

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

November 3, 1871.

Professor WESTMACOTT, R.A., F.R.S., in the Chair.

AFTER referring to the commencement of a fresh session, the Chairman adverted to the loss the Institute had sustained in the decease of the lamented Earl Dunraven, one who had always taken a lively interest in their proceedings, and contributed greatly to the success of many assemblies by his learning and general knowledge, and by his courtesy and cordial manner in communicating that knowledge to those around him. In Ireland his memory would long be cherished as one who had contributed more than perhaps any of his contemporaries to a right feeling for the preservation of antiquities. By his failing health in the course of last summer the Earl Dunraven had been prevented taking the post he had accepted of President of the Section of Antiquities at the Cardiff meeting, but he had supported all the early arrangements of that meeting most cordially, and contributed much to its success. The Cardiff meeting, it would be remembered, had been one of the most successful that the Institute had ever held. It had been attended by a much larger number than usual of the members of the Institute, and by many influential visitors of the surrounding district; it had been remarkable for the high character of several of the addresses delivered and the memoirs read; still more remarkable for the hearty and generous hospitality displayed on all sides.

The SECRETARY read "Notes on a Sculptured Figure found in Easton Church, Hampshire;" by Mr. Albert Way.

"By the permission of the Rev. Algernon Wodehouse, Rector of Easton, near Winchester, a remarkable sculpture in alabaster, a work of the latter half of the fifteenth century, found in the church of Easton, is brought before the Institute. The pavement in the tower having been taken up, the figure was found deposited a few inches under the floor; it suffered some injury by a blow from the pick-axe, and several small fragments were found, that probably had formed parts of the carving. It will be seen that the figure, a sculpture of considerable merit and expressive character in its design, represents St. John the Baptist, not, however, clad as more usually to be seen, in the shaggy skin of an animal,—'the raiment of camel's hair,'—but in a long robe and mantle, the former girt around the waist with the leathern girdle, as mentioned in the Gospels.

"The Precursor here appears with the Holy Lamb placed upon a book, on his left arm, and with his right hand he points towards the sacred

symbol, as commonly to be seen in other representations in accordance with his testimony,—‘Behold the Lamb of God.’

“The Baptist is usually pourtrayed of tall, meagre frame, as if wasted by his desert life near the waters of Enon : his hair and beard are usually in disarray, and his scanty garb is a shaggy hide, the head of the animal hanging at his side ; great part of his person, his limbs and breast, are seen uncovered. Such is the characteristic and most ancient type, derived, it is probable, from the artists of the Greek school ; it is often grandly severe and even majestic : in later middle-age art, the love of beauty and grace in design prevailed, and the figure of the Precursor assumes a more benign and Apostolic character : a long mantle sometimes shrouds the conventional raiment of skin ; sometimes this last, as in the example under consideration, is altogether superseded by a flowing robe reaching almost to the feet. The proportions of the figure are commonly, as in the sculpture, of unusually tall and attenuated character : the familiar symbol is constantly the Lamb, usually placed on the Book of the Gospels, and towards this Agnus Dei the Baptist points, as in the figure brought to light at Easton. The long proportions of every part—the head, the taper fingers, the pointed bare feet, the narrow parallel folds of the drapery—all are conformable to the style of a period of art, when there was much skill in expression, rather than perfect knowledge of the principles of design. At the same time, if we were disposed to criticise severely the somewhat exaggerated lengthiness of the figure before us, it must be remembered that this sculpture was doubtless destined to fill a space in some tall, narrow niche of tabernacle work, on the reredorse, it may be, of an altar, or for the enrichment of a shrine. The alabaster still bears traces of vivid opaque colouring : the robe seems to have been yellow ; the lining of the mantle was of brilliant vermilion ; the ground under the feet was green. This painting, even of so ornamental a material as alabaster, was in accordance with the imperfect taste of the period ; it extended occasionally to the lining or inner sides only of the garments, the grass, or the paved flooring at the feet, and the like, and was not always carried over the entire surface, whilst the margins of the dress were sometimes edged or diapered with gilding. It has been observed that the feet are bare, in precise accordance with the practice in pourtraying sacred personages, and even our Lord himself ; this usage, that probably may be traced to the Greek school, was doubtless significant. In the times to which the figure from Easton may be ascribed, it was no longer invariably observed ; it may have betokened that the ground was holy whereon they trod ; in the case of the Precursor it may have been thought suitable to his ascetic life in the wilderness, whilst, again, he who said of himself that he was unworthy to unloose the latches on the feet of the Saviour, might well be pourtrayed with such token of his humility as uncovered feet.

