 870? Though nominally Christianised at that time, the Saxons in remote rural districts may have retained the customs of their forefathers and their funeral feasts and usages. Two other ancient cemeteries have been found at Helmingham, in one instance with entire funeral urns; in both these burial-places the human remains were so abundant as to require carts for their removal.

Mr. J. BURTT described a visit made by him and some other members of the Institute on March 30, ult., and recapitulated what had previously passed between the Great Eastern Railway and the Council of the Institute. He took occasion to bear his tribute to the uniform courtesy of the company's engineer, Mr. Sinclair, on whose invitation a deputation had visited Bartlow for the purpose of taking into consideration, on the spot, the amount of deviation which, under the powers conceded by the Act of Parliament passed last year, and the terms of the conveyance of the land by the Viscount Maynard, it might be possible to give to the line so as to obviate as far as practicable the injury which had been apprehended from the proximity of the cutting to the Roman grave-hills. The deputation had been accompanied to Bartlow by Mr. Sinclair; and on arriving at the tumuli, Mr. Burtt perceived that the line of railway was already completed to that point, the sides of the cutting trimmed and finished, and the road ready for the rails. It was intended that its course should run between two of the hills in a manner which would have seriously injured the principal tumulus; an amended course, however, proposed by Mr. Sinclair, within the prescribed limits of deviation, was finally decided upon as more desirable, and this will accordingly be adopted. The members of the Institute were met at this interesting spot by Mr. Joseph Clarke, of Saffron Walden, and some other gentlemen of the neighbourhood, who have taken interest in the preservation of the Bartlow Hills. From them and from the "ganger" of the works information was received of a singular discovery, which had occurred in the excavations. As the cutting passes between the hills, the chalk appears to make a deeper dip than in the adjacent parts; at this spot in the superior incumbent earth, a considerable quantity of human bones was found, stated to have filled two barrows, or,

as described by one of the excavators, about fifteen skeletons. They were reinterred, by order of the "ganger," at the side of the cutting, but he declined to point out the spot, and there seemed to be almost a superstitious reluctance to refer to the subject, and a manifest wish to say as little about it as possible. But the fact was undoubted that in the earth below the base of the Roman tumuli there had existed earlier interments. One skull only had been preserved, and it is hoped that it may be submitted to Dr. Thurnam, or some other skilful comparative anatomist, in order that, if possible, an opinion may be obtained in regard to the race or period to which these remains, disinterred under such remarkable conditions, may be ascribed. After a summary of the results of the explorations by the late Mr. Gage Rokewode, published by the Society of Antiquaries, and which had attracted attention to the remarkable character and unique contents of the grave-hills, Mr. Burt concluded his interesting narrative with the following pertinent observations:—

"There is no doubt that the line could have been well made, so as to have altogether avoided the Hills, and that too without any great increase of distance or expense; but the time had unfortunately gone by for such a deviation. I may be permitted to express great regret that the timely attention of influential residents near the spot, interested in the preservation of historical monuments in their neighbourhood, or the sympathies of the County Archæological Society, which once occupied so influential a position under our lamented friend Lord Braybrooke, had not been called to the subject, when interference might have proved far more effectual than after the passing of the bill for the construction of the railway. It is of little avail to call in the best medical skill when the sufferer is *in extremis*. The Archæological Institute must depend upon local eyes and suggestions for the application of its influence in matters in which the interests and sympathies of all its members are concerned, but the information upon which that influence can be exerted must be given in good time in order to be effectual. In such occasions as the conservation of monuments of so interesting a character as the Bartlow Tumuli, or the proposed 'restoration' of an early and remarkable church by a process which may leave little of interest remaining, of which examples might be pointed out, information can scarcely be given too early, if it be desired effectually to arrest the hand of the destroyer."

The attention of the Society was then invited by Mr. W. SIDNEY GIBSON to the continued refusal by the Town Council of Edinburgh to fulfil the contract into which they had entered, on the demolition of the collegiate church of the Holy Trinity in that city, either to rebuild the structure elsewhere or to erect another church in its place. A statement was read, setting forth the circumstances under which the church was demolished in 1848, and the arrangements then made between the Council and the North British Railway Company, by whom 17,000*l.* was paid on the removal of the venerable fabric in question for the erection of a wagon-shed. The church was founded in 1462 by the queen of James III., Mary of Gueldres, whose remains were there deposited in the following year. The church, of which the nave was never completed, presented features of unusual beauty. Mr. Billings, in his *Ecclesiastical and Baronial Antiquities of Scotland*, gives an external and an internal view of the church as it appeared shortly before the fatal requirements of railway speculations. It is also figured in Dr. Wilson's *Memorials of Edinburgh*. On its destruction

by the railway company the materials had been carefully removed, and the stones numbered in order to ensure the accurate reconstruction of the sacred structure, to which the municipal authorities of Edinburgh were pledged. It is, however, to be apprehended, as Mr. Sidney Gibson forcibly alleged, that the ample funds paid over for that special object to the Town Council by the Company will be appropriated to other purposes, in defiance of the remonstrances addressed by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and from various other quarters. The remains of the royal foundress were brought to light, as supposed, during the removal of the church, and they were transferred to Holyrood ; an account of the discovery and of certain curious details connected with it was given by Dr. Wilson in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xxxi., N. S., p. 522. After some discussion in regard to Mr. Sidney Gibson's appeal, a resolution, deploring the recent decision of the Lord Chancellor and the consequent pertinacity of the Town Council of Edinburgh, promising also the co-operation of the Institute in any steps taken to prevail on them to fulfil their original intention, was proposed by the Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P., seconded by Mr. Edmund Oldfield, F.S.A., and unanimously adopted.

The Hon. ROBERT CURZON offered some interesting observations on the helm exhibited at a previous meeting by General Lefroy, and described by Mr. Hewitt (see p. 60, *ante*). He pointed out that it belongs to a peculiar species of tilting-armour used in Germany in the time of the Emperor Maximilian, and that there are many representations of knights in that kind of armour in the Triumph of Maximilian, illustrated by the woodcuts of Hans Burgmair. "It is called in French, *armure à la haute barde*, and was never used in war, as a man once accoutred in it and set upon his horse could not turn, move, or see, except just before him. The butt of the heavy tilting-lance, three inches in diameter, was held up by a long piece of iron, called a *queue*, which stuck out behind the right arm, and was screwed on to the curiously square-shaped breast-plate. The principal risk from the shock of the adversary's lance was in breaking the back on the high cantel of the steel saddle ; this was guarded against by an appendage to the back-plate, like a bird's tail ; the left arm was defended by a small shield about two inches thick, made of wood covered with small square pieces of bone or ivory, and hung round the neck by a hempen rope with the ends unraveled ; silk cord or a strap not being fashionable. The right arm was covered by the vamplate of the lance, usually longer than the shield ; the right hand had no gauntlet, but probably was covered by a strong padded glove ; no example, however, is known to exist. The horse was blindfold, having a chanfrein on its head, with no apertures for the eyes ; a large poitrinal covered the breast, and the animal was covered down to the feet with housings embroidered with some quaint device, generally not heraldic. The horse had no armour behind the saddle ; the rider had no armour on his legs, and his thighs were protected by an appendage hanging from the saddle, called a *socquette* ; usually there were a pair of these, but sometimes one, on the left side, only. On the top of the helmet was a crest, two or three feet high, and generally with a pair of immense horns at the sides. The silk or velvet mantelet hung over the back of the helmet, and was cut in fantastic forms, as may be seen in Albert Durer's beautiful engraving of such a helmet ; this rare print is known as "*La Tête de Mort*." No perfect suit of this kind of armour is known to exist in England, except one in the Tower Armory, but certain

portions are there misplaced and disunited from the others. Many such suits, however, are to be seen at Vienna in the Ambras Collection and at the Arsenal: there is one at St. Petersburg, two are at Dresden, with the original housings of black cloth; two are in the Musée de l'Artillerie at Paris, and six in the Emperor's private collection. These suits were made in pairs, that the armour of each combatant might be the same, and they could be padded so as to fit any wearer. Inside the helmet there was a wadded leather cap fitting tight to the head and kept in the centre, apart from the sides of the helmet, by four straps. By this contrivance the tilter escaped generally without a fractured skull; but the shock of being thrown from the horse by a blow on the helmet from the adversary's lance, with above a hundred weight of armour on the upper part of the body and none on the lower, must have been very severe. The heavy powerful horse sometimes had, instead of armour on the breast, a long bag stuffed with straw hung round its neck, with the two ends attached to the high pommel of the saddle; this was less cumbrous than armour, and was concealed by the housings; an original cushion of this kind existed some years ago in the Castle of Ambras in the Tyrol. Such a contrivance had the additional advantage that it entirely protected the rider's legs. It is believed that no portion of horse-armour *à la haute barde* exists, except the chanfrein, of which several specimens are preserved; one is at Warwick Castle. The tilting-helm, like that recently obtained for the Woolwich Armory, was not always used with the armour above described, a *salade* with a peculiar high *mentonnière* was frequently worn in its place; in this case the proper stroke was to knock off the *salade*, or bear it off in triumph on the three-pronged coronal of the lance. It appeared to me that the appendages to the front and back of the helmet exhibited by General Lefroy are not original; all the helmets of that kind which I have observed were screwed down to the breast-plate, in front; at the back a bolt, bearing some resemblance to an octangular pig-tail, fits into a hole low down in the back-plate. The helmet at Woolwich may have been adapted, soon after it was made, to a suit, called in French, *armure à la poulaine*, with long toes; the rack in front was made to fit over the staples which held on the *mentonnière* on ordinary occasions, and the buckle at the back was intended to be secured by the strap, as seen in illuminations and painted glass in back-plates of the later part of the fifteenth century, which were in two pieces, buckled together with a strap. I know of one specimen only, now at Parham; and do not understand its object. The armour for the tournament and the weapons employed had arrived at perfection in the days of Maximilian; and the arts of offence and defence had become so nicely balanced, that generally the conflict terminated without damage to either of the combatants, who had tilted at each other according to the strict laws of the lists as laid down by the quaintest of old monarchs, René of Provence. After the times of Maximilian, the last of the emperors of chivalry—the last of the Gothic knights—tournaments degenerated and lapsed into the mere show of a *carousel*."

Mr. Curzon accompanied these remarks by the exhibition of some portions of armour of the Maximilian period, from his own collection at Parham.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. BOREHAM, of Haverhill.—A flint celt, of the usual most simple type, found near the Bartlow Hills; also a flake or chipping, described as a flint knife.

By Mr. HILTON, of Linton.—A small bronze bell, of Roman work; measuring about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in height; it was found near Bartlow.

By Mr. BURTT.—A small brass coin of the Emperor Tacitus (A.D. 275), found at the Bartlow Hills, and obtained there from one of the laborers engaged in the railway cutting.

By the Rev. H. M. SCARTH.—A series of engravings of inscribed slabs and altars, sculptures, with numerous other Roman relics found at Bath, being illustrations prepared for his forthcoming work on the ancient vestiges of that city in Roman times.⁸

By Mr. John E. LEE, F.S.A.—A drawing of an ancient piece of artillery formed of bars of iron welded and hooped together, with part of the original oak stock. It was found about 1830 in Tenby Bay, and is now preserved at Pembroke Castle.

By Mr. EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A.—Two Italian anelaces, called from their peculiar form *lingue di bovi*; one measures 19 inches in length; the hilt is of ivory, the blade is a fine example of *agemina* or inlaid work in gold, arabesques with a bust in profile; the edges of the blade and also the cross-guard are elaborately engraved with a scroll pattern resembling that which occurs on Saxon crosses. There are cavities which were probably filled with filagree. The other *lingua* measures 22 inches in length; the lower part of the blade is engraved with two figures, male and female, and between them are the words—VIRTU · CONDUCERE. On the other side are two figures on horseback, and between them the words GENTIL (a heart) HOR · ADALTO.—probably forming a verse—Virtu conduce gentil cuor ad alto—Valor conducts the noble heart to eminence. Round the hilt, which is of horn, there is an inscribed band in *repoussé* work—NECESSITUDO + HOMINES + TIMIDOS FORTES + FACIT. These weapons were purchased at Rome. Date, sixteenth century.—A silver crucifix, formed to contain relics; found at Rome. Date, fourteenth century.—Lead badge of St. George.—Two paintings from an old house at Bury St. Edmunds; one represents St. Catherine, the other St. Edward the Confessor giving the ring to St. John, who appeared to him as a pilgrim.—An ivory spoon, found near the church of St. Peter at Norwich.—Two Majolica drinking bottles, one of the fifteenth, the other of the sixteenth century.—Five balls of glass curiously streaked or mottled, and bearing some resemblance to those found with Anglo-Saxon interments, but probably of comparatively recent date. They were found in the lake surrounding Walton Hall, Yorkshire.—A gold ring inscribed outside—+ my . wordely . ioye . & . alle . my . trust . —and inside—+ hert . thought . lyfe . and . lust.

By Mrs. EDMUND WATERTON.—Badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece, made of a natural pearl set in gold. Date, eighteenth century.

By the Rev. J. FULLER RUSSELL, B.D., F.S.A.—MS. "Processionale ad usum monasterii Salvatoris de Syon," as described by Canon Rock, and regarded by him as a great curiosity among liturgical *codices*, perhaps an unique manuscript, in England, of its class, and once employed by the

⁸ See a notice of Mr. Scarth's forthcoming volume on *Aquæ Solis*, p. 102, *ante*.

Bridgetine nuns of Syon near Isleworth.⁹ In some parts it differs from the Salisbury Processional; for instance, in the anthems and collect for Palm Sunday. That this Processional was the reconstruction of an older one we learn from the following rubric:—"Ut sorores monasterii Sancti salvatoris de Syon tam presentes quam future a consciencia scrupulosa removeantur intuentes in hac processionario plura addita sive diminuta aliter quam consuetudo primaria antiquitus solebat habebat (*sic*) Reverendus in Christo pater et dominus, Dominus Johannes bone memorie Londoniensis episcopus, auctoritate sua ordinaria et eciam delegataria, considerans omnia addita sive diminuta ad cultum divinum pertinencia et valde consona approbavit et hujusmodi frui ad Dei laudem cum sororibus dispensavit, earum consciencias scrupulosas ea occasione habitas vel habendas auctoritate predicta removendo." The John, Bishop of London, here mentioned and then dead ("bone memorie"), would seem to have been John Kempe, translated from the see of Chichester to that of London, 1421, elected Archbishop of York, 1426, translated to Canterbury, 1452; he died in 1454.

Canon Rock is of opinion from the style of the writing that the Syon MS. was copied about 1480, and that, from the name "Dorothe Slyght," written on a fly-leaf at the beginning, that lady, one of the nuns at the Suppression of the house in 1539, may have carried it to her home. He has in his possession a small printed Sarum missal which belonged to "Elyzabeth Fettiplace," another of the nuns, who was living with her family at the end of the reign of Edw. VI., at Pusey, Berks.¹ Dorothee Slyghte occurs in the list of those nuns, to each of whom an annual pension of 8*l.* was assigned at the Surrender; her name is found again among the sisters dispersed in England, 17 in number, besides Catherine Palmer, who was chosen abbess, the community having been reassembled by her on the restoration of the monastery by Mary in 1557. Dorothee appears also in a roll of pensioners, 2 & 3 Philip and Mary (Add. MS. Brit. Mus. 8102), her allowance being there entered as 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*² On the accession of Elizabeth the nuns again quitted England and took refuge in Flanders. At the end of this interesting MS. are written in a later hand, on a fly-leaf, certain responses and prayers to St. Catharine, who seems to have been regarded by the nuns as the daughter of their foundress "St. Birgitta," the name being usually so written. These additions end with the following:—"Clementiam tuam domine suppliciter imploramus ut intercedentibus beata Katherina et sancta matre ejus Birgitta omnium graciaram tuarum plenitudinem consequamur. Per dominum." On the reverse of the leaf entries by various hands are to be decyphered,—a short prayer,—the sentence "Dulcis Ih'c est amor meus," neatly written in inverted letters; a cross rudely traced, with a large black-letter *a* under it; and the following lines:—

In quacunq[ue] domo nomen fuerit vel ymago
Virginis eximie Dorothee martiris alme,
Nullus abortivus infans nascetur in illa,

⁹ It is scarcely necessary to observe that the service books designated Processionals, whether MSS. or the early productions of typography, are of great rarity. Mr. Dickinson has given, *Ecclesiologist*, vol. vii., N. S., p. 275, a curious

list of early printed Processionals according to the Salisbury use, and of the libraries in which they are preserved.

¹ *Ecclesiologist*, vol. xxv., N. S., p. 125.

² Augier, *Hist. of Isleworth*, pp. 89, 97, 99.

Nec domus aut ignis furtive pericula sentit;
 Nec quisquam poterit inibi mala morte perire,
 Celesti pane moriens qui premuniatur.

Brand makes no mention of the popular belief in such phylacteric efficacy of the name or image of St. Dorothy. On the following leaf is written, with entries by various hands,—“My Lady Anne.” It has been supposed with much probability that this may designate a distinguished inmate of the Monastery of Syon towards the close of the fifteenth century. In the will of Cecily, Duchess of York, and mother of Edward IV., dated April 1, 1495, we find, according to an abstract by Dugdale, the bequest “to my daughter Anne, Prioress of Syon, a book of Bonaventure,” also her largest bed of baudekyn with a counterpoint of the same.³ It has been supposed that this was Anne, who married first, Henry, Duke of Exeter, and, secondly, Sir Thomas St. Leger, beheaded in 1483. It appears, however, by an inscription to her memory in St. George’s Chapel, Windsor (figured by Sandford, *Geneal. Hist.*, p. 396), that she died January 14, 1475, leaving an only daughter, Anne, married to Sir George Manners, Lord Roos. Although the Duchess of York, in her will above cited, makes mention also of “my daughter Katherine,” being in fact, as it would seem, her grand-daughter, the Countess of Devon, it is scarcely probable that Lady Roos, likewise her grand-daughter, should have been the lady designated Prioress of Syon in 1495. Another grand-daughter, Anne, daughter of the Duke of Suffolk, affianced to the Duke of Rothsay, afterwards James IV. of Scotland, became a nun at Lyons.

On the same leaf in Mr. Fuller Russell’s MS. is to be read, near the name of “my Lady Anne,” an autograph in red ink,—“C. Browne.” This doubtless was Constancia Browne, elected Abbess of Syon, August 31, 1518.⁴

By the Hon. WILLIAM O. STANLEY, M.P.—A square brass money-weight, found near Bodelwyddan, Denbighshire. On one side, within a beaded circle, there is a coronet formed of crosses patty and fleurs-de-lys, and beneath—XIs.; on the reverse, within a beaded circle, is St. Michael transfixing the dragon’s jaws with a spear; legend—I : R : BRI :—Dimensions, seven-twelfths of an inch in each direction; thickness about one-twelfth; the edge chamfered on the upper side. It weighs in its present defaced condition only 68 grains. It is, doubtless, a standard weight for the gold Angel or double crown, *temp.* James I., the device on that piece being the Archangel, as above described. The current value of the Angel was raised by Proclamation, 23rd November, 1611, from 10s. to 11s., in order to enhance the value of gold coins, so as to make them of equal value with the price of gold in foreign parts, and to discourage exportation which had become a serious evil, the unit current here at 20s. being valued at 22s. abroad. As this raising the value of gold coins caused gold to be more used than heretofore, it was thought fit to check the circulation of light pieces, by declaring it lawful (according to the precedent of a Proclamation 29 Elizabeth) to refuse all gold coins which should be lighter than allowed by a stated table of abatements; this, in regard to the Angel, of which the true weight was 77 grains, was not to exceed 2 grains.⁵ Standard weights were thus rendered indispensable, and the privilege of making

³ Nicolas, *Testam. Vet.*, p. 423, also some notice of her family, *ibid.* p. note. 583.

⁴ Aungier, *Hist. of Syon*, p. 81; see ⁵ Ruding, vol. i. pp. 363, 365.

them was probably conferred upon some favored person, as in other reigns. On the weight found in North Wales, which has lost by wear and time not less than 13 grains, the open coronet, similar to that with which the achievement of the Prince of Wales is usually ensigned, may show that the weight is one of those provided for the Principality ; a little stamp may be noticed on the obverse, produced by a punch, doubtless the royal countersign, the device being a monogram of the letters I R (Jacobus Rex).

By Sir JOHN BOILEAU, Bart., F.S.A.—A miniature pistol-barrel of brass, chased with ornamental work, amongst which is introduced the date 1638. It was found in Norfolk.

MATRICES OF SEALS.—By Col. TEMPEST.—Two small brass seals, stated to have been found under the stalls in York Minster after the destruction of that fabric by fire in 1828 ; one of them is a signet of good work, date, fifteenth century ; device, a swan with wings closed ; the field ornamented with foliage. There is no inscription. The device on the other seal, which is of later date, is a heart.

IMPRESSIONS OF SEALS.—By Mr. JOSEPH CLARKE.—Seal of John de Ferring, probably the Abbot of Walden, Essex, of that name. He succeeded in 1270 and died 1285. It is of pointed oval form ; device, a tonsured head couped at the neck, seen in profile to the left ; over the forehead is a star ; legend, + CAPVD IOHANNIS : DE FERINGES. Dimensions, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. by seven-eighths. The matrix, which is of silver, was found near Hadstock, Essex, and is an example of good work of the period.—A seal of oval form ; device, a figure, as supposed, of the Precursor, holding in his left hand a nimbed *Agnus*, the usual symbol of St. John the Baptist ; in front kneels a diminutive figure representing doubtless the original owner of the seal, to whose name of John allusion is made in the following legend :—✠ PORTO TUUM NOMEN MICHI GRACIA DETVR ET OMEN.