“The draped figure, in ancient representations of St. John the Baptist, is, as has been pointed out, comparatively unusual, but by no means without precedent.

“In a MS. Evangelary, in the Vatican, ascribed to the twelfth century, there is an illumination that pourtrays the Baptism of our Lord in Jordan ; he is seen divested of his garments, which are held by attendant angels ; the Baptist appears pouring the water upon the Saviour’s head. St. John is clothed in a long flowing robe and mantle, without any of the

peculiar features of dress by which he is usually characterised. This specimen of early art of the Greek school has been given by Cicognara, in his Treatise on Painting.

"Another representation of the Baptism, treated in like manner, has been given in the History of our Lord, commenced by the late Mrs. Jameson and completed by Lady Eastlake. In the first volume, p. 295, will be found the subject in question, from a MS. at Bologna, of the thirteenth century. St. John here appears in long flowing garments, the skirt of his mantle floating in the wind to a considerable distance from his person, according to the conventional mode of treating the draperies at the period. In the general details this illumination bears much resemblance to that above mentioned, from the Vatican MS.

"In another example, an Italian painting on a triptych of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, likewise to be found in the great series selected by Cicognara, the Baptist may be seen in ample garments; the figure is very long and meagre in its proportions, as in the sculptured figure found at Easton. In one hand he holds a scroll inscribed *Ece Angnus (sic), Dei* (Cicogn. pl. cxij.) The draped figure of the Precursor is familiar in works of the later painters in Italy. Mrs. Jameson gives an example in a painting by Verrocchio, in the Academy at Florence (History of Our Lord, vol. i. p. 297).

"A question of considerable interest may be suggested in regard to the sculpture for which the Institute is indebted to Mr. Wodehouse, namely, at what place, or under the influence of what class and school of artificers were such decorations destined for altars and for shrine work executed. Numerous small tablets of alabaster have been noticed and figured in archaeological works, and of these several have been brought before the Institute, in which various figures of saints are found introduced, mostly as accompaniments of a peculiar subject that has been regarded sometimes as the vernicle, or the *verum icon*, the head of our Lord, but which appears undoubtedly intended to represent the severed head of St. John the Baptist in a charger—the *caput Johannis in disco*—a subject of frequent occurrence in various works of an ornamental character, and amongst these upon seals and personal appliances. It may be here remarked that certain objects of this description have been regarded, it is believed with much probability, as having been associated with some special feeling of veneration connected with the *cultus* of St. John the Baptist.

"It may deserve notice that in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland there is a figure of the Baptist, carved in limestone, that bears resemblance to that at Easton in some features of its design,—the stern aspect of the countenance, the long hair, draped dress and bare feet. It was dredged up from the bottom of the Firth of Forth. It is rough and hollowed at the back, and perforated at the bottom, as if for fixing it on a peg, in a niche, or the like. This figure appears to be seated: in the left hand is the Agnus, upon a square object, possibly a book, and with the right the Precursor points towards the sacred symbol. This curious relic is figured in the Proceedings of the Society, vol. vii. p. 397."

After some comments by Mr. J. G. WALLER and the Rev. GREVILLE CHESTER, the CHAIRMAN remarked that the sculpture was certainly not English work but perhaps Flemish or Italian. There was great beauty in

the hands and head, more so than in English work ; and at the same time that elongated style which it was difficult to understand. The faulty proportions would perhaps be accounted for by such figures being frequently placed very high above the eye of the beholder. Beautiful as Gothic architecture was, it was deficient in art, and the accessories were bad ; the best style lasted but a short time, and in none of the styles was the sculpture good. The Easton figure was probably the work of a travelling Italian artist of the Pisani school.

The following translation of a letter that had been transmitted to the Institute from Yecla, an ancient town in the province of Murcia, was then submitted to the meeting :—

“YECLA, the 1st Sept., 1871.

“Gentlemen of the Archæological Society,—About a year ago, in the neighbourhood of this town, I had the good fortune to find a great treasure for science, since the objects are fragments of statues of ordinary stone, and also various figures in metal and lead, various white arms (? weapons) in metal and in iron, as well as various medals or coins, very rare. I forward photographs of those that I have in my collection.

“I have repeatedly submitted them to the Archæological Academy of Madrid, and the gentlemen composing it state that they are objects of great value, since they belong to the time of the Phœnicians ; and also, in addition to these circumstances, I am unable to state how far a small amount would go to cover the expenses of making excavations. Besides, there are many curious persons who present themselves to purchase the said objects, and my desire is to sell them all together. Besides these objects, I wish to offer you a variety of articles in glass and pottery, of great rarity ; and, moreover, I have to offer to you a number of pictures, painted in oil on linen, wood, and copper.

“I should suggest that you should determine to take all that is in my possession for the same very reasonable price that the antiquaries of this country would give, who do not know how to value any archæological object. Further, if you assent to take the whole that I possess, I give you my word of honour not to dispose of one article hereafter to the antiquaries of this country, since all my wish is to make excavations, and search for the treasures concealed under the ground.

“I hope that you will take the trouble to answer me, if it should be possible to follow this up, and that I may determine how to proceed ; and if it is a proposition that suits your purpose, you may send an intelligent person capable of appreciating the valuable objects that are to be found in this house. And herewith I offer to place myself at your commands, and subscribe myself, &c., &c.,

“VICENTE JUAN Y ARNAT.

“The direction is in Spain,—Yecla, Province of Murcia.

“To the Gentlemen of the Academy of Archæology and History in London : Yngalaterra.”

The Rev. J. GREVILLE CHESTER then read “Notes on the Ancient Christian Churches of Mus'r el Ateyah, and its Neighbourhood.” This was illustrated by the exhibition of rubbings from some of the carved wood-work in these churches. The CHAIRMAN remarked upon the singular

style of art displayed in these Coptic churches. This memoir will be given in a future number of this Journal.

The SECRETARY then read an "Account of a Block of Tin, dredged up in Falmouth Harbour, and now in the Museum of Truro;" by Major-General Sir Henry James, R. E., Director of the Ordnance Survey (printed in vol. xxviii. p. 196). Sir E. SMIRKE remarked that the writer's suggestion of the peculiar form of the block was very ingenious, as no block had been made of that shape for the last five hundred years, but he could not so readily assent to the latter part of the memoir that St. Michael's Mount was the "Vectis" of the Romans. It would present a good subject for discussion at the Southampton meeting.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. R. P. COATES.—An Abyssinian Cross, entrusted to him for exhibition by the Rev. H. Morland Austen, Rector of Crayford, in the church of which parish it is kept. The recent history of this Cross is soon told. It was brought to England by one of the chaplains to the forces sent against Magdala (Rev. Mr. Fennell), and presented by him to the Church of St. Paulinus, Crayford. This may seem a very unsuitable object of "loot," and Mr. Coates observed that he was happy to be able to explain, on the testimony of Professor Wright, confirmed by the Rev. H. A. Stern, that its appearance in this country is not due to plundering of churches—at first hand at least—for the fact is that King Theodore had plundered many, and kept the sacred vessels, &c., in his palace, under pretence of a vow to found a magnificent cathedral, of which, however, only the meanest instalments were visible. Our soldiers looted the palace, and thus these things came first into their hands, then into those of others. Of the antiquity of the Cross Mr. Coates was unable to speak confidently: the best judges are not disposed to refer it to a date earlier than the beginning of the last century, pronouncing the ornamentation to be in the main Western, and derived from the Portuguese missionaries, probably through rude wood-cuts. The same date must be assigned to the other Crosses in the British Museum, and to most of the MSS. Were the work indeed Oriental in origin it might be carried back, in design at least, much further, perhaps—such is the persistence of Eastern traditions—five hundred years, just as the Russian eikons of the present day exactly represent their Byzantine prototypes.