By Mr. NIGHTINGALE.—Impressions of three matrices in the Salisbury Museum.—Unfinished seal, of circular form, formerly in possession of the late Dr. Fowler, of Salisbury. It bears only a plain escutcheon placed obliquely and ensigned with a helm, lambrequins, part of a crest, &c., the field partially worked with elaborate tracery in the style of the time of Henry IV. No legend or other details are even outlined upon the metal.—The other two seals were deposited in the Museum by Mr. Hicks, of Salisbury ; one of them is a small privy-seal of the fourteenth century, of pointed-oval form ; device a bird and a branch ; legend, * CREDE . MICHI. The device on the other, which is also of pointed-oval form, is an embattled gateway between two round towers ; beneath the gate is a heart, or heart-shaped escutcheon, between the initials L—S. Date, fifteenth century. These seals were obtained, as stated, at Winchester.

May 6, 1864.

The Marquess CAMDEN, K.G., President, in the Chair.

Mr. AMBROSE POYNTER communicated the following notice of Roman interments brought to light during the previous month at Charlton, near Dover. Some particulars regarding this discovery were likewise sent by Mr. W. P. Elsted, with sketches of pottery and a glass *ampulla* described by Mr. Poynter. These objects have been presented to the Dover Museum by Mr. Tucker, through whose praiseworthy care they were preserved to enrich that interesting local collection.

Numerous relics of Roman occupation, such as coins, pottery and personal ornaments, have been brought to light at various times near Dover; of some of these notices have been sent to the Institute by the late Mr. Clayton, which have appeared in the *Archæological Journal*, and also of the singular discovery of the vestiges of a Pharos which existed in Roman times on the west side of the harbour of the ancient *Dubris*, opposite to that more generally known, namely the multangular Pharos still standing on the eastern heights, and within the enceinte of Dover Castle. Interments and other traces of the Roman occupants of the banks of the river Dour have occurred, chiefly on the line of the ancient Roman way towards Canterbury, especially at the village of Charlton adjacent to Dover on the north west; many specimens of Roman pottery and other objects thus disinterred have been deposited in the Museum at Dover, from which, by the kind permission of the local authorities, various antiquities were sent to be exhibited at the Meeting of the Institute at Rochester.

A few days since as the workmen in the employ of Mr. Tucker, builder, were excavating the ground at the corner of Bridge Street, Charlton, they brought to light a piece of pottery. Mr. Tucker, being on the spot, caused the earth to be carefully removed; the result has been the discovery of some interesting Roman remains, buried at the depth of $10\frac{1}{2}$ ft. from the surface. 1. A globular *dolium*, 22 in. high and $18\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter; the top of this vase was covered with a tile; within it was found a beautiful long-necked glass *ampulla*, 7 in. high, in perfect preservation, and marked with some letters, as supposed, but they have not been satisfactorily deciphered. At the bottom of the vase was a quantity of mould, which, being washed and sifted under the direction of Dr. Astley, was found to be mixed with calcined human bones in small fragments. 2. Another *dolium*, precisely similar to the first; within it was found a broken *patera*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, of Samian ware. At the bottom were calcined bones as in the former, but mixed with a great quantity of snail shells of several species common in the locality. The bones in these vases consisted of only a small portion, in each instance, of the human skeleton, and, with the exception of a fragment of a cranium in the second vase, the bones of the head and also the jaws were, in both instances, entirely missing. It has been considered somewhat remarkable that bones should have been found in these vases, since they are such as were used for domestic purposes, and unlike those commonly regarded as cinerary urns. 3. A jar-shaped vessel of black ware roughly glazed, 14 in. high, and 13 in. in diameter; in this also were found a few fragments of calcined bones. On one side some characters appeared to be rudely scored. 4. A beautifully formed *cantharus* of brownish red ware, 10 in. high, nearly perfect.

No Roman vessels of such large dimensions had previously, it is believed, been brought to light at Dover. They have occurred repeatedly on other sites of Roman occupation, as in Essex and at Lincoln. A remarkable example found in Bedfordshire, with sculptured statues, Samian vessels, and other relics, is preserved at Woburn Abbey.¹ The large globular vessels thus used as sepulchral depositories have been designated *dolia*; in their perfect state the upper part terminated in a short neck with two small stout handles, doubtless convenient in the transport of such ponderous vessels, and might serve for attaching them to pack-saddles or other means

¹ See Mr. Hartshorne's *Memoir, Archæologia*, vol. xxxii. p. 7; a glass *ampulla*

was found with the interment there described, and is figured, pl. 11, fig. 2.

of conveyance. These vessels, like the large *amphoræ* in which doubtless wine, oil, &c., were imported in Roman times, are of foreign manufacture, and it is worthy of note, that fragments, handles stamped with potters' names, and the like, occur commonly in localities occupied by the Romans, even in remote Stations such as those on the Roman Wall. When used as receptacles for cinerary deposits, occasionally in glass vases, or in fictile urns, as in the interments at Charlton, the neck was broken off, and an aperture formed of sufficient diameter to admit of the introduction of the vases, accompanied by other sepulchral accessories, such as glass *ampullæ* or bottles for unguent, Samian dishes, &c., which may have contained objects of food, deposited with the corpse, or with the burnt remains when cremation was used, as in the present instance. The large globular vessels found at Lincoln enclosed glass vases of beautiful quality and considerable dimensions, measuring about 17 in. in height,² and in these the ashes of the dead were placed. Glass *ampullæ*, precisely similar in form to that found at Charlton, have repeatedly been found, especially in funereal cists or coffins of stone, as at Avington in Sussex, and near Gloucester in an interment discovered by the Rev. Samuel Lysons.³

The discovery of snail shells in one of the *dolia* at Charlton is worthy of notice; they have occurred elsewhere under similar circumstances, as have also shells of the oyster and others. It is doubtless possible that snails may have penetrated to a considerable depth, when the accumulation of soil over the deposits was comparatively inconsiderable, yet it must be remembered that snails were a favorite article of food amongst the Romans, as they now are in France and other continental countries; and the shells thus found at the bottom of the *dolium* may have been placed there with provisions of food.⁴ The characters traced on the vessel of black ware, of which a sketch was sent by Mr. Elsted, are not undeserving of notice. These are probably numerals, apparently VV, or X and V, and they may have indicated the measure of the contents of the jar. Such *graffiti* are not often found; the late Lord Braybrooke published in this Journal a vase found at Chesterford thus marked with rude characters, of which a few other examples have been noticed.⁵

Mr. J. JOPE ROGERS, M.P., gave the following account of a collection of Saxon ornaments, coins and other relics, found in 1774 in Cornwall, and of which a portion had been exhibited by him at a previous meeting. See p. 169, *ante*. These antiquities were found at Trehiddle, half a mile south of St. Austell, as briefly related in a memoir by Mr. Philip Rashleigh communicated to the Society of Antiquaries in 1788, and printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. ix. p. 187. Accurate representations of the various objects are there given. This remarkable hoard was found by some tanners in a stream-work in St. Austell Moor; it lay about 17 feet below the surface, and consisted of two gold objects, since lost (figured in the

² *Archæol. Journ.*, vol. xvii. p. 11.

³ The Romans in Gloucestershire, by the Rev. S. Lysons, p. 48. See an account of a similar glass *ampulla* found at Colchester, accompanying a deposit in a globular *dolia*, *Journ. Brit. Arch. Ass.*, vol. i. p. 239; and Mr. Kempe's notices of interments in *dolia* found in Southwark and Whitechapel, *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi. p. 470; *Gent. Mag.* 1836, p. 369.

⁴ There were, however, as we are informed by Mr. Poynter, no shells of the *Helix pomatia*, but those of the *H. hortensis*, the *H. virgata*, and *H. aspera* in abundance, and also of a freshwater species, the *Limnea palustris*, a proof, as he observes, that the snails had not crept accidentally into the vessel.

⁵ *Arch. Journ.* vol. xvii. p. 126; *Sussex Archæol. Coll.* vol. xi. p. 138.

Archæologia, pl. VIII. figs. 2, 3), one of them being a circular pendant ornament enriched with filagree; a silver chalice-shaped cup broken into several pieces; a silver cord of very curious workmanship to which is appended a bead of greenish mottled glass, this cord terminates in four knobbed lashes like a scourge, and it was described by Mr. Rogers as a *disciplinarium*; several silver rings and other ornaments elaborately decorated; a penannular brooch; the tip of a belt; buckles; richly chased bands supposed to have been bracelets; and a long pin, the head of which is curiously fashioned with fourteen facets chased with various ornamental patterns and partly nielloed. There were also about ninety-five silver pennies, being coins of five kings of Mercia, an unique penny of Eanred, king of Northumbria, with others of which a list is given hereafter. Mr. Rogers observed that rarely can the date of deposit of any hoard of ancient relics be fixed so precisely as we are enabled to do in this instance by aid of the coins accompanying it. He considered it probable that the hoard was interred soon after A.D. 874, possibly in 876 or 877, when the Danish host invaded the West of England, as related in the Saxon chronicle. The coins are now in the possession of Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq., by whose kind permission they were brought for examination. We are also indebted to his courtesy for the subjoined list. The silver ornaments were presented, as Mr. Rogers believed, to his father the late Rev. Canon Rogers, of Penrose, about 1806, by Mr. Rashleigh's great uncle on whose estate the discovery occurred.⁵

The coins, as enumerated by Mr. Rashleigh, consist of about 95 silver pennies, with some fragments.

Kings of Mercia.—Coenvulf, A.D. 796—818 (one); Beornvulf, A.D. 820—824 (one); Berhtulf, A.D. 839—852 (ten); Burgred, A.D. 852—874 (fifty-four); Ciolvulf, A.D. 874 (one).

Sole monarchs.—Ecgerht, A.D. 800—837 (three); Ethelvulf, A.D. 837—856 (ten); Ethelred, A.D. 866—871 (two); Alfred, A.D. 872—901 (two); also an unique penny of a King Eanred, supposed to be Eanred, King of Northumbria, A.D. 808—840.

Ceolnoth, Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 830—870 (six).

Also a silver coin of Pepin, A.D. 752—768; and one of Louis le Debonnaire, A.D. 814—840.

From this list Mr. Rashleigh considers that the treasure was buried about A.D. 874—875, probably soon after the death of Burgred, whose coins are those most numerous, and, as he supposes, during the short reign of Ciolvulf, and the early part of that of Alfred the Great.

The Rev. JOHN W. ASTLEY, Rector of Chalton, Hants, gave an account of some mural paintings in distemper lately discovered on the north wall of the chancel of Idsworth Chapel in that county. He placed before the meeting drawings of the same size as the originals. The principal subject is from the well-known legend of St. Hubert, and his conversion when hunting in the forest of the Ardennes. In a lower compartment are represented the beheading of St. John the Baptist, and the presentation of the Precursor's head to Herodias, who is seated at a banquet. These paintings appear to be of the later part of the thirteenth century. Tracings were also exhibited by Mr. Astley of two full length figures of St. Peter, in papal

⁵ In the Archæologia it is stated that they were at that time (1788), the pro-

perty of John Rashleigh, Esq., of Penquite, Cornwall.

attire, and St. Paul, painted on the jambs of the east window of Idsworth Chapel. There are likewise some inscriptions, apparently invocations of the B. Virgin, the sacred monogram, and some indistinct words. Scarcely any particulars are known regarding that little fabric, a chapelry to Chalton, from which it is distant about a mile and a-half, and situated in Idsworth Park, the property of Sir J. Clarke-Jervoise, Bart. The chapel, in close proximity to the former residence of his family now demolished, is a simple structure consisting of a nave and chancel; it has some portions of early English work, but the exterior has been modernised in the style of late Tudor work; in the north wall are remains of a small Norman doorway now built up. Mr. Astley observed that the district of Hampshire occurs in Domesday under the name of Ceptune hundred, corresponding with the present Finch-dean hundred; the Manor of Ceptune consisting of the parishes of Chalton, Clanfield, Idsworth, Catherington, and Blendworth, formerly known as "The Five Manors." Mr. Astley suggested that, as St. Hubert was the patron of hunters, the introduction of his legend in this instance may have been connected with the state of the country in early times. Idsworth was situated on the verge of the great forest district, the Silva Anderida, of which the ancient Forest of Bere and Stansted Forest are doubtless remains. Representations of St. Hubert, of frequent occurrence in French and Flemish churches, are very rare in this country, no other example, indeed, has come under our notice.

Mr. EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A., read a memoir on Royal Cramp Rings (printed page 103, *ante*), and placed before the meeting, by the courteous permission of Cardinal Wiseman, the illuminated manual used by Queen Mary at the benediction of these rings.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. R. H. BRACKSTONE.—A bronze vase, stated to have been brought from Egypt by the late Mr. Kemble of Cheltenham, a collector of coins and antiquities; it has unfortunately been scoured and the patina destroyed.—Three bronze fibulæ, probably from Italy, but the place of their discovery has not been recorded.—A bronze *harpago* or sacrificial grappling hook, described as brought from Etruria, and resembling specimens in the British Museum obtained from Etruscan tombs. A similar relic, in possession of Mr. George Stephenson, was exhibited at the meeting of the British Association at Belfast, 1852. It was stated that it had been found in Ireland, in the county Down; this specimen is figured in the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, vol. iv. p. 96.—A bronze dagger, the handle in form of a female figure probably intended to represent Venus.

By Mr. EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A.—A small figure of a pig, of terracotta, probably a votive offering to Latona, found near Rome in 1860, in excavations for the railway.—A silver-gilt hanap, date about 1620; a silver cup, date 1636; and four silver *tazze*.—A curious jug resembling productions of Arabian manufacture; it was disinterred in 1859 in the vestibule of the old basilica of St. Clemente in Rome, at a depth of 30 feet from the surface, in the course of the excavations which have lately produced many interesting results. This vase was presented to Mr. Waterton by the Prior of St. Clemente.

By Mr. G. FORTESCUE WILBRAHAM, through Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—

A bronze ring, of the Lower Empire period ; the device on the head, which is of oval form (measuring about $\frac{5}{8}$ in. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in.), is a *fede*, or hands conjoined, within a chaplet of leaves ; over the *fede* is inscribed—FIDES—and underneath—CONCORDIA—at each side is a small erect olive branch ; on the shoulders of the hoop are engraved the names RVFVS D. D. and VIATOR.

By Sir J. CLARKE-JERVOISE, Bart., M.P.—Several specimens of Roman pottery found at Idsworth, Hants ; and four photographs of mural paintings discovered in the basilica of St. Clemente at Rome.

By Mr. JAMES NEISH, of the Laws, Dundee, through the Rev. G. RHODES.—A gold signet ring, found, about 1790, in digging the foundations for Heathfield House, on the Hawkhill, Dundee, formerly called the Sparrow Muir. The device is a head, apparently regal, bearded, with the hair long at the sides ; on the breast there is a mullet or star of five points introduced in scrolled ornament ; around the edge there is a corded bordure with knots at intervals like a *cordelière*, instead of the pearly margin usually found on seals. In the woodcut it is shown somewhat more distinctly than it now appears, being partly effaced by friction. This knotted cincture is well-known as worn by the Franciscans thence designated *Cordeliers* ; as an accessory to heraldic or personal ornaments its use seems to have been first adopted by Anne of Brittany after the death of Charles VIII. in 1498, as we are informed by Palliot and other writers. It has, however, sometimes been assigned to a rather earlier period. The hoop of Mr. Neish's ring is plain and massive, the weight being 199 grains. The device, shown



in the accompanying woodcut, double the original size, is engraved with skill. It is difficult to determine whether the object worn on the head is intended for a crown or a helmet with lateral projections resembling horns. On minute examination of the surface it seems possible that there may have been a third projection in front, although shorter than those at the sides. Examples of helmets with cornute appendages, occasionally found in classical art,⁶ are not wanting in mediæval times ; Brito describes, in the Philippidos, the helm worn by the Earl of Boulogne at the battle of Bovines, A.D. 1214, with horns of *baleine* ; in later times also

such a fashion occurs, especially in Flanders and Germany. It has been suggested that the mullet on the breast may indicate some allusion to the heraldic bearing of the Douglas family, especially as the ring was discovered in the district of Angus, of which the earldom was conferred, in 1377, on a branch of that noble race. Mr. Neish, to whom both the remarkable ring here described and also Heathfield House where it was found now belong, stated that he had been informed by two persons that they remembered the discovery ; one moreover said that Mr. Webster of Heathfield House, to whom it formerly belonged, told him that the late Mr. Constable of Wallace Craigie (the Monkbarns of the "Antiquary"), had taken interest in the discovery, and, having carried the ring to Edinburgh, he had found there, in some depository, a proclamation or public notification regarding the loss of a gold ring on Sparrow Muir by a certain Allan Dorward, who had been

⁶ See an example figured in the Rev. E. Trollope's *Illustrations of Ancient Art*, pl. vi. fig. 12.

employed by David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion, in building a church founded by the Earl at Dundee and completed in 1198. The King, according to tradition, was so pleased with the builder's work that he presented to him a ring, which Allan, being afterwards at a boar-hunt on the Sparrow Muir, had there lost, and he had offered a reward for its recovery, as made known in the proclamation before-mentioned. This tradition has been related by Mr. Andrew Jervise, in his *Memorials of Angus and the Mearns*, p. 178; according to another version, the ring was asserted to have been given by David II. (A.D. 1329—71) to his master mason, and lost by him on the Sparrow Muir in the manner before related. Mr. Jervise remarks that, if the Earl of Huntingdon founded a church at Dundee, a circumstance of which there is no record, no vestige of the fabric exists; according to one tradition it may have been destroyed by Edward I. in 1303; the lofty bell-tower now to be seen is described as in the Decorated style introduced into Scotland in the reign of David II.⁷ The beautiful ring in Mr. Neish's possession may possibly be assigned to later part of the fourteenth century; the workmanship presents no feature of early character to justify the supposition that it was a gift from William the Lion. We have, moreover, the assurance of one of the most accurate and acute of Scottish antiquaries, that no such document or "advertisement," as is alleged to have been put forth by the loser of the ring, is in existence; neither is there record of any architect employed by David II. or by his father, Robert I.

It may deserve notice in regard to the *cordelière*, commonly associated with the Franciscan Order, and introduced on this remarkable ring with the accompaniment of the mullet, as above noticed, being a portion of the bearing of the Douglas family, that there existed at Dundee a Franciscan convent, the most important institution of its class in the town, founded by Devorgilla, mother of John Baliol. It appears to have received support from the Douglas family; when the Friars became so impoverished that they were compelled to sell their sacred vessels and books, Beatrice Douglas, Countess of Errol, bestowed, about 1480, a donation for which they bound themselves to say daily mass for her soul and those of her son and deceased husband. See Jervise's *Memorials of Angus*, p. 192. Through her liberality repairs were made in the ruinous fabric of the "Howff," as the site of the Grey Friars at Dundee is now called. The supposition seems by no means improbable, that the ring in Mr. Neish's possession may have belonged to some person of the distinguished family of Douglas, by whom St. Francis was held in special veneration, and that hence the *cordelière* was introduced upon it. We learn from Menestrier, in his *Origine des Ornaments des Armoiries*, Paris, 1680, p. 161, that Anne of Brittany, who, as already observed, introduced that accessory to heraldic achievements in fashion among the ladies of her court, adopted it in accordance with the customary use of such a device by her father, Francis, Duke of Brittany, who, for the devotion which he had

⁷ Of this style, Mr. Jervise observes, good examples are extant, such as the church of St. Monans, in Fife, of which it is known that Sir William Disschington was architect, or master mason; Chamberlain's Rolls, i. pp. 496, 524. To this period also, the bell-tower of Brechin

Cathedral is assigned, and it may deserve notice, that William Disschington, whether for architectural or other services in Forfarshire, had a grant from David II., of a mill with some adjoining lands. Jervise's *Memorials of Angus*, Edinb., 1861, p. 179.

towards St. Francis of Assisi, placed a knotted cord around his arms, as was to be seen on his tomb at Nantes. It had, however, been used at an earlier time by another Duke of that noble race, Francis I., in 1440, as shown by the *cordelières* which accompanied his achievement at Rennes. Menestrier has figured several interesting examples of its use in heraldic decorations, showing the prevalence of such a fashion in France, and it may be remembered that intimate relations subsisted at the period between that country and Scotland.

By His Eminence CARDINAL WISEMAN.—A remarkable illuminated MS. of the sixteenth century, being the Manual used by Queen Mary I., containing prayers used in the consecration of cramp-rings and the ceremony for the healing of persons diseased with the king's-evil.⁸ The two services fill nineteen leaves of vellum, with ornamented bordures and three miniatures. On the first leaf there is an achievement of the royal arms, namely those of Philip II. impaling the coats of France and England quarterly, within a garter ensigned with an Imperial crown; the field within the garter is colored green. The bordure is enriched with pomegranates, red roses, and a fleur-de-lys; at the bottom there is an escutcheon charged with the cross of St. George. On the reverse is a portrait of the Queen kneeling in front of an altar, her hands are joined in prayer, before her on a blue cushion lies an open book, at each side of her there is a gold basin containing rings. In the bordure are introduced birds and animals amidst foliage, flowers and fruits; also St. George and the Dragon, David with the head of Goliath, &c. On the second leaf the first service commences with the rubric,—“Certayn prayours to be used by the quenes heighnes in the consecration of the Cramperynges.” The whole of this curious Office has been printed by Bishop Burnet, apparently from this identical MS., in the Appendix to the History of the Reformation, Book II., No. 25.⁹ After certain prayers said over the rings lying in the basin or basins, the *Benedictio annulorum* follows; then, according to the rubric,—“These prayours being saide the quenes heighnes rubbeth the Ringes betwene her handes, sayinge—Sanctifica Domine annulos istos, &c.—Thenne must hally water be caste on y^e ringes, sayeng, In nomine patris,” &c. Among the decorations of the illuminated margins occur an escutcheon with the arms of France and England quarterly, another with the arms of the city of London; also Mary's favorite motto—*VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA*—and—*DOMINVS MIHI ADIVTOR*—the portcullis, the white rose in the centre of the red rose, and figures symbolising Patience, Prudence, Charity, Justice, Faith, Hope, Fortitude, and Temperance.