The Cross itself has a kind of scroll underneath, of rather coarser workmanship seemingly, on each side of which are eight seraphim with wings open and closed alternately. This scroll is fastened to the Cross, and the socket for the pole, also of late and coarse character, by plain pieces of brass and eight rivets, some of copper. On what may be called the obverse of the Cross, in the upper limb is engraved a figure of our Lady with the Divine Child seated on her lap, holding out His right hand with the gesture of blessing (Western form?) and having in His left a book. Both have rayed nimbs. On the Virgin's right shoulder is a star, and underneath something which has been conjectured to be a string of amulets.

On the right arm of the Cross is the decollation of St. John the Baptist (or perhaps St. George, a favourite Æthiopic saint), a kneeling figure, with arms and feet bound, and his head already severed by a negro with a scimitar; behind him is what has been considered to be a palace: in

the centre is an angel receiving the head in a napkin ; and on the left arm of the Cross a representation perhaps of the Almighty Father, with rayed nimbus, in clouds receiving the soul (?) in a napkin, whilst below are crowned figures of five negro (wicked) princes in flames of purgatory (?) praying to Him.

On the reverse, so to speak, and in the upper limb of the Cross, is the most interesting figure of all—a saint martyred by nailing to a tree with some forty nails in all ; on his right a negro tormentor with hammer and nail ; on his left another with something like pincers ; the arms, bound at the wrist, are crossed before his body (as if to avoid an imitation of the Crucifixion) and nailed. Mr. Coates remarked that he had unfortunately failed in all attempts to ascertain the name of the martyr. On the right hand are figures of two saints, one youthful, with the following inscriptions, for the reading and translation of which he had been indebted to the kindness of Dr. Wright, Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge :—“ How Walatta Takla-Haimanot took refuge ” (with God in prayer) and “ How Walda Giyorgis (George) took refuge. ” These, as the Rev. H. A. Stern informed Mr. Coates, are the two patron saints of Abyssinia. On the left hand (of the martyr) is a figure of a saint with two other figures behind, about which Mr. Coates would not venture to suggest anything. The inscription on the saint's robe, as Dr. Wright says, and Mr. Stern agrees, is, “ How Walatta-Samuel took refuge ” (with God in prayer). Below are two figures, with a humped Abyssinian ox.

By the Rev. RICHARD KIRWAN.—A bronze palstave, from Drewsteignton, Devon. It was found amongst old waste metal at Exeter. It measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length, has no side-loop or ear, and weighs 14 oz. A portion of a bronze cake was obtained with it.—Fragments of lathe-made vessels of a peculiar description of ware ; from High Peak, Sidmouth.—A small sepulchral vessel, of the class designated “ incense cups ; ” it is pierced on one side with two perforations, about an inch apart from one another ; it is of dingy, brown-coloured paste, measuring $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. in height, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter ; the surface, the flat rim, and the bottom of the cup are wholly covered with corded impressed patterns in zigzag fashion, with circular bands at intervals. It was found in a barrow at Upton Pyne, near Exeter, with a bronze dagger, a bronze pin or awl, and a number of small discs of shale, a bugle-shaped bead of red clay, three other beads, and part of the stalk of an encrinite. These had probably been strung as a necklace. A full account of the examination of the barrow is given by Mr. Kirwan in the Transactions of the Devonshire Association, 1871, vol. iv. p. 641.

By Sir JERVOISE CLARKE-JERVOISE, Bart.—A remarkably perfect bronze palstave, found near Brewlands, Forfarshire, on the property of James Small, Esq., of Dirnaman, Perthshire.—A heart-shaped object of terracotta, dimensions 7 in. by $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., obtained near Brewlands, on the site of an old house. It bears some roughly-worked ornament, and had been used as a stand for a flat-iron ; its date and the purpose for which it was originally intended have not been ascertained.—MS. found preserved in a copy of the Book of Common Prayer, printed by Robert Young, Edinburgh, 1637 ; a bond by Andrew and William Moncrief of Perth to others of that place, 15 October, 1636.

By Mr. W. J. BERNIARD SMITH.—A small iron axe-head, found in the

Thames ; it was enclosed in a mass of conglomerate, composed of sand fresh-water shells, and fragments of bone and wood, cemented together by the oxide of iron. On removing this encrustation, a portion of a material, doubtless a hair-cloth tissue, that had evidently been used to fix the helve tightly in the eye of the axe. The microscope has shown that the slight fringe now visible is hair. A strip of this cloth had been wrapped round the end of the helve, and preserved in a remarkable manner by the iron in the conglomerate, the filaments appearing quite fresh when the crust was removed. This axe measures $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. in length ; the breadth of the cutting edge is rather more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. In Mr. Roach Smith's collection, now in the British Museum, two nearly similar objects are preserved, that were found in the bed of the Thames off Whitehall and the Temple, respectively. They measure $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. and 7 in. in length, and are figured in the *Horæ Ferales*, pl. xxvii., figs. 15, 16, with several examples of the iron axe-head from continental museums. Ten of these weapons, of various types, are given by Mr. Hewitt in his *Ancient Armour and Weapons in Europe*, p. 45, pl. vii. The German types have been amply illustrated by Lindenschmit, "*Alterthümer uns. heidn. Vorzeit.*" Band I., Heft II., taf. 2 ; Band II., Heft. III., taf. 2. Mr. Franks considers the specimen in Mr. Bernhard Smith's collection to be Danish. Two Danish examples, in the Copenhagen Museum, have been figured by Worsaae, "*Afbildninger,*" figs. 259, 380 ; neither of them, however, similar to that exhibited. Mr. Bernhard Smith possesses a second specimen of slighter proportions, from the bed of the Thames, measuring about $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. in length. It differs from all the specimens above noticed in having a short blunt projection at the end near the helve, somewhat resembling a small hammer-head.¹

By the Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER.—An Egypto or Syro-Greek bronze figure of Venus, found at Benha (*Attribis*), in Lower Egypt.

By the Rev. ALGERNON WODEHOUSE.—An alabaster figure of St. John the Baptist ; also some portions of elaborate shrine-work, in the same material, found under the pavement in Easton Church, Hants. ; date, about 1460.

By the Rev. FULLER RUSSELL, B.C.L., F.S.A.—Two alabaster figures, one of them representing St. Christopher, date, about the beginning of the sixteenth century ; the other portrays an abbess ; there is no symbol to identify the personage intended ; it appears, however, to be of English work, and is in perfect preservation. Each figure measures about 16 in. in height.

By Mr. W. H. PATTERSON, of Stranstown, Belfast.—Photograph of a sepulchral slab at Killybegs, co. Donegal. It is covered with elaborate and varied ornamental designs, arranged in rectangular panels, and amongst these is introduced a warlike figure, armed with a long-handled axe. There is no inscription or clue to identify the figure. The Mac Sweenys were lords of the district where the slab was originally found, close to their residence, Rahan Castle, and local opinion assigns the memorial to one of that family, possibly Ouen, who died in 1351, or Niall Mor, 1524. The latter is the more probable date. In one of the panels are seen two figures wrestling ; the character of design is

¹ See also Dr. Hume's Notice of Axes, Antiquities on coast of Cheshire, pp. 301, 303.

peculiar throughout. The memorial is somewhat of the type of the later monumental slabs of the west coast of Scotland.

By Mr. ARTHUR G. GEOGHEGAN.—An oblong tablet of hard brown wood, resembling mahogany, measuring 9 in. by 3 in., and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in thickness. On two of its sides are certain singular figures boldly carved, with ornaments, and, possibly, inscriptions, somewhat resembling Chinese characters. It has been conjectured that it may be a calendar.—A signet-ring of brass, rudely engraved with an eagle displayed within a dotted circle; possibly to be assigned to the sixteenth century. It was found in the sand-hills close to Dunlow, on the western shore of Donegal, and in immediate vicinity to some rocks where one of the ships of the Invincible Armada was wrecked. The supposition seems probable that it had belonged to some person lost on that occasion.—A French cavalry sword, a relic of some interest on account of the inscription on its blade, as follows:—*Vangeons Le Pere—Sauvons La Mere—et Couronnons Le Fils*. It is supposed to have belonged to an officer of the gallant corps of emigrants who, after the death of Louis XVI., vainly endeavoured to uphold the cause of the Bourbons.