On folio 11, which separates the first portion of the Manual from “the Ceremonye for y^e heling of them that be diseased with the kynges Evill,” is represented the Saviour on the cross, with the Virgin Mary and St. John; on the reverse of this leaf the Queen is seen kneeling at a desk upon which there is a large open book; at her right is a stripling youth brought by the Clerk of the Closet, both of them kneeling, and the Queen places both her hands upon the sufferer's bared neck. On the left of the Queen, at the side of the desk, the Chaplain is seen kneeling and reading

⁸ The office of consecrating cramp-rings accompanies a reprint of the English version of the ritual for the healing, as late as 1789.

⁹ The MS. is described as then (about

1680) “in Biblioth. R. Smith, Lond.”

The possessor of the MS. thus designated by Bishop Burnet was, it is believed, the titular Bishop of Chalcedon *in partibus*.

the service appointed, which, it may deserve notice, according to the rubrics is set forth for the King, not for the Queen, probably through inadvertency of the transcriber. This Office has not been printed by Bishop Burnet with that before noticed. It has been stated that the earliest ritual came into use in the time of Henry VII.; it was much modified in successive reigns, until that of Queen Anne, the last of our sovereigns who "touched" for the Evil. The original Latin ritual may be seen in the Appendix to Beckett's *Enquiry into the Antiquity of touching for the cure of the King's Evil*; Lond. 1722.¹

By Mr. W. H. HART, F.S.A.—Commission from Queen Elizabeth, appointing Sir Richard Lea, knight, "our true and undoubted Attorney, Procurator, Legat, and Ambassador" to the court of Russia;—"In witnes whereof wee have caused these our letters to be made Patenttes and sealed with our greate seale:" dated at Greenwich, 30th May, 1600. This document is beautifully written on vellum; the first line and some words and initial letters being in gold. Although in the form of letters-patent, it is not entered on the patent roll, as stated by Mr. Hart, and it has another peculiarity, namely, that it is signed by the Sovereign in the left hand upper corner like a sign-manual, which is not necessary for the validity of a patent. By the string-marks and holes at the bottom of the parchment, the Great Seal (now lost) would appear to have been attached. The appointment sets forth that the "high and mighty Prince *Boris Fedorowich*, great Lord, King, and great Duke of all Russia," had, since his entry into his reign, shown tokens of friendship and desire to continue the intercourse of merchandise which had been for many years between his subjects and the Queen's, and confirmed by letters-patent under his Great Seal, such liberties, &c. as English merchants heretofore enjoyed. Wherefore, the Queen, desirous to respond to his goodwill,— "and for congratulacion of his good estate (whereof wee wish all happy continuance)," had resolved to send her said Ambassador to his court. Further particulars regarding this embassy have been given by Mr. Hart in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, vol. i. second series, p. 188, where the document has been printed at length. There is at the State Paper Office, as he observes, a letter dated April 19, 1600, shortly before this appointment, wherein Sir Richard Lee submits to Sir Robert Cecil various considerations concerning a mission to the court of Muscovy; that he went as ambassador appears by Sir Thomas Smith's "*Voiage and Entertainment in Rushia*," London, 1605, in which mention occurs of Sir Richard as the previous envoy. He was probably, as Mr. Hart remarks, a younger brother of Sir Henry Lee, K.G., of Quarrendon, Bucks; Elizabeth was there entertained with a masque in 1590. Boris, brother of the Czarina Irene, wife of Fedor I., having by ambitious artifices seized the reins of government, caused the Czar's only brother to be assassinated; and, on the death of Fedor without issue in 1598, he obtained possession of the throne, and courted popularity by treaties with the sovereign powers of Europe, offering facilities for commerce, and giving encouragement to foreign artists and men of learning for advancement of civilization in Russia. It is somewhat remarkable that Elizabeth should have signified

¹ See also *Charisma, sive donum sanationis*, by Dr. Tooker, Dean of Lichfield; Lond. 1684. The subject of the cure of scrofulous diseases attributed to

the royal touch, has been fully treated by Mr. E. L. Hussey, in this Journal, vol. x. p. 187.

so warmly the goodwill of England towards this crafty usurper. On September 18, 1600, an embassy from Boris reached London, and, after being honorably received by the Queen, was entertained for eighteen months at the charge of the Muscovy merchants. Stow's Annals, 12 Eliz.

By the Earl of DUNRAVEN.—A relic of bone of unknown use: in its present imperfect condition it is difficult to ascertain the purpose for which it was intended; it has been supposed to have formed part of a musical instrument or of a cross-bow. It was found in Ireland, in a moat at Desmond Castle, Adare. Professor Owen pronounces the material to be a bone of the elk, *Cervus alces*.

By Mr. R. H. SODEN SMITH, F.S.A.—Two small "Bellarmines," or grey-beard jugs, lately found in Southwark; probably of English ware, sixteenth century.—A gold motto-ring, of English workmanship, sixteenth century, engraved with the posy—*joie sans fym*.—A gold ring, of old German or Swiss workmanship, set with a tourmaline, carbuncle and peridot, in triangular arrangement.—A gold armlet, of modern African work.

By the Hon. Mrs. ARBUTHNOT.—A silver case in form of a bird bearing a Cupid, and containing a watch of English workmanship.

By Mr. JAMES YATES, F.R.S.—A fine medal of the Emperor Charles V., struck in 1537, in the 37th year of his age.

By Sir GEORGE BOWYER, Bart., M.P.—A statuette sculptured in wood, representing the Virgin, with the Infant Saviour; probably a French work of the fifteenth century; also three paintings on panel, early specimens of Italian art.

By Mr. WEBB.—A small reliquary of silver-gilt, on which is represented St. George and the Dragon. It was described as found at Bauge in Anjou, on the field of battle where the English under the Duke of Clarence were defeated in 1421. This interesting object was obtained recently by Mr. Webb at Paris. He brought also a devotional folding tablet of silver gilt, date about 1450.

By Sir THOMAS E. WINNINGTON, Bart., M.P.—A copper plate etched representing an aged man reading, in the style of Rembrandt, and bearing his name with the date 1651. The plate has been gilt and framed; it has been long preserved among the numerous works of art and mediæval taste at the residence of the Winnington family, Stanford Court, Worcestershire. We are informed by Mr. Carpenter, that the Dutch amateurs not unfrequently sought to obtain one of the original plates executed by some engraver of whose works they had formed collections, and caused it to be gilt; after that process no impression could be taken. It is on record that the Emperor Rudolph II. caused the copper plate of the admirable engraving by Albert Durer, representing St. Hubert, to be gilt. The plate preserved at Stanford Court is probably not by the great master whose name it bears; its execution bears resemblance to the work of Livens or of S. Koninek.

By Mr. ASHURST MAJENDIE.—A decorative pavement tile, found at the east end of the church at Castle Hedingham, Essex.

By Colonel TEMPEST.—Two paintings, one of them supposed to be an original portrait of the nun, Catherine de Bohren, who escaped from a convent and became the wife of Luther. This painting was executed in 1525, the year of her marriage with the reformer.

Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

ABSTRACT OF CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1863.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance at Banker's, December 31, 1862	18	16	4
„ in Treasurer's hands	10	4	9
„ Petty Cash	0	15	7
Annual Subscriptions, including Arrears	481	15	0
Entrance Fees	19	19	0
Life Compositions	21	0	0
Sale of Works Published by the Institute	112	10	2
Nett Receipts, Rochester Meeting	184	8	0
Donations at ditto	5	0	0
Admission Tickets, on occasion of the Royal Procession, March 7th (less expenses)	29	5	0
	<hr/>		
	£383	13	10

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Publication Account:						
Bradbury & Evans (Printing Journal)	295	0	0			
Drawing and Engraving	50	0	6			
Printing circulars, &c.	11	0	0			
	<hr/>			356	0	6
House Expenses Account:						
Rent of Apartments (4½ Quarters)	176	5	0			
Secretary's Salary	70	0	0			
Removal to Burlington Gardens	8	14	6			
Fittings, &c., in New Apartments	52	0	7			
Fixtures in ditto	6	8	9			
Stationery	4	17	0			
Fire Insurance	3	0	0			
	<hr/>			321	5	10
Library Account:						
Paid for Binding				11	8	9
Petty Cash Account, including Postage, Carriage of)						
Parcels and Objects sent for Exhibition, Messages,				99	11	9
and Attendance, Coals, Lighting, &c.)						
By Draft Stamps and Sundries				0	9	5
Balance in Banker's hands, December 31, 1863				74	2	3
„ Petty Cash				11	3	10
„ Treasurer's hands				9	11	6
	<hr/>			£883	13	10

Submitted to the General Annual Meeting, held in London, on Tuesday, 31st of May, 1864, and unanimously approved.

(Signed) EDMUND WATERTON, *Chairman*.

Examined and found correct,

Signed { R. C. KIRBY,
FREDERICK OUVRY,

} Auditors.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

June 3, 1864.

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

THE Rev. HARRY SCARTH, Prebendary of Wells, read a memoir on vestiges of Roman villas brought to light at various periods near Bath. It forms a section of his work recently published on the remains of *Aquæ Solis*.

THE Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER, B.A., gave the following account of some curious vestiges of unknown date which had come under his observation during a recent tour in the East :—

“I desire to bring under the notice of the Institute certain ancient markings and inscriptions which I noticed last winter in several places in Upper Egypt and Nubia, and which, though resembling the celebrated and much-disputed Sinaitic Inscriptions, have, so far as I know, never hitherto been described. At all events I found that M. Mariette, the learned and successful explorer of antiquities under the Egyptian Government, was altogether unaware of their existence before I had the pleasure of meeting him at Thebes in February last.

The inscriptions in question occur in great numbers upon the sandstone rocks on both sides of the Nile near Silsilis, and with even greater frequency in several places in Nubia, especially on the east bank below Sabooa, and on the west bank near a hamlet named, as nearly as I could ascertain, *Saarleh*. The markings are often at a considerable height, and there are more of them in the small secluded lateral valleys leading up from the Nile into the desert than upon the rocks facing the Nile itself. It is to this circumstance, perhaps, that the fact of their having been hitherto overlooked may be attributed. The incised markings generally represent animals, such as giraffes, an elephant, ibexes (?), gazelles, oxen, camels (?), dogs, and ostriches, of which it is important to remark that the two first and the last are at present extinct in those parts. Sometimes men bearing bows, and apparently engaged in hunting, are represented, and boats of ancient form with double prows are of frequent occurrence. In two instances near Saarleh, and in two only, I observed crosses, and one of these was reared up upon the back of an animal. An upright lateral mark which occurs upon either side of this cross may possibly have been intended to represent the Blessed Virgin and St. John. Giraffes and gazelles are always the favorite subjects, and some of these are executed with considerable spirit. High up in the chain of rocks on the west bank below Silsilis there is a group of no less than twelve giraffes, which are represented with their heads reverted towards another animal and some central object. Another rock in the same neighbourhood has two giraffes with their heads

turned to the left, while a third, with his head in the air, is prostrate. Below is a man with a whip and crook, and close by is a crescent-shaped ornament. In one Wady I noticed two men with bows and a dog, and a grotesque animal with a bird's bill. In one instance only were there any letters which I could decipher, and these formed the word **ANAKICOT**.



Near Saarleh I noticed the following symbol, and I copied some characters (here represented) on a rock near that inscribed with the giraffes near Silsilis. It is worthy of remark that in all cases the incised figures, which are extremely numerous, are cut in a hard and not in a soft sandstone rock; they are plainly the work of men familiar with ostriches, giraffes, and elephants, animals now unknown in the districts where these markings



occur. I have already observed that some are executed with spirit, but others of like though inferior execution occur high up on the doorway of the *pylon* of the Ptolemaic Temple of Dakkah. In connection with this I may mention that I procured two curious pieces of pottery in the shape of giraffes' heads from the mounds of the Isle of Elephantine.

With regard to the markings generally I am inclined to conclude—

1. That they are not the work of casual travellers. This is evidenced by the hardness of the rocks on which they occur, as well as by the difficulty of approaching some of them; by their extraordinary number, and by the care with which many of them are executed.
2. That they are of Christian times, but cut either by persons from the interior of Africa, where giraffes, elephants, and ostriches are found, or by people living at a period when those animals were common in districts from which they have now disappeared, if, indeed, they ever were found, since the Christian era, as low as Silsilis.

3. That at all events they are ancient, as is shown by the obsolete form of the boats, which have double prows, by the use of bows and arrows, and by the use of (apparently) Egyptian symbols and Greek letters.

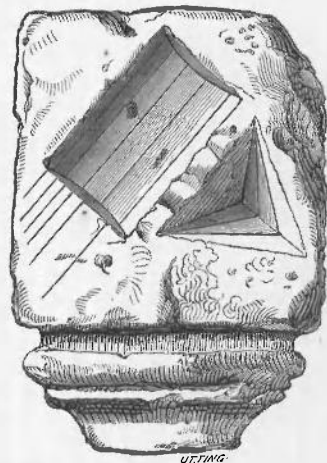
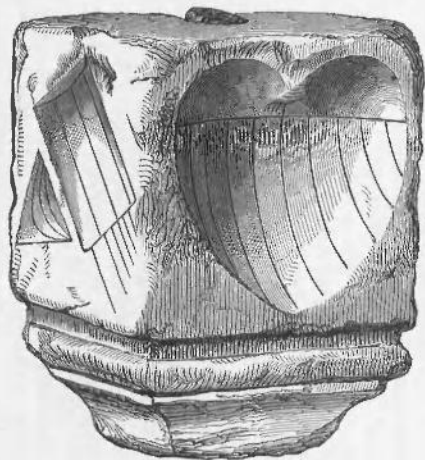
I shall be very glad if by drawing attention to these singular remains, I may induce any one about to proceed to Egypt to provide himself with appliances for procuring impressions from some of the inscriptions."

Mr. AMBROSE POYNTER communicated a notice of the discovery of a small stone sun-dial now preserved in the museum at Dover; it was sent for examination by the kind permission of Dr. Astley, Hon. Curator. This relic was found on the site of the desecrated church of St. Martin-le-Grand, on the west side of the Market Place at Dover, in 1862, when several adjoining houses were pulled down and some remains of the ancient fabric were exposed to view. It is stated that the church was founded by Wictred, King of Kent, 693-725, with certain buildings for the accommodation of twenty-two canons removed by him from the castle. In 1130 Archbishop Corboil obtained from Henry I. a grant of the church, designated *capella regia*, and of the possessions of this collegiate foundation, and he erected "le novel menster" and priory at a short distance from the town; some of the

conventual buildings still exist.¹ It is stated that the ancient church of St. Martin's was not disused until 1546. Roman coins and relics have been brought to light near its site, and the sun-dial brought under the notice of the Institute by Mr. Poynter has been regarded by some persons as a vestige, possibly, of the Roman occupation of *Dubraë*. It is formed of a cube of fine-grained oolite, measuring about $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. in each direction; on one of the faces, as shown in the accompanying woodcuts, there is a vertical dial, in form of a heart-shaped cavity, scored with eleven divisions or hour-lines; on two other faces are semi-cylindrical cavities, with, on one side, the moiety of a cone, and, on the other, the moiety of a triangular pyramid (see woodcuts), each of these dials being scored with four or at most five hour-lines, and the upper edge of the cavity, in each instance, cutting the lines drawn in the hollow, and thus serving the purpose of a gnomon. The fourth side of the cube is plain and roughly worked; on the top of the block, as here shown, there is an iron dowel or pin fixed by lead. The moldings are worked on all sides of the cube, which presents the general appearance of the capital of a small pillar of the Norman period, and, if thus adjusted, the slender shaft should appear to have measured only $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter.

From the slight dimensions of the support upon which the cube of stone would thus have rested, according to this conjectural explanation of its use, it has been suggested, with much probability, that it may have been affixed against a wall, either on the face of a buttress on the south side of the church, or in a cloister-court, or the like. It has, however, as Mr. Poynter observed, been supposed that the dial may have been otherwise disposed, namely, with the principal face, on which the heart-shaped cavity is found, placed not in a vertical, but in a horizontal position; it has been ascertained that the shadows fall upon the hour-lines with fair accuracy when the dial is thus exposed to the solar rays. To this supposition, however, objection has been made that, if the cube were thus placed, the cavity would obviously become a receptacle for rain-water, for which no escape is provided; for this inconvenience no remedy has been proposed, unless by placing the dial under such shelter as would necessarily interfere with the solar rays. It appears, therefore, more probable that the cube was intended, as above suggested, either to form the capital of a little column, or possibly to be affixed like a bracket or corbel on the south side of the church, and that the heart-shaped cavity was in technical language a "direct south dial," the cusp or point of the heart serving the purpose of a gnomon, for which, by careful experiment, it has been proved to be well adapted, the shadow of the cusp falling successively upon the hour-lines with considerable precision. The dials upon the other two faces, namely, those on that supposed to have been turned towards the east, are found to indicate the forenoon hours, and those on the opposite or western face the afternoon hours, respectively, with sufficient accuracy. It has been imagined that a horizontal dial might also have been constructed on the top of the cube, with a gnomon, but the appearance of the stone does not indicate such an arrangement, although not uncommon in cubical dials of comparatively modern date, when hollow dials were likewise in vogue not only on account of the quaint variety of their forms, but because they did not require the projecting

¹ See Mon. Angl. vol. iv. p. 533, Caley's edit., and the accounts given by Hasted, Lyon, &c.



Stone Sun-dial found near the site of the Church of St. Martin-le-Grand, Dover.

Height about 7½ inches; breadth 4½ inches.

Now preserved in the Dover Museum.

gnomon which was liable to injury. Mr. Octavius Morgan remarked that the little dial communicated by Mr. Poynter had probably been set on a slender shaft near the south side of St. Martin's church, and it may have been surmounted by a cross or some other sacred ornament affixed to it by the iron pin. He had noticed two such pillar-dials in Monmouthshire, which had probably replaced crosses of an earlier age.

In regard to the supposition that this curious relic may be of Roman origin, it should be noticed that the moldings, consisting apparently of a bead and hollow chamfer or *cavetto*, have no distinct character of antique forms; hollow dials were, indeed, much in use among the ancients, and examples are preserved at the British Museum and in continental collections.²

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER.—Inscribed tablet of stone obtained during the previous winter at the remote temple of Maharraka, in Nubia. M. Mariette, Director of the Museum of the Viceroy at Cairo, informed Mr. Chester that the inscription is in the ancient Ethiopic character, and that such monuments are of extremely rare occurrence. There is only one in the Cairo Museum, and that example is much broken. M. Mariette was not aware of the existence of any like inscription in any collection in Europe: There is, however, one in the British Museum, having been presented by the late Mr. Rhind.

By Mr. H. G. BOHN.—An Egyptian sepulchral tablet, representing a feast, and a papyrus. Also two paintings in fresco, obtained, as stated, from Herculaneum. One of these represents Psyche armed with a sword and carrying a torch, and proceeding to the chamber of the sleeping Cupid, according to the story of Apuleius. This subject, beautifully treated, is supposed to have been copied from some earlier Greek original. The subject of the other mural painting, probably by the same artist as that first noticed, of inferior art, but probably original in composition and design, is Minerva, or possibly Rome personified, seated on a cippus near a reclining nymph and a seated male figure.

By Mr. W. L. LAWRENCE, F.S.A.—Photographs of the fine bronze statuette of Mars, found in excavations on the extensive Roman site at Wycomb, Gloucestershire, on Mr. Lawrence's estates. A plan of the vestiges which have been there brought to light is given, *Gent. Mag.*, 1864, vol. ii. p. 85, where also numerous other Roman relics found at Wycomb are described. The figure of Mars is engraved, *ibid.*, p. 432. These discoveries have been noticed in this Journal, p. 96, *ante*.

By Dr. ASTLEY, of Dover, through Mr. Ambrose Poynter.—A fine Roman ring found at Dover among the ruins of St. Martin's church, where many Roman coins and relics have from time to time been found. The ring, here figured, is of base white metal, probably silver, or of iron plated with silver, the setting being an intaglio on sard, set in a small collet of gold. The device on the gem is a horse, with the Greek letters—HPAKAI—above, and, underneath—ΔHC—probably the name of a favorite horse of the owner of the ring. The first of the three letters under the horse is

² See dials figured in Smith's *Diet. Dictionary*, v. *Discus*, *Gnomon*, *Hemichium*, *Hemisphaerium*, &c. *Antiqu.*, v. *Horologium*, and in Rich's

indistinct. We are indebted to the accomplished author of the treatise on Antique Gems for the information that the intaglio certainly belongs to the Early Empire, and it is rare to find so good a work in the ancient setting, although possibly later than the gem itself. The name, *Heraclides*, as Mr. King observes, being in the nominative, appears to refer to the horse; the name of an owner of the gem or ring is by rule inscribed in the genitive. Such heroic names as that supposed to be found on the intaglio under consideration were, in fact, given to horses. Eugenius, a famous *auriga*, is figured on a *contorniato* with his four steeds, Achilles, Desiderius, Speciosus, and Dignus. Mr. King has also pointed out that the setting of Dr. Astley's ring may probably be ascribed to the time of the Lower Empire, because it is evident that when Pliny wrote, about A.D. 72-75, rings were customarily



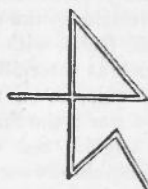
of iron when not of gold, for he speaks of silver rings assumed by Arellius Fuscus, as if to wear such ornaments had been very unusual; Nat. Hist., lib. xxxiii. c. 12. But Isidore, five centuries later, states that the gold, silver, and iron ring distinguished the free-born, the freed man, and the slave respectively. The gold bezel surrounding the gem is not uncommon where the ring itself is of silver. It may deserve notice that there was a small silver bead or rim attached by solder to the hoop on each of its margins; this rim, however, having been partly broken away, the edges of the hoop, as shown in the woodcut, appear as if formed with a little shoulder or projection on each side; originally the rim was doubtless continuous all round the hoop.