By the Rev. JAMES BECK.—A coffer of wood, covered with leather, with bands and angle-mounts of iron, the ends formed with foliated ornaments. Dimensions, 7 in. by 4 in.; depth, 3 in. Probably of English workmanship; date, about 1600.

By the Rev. WILLIAM IAGO, of Bodmin.—A photograph representing an ancient carved oak chest, or hutch, formerly in the parish of Cardynham, Cornwall. This old piece of furniture is formed of portions of carved work of several periods—some pieces being of a decidedly pre-Reformation date, whilst the greater part is in the style of ornament that characterises the *renaissance* found in the sixteenth century. At the ends of the chest there are circular panels containing heads with caps or head-dresses of Tudor fashion, a low-arched crown-like cap, and a jewelled bandeau, or coronet without balls or leaves; such fashions occur in portraitures and designs of the time of Henry VIII., or the like. One of these heads is that of a female; there are two heads, respectant, or facing each other, on each end of the chest. On the front, under the massive lock, will be seen a small piece of carving of earlier date, that represents the enthronement or coronation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, who is seen between the Supreme Being and the Saviour, the Holy Dove being over her head. Over these figures, which are of smaller proportions than the rest, there are canopies of tabernacle-work, of distinctly Gothic character. On either side of this central compartment there are two female figures, standing: over their heads are round, elaborately-worked arches, like shallow niches, and of decidedly cinquecento style of decoration. The first, on the left, holds a sword in her right hand, and the palm of martyrdom in the left; the second holds a chalice, in which appears the holy wafer; those on the right hold, the first a monstrance, the other a church, that has a pointed spire, and a book. These, Mr. Iago suggested, may have been intended to represent St. Catherine, St. Barbara, St. Clare, and St. Withburga. In regard, however, to this attribution of the figures in question, and any other more probable explanation, Mr. Iago requested information from those who are conversant with cinque-cento art and symbolism.

December 1, 1871.

Sir EDWARD SMIRKE, A.M., in the Chair.

The SECRETARY reported the result of a visit recently made by him to Southampton to arrange the necessary preliminaries of the forthcoming Annual Meeting in that town. The Lord Bishop of Winchester had signified his acceptance of the Presidency of the Meeting, and the Institute would be well received at Southampton.

A memoir by Mr. J. HEWITT was read, relating to the discovery of a number of bronze guns, by a party of sponge-divers at the Isle of Symi, in the Mediterranean. They proved to be of Venetian manufacture. General Lefroy lost no time in communicating with H.B.M. Vice-Consul at Rhodes, M. Biliotti, and three of the guns were obtained for the Royal Artillery Museum at Woolwich. Mr. Hewitt's account of this valuable addition to the collection at the Rotunda will be found in this Journal, vol. xxviii., p. 305, *ante*. Mr. Hewitt added some remarks with reference to the relative strength and bore of ancient cannon used for iron or stone shot; and Mr. Tregellas adverted to some examples of cannon of special construction.

Mr. C. D. E. FORTNUM, F.S.A., communicated a very interesting dissertation on Early Christian finger-rings, supplementary to his notice of several choice examples in his possession given in this Journal, vol. xxvi., p. 137. Mr. Fortnum's memoir has been printed in this Journal, vol. xxviii., p. 266, *ante*.