By the Rev. H. MACLEAN, Vicar of Caistor, Lincolnshire.—A fine Saxon cruciform brooch of bronze, with remains of gilding on its surface, found some years ago at Searby, near Caistor. Numerous relics of the same period have been found at various times in the parish of Searby on the site, as supposed, of an extensive Saxon cemetery, at a spot where a chalk-pit has been worked in former years, but it is now almost exhausted. Mr. Maclean, to whose kindness the Institute had on several previous occasions been indebted for the communication of objects of the same period found near Caistor, has seen human skeletons disinterred at the place in question, but rarely accompanied by any ornaments, with the exception of the simple flat ring-brooches often found with Saxon interments in various parts of England. The brooch exhibited measures $5\frac{3}{8}$ in. in length; it resembles, in the general character of form and ornamentation, the specimen found near Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, now in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries, and another found at Sporle, Norfolk. These brooches are figured in Akerman's *Pagan Saxondom*, plates xx., xl. The brooch found in Leicestershire was, like that sent by Mr. Maclean, partly gilt,

and some portions were plated with silver. Numerous Saxon relics found at Searby, a fine gilt brooch set with plates of garnet, beads of vitreous paste, bronze appendages of the girdles of the Saxon women, with other curious remains, are figured in Mr. Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. ii. pl. 55, vol. v. pl. 12, 13.

By Mr. WEBB.—A processional cross of silver gilt, from the Soltikoff collection; it is enriched with uncut sards, amethysts, and sapphires, *en cabochon*. One of these gems, placed at the centre of the cross, is of remarkably rich color, but it has a perforation through its axis. The arms of the cross are decorated with exquisitely enameled roundels. This beautiful example of art, date thirteenth century, is described in the catalogue of the Soltikoff collection, No. 102.—Sculptured group in ivory, representing the baptism of Our Lord in the river Jordan; Italian cinque-cento art.

By the Rev. R. P. COATES.—A fac-simile of a mason's mark occurring at Darenth church, Kent. Its general form resembles that of the numeral 4, so frequent in the varied "merchants' marks" of the fifteenth century. The mark here figured is to be seen on many of the stones which form the coigns of the tower, a structure of Early English date. They appear only at the S.W. angle; the N.W. coigns having been much weathered.



By Sir PHILIP DE GREY EGERTON, Bart., M.P.—A folio volume containing memorials of the family of Imhoff, of Nuremberg, purchased in Paris in February last at the sale of the effects of that ancient family, and consisting of 89 elaborately-finished water-color drawings of monuments, sculptures, paintings, painted-glass, seals, and heraldic achievements. The later drawings are by an artist, named G. Von Bommel, in the last century. The series includes numerous Imhoff monuments in the churches of Altdorf, Nuremberg, Kornburg, and Moseldorf; church plate, altar-pieces and church decorations, of which various members of the family appear to have been the donors, and which are charged with armorial insignia. Among the most interesting memorials are those from the churches of St. Laurence, St. Sebald, and St. Giles, at Nuremberg; on every object, however sacred, the golden lion with a triton's tail (*lion marine*) on a field *gules*, the bearing of the Imhoffs, is introduced, even on the shaft of a cross, beneath the crucifix. On the drawing of folding doors of the great organ in the church of St. Laurence, the Apocalyptic vision of the Adoration of the Lamb, with cherubim in glory, is delineated; below are seen the four-and-twenty elders with their harps, all of them being portraits of members of the Imhoff family. Of that distinguished race was the eminent genealogist and antiquary, James William Imhoff, of Nuremberg, among whose numerous valuable works was his *Regum Pariumque Magnæ Britanniae Historia*, published in 1690.

The Hon. ROBERT CURZON observed, in regard to the innumerable family relics and memorials of the noble race of whose history the sumptuous volume exhibited comprises so many curious illustrations, that a large shield of the fifteenth century, charged with the Imhoff arms, is in his collection at Parham, Sussex. A small metal casket, of beautiful workmanship, with the same heraldic bearing, is in the possession of Mr. Dickens, at Coolhurst near Horsham, and the late Duke of Hamilton had a silver gilt hanap, supported by the Imhoff crest.

By Mr. T. BLANCHETT.—Portrait of Queen Elizabeth, lately brought to light in Cambridgeshire, in possession of an old-established family, and probably of the period.

By Mr. HENDERSON, F.S.A.—A pair of beautiful candlesticks of metal damascened with silver; choice specimens of Venetian work of the latter part of the sixteenth century.

By Mr. E. W. COOKE, R.A.—A statuette portraying Leonardo da Vinci; three sculptured ivory medallions, and a chasing in steel set on a snuff-box. The subject is an equestrian combat executed with spirit and artistic skill. Also a glass *ampulla* or vial for perfume, compressed by exposure to heat, probably in the funeral pile.

By the Very Rev. CANON ROCK, D.D.—A MS. book of *Horæ*; date, early fifteenth century.

By Mrs. W. COURTNEY MORLAND.—A cushion cover of black velvet richly embroidered in silks and gold thread, with portions in tent-stitch overlaid on the velvet, the decoration consisting of large *bouquets* of flowers and fruits, with animals and birds in the intervening spaces; also insects, such as caterpillars, dragon-flies, &c. In the centre is the vine between an unicorn, on the dexter side, and a yellow lion not crowned, on the sinister; the flowers most conspicuous are the English rose, columbine, marigold, red carnation, narcissus, and honeysuckle; also a gourd or pumpkin (flower and fruit). Of animals portrayed may be enumerated a camel, elephant, tiger, leopard, white lion, hare, rabbit, and a small dog; also an owl in a bush, a cock, and a parrot on a cherry-tree. This sumptuous "pillow-bere" has its original tassels and fringes of green silk and gold lace, with the lining of sea-green damask. The date is about 1600, or early in the reign of James I. It is believed that it was formerly at Powderham Castle, Devon, or at one of the ancient seats of the noble family of Courtenay.

By Mr. R. H. SODEN SMITH, F.S.A.—A pair of gilded spurs, and three other spurs of various periods.—A glass bottle of English manufacture, lately found in Southwark; the surface is beautifully iridescent, the effect of partial decomposition. On the lower part of the neck there is a Tudor rose in relief; date, early seventeenth century.—A silver ring formed with five hoops and three moveable bands set with turquoises; by these bands the hoops are joined together. Probably of the work of Upper India.

By Mr. WILKINSON.—A German wheel-lock rifle, date about 1760, elaborately engraved with hunting subjects, and bearing the name of the artificer, *Neyrriter in Salzburg*. It was formerly in possession of the Emperor Napoleon I., and was presented to Mr. Wilkinson by H. M. the Emperor of the French, whilst resident in this country previously to his being elevated to the Imperial dignity.

By the Rev. FREDERIC W. RUSSELL, through Sir John Boileau, Bart.—Bronze spoon, stated to have been lately found near Allhallows Pier, City, probably in the course of railway operations.

By Mr. MACLAUCHLAN R. GIBBS.—Bronze dagger, stated to have been dug out of the foundation of the railway near Allhallows Pier, City, within 100 yards of the Thames; a medal or coin of the Emperor Claudius, and a considerable quantity of Roman tile and broken pottery, lay, as described, near the spot. The handle is in form of a nude female figure, probably Venus, holding the apple; another dagger with the same figure had been

previously sent for examination. It is believed that these, with various fictitious objects cast in "cock-brass," to which a deceptive aspect of antiquity is given by exposure to acids, and by other artifices, might be traced to the same source as the pretended medallions and castings in lead, to which attention was called by Mr. Reed and Mr. Franks on a previous occasion; see p. 167 *ante*. It is desirable that the unwary collector should be put on his guard against such malpractices, some of the recent fraudulent productions in brass being fabricated with no slight skill and knowledge of genuine ancient types.

MEDLEVAL SEALS.—By Capt. EDWARD HOARE.—Silver matrix of pointed-oval form, with a small crooked handle; the device is composed of small demi-figures, arranged in three tiers. At the top is seen a holy personage, possibly the Blessed Virgin, whose right hand is extended downwards towards the two saints in the central division, and beneath is a diminutive figure in profile, kneeling, with hands upraised in supplication. The legend is as follows:—† s : REINALDI : DE : TIWE : MONACHI. Date, fourteenth century; dimensions, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. by $\frac{7}{8}$ in. A similar silver matrix was brought before the Institute about 1847, by Sir Augustus Hillary. The portion on which the design was engraved was of considerable thickness; on the reverse there was a ring attached to the upper part of the oval. A third matrix, likewise of silver and of like fashion, was sent for examination by the Rev. Edwin Jarvis, of Hackthorn, Lincolnshire, at the meeting of the Institute, Nov. 3, 1848; it was stated that it had been brought from Scotland; but it had been, as believed, part of the Neville Holt collection which was dispersed at that time. This last had the appearance of being a genuine original, from which possibly that exhibited by Capt. Hoare may have been cast. There are several places in Essex called Tew; also Great and Little Tew in Oxfordshire. From one of these Reinald the monk may have taken his surname. Hugo de Tiwa is mentioned in the Hundred Rolls as a benefactor to Oseney Abbey; and Ralph de Tiwe occurs in the same record as one of the villans of the manor of "Magna Bollendre," Oxfordshire. Rot. Hundr., vol. ii. pp. 717, 727.

July 1, 1864.

The Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, F.S.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

A short account was read of recent researches in Argyleshire by Mr. Henry Davenport Graham, illustrated by his drawings, and by a plan of a group of erect stones and other early remains which exist a few yards from the road leading from Kilmartin and Kilmichael, Argyleshire. The spot is in a field once a portion of the great Crinan Moss, a district in which numerous standing stones occur, and where also the rocks incised with circular markings are to be seen, described by Mr. Davenport Graham at a previous meeting; see page 164 *ante*. Dr. Collingwood Bruce, on a recent visit to Mr. Graham, had found on the standing stones, of which drawings were exhibited, certain markings apparently similar to those noticed upon the rocks. The group of stones consists of a circle of fragments and *debris*, possibly the remains of a cairn partly swept away by a brook which ran near it; thirty-one paces to the west are four tall stones, measuring from 4 ft. to 12 ft. in height, in a straight row, fifteen paces in length; two of these bear punctures and incised markings. Forty paces further towards

the west there is another erect stone, having an oval perforation about a yard above the ground, which measures about 4 in. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., the edges of the hole being much splayed on both sides. On its east face this stone has more than a score of circular punctures, similar to the central cups in the incised markings on rocks in the Crinan district, as before described. The largest stone of the group, 12 ft. in height, has numerous cup-shaped cavities on its east face, and also four like cups circumscribed by an outer ring, and having in each instance a spout or radiating line from the centre that cuts the ring; these markings closely resemble those on the rocks noticed by Mr. Graham on a previous occasion. On another of the stones he noticed markings on the western face; besides a number of simple cavities, there are two annular figures with radiating lines, and near its base are to be seen seven cavities connected by a line of inter-communication. These cavities and markings vary in size, depth, and preservation, the stones having suffered from long action of the weather. The best preserved of the cup-shaped cavities appear as if they had been drilled with a rotatory action, leaving circular markings within the cavity as the tool advanced, a circumstance which may tend to show the nature of the implements used and the mode of working.

Two circumstances of interest are connected with this group of ancient stone monuments, the first being that they seem to be associated with the period of the incised circular markings, more complicated in their configuration, but the same general characteristics present themselves alike on the rocks and on these erect stones, namely, the incised circle and the line radiating from the central cup. It should be observed that on the standing stones described this line takes a vertical direction towards the base of the stone. A like cup-shaped marking, it may be observed, was noticed by Sir Gardner Wilkinson on the largest of the stones that form a circle near Penrith, in Cumberland, known as "Long Meg and her Daughters."³

Another remarkable circumstance connected with the vestiges noticed by Mr. Graham is that these rock-markings are here found associated with one of those objects of a very ancient superstition, not wholly extinct until recent years, namely, with one of the perforated rocks, or so-called "Stones of Odin," used in time of remote antiquity in solemn adjurations or vows, by the ceremony of joining hands through the aperture, with the solemn pledge by the parties concerned, of which such primeval usage was the irrevocable bond. Many traces might be noticed of such ancient customs in the British islands. Where a district abounded in wood more than in rocks, the custom existed in regard to some ancient tree, through an aperture in which the persons who took part in the solemn treaty joined hands. In other places it was customary to pass a child through a cavity either in a rock or a tree, with certain superstitious notions of curing or averting diseases. Borlase, in his *Antiquities of Cornwall*, mentions such popular customs at Maddern and elsewhere. A memoir on "the Holed Stones" of that county is given by Mr. T. Blight, *Archæol. Cambr.*, vol. x. 3rd series, p. 292. See also *Gent. Mag.* 1864, ii. p. 686. Dr. Wilson, in his *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, gives particulars regarding vows and oaths taken by joining hands through the "Stone of Odin." The most remarkable example of such a stone is that near the circle of

³ See Sir Gardner Wilkinson's *Memoir on the Rock-basins of Dartmoor* and some

British remains, *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, June, 1860, p. 118, pl. 10.

Stennis in the Orkneys; there is an oval hole in this stone large enough to admit a man's head. The superstition existed as recently as the close of the last century, when Dr. Henry refers to the ceremony as held sacred, and the person who dared to break the engagement thus made was accounted infamous. Sometimes the hole was of large dimensions, and to pass a child through it was considered to be a sovereign preservative from palsy or rheumatism in after life.

It has not been stated whether, in North Britain, any ancient law or ecclesiastical monitions were directed against the popular persistence in some of the usages of an olden superstition. In England we find such practices strongly condemned. Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, in his Penitential, distinctly forbids such heathen usages of pledging vows at trees, wells, and stones. The Canons enacted in the reign of Edgar are not less explicit in regard to vain customs and spells, tree-worshippings and stone-worshippings, and that devil's craft whereby children were drawn through the earth.

In connection with the circles that have lately excited so much interest among archæologists, Mr. Graham mentioned that similar markings are stated to exist on a stone near Duntroon; other examples may doubtless be discovered, the attention of careful observers being now directed to the subject. He stated that, according to popular tradition, the spot where the rocks covered with circular figures are seen (see p. 164 *ante*) had been the scene of a great battle between the *Feine* (Fingalians) and their enemies, and that in the heat of the conflict Finn chanced to let fall a whole quiver-full of arrows, which stuck in the rock, and formed the cup-like cavities. The story at least may serve to show, as Mr. Graham suggested, that the natives attribute these markings to the *Feine*, that is to say, they account them long anterior to all history or authentic record, and also that the markings have long since attracted attention in the district.

The Very Rev. DEAN GRAVES made some observations on the circular markings thus brought under the notice of the Society; and stated that he would shortly publish in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy a memoir on the Irish examples found in Kerry by the Earl Dunraven.

Dr. BLACKMORE, of Salisbury, communicated a notice of discoveries of flint implements in the drift gravel at Milford Hill, on the east side of that city. It is given in this volume. See page 243, *ante*. Recent researches have brought to light numerous specimens of those remarkable relics in the south of England; they have been found by Dr. Blackmore not only at the place to which his memoir refers, but also at Fisherton about a mile west of Salisbury in the high-level gravels; the implements there found are interesting on account of their close analogy to many of those from the Valley of the Somme and from Icklingham in Suffolk. By the kindness of Mr. Edward Stevens of Salisbury and Mr. James Brown, who has also lately detected a deposit of those objects in a new locality, Hill Head, between Gosport and Southampton, these discoveries were brought under the notice of the Institute, and a series of specimens were brought by Mr. Brown for examination. They have been deposited in the Salisbury Museum, which contains a very instructive collection of flint implements and of mammalian remains, by which in certain deposits they are found accompanied. The utility of that county Depository has been much enhanced by the valuable catalogue published in the present year; for the portion relating to the stone and other relics of the earliest periods we are

indebted to Mr. Stevens. A memoir on the recent discoveries at Fisherton has been communicated by Mr. Evans, F.S.A., to the Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society, for August, 1864, where some account of Mr. Brown's successful researches at Hill Head may also be found.

Mr. HENRY F. HOLT read some Observations upon the woodcut of St. Christopher, in the Collection of the Earl Spencer, dated 1423. He remarked that in the history of Art it would be difficult to select any object comprising so many elements of interest. Since its discovery by the Baron Heineken, in 1769, in the library of the Carthusians at Buxheim in Suabia, this woodcut has been generally recognised as the most ancient dated example, and the date has been generally accepted, as marking with precision an important epoch in the annals of Art. Mr. Holt considered it desirable to arrive at some clear decision in regard to the validity of the belief in the date of this woodcut, which has occasionally been assailed by the scepticism of critics. The "St. Christopher of 1423" is well known to all who take interest in the History of Xylography, and it is familiar through the excellent facsimile given by Ottley in his History of Engraving, vol. i. p. 90, and a reduced copy in Jackson's Treatise on Wood Engraving, p. 60, where full particulars regarding its discovery may be found. The Baron Heineken, as we learn from his own account in his "*Idée générale d'une Collection d'estampes*," Leipsic, 1771, p. 250, had pursued his researches in the conventual libraries of Franconia and other parts of Germany, and found woodcuts pasted into certain volumes of the fifteenth century. "*J'ai decouvert*" (writes the baron) "*dans la Chartreuse de Buxheim, près de Memmingen, un de nos plus anciens couvents en Allemagne, l'image de Saint Christophe;*" he gives a description, stating that it is a woodcut illuminated in colors like playing cards, and thus inscribed at the foot of the page—*Cristoferi faciem die quacunq̃ tueris—Illa nempe die morte mala non morieris. Millesimo cccc. xx. tercio.*—This discovery excited considerable interest; it was made known by Heineken as a fact of no slight importance, being free from suspicion of any deception. "*On ne pourra meme*" (the baron remarks) "*soupçonner ici aucune supercherie.*" On the authority of Heineken, at that time keeper of the engravings in the Royal Collection at Dresden, the "St. Christopher of 1423" was accepted by Santander, the Baron de Reiffenberg, Duchesne, Firmin Didot, Ottley, Jackson, and other authorities. The arguments, however, adduced in support of the date seem to be limited, according to Mr. Holt, to the decision of Heineken and the opinion of Ottley, who mainly relied on the paper on which the woodcut is printed, having as a water-mark a bull's head with a line rising between the horns, found likewise on paper used in Holland in 1418—1421.⁴ It was not until 1819 that any serious doubt of the correctness of the date seems to have been entertained; Koning then affirmed that it should be 1473—lxx. tercio—and that the *l* had been taken out; in this conclusion he was supported by Sotzman, who alleged that no other woodcut of so early a date was known, and that all the early examples were posterior to 1450. Mr. Pinkerton proposed to read—xx. terno (1460) instead of *tercio*. Mr. Holt now suggested that the confidence with which this woodcut was received was mainly due to the reputation of Heineken in regard to his knowledge of Art: it was, however, well known

⁴ See Ottley's description of the paper and bull's-head mark, *Hist. of Engraving*, vol. i., p. 225.

when the woodcut was found that he was on a tour in quest of fresh facts, where doubtless they were most probably to be found, in the conventual libraries of Germany. The intelligent librarian at Buxheim, Francis Krismer, was aware of the object of the baron's visit, and Mr. Holt suggested that in anticipation of his arrival the librarian took care to select something of more than ordinary attraction, which should also bring Buxheim into repute, and possibly aid the funds of the monastery. Heineken, however, as Mr. Holt admitted, did not seek to purchase the newly-found treasure; in his *Idée Générale*, published three years subsequently, he made known its existence; Charles de Murr, editor of a *Journal of Arts* at Nuremberg, seems to have been the first to profit by Heineken's discovery. He obtained a loan of the woodcut, and a facsimile was given in de Murr's *Journal*. The original was subsequently sold at a considerable price; and Krismer was encouraged, according to Mr. Holt, to seek for further treasures, such as the *St. Sebastian* dated 1443, regarded by some critics as apocryphal. In regard to the important questions connected with these and other contemporary discoveries, the low estimate of the attainments of art-critics expressed by Bartsch may claim attention, as Mr. Holt pointed out; Bartsch alludes to certain errors in the works of Heineken; our accomplished countryman, Ottley expresses likewise the same opinion. In conclusion, Mr. Holt asserted his conviction that the authority of Heineken has been overrated, that the circumstances under which the print was found are not free from suspicion; that its character is so much in advance of the supposed date as to discourage confidence in it as a production of 1423; he declared his conviction that the date is a forgery, and that the true date is 1493, the inscription having been altered by converting cccxc^o tertio into cccxx^o tertio; according to his theory the woodcut should be assigned to Albert Durer; that great artist, as he believed, had been apprenticed in 1486 to Wohlgenuth as a *Formschneider*, and worked in that capacity alone until Easter, 1490, when he set out on a four years' circuit to complete his apprenticeship; in 1494 he returned to Nuremberg. Mr. Holt asserted that Lord Spencer's woodcut of 1423 is the work of Durer executed at Colmar early in 1493, during his visit to the brothers of Martin Schön. The prototype was, according to Mr. Holt, an engraving on copper by Martin Schön, and the supposition is supported by the fact that the woodcut is printed upon that soft, fine, and strong paper used by Martin Schön, the water-mark being the bull's head with a single wire line between the horns, described by Ottley in his account of Lord Spencer's print. Since the publication, however, of Ottley's work in 1816, it has been ascertained that this paper was manufactured by Frick and Hans Holbain at Ravensberg, the bull's head being the trade-mark of that family; moreover the paper commonly used by Durer prior to 1505 has the like mark, although some of his engravings are printed on paper marked with a Gothic P.⁵

A warm discussion ensued on the question raised by Mr. Holt in regard to the authenticity of an example usually accounted as of such high value

⁵ See full particulars in B. Hausman's work on Albert Durer's engravings, the paper used by him, &c., Hanover, 1861. The facts regarding the paper manufactured by the Holbain family have been made known by Herr Abel of Stuttgart;

they were communicated in 1856 to the German Hist. and Antiqu. Society. The paper on which the *St. Christopher* of 1423 is printed is similar to that used by Martin Schön and Durer.

in the history of the revival of Art. Lord Talbot, Canon Rock, and Mr. Beresford Hope took part in the conversation; the general feeling appeared to be that, however superior in artistic merits the "St. Christopher of 1423" unquestionably may be, no sufficient ground had been adduced for any insinuation against the good faith and honorable reputation of the learned librarian of Buxheim. The critical discernment and skill in matters of art possessed by Heineken, at a period when the researches to which he has contributed so much were only commencing, may doubtless have fallen far short of the attainments of those who have had ample materials and information at their command. It was affirmed, moreover, that the St. Christopher does not present the familiar characteristics of the work of Durer. It is by no means incredible, that at a time when the newly-acquired art of Xylography was growing rapidly in popular esteem in Germany, some works, or even a solitary production of surpassing excellence, may have been produced, apparently far in advance of contemporary engravings.

The Rev. GEORGE CARDEW gave a detailed narrative of his recent explorations at Helmingham, Suffolk, and brought for examination a large collection of pottery and other relics found at the extensive cemetery which he has there discovered, as stated at a previous meeting. See page 172 *ante*. These vestiges appear to belong to the later times of Roman occupation. He exhibited also a series of admirable photographs taken by Mr. Piper, a very skilful artist at Ipswich, and illustrating the position of the interments and the general features of the ground where Mr. Cardew's remarkable explorations have been carried out.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. H. DAVENPORT GRAHAM.—Drawings of sculptured crosses and sepulchral memorials on the western shores of Scotland. Among these was a view of the ruined chapel of Kilmory, St. Mary's cell, in Knapdale, near four or five thatched hovels in the wild district of the Point of Knap, at the mouth of Loch Swein. This, Mr. Graham observes, is an example of the primitive type of Highland *Kill*, an oblong parallelogram constructed of blocks of rough stone, without buttresses, the windows narrow, deeply splayed within; the door is at the south side, occasionally it is found at the west end in these early structures. The orientation is mostly defective. There is a well-preserved and elaborately-carved cross in the graveyard at Kilmory; on one side, upon the head, is the crucifix, between two figures, probably the B. V. Mary and St. John; on the shaft is a large sword of the peculiar fashion usual in these early Scottish sculptures. The sculpture of the shaft, on the other side, represents a stag at bay, and the hunter bearing a broad-bladed axe, a large horn hangs at his back; beneath is inscribed—*HEC EST CRUX · ALEXANDRI · MACMVLEN*; foliated scrolls and interlaced work fill up the vacant spaces. The ancient lords of Knapdale bore the name of McMillan. There are also several slabs in the church, and some bearing the shears and mirror like a slab at the nunnery at Iona. See Mr. Graham's *Antiquities of Iona*, pl. 48, &c. At Kilmory, in two instances, these symbols of the female sex are found in combination with a sword. It had been conjectured that the shears may here be in allusion to descent from Malen, so called from being tonsured or dedicated (*Maol*, shaven or bald). On the wild coast of the loch, on the way to Kilmory, there is a remarkable rock-chapel or anchorite's cave, a natural fissure near the

shore, with a green sward sloping down to the landing-place. The opening of the cave was formerly walled up; near the entrance there is a basin hollowed out in the rock, possibly for holy water; at the further end is a square platform hewn out of the rock, and upon this is an altar of rough stones; above is carved a cross; on the green in front there is a roofless chapel similar to those found in these parts; it was dedicated probably to the holy tenant of the cave. There is no tradition, however, connected with the spot. St. Kentigern, who came from Ireland to Cantyre, lived in a cave on this coast, and the place described may have been one of the rude retreats of his disciples. At Kilmartin, another little ruinous chapel, of which drawings were exhibited, there are two curious sculptured crosses, now prostrate, one of them elaborately sculptured with interlaced work, the *mæander*, &c. At Kilmichael, four miles from Loch Gilphead, Mr. Graham found in the graveyard several carved slabs of considerable interest, such as are called commonly "Iona Stones," and which, although similar in character to the sculptured slabs at Colmkill, have a distinctive style, showing that they were the work of a different hand. Several examples of these so-called "Iona Stones" exist at Strachur, and also in other ancient graveyards in Argyllshire.

By the Hon. ROBERT CURZON.—Two helmets, one of them flat-topped, of the time of Richard Cœur de Lion, a specimen of very great rarity; the other is of the period of Edward the Black Prince; it has, on the left side, an additional piece of steel which, as Mr. Curzon stated, does not occur on any other head-piece of the time which had come under his observation, but it may be seen in representations of helmets in monumental effigies of the reign of Edward III. These relics of ancient armour are in remarkably fine preservation, and were selected as two of the most interesting objects in Mr. Curzon's armory at Parham.—Block Book, with the date 1414 in Arabic numerals. Mr. Curzon, by whom this curious acquisition had recently been made in Paris, observed that "it appears to consist of modern impressions from old German blocks. The volume contains two colored prints, which are woodcuts, not block prints, and seem to belong to a more modern edition of the same book published towards the end of the fifteenth century."

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P., F.S.A.—An ancient Arabic quadrant with a Cufic inscription of the thirteenth century.—A dial in form of a Corinthian column standing on a pedestal, and supporting a globe on the capital. The globe opens and discloses a sun-dial and compass; on the shaft of the column is a vertical cylindrical dial, and, on the pedestal, a dedicatory inscription stating that it was presented on January 1st, 1593, by I. Mauroy, as a new-year's gift in token of friendship, to his amiable and virtuous young friend, Pet. Belpil.—A jewel of the order of the White Elephant, the Danish order of knighthood, one of the most ancient, esteemed, and rare in Europe. The order is supposed to date from the time of the Crusades; the precise time, however, of its origin is not known, but it is considered to have been established, as it now is, in the beginning of the fifteenth century. It was renewed by Christian I. in 1458. After the English Garter and the Golden Fleece it is the most distinguished among the orders of Europe, its continuity never having been interrupted, and its distribution very sparingly awarded, for it is only bestowed on crowned heads, or on very remarkable and distinguished individuals. The Duke of Wellington was one of the Knights. The date of

this Jewel is the latter part of the last century, in the reign of Christian VII. No other example of this remarkable decoration is known to exist in this country.

By Mr. EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A.—Photograph of the "*Clavis Confessionis S. Petri*" given by the Pope to St. Hubert, the first bishop of Liege, at the close of the seventh century. The handle of this curious key is elaborately wrought with pierced work, in which are introduced figures of lions. A somewhat similar key, of silver and of beautiful workmanship, is preserved at Maestricht, which, according to the legend, was brought by an angel to St. Servais whilst he was engaged in prayer at the tomb of St. Peter at Rome; this key is figured in a memoir by Schaepekens, *Messenger des Sciences Historiques en Belgique*, 1847, p. 211.

By the Hon. WILBRAHAM EGERTON, M.P.—A steel vice for a lady's work-table, a beautiful specimen of Italian workmanship, sixteenth century.—An oval cameo, Italian *sei-cento* art, representing the Blessed Virgin, St. Peter, and St. Paul; it is in tortoiseshell, a material rarely used for any work of artistic character.—A circular boss or ornament for the fastening of a girdle, from Baltistan in Western Thibet; it is enriched with rows of small turquoises; diameter about five inches.

By the PRESIDENT of the COLLEGE, Old Hall Green, Herts.—A set of keys, supposed to be of the fifteenth century, and to have been used by the Cellarer, or by some other conventual functionary.

By the DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ART, through Mr. Soden Smith, F.S.A.—A case of gold posy-rings, presented to the South Kensington Museum by the late Rev. R. Brooke.

By Mr. W. BURGESS.—Two specimens of oriental plate, one of them being a nut elegantly mounted on a silver tripod; also a silver patera; a drinking cup of German or Northern workmanship set with coins; and a knife, fork, and spoon, enriched with chasing and filigree.

By Mr. JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, F.S.A.—Portrait of Queen Elizabeth, on panel, three quarters to the left, a portrait in her younger years; she is represented in a maroon colored dress puffed and jeweled with pearls, rubies, and emeralds; in her right hand is a red rose, part of a fan of white feathers in her left; around her neck is a collar of red and white roses, emeralds and pearls, with a falcon displayed appended to it; there is a jewel in her light brown hair; the back-ground is green.

By Mr. FARRER, F.S.A.—A singular portrait of Queen Elizabeth, on panel, three quarters to left; the dress is black, the sleeves quaintly ornamented with armillary spheres; a large cord of pearls around the neck.

SEALS and IMPRESSIONS.—By Mr. W. H. WEALE, of Bruges.—Impression in gutta-percha from the obverse and reverse of a curious object preserved in the church of St. Servais at Maestricht, and described in the inventory of relics as the seal of the tutelar saint. St. Servatius, the friend of St. Athanasius, was Bishop of Tongres in Belgium, and died there A.D. 384; his remains were preserved in the collegiate church at Maestricht, with his pastoral staff, pectoral cross, and other relics. The seal is described as of yellowish-red color, probably jasper, flaked (*nuancée*) with light and dark hues; it is of circular form; diam. about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, exclusive of a silver rim in which it is set with a ring for suspension; it has the appearance of a medallion or *bulla*. Each face of the stone is slightly convex and rudely engraved in intaglio. *Obverse*: a bust, apparently of an ecclesiastic holding a cross-staff in his hand (the right hand, as seen on the stone);

in the field, on either side, there are Greek letters, which have not been satisfactorily decyphered, but they doubtless indicate the saint here represented; around the margin is inscribed + ΗΔΗΣΑΠΟΣΚΚΟΘΑ. Reverse, the Gorgon's head, and around it is the spell which occurs on other like objects, namely—Μοιρα Μελαινη ως οφis. This remarkable object, of



which we are enabled by the kindness of the Rev. C. W. King to give the accompanying representations, is noticed in his Treatise on the Gnostics and their Remains, p. 119. The head of the Gorgon is represented by a diminutive face, from which seven serpents' or dragons' necks and heads appear gyrating like a wheel. The letters in the legends, although in intaglio as if for the purpose of sealing, are not inverted. Mr. King informs us that the charm or *επωδη*, in full, which the engraver of the gem attempted to copy, is probably the same as that found upon a bronze medal figured by Münter (*Sinnbilder der Christen*); Obv. the Gorgon's Head; Rev. the legend filling the field. + ΥΘ—ΜΕΛΑΝΗΜΕΛΑΙ-ΝΟΜΕΝΗΟΣΟΦΗΣΗΛΗΣΕΣΕΧΕΟΣΛΕΟΝΒΡΥΧΕΙΣΗΚΕΟ ΣΑΡΝΟΣΚΥΜΗΣΗ. The reading completely baffled him, but the charm is probably the Romaic form of the following:—+ Υ(ως) Θ(εου) Μελαινε μελαινομηνη ως οφis ειλει ησυχη ως λεων βρυχησει και ως αρνος κοιμησει. There may be some ground for suspecting that the unintelligible legend round the saint's head on the gem may be the continuation of the same formula, the ΟC (ως) being repeated in it. Although unsuited from the convexity of both of the faces to be used in sealing, the curious gem at Maestricht has always been regarded as a seal. It is mounted in a rim of silver with a small ring by which it is appended to a tablet, described as of green porphyry, and supposed to have been a portable altar used by St. Servais. With these relics have been preserved an ivory matrix of a seal bearing this legend + SC'S · SERVATIVS · EP'S. The device is a seated figure in pontificals, the head nimbed but without a mitre. This interesting seal is attributed to the eleventh century; it is figured, with the object previously described, the crosier also and the pectoral cross of St. Servais, in a memoir by M. Schaepkens, *Messenger des Sciences Historiques en Belgique*, 1847, p. 220.—Impression of a fine matrix, of circular form; diam. 2½ inches. The device is the Annunciation, the figures are in high relief, the legend is as follows: + S' · ECCLESIE · SC'E · MARIE · SC'I · Q' · GABRIELIS IN RODE.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, 1864,

Held at Warwick, July 26 to August 2.

The Inaugural Meeting was fixed for two o'clock, and a large assembly having congregated at the Court House, which had been placed at the disposal of the Institute by the kindness of the Mayor and Corporation, the Chair was taken by the MARQUIS CAMDEN, K.G.

The noble President of the Institute, in opening the proceedings, alluded to the high gratification with which he presented to them a nobleman so universally esteemed and beloved as his noble friend Lord Leigh, who had most kindly consented to take the part of Local President of their Meeting in his county. He (Lord Camden) alluded to the pleasure which he had derived from the gathering of the Institute in the previous year in Kent; he felt assured that, under the influential encouragement of his noble successor in office, a fresh impulse would be given to their researches in a district full of objects of interest and attraction.

The LORD LEIGH, President-elect, having then taken the chair, the Worshipful the Mayor of Warwick, accompanied by the majority of the Corporation preceded by the civic insignia and mace, came forward and presented the following address, which was then read by the Town Clerk :—

“To the Right Hon. Lord Leigh, Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Warwick (President of the Meeting), and to the Members of the Archæological Institute.

“My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

“We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Warwick, in council assembled, beg to offer you our cordial welcome on this your first visit to our ancient borough.

“It was with feelings of the liveliest satisfaction that we received intimation of your wish to hold the Annual Meeting of the Institute this year in this town, and we are most desirous to afford you every proof of our welcome.

“We are sure that the town and neighbourhood, replete as they are with many architectural and historical specimens, will afford the learned members of the Institute many objects of interest and attraction, particularly the Castle, St. Mary's Church, Lord Leicester's Hospital, the Gateways, and the College.

“We highly appreciate the value of the investigations of the Institute,

and congratulate ourselves on being instrumental in benefiting the neighbourhood by bringing you amongst us, and we trust that while your stay here may be a source of pleasure to us all, your researches into objects of interest in the town and county may afford a material and useful addition to the valuable information brought to light by the labors of the Institute.

"We again welcome you most heartily, and place at your disposal our Court House and old charters."

The noble PRESIDENT desired cordially to thank the Mayor and Corporation for their address to the Institute, and also to acknowledge the kindness with which the noble Marquis had introduced him to the Meeting. He felt honored in being called upon to preside on the present occasion over the Archæological Institute—a Society which had diffused much useful knowledge throughout the country, and saved many objects of historical interest from destruction. He regretted that he did not possess the archæological knowledge which had distinguished his predecessors at these annual assemblies; but, on behalf of the county he begged to offer a hearty welcome, and expressed a hope that the result of the present meeting would prove replete with instruction and interest to all who might participate in the proceedings. Lord Leigh, in conclusion, alluded to the excursions which had been arranged for the week as promising to the visitors now assembled in his county scenes of no ordinary attraction.

Dr. WHEWELL, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, as an antiquary who had attended many of the meetings of the Institute, begged to say that he believed the hope expressed by Lord Leigh would be amply fulfilled. On behalf of his archæological friends now around him, he might speak with confidence of the pleasure with which they hailed the prospect of assembling in a district full of historical and other features of more than ordinary interest. His experience of former meetings had shown the advantages accruing from them in investing the memorials of bygone times with fresh value and attraction, and in affording new sources of social enjoyment, through the interchange of information and the warm regard which they had invariably tended to establish amongst persons of kindred tastes, who were brought together on such occasions in the intimacy of friendly intercourse.

Mr. EDWARD GREAVES, M.P., begged to welcome the Institute on behalf of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood; he felt sure that they hailed with satisfaction the visit of an Association which was not merely useful in itself, but included among its members gentlemen who occupied a high social *status*, and were in the foremost ranks of science, literature, and art. He did not doubt that, in their annual peregrinations, the members of the Institute found that each town possessed objects highly worthy of attention, from association either with distinguished individuals or remarkable historical events. Warwick was no exception to the rule. The inhabitants of the ancient borough believed that the county of Warwick possessed places and objects of peculiar interest; it did not, however, fall within his province to enumerate them, as they would be described by an archæologist who was thoroughly conversant with the ancient vestiges and the annals of Warwickshire. He felt convinced that great benefits would result from the visit of the Institute; additional information would be imparted respecting subjects at present imperfectly known; greater interest would be excited in regard to national monuments and the landmarks of history. He, therefore, in the name of the borough, welcomed the Insti-

tute most heartily ; he hoped that they would enjoy as much gratification as the inhabitants of Warwick would experience in giving them welcome.

Mr. A. J. B. BERESFORD HOPE rose, in compliance with the request of the noble Chairman, to acknowledge the welcome so cordially tendered to the Institute, in the name of the inhabitants of the borough by Mr. Greaves. He considered it a happy omen that, when the Institute was coming of age—for the Society was entering on the twenty-first year of its existence—they were holding their anniversary gathering in the tutelary city of that great patriarch and exemplar of English archæologists, Dugdale. He did not know that a more appropriate place could have been selected for their twentieth anniversary than the metropolis of that county which was indissolubly associated with the name of that eminent historian and antiquary, with the name also of the illustrious Shakspeare, and in which Drayton, the great topographical poet of England, was born.

The Ven. Archdeacon SANDFORD, as representing the archdeaconry of Coventry, desired to express the satisfaction felt by the Clergy of that part of the Diocese in receiving the Institute, and participating in the objects of their visit. He was not himself an antiquary, and many of his clerical friends might likewise be unskilled in ancient lore ; but they all knew what benefits archæology had conferred upon the history, literature, jurisprudence, architecture, and theology of their country—he might add, upon the arts and sciences also. Archæology, indeed, had developed the annals of the past, excavated buried cities—thrown light upon pages of history which otherwise must have remained obscure, and established as authentic facts what must otherwise have been vague and crude hypotheses.

The LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD, on behalf of the Institute, expressed the thanks of the Society for Archdeacon Sandford's hearty welcome. Their visit to Warwick was naturally suggestive of a long line of worthies connected with it in the past. There was St. Wolstan, a name that carried them back to the Saxon Heptarchy ; and, to descend rapidly through the mediæval ages, there was the great Dr. Parr, who certainly would have astonished Wolstan by his profound learning and attainments. Then, descending further, there was the Dean of Chichester, a great mediæval ecclesiastical authority. Remembering the welcome which he and other friends had received from the present Abbot of Stoneleigh, who had received them with more than abbatial hospitality, and more than abbatial grandeur—and the encouragement that his friend the Archdeacon of Coventry had extended in the name of the clergy of the neighbourhood, he looked forward with unusual pleasure to their present visit to Warwick. They did not come simply for personal gratification, but to exchange ideas with those with whom they were brought into contact. They hoped to generate archæologists in their progress through the country ; he thought that this was an important thing to be borne in mind, because whatever tended to draw men from living in the mere time present, and to carry them back into the past, had also a tendency to lead them on into the future. Thus by the linking of these three things, by the fusion of the beautiful shadows of the past with that obscure but magnificent promise of the future, they were better able to realise what they ought to endeavor to live for. Not, then, as mere old mites living in some remote old cheese, but as men thoroughly alive—because living in the present, looking back to the past, and onward to the future—they desired to see others added to their ranks.

Mr. R. GREAVES, President of the Warwickshire Natural History and

Archæological Society, said that he was commissioned by that body to offer a cordial and sincere invitation to the Institute. Their Museum and library were open to the members of the Institute, and every facility in their power would be afforded. There were many features of interest in the town of Warwick and also in the surrounding country, but, as he was not an archæologist, he would introduce a distinguished member of the Council of the Local Society—Mr. Bloxam—who would, on their behalf, briefly point out the objects in the town and county most worthy of the attention of archæologists.

Mr. C. H. BRACEBRIDGE, in seconding Mr. Greaves' address, remarked that the Museum of the Warwickshire Society had been established some twenty years ago. It had from time to time received valuable contributions, and had gradually assumed a very instructive and beneficial character in the country. Mr. Bracebridge observed that the Society hoped to derive many advantages from the present visit of the Institute, in calling increased attention to local vestiges and historical inquiries.