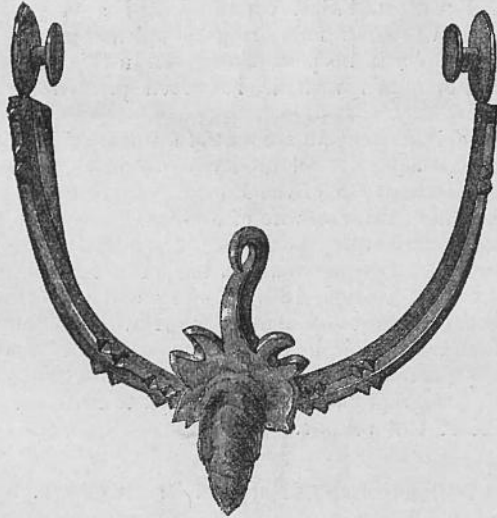
Mr. C. W. KING, M.A., sent an account of a remarkable object of Roman art, a medallion in lavender-coloured vitreous paste, found in 1850 at Stanwix, on the northern side of the Roman Wall, near Carlisle. It portrays, in high relief, Antonia, wife of Drusus, brother of the Emperor Tiberius. When found, some portions of the metallic rim in which it had been set were still preserved. It has been figured in Dr. Bruce's "Roman Wall," third edition, 1867, p. 428; and it is there suggested that it may probably represent Antinous. Mr. King, however, stated the grounds of his conclusion, by comparison with other works of antique art recognised as portraits of Antonia, that this fine relic of a very rare class of Roman iconography should be ascribed to Antonia. His memoir is given at p. 26 of this volume.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Dr. J. W. NICHOLL CARNE, LL.D., F.S.A., of St. Donat's Castle, Glamorganshire.—A bronze object, very peculiar in fashion, and of unknown use; it was found in a grave excavated in the rock at Llantwit Major, Glamorgan. This unique relic had been noticed by Mr. Tregellas on the occasion of the visit of the Institute, during the recent meeting at Cardiff, to Dr. Carne's remarkable residence—the ancient stronghold of the Stradling family; and through the mediation of Mr. Tregellas, it had been sent, by the friendly courtesy of Dr. Carne, for exhibition to the members of the Institute in London.² We are also indebted to him for the following particulars in regard to the discovery:—"The spot in which the relic was found was formerly a

² See an account of Dr. Carne's hospitable welcome at St. Donat's, in the Report of the Cardiff Meeting in this Journal, vol. xxviii. p. 330.

burial-ground, several skulls having been brought to light in the piece of land situate about two hundred yards south of the present church at Llantwit. The soil was removed by my tenant down to the natural rock, for the purpose of obtaining a solid foundation for building. In a kind of oval, or pan-shaped cavity worked out of the rock, and measuring about 5 ft. by 2 ft. in width, and 18 in. in depth, the bronze object was found." This rock-grave contained a quantity of black fatty matter, apparently the decomposed remains of the corpse. It will be seen by the accompanying woodcut that this singular object is fashioned with considerable skill and careful finish; some of the edges are grooved or notched; at intervals there are five hooks upon which are appended rings that might serve as means of attachment by cords or thongs, their strain being, as will be noticed, in direction of the bifurcate end of the object. It measures about 6 in. in length. It is somewhat doubtful whether the blunt end has been broken off, and there is no indication what may have been the extremity, in that direction. It is also probable that the projecting shanks have been squeezed together. Dr. Thurnam is of opinion that the relic is not of bronze :

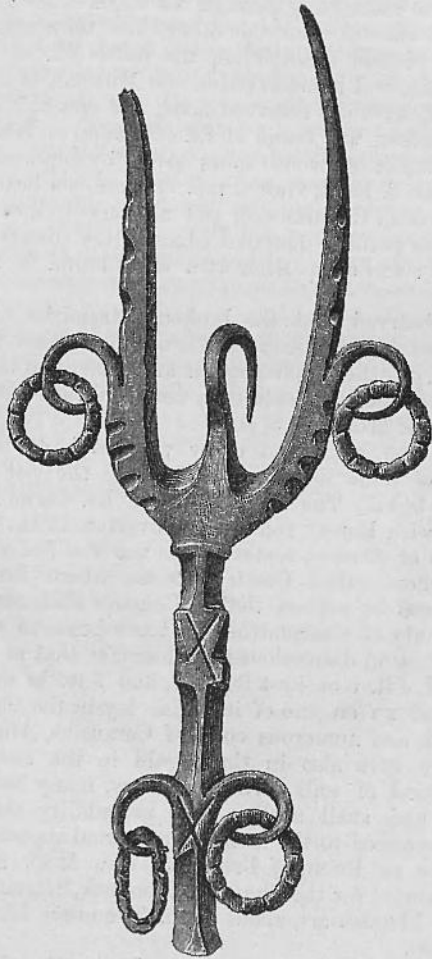


Bronze spur, with the point of iron, found with Roman relics near the Roman way from Alchester to Dorchester.