Mr. MATTHEW H. BLOXAM said that he thought some sketch of the ancient remains and chief historical incidents in connection with Warwickshire might prove acceptable to many, and he proposed to invite attention as succinctly as possible to those which seemed to him of leading interest. At the time of the Roman conquest of Warwickshire, A.D. 50, that county appears to have been occupied by two of the ancient British tribes, the Dobuni and the Cornavii, the natural boundary being, in his opinion, formed by the river Avon. Frontier fortresses were found near that river on the northern bank at Brownsover and Brinklow, and at a greater distance on the southern side at Burton Dassett, Nadbury, and Brailles. In advancing through the county on the three Roman roads, anciently British trackways, the Icknild, the Foss, and the Watling Street, they threw up their entrenchments across or near to these roads. Of six Roman camps in this county, five were thus placed: and they could not fail to be struck by the fact that the Romans, under prudent generalship, advanced by systematic and carefully guarded steps, having a base of operations to fall back upon in case of a defeat, which they took, as well as victory, into their calculations. The other remaining camp was at a distance from any known Roman road, and it appeared to him to have been formed for the purpose probably of cutting off the communication between two British fortresses, one on Beausale Heath, and the other north-west of Solihull. There appeared to have been no fighting in this county, the fortress of Brinklow must have surrendered without a conflict, otherwise we should have Roman earthworks thrown up on or near the banks of the Avon, about two miles distant. Many Roman remains had been discovered in different parts of the county, but none of great importance. Of the Anglo-Saxons it appeared, from remains which had been found, that two different tribes, possibly the Jutes and Angles, inhabited Warwickshire, as the Anglo-Saxon ornaments discovered in Warwickshire were diversified in character. He had discovered sites of ancient towns or settlements, evidently destroyed by the Danes, as British, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon remains had been discovered on these sites, and they knew, from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, that this county was ravaged by the Danes early in the eleventh century. Then came the period just anterior to the Norman invasion, when Earl Leofric and his countess Godiva held so great a sway in the kingdom, and in this county in particular. But they must

not forget that even previous to this two of the Anglo-Saxon forts erected by Ethelreda, daughter of King Alfred, A.D. 914, to defend Mercia, were within this county. Of these there are existing remains in the mounds at Warwick Castle and at Tamworth Castle, both washed at the base by rivers. The Norman conquest had given us that admirable exposition how the lands were divided towards the close of the eleventh century, and which also enables us to make a fair calculation as to the population of each place when Domesday Book was compiled. To the intestine wars and disordered state of the country in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries might be attributed those numerous moated sites of which no historical evidence had been preserved as to when they were formed, purely defensive only against sudden and unforeseen attacks of marauders. Passing on to the reign of Henry III., when that great general and statesman, Simon de Montfort the elder, Earl of Leicester, had his principal residence in this county, it was that the memorable siege of Kenilworth Castle, that great midland mediæval fortress, the Sebastopol of the age, took place. The castle proved impregnable; the besieged forces had to be starved out, and at last surrendered pretty much on their own terms. New species of artillery, constructed for flinging large masses of stone, were then invented. Royal visits had been paid to Warwickshire by Henry III., Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., and Henry VI., who made Coventry his favorite place of abode; Richard III., who was taken prisoner on Wolvey Heath; Edward IV., Henry VII., Queen Elizabeth, whose progresses through the country were well known; Charles I., Charles II., James II., William III., George IV., William IV., and by our gracious Queen Victoria. Among Warwickshire Worthies, first and foremost must be mentioned Shakespeare. After him come a noble band of poets—Michael Drayton, Somerville, Jago, the latter a schoolfellow with Shenstone at the little grammar-school of Solihull. Walter Savage Landor, the oldest living poet of the present age, was born in Warwickshire, and educated at Rugby. Amongst those poets who, though not born in this county, have come to reside there, might be mentioned Addison, and the present Rector of Rugby, the Rev. John Moultrie. Of architects we might boast of Sir William Wilson, and of Hiorns of Warwick, both natives of the county. Inigo Jones was also here, and in more than one place has left traces of his admirable works; and Sir Christopher Wren resided here. Of antiquaries we may boast of Sir Symon Archer, and of Sir William Dugdale; of the latter it had been truly said, that "what he hath done is prodigious, and therefore his name ought to be venerated and had in everlasting remembrance." Mr. Bloxam observed that before he concluded he must briefly mention some historical incidents which took place in the seventeenth century. In 1605 Catesby's plot, commonly known as the Gunpowder Plot, originated in this county, of which Catesby was a native. The principal rendezvous of those in the secret were at Coughton Hall, near Alcester, and at Norbrook House, between Alcester and Warwick, a moated residence belonging to John Grant, one of the conspirators. Lastly, on the fifth of November, a large party, few of whom appear to have been in the secret, met on Catesby's invitation at Dunchurch. The Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of Bohemia, had been previously escorted from Combe Abbey to Coventry. The civil wars in the seventeenth century, as to action, commenced in this county. In August, 1642, the King assembled troops on Dunsmore Heath, and marched to attack Coventry, then walled round. He was

repulsed on attempting to enter that city, and retired with his forces to Stoneleigh Abbey. The following day he marched towards Southam, and near Long Itchington his troops had a skirmish with the Parliamentary forces, in which the King's party was worsted, with the loss of from forty to sixty killed. Mr. Bloxam would only cursorily allude to the battle of Edgehill, which took place on October 23, 1642. In this engagement members of the same family fought on different sides. Thus the Earl of Denbigh was in the King's army, whilst the Lord Fielding, his son, was engaged on the opposite side. The King's standard, which had been taken, was recovered by a Warwickshire hero, Captain John Smith. Mr. Bloxam hoped that these remarks could not fail to interest persons not already familiar with the history and antiquities of the county, and he believed that the visitors would find abundant objects to engage their attention while they remained in the neighbourhood.

The DEAN of CHICHESTER observed that he rose with much satisfaction to return thanks to those gentlemen who on the present occasion represented an Association connected with a county which he regarded with no slight affection, having passed nine happy years in the city of Coventry. If any proof were needed of the value of such local gatherings as the Meetings of the Institute, it might be supplied by the instructive statement for which they were indebted to his friend Mr. Bloxam, to whom, as President of the Historical Section, he (Dr. Hook) desired to convey their most hearty acknowledgments.

A memoir by the late Mr. WINSTON, on the Painted Glass in the Beauchamp Chapel, was then read by the Rev. J. L. Petit, F.S.A. It will be found in this volume, p. 302, *ante*.

The proceedings of the meeting having thus terminated, the Museum of the Institute was opened in the Corn Exchange, by the liberal permission of the committee and subscribers. The collection, formed with the greatest care and tasteful arrangement by Mr. CHARLES TUCKER, F.S.A., was remarkably rich in objects connected with the county, and in works of art of unusually choice description.

On leaving the Court House, a large party proceeded to St. Mary's Church, the Beauchamp Chapel, the Leicester Hospital, and other objects of interest in the town, under the guidance of the Rev. HERBERT HILL, Head Master of the King's School.

Mr. Hill observed that there was at Warwick, before the Conquest, a St. Mary's Church, mentioned in Domesday Book. The first Norman Earl, Henry de Newburgh, formed the intention of making a more important foundation by uniting the endowments of the church of All Saints, within the precincts of the castle, to those of St. Mary's. He did not live to complete his design, but it was carried out by his son Roger de Newburgh, whose grant of incorporation was executed in 1123. Whether the church was actually completed by that year is uncertain; the whole fabric was probably rebuilt about that time, for the crypt is a Norman work, and engravings of the church as it existed before the fire, in 1694, show that it then possessed a fine Norman tower. Mr. Hill believed the ground plan to have been the same as at present, with the exception of the chancel, which was lengthened at a later period, and the additional buildings on the sides of the choir. In the reign of Edward III. Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, Constable of the English army at the battle of Crecy, ordained by his will dated 1369, that a choir should be erected,

and that his body should there be buried. This doubtless was the time at which the choir was lengthened eastwards ; the enlargement is shown by one new pier and two bays of the crypt, which belong to the architecture of this period. This work was completed by his successor, the second Thomas Beauchamp, who also rebuilt the body of the church. The whole of this work was finished by 1364. The tower of the old Norman church was preserved. There had been a question among students of architecture whether the building could have been erected at that time, the four-centred arches of the windows seeming to indicate a later date : this point he should leave to the architects to decide. The documentary evidence appeared to show that the building was completed at the time that he had mentioned. In 1694 the church was burnt down, and was rebuilt at a cost of about 5000*l.*, to which sum Queen Anne contributed 1000*l.* It was finished in 1704 ; the architect being Sir William Wilson. There are portions of the church to which no exact date has been assigned ; the vestry, the lobby, the oratory on the south side, and the chapter house, may probably belong to the period of the Beauchamps, except the last, which is of an inferior style. On the south side of the choir is the Lady Chapel, usually called the Beauchamp Chapel, a most beautiful piece of workmanship, built according to the will of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in Henry the Sixth's reign. He died in 1439 ; the foundation was laid in 1443 ; the chapel was consecrated in 1475, and the body of the Earl with due solemnity laid there. After having stated these particulars, Mr. Hill invited attention to the principal monuments. In the centre of the Lady Chapel is the well-known memorial, and effigy of gilded brass, from which it takes its name—that of Richard Beauchamp, with only one exception, the most splendid in the kingdom. Here also, beneath a costly monument, lies Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, the favorite of Elizabeth ; and near his stately memorial is the alabaster effigy of his brother, Ambrose, Earl of Warwick. The examination of the church concluded with a visit to the crypt ; its massive Norman piers have been assigned to the times of Henry I. Here is preserved a relic of mediæval manners, a ducking-stool, the punishment of unruly females, not disused in some places until a comparatively recent period.¹

From St. Mary's Church the visitors proceeded, under Mr. Hill's friendly direction, to Leicester's Hospital ; they were received by the Master, the Rev. Thomas Cochrane, and examined the picturesque structure founded by Robert Dudley in 1586 ; also the ancient chapel of St. James over the West Gate, formerly connected with the gild of St. George, and now used by the brotherhood of the hospital. The great Hall, where, in 1617, James I. was sumptuously entertained by Sir Fulk Grevil, is now used as a brew-house and encumbered with coals ; an unseemly misappropriation which justly called forth a remonstrance from the Bishop of Oxford and Mr. Beresford Hope.

At the Evening Meeting the Chair was taken by Sir JOHN P. BOILEAU, Bart. The following Memoirs were read :—

¹ A history of the collegiate church of St. Mary at Warwick, with numerous illustrations, a ground plan, plan and view of the crypt, &c., is given in the Notices of Churches published in 1847, under direction of the Architectural

Committee of the Warwickshire Nat. Hist. and Arch. Society, vol. i. See also Mr. Gough Nichols's Description of St. Mary's, Warwick, 4to., with seven plates of the Beauchamp monuments.

Notices of some remarkable sepulchral memorials of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, existing in Warwickshire. By Mr. M. HOLBECH BLOXAM, F.S.A.

The Ban of Kenilworth (Dictum de Kenelwortha). By the Rev. J. RICHARD GREEN, M.A. Printed in this volume, p. 277.

Wednesday, July 27.

A Meeting of the Historical Section took place at the Court House; Mr. ALEXANDER BERESFORD HOPE, LL.D., F.S.A., presided. The first Memoir related to a subject of great local interest:—

The Parliament of Kenilworth. By the late Rev. CHARLES HENRY HARTSHORNE, M.A. Printed in this volume, p. 143.

The following Notes on the Domesday Book for Warwickshire, by Mr. CHARLES TWAMLEY, were then read by Mr. Burt.

“The recent publication by Government of a fac-simile of Domesday Book, is an inestimable boon to the antiquary, and an important aid in studying the state of England at the period of the Conquest. Being interested in the history of Dudley Castle, standing on the confines of the counties of Worcester and Stafford, and not far from the northern borders of Warwickshire, I investigated the nature and extent of the lands held by William Fitz Ausculf, the owner of the castle at that time, and I found some curious mistakes in the Domesday survey, which misled Sir William Dugdale in his history of Warwickshire, and also Sampson Erdeswick in his history of Staffordshire. Having observed these discrepancies I made note of them, and have thought that they might deserve the consideration of the present meeting.

“1. William Fitz Ausculf, besides having considerable possessions in other counties, had 15 lordships in Worcestershire, 5 in Warwickshire, and 29 in Staffordshire. These, 49 altogether, lay around Dudley Castle, within a distance of from five to eight miles. The boundaries of the three counties, in this neighbourhood, are exceedingly irregular, and evidently were so at the time of the survey. Peninsulas of each county running one into the other, with isolated portions lying intermixed, cause great confusion. This district forms part of the central watershed of England, with a stiff clay soil, exposed to cold winds, and is comparatively sterile. The more fertile valleys north and south of this ridge were, no doubt, first settled; and then portions of the central barren ridge were from time to time occupied and reclaimed, and added to those counties to which the settler belonged. All this was the occasion of great confusion, and we find traces of it in the Domesday survey.

“2. The first thing I will mention is a mistake, wherein the lordship of Essington with land in Byshbury, being in Cuttlestone Hundred in Staffordshire, held by Fitz Ausculf, and rightly included in the list of his possessions in that county, is introduced a second time into the Warwickshire list, as will be seen by the following extracts:—

‘IN STATFORDSCIRE.

‘In Cudulveston h’d.

‘Roger’ ten. de W. (i. e. Willelmo fitz Ausculf) ii. hid. t’re in *Eseningetone*. T’ra e’ iii. car. In d’nio e’ una, et ii.

‘IN WARWICSCIRE.

‘In Cudulvestan h’d.

‘De W. ten. Roger’ ii. hid. in *Eseningetone*. T’ra e’ vi. car. In d’nio e’ una et ii. servi et xv. vill’i et ii. bord’ cu’ iii.

servi, et xv. vill'i, cu' ii. bord. h'nt iii. car. Silva i. leu. l'g et t'ntd' lat. In *Biscopesberie* e' una v' t're p'tin' huic M. s. vastu, e' om'ino. Valuit et valet xx, solid,'
'Godeva comitissa tenuit.'

car. Silva i. leuu. l'g et t'ntd' lat. In *Biscopesberie* e' una v' t're p'tiner ad hanc t'ra' s. vasta' e'. Valuit et valet xx. sol.'

"A similar error occurs in the list of lands "Willielmi filii Corbucion," at the end of which, in the Warwickshire Domesday, is the entry :—

"Ide' W. ten. *Cillentone*. Ibi sunt iii. hidæ. T'ra e' vi. car. In d'nio e' una car. et ix. servi et xiii. vill'i et vi. bord. cu' v. car. Ibi ii. ac' p'ti. Silva ii. leuu. l'g et dim. leu. lat. Valuit iii. lib. modo xxx. sold'. Ep's de Cest're calu'niat' hanc t'ra'."

"This is Chillington, the seat of the Gifford family, which is altogether omitted in the Staffordshire Domesday. But Erdeswick rightly surmised the fact from other evidence, and says, 'Corbucion held it under the Bishop of Chester,' whence it appears that the Bishop succeeded in establishing his claim mentioned in Domesday.

"3. Other mistakes arose from the confusion of the county boundaries above alluded to, and also from many places being actually transferred, after the Conquest, from one county to another. Thus we find that Fitz Ausculf had in Worcestershire Domesday, among other places, *Escelie*, to which the Berewick of *Berchelai* belonged, and also *Werwelie*. These I believe to be Echels or Nechels, with Bordesley and Olney, Olton or Oaken End, all now in Warwickshire. Dugdale, not finding these places in the Warwickshire Domesday, concluded that they were altogether omitted; but, observing that they were part of the inheritance of the barons of Dudley, he surmised that the two former were part of Aston manor, and the latter connected with Solihull. Speaking of Nechels, Dugdale says: 'Of this place there is no mention at all in the Conqueror's survey, forasmuch as it was then involved with Aston; but the name thereof, *scil. Nechels*, or *Echels* (for it is indifferently written) discovereth it to have been a wood at first, Echel signifying the same in the German language (whereof our Saxon is a branch) as *Quercus* in the Latine. I am of opinion that one of the old barons of Dudley granted it, originally, unto one of the family of Parles.' (Hist. Warw. edit. 1656, p. 644.) And of Bordesley he says: 'This being originally a member of Aston, and therewith involved at the time of the Conqueror's survey, descended to the Someries, barons of Dudley.' (Hist. Warw. p. 645.) Speaking of Olton, in Warwickshire, Dugdale says: 'This, through the corrupt pronunciation of the vulgar, is now called *Oken end*; but that it had its name after the plantation at Solihull is apparent enough from what I have formerly said; that of *Wolverle* being waived, and thereupon called the *Old town*. But by this new name of *Olton* I find no mention of it till 19 E. I., upon the extent of the lands belonging to Roger de Someri, Baron of Dudley, who was then certified to have one meadow and a pasture here at that time.' (Hist. Warw. p. 693.) In *Werwelie* Ausculf had only half a hide, which agrees with the meadow and pasture of the Someries.

"4. Upon looking at the population of some of the lordships in Stanley Hundred, now forming part of Knightlow Hundred, it appeared that there was a denser population than in Fitz Ausculf's lands, and I determined to compare the two together.

“Stanlei Hundred consisted of the following lordships :

<i>Names in Domesday.</i>	<i>Modern Names.</i>
1. Stanlei	Stoneleigh.
2. Optone, and Chineurde	Kenilworth.
3. Asceshot	Ashow.
4. Quatone	Leek Wootton.
5. Widecote	Woodcote.
6. Bericote	Bericote.
7. Malvertone	Milverton.
8. Muitone	Myton.
9. Lamintone	Leamington Priors.
10. Newebold	Newbold Comyn.
11. Witenas	Whitnash.
12. Tacesbroc	Tachebrook Malory.
13. Erburberie	Herberbury.
14. Ulchetone	Ufton.
15. Redeford	Radford Simele.
16. Lillintone	Lillington.
17. Cobintone	Cubbington.
18. Westone	Weston subtus Wethell.
19. Bubenhalle	Bobenhall.
20. Rietone	Ryton-on-Dunsmore.
21. Ulvricetone—Ulvestone	Wolston.
22. Brandune	Brandon.
23. Bادهचितone	Bagginton.
24. Bilveie—Bilnei	Bilney.
25. Condone—Condorme	Coundon, or Calndon.
26. Sowa	Sow.

“To these I added the following places in the immediate neighbourhood, to equalise the number of hides of land in the two districts :—

<i>Ancient Names.</i>	<i>Modern Names.</i>
28. Mortone	Marton.
29. Huningeham	Honingham.
30. Wapeberie	Wapenbury.
31. Stratone	Stretton-on-Dunsmore.
32. Franchetone	Frankton.

“These 32 lordships contained altogether about 123 hides, whilst Fitz Ausculf’s 49 lordships contained about 128 hides. The Warwickshire lands had 388 villani, 226 bordarii, 89 servi, 4 ancillæ, 2 milites, and 8 presbyteri, making a total of 717 adults, all males except the 4 ancillæ. Fitz Ausculf’s lands had only 267 villani, 178 bordarii, 9 cotmanni, 50 servi, 1 ancilla, 4 various, including ‘unus faber,’ and 7 presbyteri, making a total of 516 adults, against 717 of the Warwickshire.

“5. The variation in value between the time of Edward the Confessor and the period of Domesday is equally remarkable; for, whilst Fitz Ausculf’s lands had decreased from 43 pounds to 25 pounds 61 shillings, the Stoneleigh lands had increased from 30 pounds 51 shillings to 44 pounds 1 shilling, between the two periods.

“6. Dugdale infers the existence of a church, wherever a *presbyter* or priest is mentioned in the survey; and, to strengthen this inference, I would observe that in the existing churches of Stoneleigh, Ryton-on-Dunsmore, Wolston, and Church Lawford, places in each of which there was a *presbyter* mentioned in Domesday, there are remains of Anglo-Norman architecture.

"7. In looking through the Warwickshire lands, I observed that in several places in this neighbourhood there are three values given instead of two. In Domesday the value of the land in the time of the Confessor and its value at the time of the survey are stated. But here an intermediate value is introduced, and it is always less than that of the Confessor's time. From this point of depression it rallies, and more than recovers itself by the time of the survey, and generally reaches a value beyond that of the Confessor's time. The following are instances :—

<i>Domesday Names.</i>	<i>Modern Names.</i>	<i>Hides.</i>		
1. Erburberie	Harberbury	1	Vasta est per exercitum Regis. Valuit x. sol. modo ii. sol.	
2. Erburberie	—	4	T.R.E. val.	c. sol. post lx. sol. modo c. sol.
3. Ulchetone	Ufton	4	" "	iii. lib. post lx. sol. modo c. sol.
4. Redeford	Radford Simele	5	" "	c. sol. post lx. sol. modo vi. lib.
5. Lamingtone	Leamington Priors	2	" "	l. sol. post xxv. sol. modo iii. lib.
6. Muitone	Myton	2	" "	iii. lib. post xl. sol. modo vi. lib.
			Totals : ix. lib. l. sol. ii. lib. lxxv. sol. xviii. lib.	

"All these places lie contiguous to each other. There were two others near, but not immediately adjoining them, which underwent the same fluctuations.

<i>Domesday Names.</i>	<i>Modern Names.</i>	<i>Hides.</i>		
1. Straton	Stretton-on-Dunsmore	5	T.R.E. val.	iii. lib. post c. sol. modo vi. lib.
2. Uluricetone	Wolston	5	" "	lx. sol. post xx. sol. modo c. sol.

"It is difficult to account satisfactorily for these fluctuations, or to know the reason why they were recorded.

"The statement regarding the one hide of land in Harberbury, which belonged to the church of Coventry, that was wasted by the king's army,—'vasta est per exercitum Regis,'—may be the solution of the difficulty, and it may be further explained by the following extract from the Saxon Chronicle :—'Anno 1085. This year men said and reported as certain, that Canute, King of Denmark, the son of King Sweyn, was coming hither, and that he designed to conquer this land with the assistance of Robert, Earl of Flanders, whose daughter he had married. When King William, who was then in Normandy, heard this, for England and Normandy were both his, he hastened hither with a larger army of horse and foot, from France and Brittany, than had ever arrived in this land, so that men wondered how the country could feed them all. But the king billeted the soldiers upon his subjects throughout the nation, and they provided for them, every man according to the land that he possessed. And the people suffered much distress this year. . . . Afterwards, when the king had received certain information that his enemies had been stopped, and that they would not be able to proceed in this enterprise, he let part of his forces return to their own homes, and he kept part in this land through the winter.' (Sax. Chron. p. 458, Bohn's edit.) As, however, William issued the commission for compiling the survey in the winter of that year, the time was hardly enough to allow of the great increase in value which took place after the period of depression. Some allowance may be made on the ground of strict accuracy as to dates on the part of the writer of the Chronicle, and, on the part of the Commissioners, of a desire to make the best appearance of a beneficent effect of the rule of the Conqueror in this country."

At the close of the Meeting, a large concourse proceeded to the Castle, by the courteous permission of the Earl of Warwick, who, with great kindness, gave every facility of access to all parts of the fabric and of the defences by which it is surrounded. Soon after eleven, the visitors assembled in the inner court, where the Rev. CHARLES H. HARTSHORNE awaited them; he then proceeded to deliver his Discourse on the Architectural features and history of the Castle. He said that he had often had the pleasure of addressing the Archæological Institute on buildings of great interest, but he had never felt it so difficult to fulfil the task allotted to him as on the present occasion, because the building which they now saw, was, beyond comparison, the most remarkable object of the kind in the kingdom of Great Britain. It was impressive from the style of its architecture; the richness of the corbels that encircled the towers, the cedars, and the external decorations combined, made up such a glowing picture, that he felt at a loss to find suitable language to describe it. He would, however, commence by detailing some particulars of the early history of the building. According to the ancient rolls, in the 19th Henry II., the Castle was provisioned and garrisoned at an expense of £10, which, according to the present value of money, would be about £200, on behalf of the king, who was contending against his son, and it remained in his hands three years. In 20th Henry II., there was paid to soldiers in the Castle a sum equivalent to £500 at the present time. In the following year the building required considerable repair, which cost about £50, and in the same year a large payment was made to soldiers employed in its defence for the king. The next occasion when any works were carried out at the Castle was in the 3rd year of Richard I., but repairs to any great extent were not undertaken until the 27th of John. It was defended in that year for 253 days, the soldiers receiving pay at the rate of 2d. per day. In the 48th year of Henry III., William Mauduit, Earl of Warwick, was surprised by the adherents of Simon de Montfort, then holding Kenilworth, and the walls of the Castle were completely destroyed. So complete was the devastation, that in 1315, 9th Edward II., it was returned in an inquisition as being worth nothing, excepting the herbage in the ditches, valued at 6s. 8d. He should next allude to the building which was entirely erected in the reign of Edward III. In 1337, a new building was commenced, as in that year a license was granted by the Crown to found a chantry chapel in the Castle. The documents of that date are not very specific, and therefore their information is confused. But in the reign of Edward III., Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, whose monument is to be seen in the choir of St. Mary's church, commenced the noble structure before them. Mr. Hartshorne was unable to state definitely when it was begun, or when it was completed, but there was some ground for supposing that it was finished in 1380. It was unsatisfactory that he could not be precise upon this point, but he had come to the conclusion that the work was not commenced before 1330, or completed until about 1380. That left an interval of 50 years to be filled up, but this they were unable to do in consequence of the absence of documents relative to that period. He had found on the summit of one of the towers a rude inscription, which was, in his opinion, some slight evidence. He had thus deciphered it:—"R. E. xxx. + iii."—the thirtieth year of the reign of Edward III. This was very unsafe evidence, he was ready to admit, but it was desirable to seize any indication which might supply evidence, and Mr. Hartshorne had, however, some faith in that inscription.

He was of opinion that it was placed where he found it, to show that the tower was finished in the year 1357. The next feature to which he would allude was the building of Guy's Tower in 1394, by the second son of Thomas Beauchamp, who had built the greater portion of the Castle. That information was derived from Sir William Dugdale, and stated in his history of Warwickshire. The Tower was completed in the 17th Richard II., 1394, at a cost of £395 5s. 2d. He must now hasten onwards between 200 and 300 years, to the reign of King James, when Fulke Greville, subsequently Lord Brooke, was the owner of the castle, and he spent £20,000 in making it habitable, and restoring it to its former importance. The next work alluded to was the noble entrance hall; Mr. Hartshorne was not prepared to state the precise time when it was built; neither, in consequence of its late age, is this part of the fabric of any essential value to the antiquary. Coming down to a still later period, he would allude to the judicious alterations made by the present Earl of Warwick, under the superintendence of Mr. Salvin, by whom a considerable portion of the south-east corner, which was formerly perfectly useless, had been made habitable. There were no particular military defences about the Castle, but he would call attention to the beauty of the masonry, the closeness of the joints, the fine dressing of the stones, the machicolations, and the corbels on the towers, the altitude and remarkable proportions of which they could only estimate by going to the base of it.

The numerous visitors proceeded to the interior of the Castle; their attention was invited by Mr. GEORGE SCHARF, F.S.A., to the numerous portraits and productions of art which there supplied a subject for a discourse replete with tasteful criticism and information. We regret that the limits of this notice do not permit us to offer a detailed statement of the observations made on the occasion by our talented friend. Before leaving the Hall, the Bishop of Oxford expressed, on behalf of the Society, their high sense of the kindness and courtesy of the Earl of Warwick, which all who had shared in the enjoyment so liberally extended to them on that day could not fail heartily to appreciate.

The Rev. J. R. GREEN expressed his wish, before the Institute progressed to fresh scenes of antiquarian interest, to advert briefly to the famous Guy, whose story had been handed down as a myth of the dark ages. It might be well to consider that, whenever the same or very similar popular legends were found associated with more than one hero of olden times, there may probably have been a certain amount of truth in the dim tradition. It might deserve consideration that the renowned "ealdorman" of Mercia, Leofric, played an important part in the affairs of the county about the time of the Conquest, and might certainly have performed the acts of prowess attributed to the mythical earl, Guy. It was, however, a singular coincidence, that similar prodigious feats had been ascribed to Leofric's contemporary, Simon, earl or ruler of Northumbria, the part of England where Guy's conflict with the dragon was said to have occurred.

Mr. M. H. BLOXAM remarked that he had considered the legend to have been derived from a French romance of the twelfth or thirteenth century, in the fourteenth century there was a metrical version of it in that language, the earliest version of the story, as he believed. At that time, Guy, or a prototype, was reputed to be a veritable living personage, his sword and coat of mail having formed the subject of a bequest in 1369. In a Latin MS. of the fifteenth century at Magdalene College, Oxford, by

Girard of Cornwall,² it is related that there was a battle between Guy and some other hero of ancient story, and some such contest was a matter of history, the weapons with which they fought being hung up in Winchester Cathedral after the conflict. In the reign of Henry VIII. a pension was granted for the custody of Guy's "porridge-pot." In early MSS., and in the history of "The Renowned Guy of Warwick" printed by Copland about 1550, no notice was taken of the tale of Guy's conflict with a dun cow, the first reference to which was made, he believed, in the seventeenth century. Dr. Caius, who wrote "*De Bonasi Cornibus*," about the year 1552, mentioned having seen a bone of the cow, or *bonasus*, at Warwick Castle, in the place where the arms of Guy were kept. He also affirmed that he had seen what was reported to be the blade-bone of the same animal over the north gate at Kenilworth, a rib being also hung up in the chapel at Guy's Cliff. In 1636 the armour of Guy was at Kenilworth Castle; his horse-armour, with his sword, dagger, and the "rib of the dun cow," at Warwick. Evelyn visited Warwick Castle in 1654, and saw a two-handled sword, staff, horse-armour, "and other relics of Guy." The armour exhibited as Guy's consists of a bacinet of the time of Edward III., a breast-plate, partly of the fifteenth century, and partly of the times of James I.; the sword is of the reign of Henry VIII.; and his "staff" is an ancient tilting-lance, which in itself is very curious. Fair Felicia's slippers are a pair of footed stirrup irons of the fifteenth century, and the horse-armour belong to the same period. Mr. Bloxam concluded by saying that he possessed the original blade-bone of the dun cow, but he must admit that its similarity to a bone of a whale was remarkable.

On quitting the castle, a numerous party set forth, on the invitation of the noble President, to visit Stoneleigh Abbey. The vestiges of the monastery are comparatively few. Lord Leigh pointed out a gateway, with other remains of the conventual buildings, and also many valuable works of art in his possession. He also produced a valuable Chartulary of the monastery, and invited attention to some of the most remarkable documents which throw light on its early history. After partaking of his kind hospitalities, the Master of Trinity College begged to convey, on behalf of the Institute, their most hearty acknowledgment of the kindness shown towards the Society by their noble President and by Lady Leigh; Dr. Whewell's expressions were warmly seconded by Mr. Beresford Hope. The visitors then took their leave, and proceeded, under the guidance of the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, to Kenilworth. The picturesque remains of the castle, Mr. Hartshorne observed, are well worthy of the notice of the archæologist, even when compared with the noble example of military architecture examined in the earlier part of that day. It is supposed that the castle of Kenilworth was built by the chamberlain of Henry I., Geoffrey de Clinton. Mr. Hartshorne was unable to fix the precise date; it might, however, be placed about 1123 or 1125. The next notice of the fortress occurs on the great Roll of the Pipe, 20 Hen. II. 1174, when the castle was garrisoned by a strong force which there remained 77 days. In 1184 the walls were repaired at a cost of 26*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* The next record is on the Sheriff's Roll, and claims attention as giving rise to speculation whether the present keep

² Printed by Hearne, Chron. of Dunstable, t. ii. p. 825. See notices of the Romance of Guy in Warton's Eng. Poetry, sect. iii., and Ellis's Specimens.

In 1398 Richard II. made special grant of a suit of tapestry at Warwick Castle, representing the story of Guy, to the Earl of Kent.

was the work of Geoffrey de Clinton, in the twelfth century, or should be assigned to King John in the fourteenth and following years of his reign, 1203—1208. It is stated that no less a sum than 937*l.* 9*s.* was then expended; the particular buildings are not specified; the amount, however, of expenditure being considered, Mr. Hartshorne inclined to believe that it may have been applied to the erection of the keep. He thought it improbable that the soft red sandstone used in the building should have been preserved from the twelfth century in so uninjured a state as we now see it. He doubted whether, in fact, the castle presents any work of so early a date as that usually stated. On careful comparison of the architectural features, and taking into consideration the three records above cited, he had come to the conclusion that the keep may have been erected by King John. In the reign of Henry III. we find many particulars recorded in regard to Kenilworth. That king was a great builder; he erected a chapel at Kenilworth in the third year of his reign; and at a later time he made a considerable outlay; he built great part of the outer walls in 1245, and also a tower, which had fallen. During the siege in 1265 the castle doubtless suffered. It was granted by Henry III. to Edmund, his second son, by whom it was held until his death in 1295, when the castle passed by his bequest to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who built the range from "Lunn's Tower" to "Mortimer's Tower;" this portion Mr. Hartshorne believed to be the building mentioned in a document in the Duchy of Lancaster Office as begun in 1314. The castle was afterwards in possession of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, until 1361, and it was held by John of Gaunt from that time until 1399. About 1392, the hall was erected; 20 masons were then employed, doubtless upon that grand feature of the fabric, which Mr. Hartshorne proposed to designate "John of Gaunt's Hall." It is of Early Perpendicular style, similar to that of Trinity Church, Coventry. After various vicissitudes Kenilworth came into the king's hands, and subsequently it was the property of the Earl of Leicester. The "Swan Tower" was built in 1563. In concluding his discourse Mr. Hartshorne adverted to the interesting coincidence, that, on that very day, in 1575, Queen Elizabeth quitted the castle, after "enjoying princely pleasure" during seventeen days spent in the sumptuous hospitalities there celebrated in her honor by the Earl of Leicester.

The thanks of the Society having been offered to Mr. Hartshorne, whose exertions had essentially contributed to their gratification throughout the day, the Rev. W. F. Bickmore, vicar of Kenilworth, offered a few observations, and produced an old register, by which it appeared that Cromwell's soldiers lodged in the church in 1645. Mr. Bickmore said that he had found no record of any assault of the castle at that period, but he pointed out certain mounds near the approach, upon which, according to tradition, Cromwell had planted his cannon. After visiting the church and vicarage the party returned to Warwick.

Thursday, July 28.

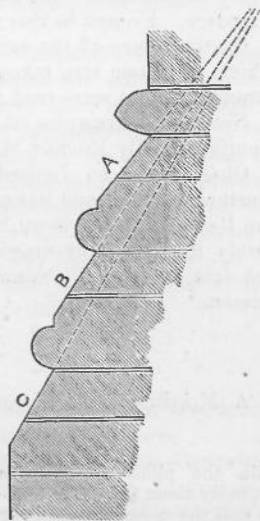
This day was reserved for an excursion to Coventry. On arriving at St. Mary's Hall, the visitors were welcomed by the Mayor (Mr. Minster), and the chief members of the Corporation. A collection of documents, autograph letters, ancient registers of the civic companies, curious seals, with many relics of local interest, were arranged in the Hall. A congratulatory address was delivered by the Mayor, in which he alluded to the archæolo-

gical attractions of Coventry, the ancient buildings thrown open to inspection, and the valuable municipal evidences, now in course of arrangement by Dr. Jackson Howard and Mr. Doggett. The thanks of the Society were warmly expressed by Lord Neaves and Mr. Beresford Hope. Mr. Bloxam also spoke at some length in reference to paintings and objects of interest in the Hall, and he alluded to certain local celebrities.

The visitors proceeded first to St. Michael's Church, a structure of the fifteenth century which justly called forth the eulogies of Sir Christopher Wren. Mr. Bloxam, Mr. Beresford Hope, and Mr. Skidmore offered some remarks on the architectural features. In this Church the "Coventry Mysteries" were performed; some of the dresses used in those remarkable scenic entertainments exist, as Mr. Bloxam remarked, in the collection of Warwickshire relics formed by the late Mr. Staunton, at Longbridge.

The remains of the Cathedral were next examined; they are situated in a churchyard close to Trinity Church, and were exposed to view in 1859, under the direction of the late Mr. Murray, architect of the Blue Coat School, which was partly erected on the Cathedral foundation. They have been assigned to the thirteenth or early part of the fourteenth century, and consist chiefly of portions of the west front and of a tower, and part of the nave. The diocese of Lichfield was originally called the bishopric of Mercia, the see was afterwards established in 669 at Lichfield, removed in 1075 to Chester, and thence to Coventry in 1102. After the death of Bishop Robert de Limesey, 1117, the see was commonly denominated that of Coventry and Lichfield. The ancient Cathedral may probably have been demolished when the Act of Parliament, 33 Henry VIII., after the dissolution of the priory of Coventry, made the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield the sole Chapter for the Bishop. We are indebted to Mr. E. W. Godwin, F.S.A., who kindly accompanied the visitors in their investigation of the relics of this interesting fabric, for the following notes and for a section of the base-moulding.

"The remains of Coventry Cathedral are of the xiiith century; they consist of the W. wall and portions of the N. and S. tower walls, the latter being about 10ft., the former about 30 ft. in height. The western facade was divided into five bays, namely, a nave with N. and S. aisles, and towers occupying the external bays, as at Wells. The lower part of all the western responds and the jambs of the great west doorway remain, as also the greater part of the bases of the tower. The angles of the latter and of the nave were occupied by octagonal turrets set diagonally, or with the angle in front. There are remains of staircases in the tower turrets. The great base-moulding of the W. front is remarkably bold and effective. In the accompanying section (see wood-cut) the three gradations of slope, A, B, C, which give this base such power, are shown by dotted lines."³



³ Some discussion arose as to the levels; the lower courses of masonry

Trinity Church was next inspected; the elaborate stone pulpit is unequalled by any in the kingdom; it is believed that it was originally enriched with ornaments formed of the precious metals. The visitors then proceeded to the Convent of White Friars, the dormitories, ambulatory, and other buildings of the xivth century, noticing the oval window from which, according to tradition, Queen Elizabeth, in no complimentary rhyme ending "Good lack! what fools ye be," responded to the loyal address of her lieges of Coventry. Mr. Bloxam gave a very interesting explanation of the details of conventual arrangement, and he remarked that the White Friars present the most remarkable features to be found in any of the ancient buildings of Coventry.

In the evening a *Conversazione* was held in the Museum of the Institute at the Corn Exchange, where the collection, tastefully arranged by Mr. Charles Tucker, was again viewed with great satisfaction.

Friday, July 29.

At an early hour the archæologists set forth by special train for Lichfield, where they were received at the Guild Hall by the Mayor and Corporation. Here PROFESSOR WILLIS delivered his lecture on the Architectural History of the Cathedral, preliminary to a proposed examination of the structure under his guidance in the afternoon. He specially adverted to the remarkable evidence regarding the earlier arrangements of the Cathedral, brought to light in the course of works of restoration in 1860, under Mr. Gilbert Scott's direction. They have been detailed in the Professor's memoir in this *Journal*, vol. xviii. pp. 1—24.

A memoir was also read by the late Mr. CHARLES WINSTON, on Painted Glass in Lichfield Cathedral, originally in the Abbey of Herckenrode in Flanders. Printed in this volume, p. 193.

On the return of the excursionists to Warwick, a meeting took place, at which the chair was taken by the DEAN of CHICHESTER. The following communications were read:—

Notices of examples of Decorative Mosaic pavements, chiefly on the Continent. By ROBERT WOLLASTON, Esq., M.D.

Observations on Incised Markings occurring upon certain rocks in Northumberland, and likewise in Argyleshire and the County Kerry. By the Rev. J. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, LL.D., F.S.A. This memoir was profusely illustrated by drawings executed by Mr. MOSSMAN, by direction of the late Duke of Northumberland, and exhibited by his Grace's kind permission.⁴

Saturday, July 30.

A Meeting of the Historical Section took place at ten o'clock. The

with the plinth-course, pass uninterruptedly along the inside of the W. wall, so that the cill of the doorway is 2 ft. or 3 ft. above the floor of the nave. Mr. Godwin thought, however, that the steps which seem to have led down into the nave would then, as now, be fixed after the building was roofed in, and the

masons would build their work independent of these stone fittings.

⁴ See notices of these singular vestiges in this volume, pp. 87, 163, *ante*, and a paper by Mr. George Tate, F.G.S., *Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, vol. v. p. 137, where almost all the Northumbrian examples are figured.

Chair was taken by the Very Rev. the DEAN of CHICHESTER, D.D., F.R.S. The following Memoirs were read :—

Boscobel, and the Memorable Escape of Charles II. By the Rev. GEORGE DODD.

The Life and Times of John de Stratford, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of Edward III., 1333—1348. By the DEAN of CHICHESTER. This valuable memoir on a very distinguished native of Warwickshire has subsequently been published by Dr. Hook, in his *Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury*, vol. iv.

In the afternoon the members with their friends set forth for Stratford-on-Avon ; on their road thither they visited Charlecote, the ancient seat of the Lucy family, descendants of Sir Thomas Lucy, whose name is associated with the history of Shakespeare.

On arriving at Stratford, the party were courteously received at the Church by the Vicar, the Rev. G. J. Granville, who gave a short account of the collegiate foundation, and of certain architectural points of interest. Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. B. Ferrey, and Mr. Severn Walker offered some observations on the fabric and the peculiar arrangements connected with its ancient collegiate character. The Vicar pointed out in the registers the entries of the baptism and death of Shakespeare, and, at the request of Mr. Beresford Hope, he described the proceeding to which much exception had been taken in regard to the re-coloring of the bust of the great dramatist; it had been done under his immediate directions; on the removal of the stone color, with which it had been covered, distinct traces of the original coloring appeared, and the colors had been carefully restored. There were few persons, Mr. Granville believed, who now entertained any objection to the renovation thus adopted, in order to preserve as precisely as possible the aspect and character of the original condition of that precious memorial.

The visitors proceeded to the Guild Hall, to the Chapel of the Holy Cross, to the site of New Place, where Shakespeare passed the later days of his life, and to his birth-place, where numerous relics of the "immortal bard" have been deposited. They were accompanied in these interesting explorations by the Mayor of Stratford, Mr. Flower, and by some members of the Corporation; their obliging attentions contributed much to the general gratification. A large series of valuable documents was arranged for inspection through the obliging care of Mr. Halliwell. On taking leave, a vote of cordial acknowledgment was proposed by Mr. Beresford Hope.

A *Conversazione* at the Museum of the Institute concluded the varied occupations of a very agreeable week of social enjoyment.

Monday, August 1.

A Meeting of the Section of Antiquities was held under the presidency of the Hon. Lord NEAVES. The following Memoirs were read :—

Notes on Warwickshire Numismatics, the Mints of Warwick, Coventry, and Tamworth. By Mr. EDWARD HAWKINS, F.S.A.

Observations on the Limits of the British Town of Cassivelaunus, within which St. Albans now stands. By Mr. SAMUEL SHARPE, communicated through Mr. James Yates, F.R.S.

Notice of "The Black Book" preserved amongst the muniments of the Corporation of Warwick. By Mr. G. T. ROBINSON.

"On the Bust, Portraits, and Monument of Shakspeare." By Mr. E. T. CRAIG.

In the afternoon an excursion took place to the ancient stronghold of the Clintons, Maxtoke Castle. Coleshill Church was visited on the road to that place. Mr. Godwin here kindly took the part of cicerone; he observed that it is a Decorated church, enlarged westwards in the Perpendicular period, as shown by the piers where the two styles meet, the western responds of the Decorated church having been left. The roofs and windows, seemingly in Decorated style, are of the later time, the old work having been copied only in the roof of the nave. During recent restorations foundations of the Norman church were found within the line of the Decorated arcade of the nave, but at present the only relic of that age is a richly sculptured font, figured in Parker's Glossary of Architecture. There are two effigies of knights, date thirteenth century, and several tombs of the Digby family.⁵ In the centre of the market-place at Coleshill may be seen a kind of pillory, with irons for fastening an offender to the whipping post, and a platform for the exposure of criminals. The post has been used, as Mr. Godwin stated, within the last 75 years, in a case of assault and drunkenness.

At Maxtoke Castle the guests were very courteously welcomed, in the absence of Mr. Fetherston-Dilke through illness, by Mr. John Fetherston, who had provided most hospitably for their entertainment. At the close of the collation which had been prepared in a spacious marquee, the healths of Mr. Dilke and his obliging representative on this occasion were proposed by Lord Neaves. A memoir was read, on the Architecture of the Castle and its historical associations, prepared by the present owner of this picturesque example of the baronial residence when the stern requirements of defence became in some degree modified. We hope to be enabled hereafter to give Mr. Dilke's memoir on this structure. The following notes, for which we are indebted to Mr. Edward W. Godwin, by whom the visitors were accompanied in their examination of the building, cannot fail to prove acceptable. "Maxtoke Castle is essentially a fortified house, not a castle in the mediæval sense of the word. The outer wall, enclosing a space of about 180 ft. by 168, is 5 ft. in thickness; at the angles are octagonal towers, about 28 ft. in diameter, and projecting so as nearly to clear the inner angle formed by the main walls. In the centre of the east wall projects a gateway of two bays, the entrance being flanked by octagonal turrets. The chief apartments were on the west side; the hall stood in the centre of this side, immediately opposite the gateway. The upper rooms of both the towers and the gateway were dwelling-rooms. No care seems to have been taken to confine the look-out to the inner court. The broad traceried six-light window of the chapel and the tall two-light windows of the hall look out upon the moat. Many of the tower windows are of two lights, transomed and seated, and do not appear to have been designed for defence. Indeed, the more we examine this fourteenth century example of domestic architecture, the more evident it is how completely

⁵ The small brasses of two vicars of Coleshill, in the spacious Perpendicular chancel, deserve notice as dated; one, William Abell, 1500, vested in a chasuble; the other, Sir John Fenton, de-

ceased in 1566, "whose soul Jesus pardon." He appears robed in the Geneva gown, the Bible in his left hand; the familiar prayer for the deceased is here retained.

its architect devoted attention not to military requirements but to domestic comfort. If it were not for the crenellated wall, which almost every manor-house of any importance possessed, and the gatehouse, which is scarcely more warlike-looking than some of the old hospital and college gateways, there is nothing to place Maxtoke in the rank of castles. However, attention should be directed to certain details, such as the grooves in the merlons for the shutter rods (see Viollet le Duc, *Dict. de l'Archit.*, vol. iv. pp. 382, 389), the ironwork of the gates with devices of the Stafford family, and the heraldic tiles, removed in masses to form the floors of the beer cellar and offices. The groining of the N.W. tower is good. The chapel window is unusually large, and has a raking cill rising northwards, clearly marking the line of stairs from the hall on the south to the solar or upper room on the north of the chapel. The charm of Maxtoke is the completeness and admirable proportions of the whole design. Its plan reminds us more of some of the French *chateaux* than of the English castle or even manor-house. The chateau at Bury, near Blois, presents a very similar general arrangement."⁶

After the examination of the Castle the adjacent remains of Maxtoke Priory, founded in 1331 by William de Clinton, were visited. Mr. Godwin pointed out the general plan; the structure was a cross-church with a cloister on the north; the greater part of the tower, rising from the intersection of the cross, remains. It is a fine piece of plain architecture, in long sloping set-offs from the square to the octagon, having a noble effect. The remains of the church are of two dates; the earliest work, of the XIIIth century, is seen in the moulded jamb of one of the chancel windows and in the chancel arch; the tower seems to have been inserted about 1350, the junction of the tower-piers with the old chancel arch-piers being distinctly marked. The gateway is in good preservation; the gate retains the old iron hinges; one of them is figured in Parker's *Gloss. Arch.*, pl. 65. After inspecting the Priors' Lodgings, and some curious vestiges of armorial bearings in one of the chambers, given by Dugdale, the excursionists returned to Warwick through Packington Park, by the obliging permission of the Earl of Aylesford.

Tuesday, August 2.

The Annual Meeting to receive the Report of the Auditors with that of the Central Committee, and for other affairs of the Society, was held at the Court House. The Chair was taken by Mr. BERESFORD HOPE.

The Report of the Auditors for 1863 (printed at page 191 in this volume), and also the following Report of the Committee, were read by Mr. Burt; both were unanimously adopted.

At the termination of another year, and of another of those local gatherings which seem to prove increasingly acceptable to the votaries of archaeological research, the Central Committee may indulge in a retrospect of

⁶ Mr. Fetherston called attention to some fragments lately dug up, consisting of a broken capital of a nook-shaft, portion of a base to the same, and a piece apparently of an archivolt. They seem to belong to a late period in the transition from Norman to Early English, and may be relics of some earlier fabric of

the close of the twelfth century. The license to crenellate was granted to the Earl of Huntingdon, 19 Edw. III., but there may have been an earlier residence at Maxtoke. A description of the existing castle is given in Parker's *Domestic Architecture*, xiv. Century, p. 246.

unusual interest as regards the progress of the Institute. In former years, when called upon, in accordance with accustomed usage, to pass in review the advance of the Society's efforts and influence, the progress of archaeological science, or the results of conservative endeavors for the preservation of National Monuments, the retrospect has been limited to a single year ; the Committee has not only now, however, to congratulate the members on the success which has marked the course of their proceedings since their last assembly, held so pleasurably under the auspices of the Marquess Camden. At the termination of twenty years, during which the purpose of the Institute has been steadily and advantageously sustained, the Committee cannot refrain from inviting the members to share in the satisfaction with which they look back upon the series of annual assemblies held during that period in the chief cities of the Empire,—the growth of public sympathy in objects for which the Society was instituted,—the establishment of kindred provincial Societies and of Museums which have been among the results of these archaeological congresses, and the general promotion of intelligent interest in historical and antiquarian researches. In these days of periodical celebrations, with the recent recollection of the Tercentenary associated with the greatest name in the annals of English Literature, the Institute also may now, on the banks of Avon, enjoy their vicenary celebration.

In the review, however, which the Committee are called upon to offer of the year elapsed since the Society assembled under the walls of Rochester Castle, there are circumstances claiming special gratulation. At that time the loss which the Society had sustained through the lamented decease of their enlightened and generous Patron, the Prince Consort, was fresh in remembrance. The Committee then hailed with grateful satisfaction the continued evidence of Royal favor and encouragement, in her Majesty's gracious permission that the Museum formed at Rochester should be enriched with valuable objects from the Royal collection at Windsor Castle. During the last Session, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has been pleased to signify his assent to become the Patron of the Institute in the place of his lamented father—an evidence of the favorable consideration of the Prince, shewn also by his presentation to the Library of the Institute of a work which he had caused to be printed, descriptive of certain antiquities disinterred in Egypt in excavations made under the supervision of His Royal Highness, during his recent Tour in the East.

The progress of archaeological science has been marked in a striking degree since the meeting in Kent in the previous year. Among important subjects of investigation, of the greatest interest alike to the geologist and to the antiquary, the discoveries of vestiges of primeval Man in the tertiary strata, and also in caverns and other unexplored depositories, have claimed the attention of ethnologists throughout Europe. The researches in France by M. Lartet and Mr. Henry Christy have developed in certain ossiferous caves facts of remarkable character ; their recent explorations in the ancient province of Périgord, connected with a remote prehistoric period when the reindeer seems to have existed in Southern France, have opened out a fresh ground of curious speculation. However valuable these relics may be, those lately secured for the British Museum through the agency of Professor Owen, from the Bruniquel cave in the South of France, are of even greater importance, particularly as with the extensive series of weapons and implements of bone, spears, harpoons, and the like, a number of human crania have been obtained, which may supply, through the skill

of the comparative anatomist, a clue to the race and the period to which these remarkable remains should be assigned.

In our own country a fresh proof of the liberal encouragement of archaeological research shown by the Duke of Northumberland claims anew an expression of marked satisfaction. His Grace, to whom we owe the accurate Surveys of the Roman Wall and of numerous early antiquities in the Northern Counties, skilfully surveyed by Mr. MacLauchlan, had directed his attention, nearly ten years since, to the circular markings incised upon rocks in the vicinity of the Cheviots, first brought under the notice of the Institute by the Rev. William Greenwell at the meeting at Newcastle in 1852. During the last autumn his Grace has directed accurate drawings to be taken of all examples of these mysterious markings, the import of which has not been explained ; he has caused them to be engraved, in order to bring so curious a subject before the archaeologists of Europe. At the meeting of the Institute in London in December, the drawings were exhibited, with the permission of the Duke, by Dr. Collingwood Bruce, who explained the chief features of this very curious discovery ; it has subsequently been ascertained that similar rock-markings exist abundantly in Argyllshire, as shown by drawings and facsimiles for which the Institute has been indebted to Mr. Davenport Graham, and also in the County Kerry : of the latter an account by the Very Rev. Dean Graves will be published by the Royal Irish Academy.

The Committee have not considered it expedient in the past season to continue the special exhibitions, which had been commodiously carried out during previous years in the spacious apartments in Suffolk-street. The present office of the Institute in Burlington Gardens, secured last July, has proved convenient as a central and more quiet position than the crowded thoroughfare in which the Institute had for some years been located. Through the courtesy of the Arundel Society, whose more extensive apartments are closely adjacent, the monthly meetings of the Institute, which had proved unusually attractive and numerous attended, have been occasionally held in the Meeting Room of the Arundel Society. In no former year has so copious a provision of valuable communications been received on these occasions, and the Committee cannot omit to advert with satisfaction to the continued goodwill and liberal confidence with which precious objects of antiquity and art have been entrusted for the inspection of the members.

The researches by individual archaeologists and members of the Institute have been prosecuted with fresh activity : we may refer to the notices of primeval relics in Wilts and Hampshire made known by Mr. Stevens and Dr. Blackmore ; to discoveries of Roman remains announced by Mr. Ferguson of Carlisle, by Mr. Colquhoun, and Mr. Ambrose Poynter ; to the Hon. William Stanley the Society has also been indebted for the results of his very curious explorations in Anglesea among the dwellings of a very ancient race. The Director of the Museum of Artillery at Woolwich, General Lefroy, has, with constant courtesy, contributed to our gratification, not only from the instructive collection lately arranged in the Rotunda under his directions, but in bringing before the Society valuable relics from the Lake Dwellings in Switzerland, and the curious massive artillery of the time of Henry VI. left by the English forces after the siege of Mont St. Michel in 1423. The recently completed official Catalogue of the Museum at Woolwich has been produced under General Lefroy's care, and

it forms a valuable guide to the information which he has so successfully sought to combine in that depository.

An extensive Museum has been organised at Salisbury during the last year, and an instructive catalogue prepared through the exertions of Mr. Nightingale, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Osmond, Dr. Blackmore, and other able fellow-laborers, who have rendered the collection one of the most valuable in this country, more particularly in primeval relics, antiquities of flint from the drift, and other objects of the stone period, as also in relics of bronze, and in the varied illustrations of mediæval manners and miscellaneous objects collected at Salisbury by Mr. Brodie. The Salisbury and South Wilts Museum is established on a permanent footing in commodious premises, under the control of the Town Council as trustees; it will doubtless in a few years become, in a district so rich in ancient remains, a collection of unrivalled interest and instructive character.

It has constantly been the endeavor of the Committee to exercise a conservative influence, so far as may be practicable, in any case when public monuments or ancient remains may be threatened with injury. On a recent occasion their attention was strongly invited to the destructive project, stated to be in contemplation by the Eastern Counties Railway Company, to carry a branch line between two of the sepulchral hills at Bartlow in Essex, cutting away the base, and recklessly injuring those almost unique grave-mounds, the interesting nature of which was set forth by the late Mr. Gage Rokewode in the *Archæologia*. It would be unnecessary to enter into any detail of the measures taken by the Committee of the Institute, or the correspondence with directors and engineers; the urgent remonstrances against so needless an act of Vandalism were met with extreme courtesy, but it proved too late to effect anything beyond a trifling change in the course of the line, the Act of Parliament having been obtained and the conveyance of the land completed, before notice was given to the Institute of the impending evil. It can only be regretted that the attention, either of influential residents near the spot, who professed themselves interested in the preservation of historical monuments, or of the Archaeological Society of the county, which occupied so influential a position under our lamented friend Lord Braybrooke, had not been aroused before it was too late, and when the intervention of individual influence, or the appeal of the Institute, could no longer be available. It was truly observed by one who addressed himself strenuously to the rescue of the Bartlow Hills, that it is an idle mockery to call upon the highest medical skill when the patient is *in extremis*. If the hand of the destroyer has not been effectually arrested in this occasion, it was through want of timely information, which might doubtless have insured a result satisfactory to all who take interest in preserving such memorials of bygone ages.

In the retrospect of another year the Committee must again with regret enumerate the frequent losses which the Society has sustained during that brief period. Among some of the most valued of their early coadjutors, by whose sympathy and assistance the earlier days of the Institute were constantly cheered, must be mentioned the late Professor Cockerell, for some years a member of the Central Committee, and whose accomplished taste will be held in honored remembrance, more particularly by those who listened to his elucidations of the works and genius of William of Wykeham, at the Winchester meeting in 1845, or to his discourses on the sculptures in Lincoln Cathedral and the Chapter House at Salisbury. In

the same foremost rank of long-trying friends, now no more, may be mentioned the venerable descendant and the parent of archaeological worthies, Mr. Bowyer Nichols, one of the last acts of whose lengthened life, devoted to literature and the antiquities of his country, was a proof of his constant interest in the affairs of the Institute, by aiding their researches into Kentish archaeology at the Rochester meeting. With hearty sorrow must the memory of our late excellent friend in Northamptonshire, the Rev. Thomas James of Theddingworth, be cherished; the able exposition of the history and archaeology of his county, which inaugurated the proceedings of the meeting at Peterborough in 1861, is without parallel in the reminiscences of our annual gatherings. The Society will gratefully recall the kindly encouragement of the Bishop of Peterborough, patron of that meeting, whose lengthened career of usefulness has lately terminated. Among other supporters and friends of previous years associated with the exertions of the Institute in the promotion of archaeological knowledge, and whose recent removal must be recorded with regret, are, the Ven. Archdeacon of Hereford; the accomplished bibliographer and antiquary, Mr. Botfield, whose courteous assistance and resources were long and cordially given in encouragement of our purpose; Mr. S. Peace Pratt, for several years a member of the Committee, and a constant attendant at our meetings; Mr. Richard Falkener, of Devizes; also a cordial friend from the commencement, the lamented Mr. William Salt, eminent as a collector of Staffordshire topographical materials; Mr. Robert Biddulph Phillips, a name of honorable repute as an intelligent inquirer into the history and ancient vestiges of Herefordshire; the Hon. and Rev. Richard Cust, brother of the noble president of our meeting at Lincoln, Lord Brownlow, whose encouragement enhanced the gratification of the welcome which the Institute found in his county in 1848. In this list of losses of antiquarian fellow-laborers, some of whom are numbered among those earliest in the ranks, when, twenty years since, the incipient purpose of the Society was inaugurated, a few friends of more recent times still remain unmentioned; Mr. George Wentworth, one of the local secretaries for Yorkshire, indefatigable in his investigations of family history and topographical lore in the stores of his ancestral muniments at Woolley; Mr. Thomas Salt, of Shrewsbury, by whom a valuable memoir was contributed at the meeting in that town in 1856; and, lastly, the friendly promoter of our auspicious assembly at Carlisle, Col. Maclean of Lazonby, whose treasures of Cumbrian antiquity were freely placed at our disposal.

Whilst reviewing these unusually numerous losses, the Committee hail a hopeful promise for the future in the undiminished energy and unanimity by which the proceedings have been characterised. In no previous year, moreover, has the accession of new fellow-laborers been more frequent; amidst deep regrets for friends now no more, it has been cheering to perceive many, with young and fresh energies in the study and conservation of national antiquities, press forward to fill the vacancies in our ranks.

The Report of the Committee having been received with satisfaction, it was then carried by acclamation that the MARQUESS CAMDEN, whose favors to the Institute at their meeting in his county had been enhanced by his consent to be President for the ensuing year, should be requested to prolong for a further period the distinction thus conferred upon the Society.

A numerous list of candidates for election, including the noble President of the meeting, Lord Leigh, the Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, and several persons connected with Warwickshire, was then submitted to the meeting; they were duly enrolled as members of the Institute. The following lists of members of the Committee retiring in annual course, and of members of the Institute recommended to fill the vacancies, were proposed and unanimously adopted.

Members retiring from the Central Committee:—William Tite, Esq., M.P., *Vice-President*; John Anderdon, Esq.; Charles D. E. Fortnum, Esq.; Samuel B. Howlett, Esq.; Robert T. Pritchett, Esq.; W. J. Bernhard Smith, Esq.; the Rev. William Stubbs. The following being elected to fill the vacancies:—Edward Hawkins, Esq., F.S.A., *Vice-President*; the Hon. Robert Curzon; the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P.; Richard Rivington Holmes, Esq., F.S.A., British Museum; Brigadier-General Lefroy, R.A., F.R.S.; Frederic Ouvry, Esq., Treas. Soc. Ant.; the Hon. William Owen Stanley, M.P.; Sir Thomas E. Winnington, Bart., M.P. Also, as Auditors for the year 1864, Walter D. Jeremy, Esq., M.A.; Sir Richard C. Kirby, C.B.

A communication was then read from the Treasurer, Mr. Hawkins, stating his regret that he found increasing inability to attend the meetings of the Committee with his wonted regularity, as heretofore, and to participate in the proceedings of the Institute. Mr. Hawkins expressed the hope that some member of the Committee, able to devote more constant attention to their deliberations and to the interests of the Society, might be found willing to occupy the position which he had for many years held.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the Society at large would heartily unite in those sincere feelings of regret with which the meeting must receive the resignation of their kind friend and worthy Treasurer. It would, however, be their hope to enjoy for many years the continuance of that cordial interest in the welfare of the Institute which Mr. Hawkins had so long shown. An expression of grateful esteem and acknowledgment to Mr. Hawkins was unanimously carried, on his retiring from the duties which he had so kindly discharged during twenty years.

It was then proposed, with unanimous assent, that Mr. Henderson should be requested to accept the position of Treasurer of the Institute.

The selection of the place of meeting for the following year was then discussed. The assurance of friendly co-operation had been received from several places presenting advantages deserving of consideration. Amongst these Dorsetshire seemed to have been regarded with favorable predilections, as a promising field of operations. Mr. Beresford Hope, however, advanced cogent arguments in favor of a Metropolitan Congress. He pointed out, besides Westminster Abbey, the Tower, and objects of paramount interest in the City, numerous attractions available within reach of London,—Windsor, Hampton Court, Eltham, Waltham and St. Albans; the year, he suggested, when the Institute might be considered, so to speak, as attaining to its majority, might be appropriately devoted to a demonstration, taking the metropolis as a centre. After some discussion it was determined that Mr. Beresford Hope's proposition should be deferred for future deliberation, and, on the proposition by the Rev. C. W. Bingham, seconded by Mr. Henry Farrer, F.S.A., it was decided that the meeting for the ensuing year should be held at Dorchester. It was also

unanimously determined, that the EARL of ILCHESTER, whose favor and kind co-operation the Society had for many years enjoyed, be requested to confer his sanction on the meeting in his county by taking the part of local President.

These arrangements having been satisfactorily concluded, the members proceeded to the Assembly Room, where many of the visitors and ladies awaited them. The Hon. LORD NEAVES presided, and the following memoirs were read :—

Notice of a Roman villa lately found at the Chedworth Woods, Gloucestershire, on the estates of the Earl of Eldon, and of two examples of the Christian monogram there brought to light. By the Rev. SAMUEL LYSONS, F.S.A.

The Mediæval remains discovered within the Castle Ring in Cannock Chase, Staffordshire. By Mr. F. MOLYNEUX.

The chair was then taken by the noble President, and the general concluding meeting took place. Lord LEIGH commenced by adverting to the valuable facilities and courteous welcome accorded by the Mayor and Corporation, and proposed, on behalf of the Institute, a vote of hearty acknowledgment, to which the Mayor responded with expressions of interest and gratification in the retrospect of so pleasurable a week.

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE proposed thanks to the Corporations of Coventry, Lichfield, and Stratford-on-Avon, for their friendly courtesies and assistance; especially to the municipal authorities of the first-named city, for the highly interesting Museum arranged on occasion of the visit of the Institute to St. Mary's Hall.

Mr. REPTON, M.P., proposed an acknowledgment to the exhibitors by whose liberality the Museum of the Institute had been enriched,—especially to Her Most Gracious Majesty, and also to the Earl of Warwick, the Earl of Craven, Lord Dormer, the Warwickshire Archaeological Society, and many friendly contributors to the rich series of examples of art and illustrations of local archaeology and history so admirably organised by Mr. Charles Tucker. Mr. GREAVES, M.P., moved a most cordial expression of thanks to the Earl of Clarendon, and to Mr. Fetherston-Dilke, for their kindness in facilitating the excursions to Kenilworth and Maxtoke. Thanks were likewise proposed by Sir RICHARD KIRBY, C.B., to the Local Committee, and by the Rev. C. W. Bingham, to the contributors of memoirs, especially to Mr. Bloxam, whose extensive knowledge of the antiquities and history of his county had been an unfailing resource in their investigations; to the Dean of Chichester, Professor Willis, Mr. Hartshorne, Mr. Fetherston, and to many others who had freely drawn from their stores of information.

Mr. FETHERSTON acknowledged the compliment paid to the distinguished persons, amongst whom, as a contributor of a memoir on a subject of familiar interest to him, he had the honor to find himself associated. He rejoiced that foremost in that list had been placed the name of Mr. Bloxam, for, as a Warwickshire man, he loved his county, and had a confident hope that amongst those who lived in Warwickshire, "the heart of Old England," there would ever be found some one worthy to bear the mantle which fell from the great archaeologist, Dugdale.

Lord NEAVES expressed the high satisfaction with which he begged to propose the most cordial thanks of the meeting to their noble President. They knew that Lord Leigh was ever foremost to promote every good work

within the range of his influence, and, even if the Institute might not rank with associations for the higher purposes of philanthropy, he hoped that it was not beyond the sphere of that expansive and enlightened utility which embraced all objects that tend to refine the mind, to enlarge our relations with our fellow men, and to extend our knowledge. This vote of thanks was seconded by Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, and carried enthusiastically.

Lord LEIGH sincerely thanked the meeting. He expressed the gratification that he had derived from the visit of the Institute, and the distinction of presiding at a gathering which was not merely an occasion of social and pleasurable relaxation, but of the interchange of knowledge in regard to national institutions and subjects of high public interest. He felt satisfaction in becoming associated with the Society as a member, and, with the cordial desire that future meetings might prove equally enjoyable and successful as that now brought to a close, he bade them farewell. The meeting thus concluded.

The Central Committee desire to acknowledge the following donations received in aid of the expenses of the Warwick meeting, and of the general purposes of the Institute:—The Right Hon. Lord Leigh (President), 10*l.* ; the Mayor of Warwick, 5*l.* 5*s.* ; the Mayor of Coventry, 5*l.* 5*s.* ; Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart., M.P., 5*l.* 5*s.* ; G. W. Repton, Esq., M.P., 5*l.* ; Sir John Boileau, Bart., 5*l.* ; The Master of Gonville and Caius' College, 5*l.* 5*s.* ; the Master of Trinity College, 2*l.* ; Alexander Beresford Hope, Esq., 5*l.* ; Sir R. N. Hamilton, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; Thomas Thompson, Esq., M.D., 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Henry G. Bohn, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.* ; W. W. Kershaw, Esq., 10*s.* 6*d.*

Archaeological Intelligence.

THE Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford, Mr. J. E. Thorold Rogers, announces a *History of Agriculture and Prices, from 1259 to 1792*, compiled from original records. This important work, intended to illustrate the condition and resources of the English people from the earliest existing documents, and to determine, as far as possible, the actual relations of labor and prices during several centuries, will be produced at the Clarendon Press, for Messrs. Macmillan. Two volumes (1259—1400) are in the press.

We desire to invite notice to the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, an interesting record of West-country History and Archaeology, which commenced in March, 1864, the first number being issued with the forty-sixth annual report of the Society. This journal will be forwarded to any antiquary, not a member of the Institution, on prepayment of three shillings annually ; subscriptions are received by the Curator, Mr. W. Newcombe, or by Messrs. Heard, the Publishers, Truro. The numbers already published include notices of ancient vestiges almost peculiar to Cornwall, such as the subterraneous chambers near St. Just, described and illustrated by Mr. Blight, whose researches are known to readers of this Journal through his account of Chysauster (*Arch. Journ.*, vol. xviii. p. 39.)