(Under side, original size.)

close examination he has expressed also the opinion that it is not "Ancient British." The *patina* is certainly somewhat pale in colour, and does not present the glossy, rich appearance of an early period.

No probable conjecture had been suggested in regard to the use or age of this relic. The only object presenting certain features of resemblance hitherto pointed out is a spur of bronze, with an iron point or *aculeus*, much decayed, so that its original fashion cannot be ascertained. It is here figured, and it will be seen that in the recurved hook and the dentated edges of the shanks a considerable degree of analogy may be perceived.



Bronze object, found at Llantwit Major, Glamorgan.

Full size.

This, which, it can scarcely be doubted, served the purposes of a spur, is in possession of the Rev. R. Gordon, of Elsfield, Oxon; it was found in arable land, where Roman ornaments, Samian, and other Roman wares are frequently turned up by the plough.³ A similar spur of iron, with a recurved hook on the under side; one of the shanks, which are diagonally grooved, thus resembling parts of the edges of the relic from Llantwit Major, much shorter than the other, and terminating in buttons, placed, as in the Elsfield example, on the inner side of the shank, was found at Uriconium, and is preserved in the Museum at Shrewsbury. A third Roman spur, with the recurved hook, and one of the shanks much shorter than the other, was found at Ell (*Elsebium*) in Alsace. Amongst several other examples of bronze spurs given by Lindenschmit (*Alterth. uns. heidn. Vorzeit*, ii. Band. Heft. i. tap. 7) there is a beautifully wrought Roman specimen from Rheinzaubern, and in this, as well as other examples of that period, the peculiar dentated edges of the shanks and fastenings on the inner side claim comparison with those found in this country, as above noticed.

It must be observed that the broken extremities of the bifurcate shanks in the remarkable relic in Dr. Carne's possession may have terminated in buttons, or other appliances for attachment to the heel, and that to the blunt end of the other extremity may doubtless have been attached an *aculeus*, either of bronze or of iron.

Numerous Roman coins and other vestiges have been found near Llantwit, some of them near the spot where the cist and bronze relic were brought to light. The whole place, as Dr. Carne has informed us, is studded over with Roman remains. Boverton, in the parish, probably occupies the site of *Bovium*, a station on the Via Julia Maritima: here is also a stronghold called Castle Ditches, where Roman coins have occurred. It must be noticed that at Coigan's Hill, near Kyn Gadel, in the adjacent county of Caermarthen, a tomb hewn in the rock was discovered, resembling in dimensions and character that at Llantwit.⁴ The cavity measured 4 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 6 in., and 2 ft. in depth. A human skeleton crouched up on one of its sides lay in the cist, with a bronze *colum* or strainer, and numerous coins of Carausius, Allectus, Carus, and Tetricus. There were also in the mould in the cist, which was surrounded by a kind of wall of dry masonry, many bones of birds and small animals, and snail shells. The probability that the Llantwit deposit may be ascribed to the late Roman period appears thus confirmed.

By M. VICTOR DE BUCH, of Brussels.—Two MSS. Books of Hours; one of them executed for the Chevalier Croesinck, Seigneur de Benthuisen and Joctemeel: Flemish art, about 1485. The other, likewise of Flemish work, about 1500.

By Mrs. MEADOWS FROST, of Chester.—Three Medals of the series of Sovereign Pontiffs, fine examples of Italian art, each bearing a profile head of Our Lord, and on the obverse the head of the Pope, Pius V., 1556—"Beati qui custodiunt vias meas:" Alexander VII., 1657—"Vivo ego jam non ego:" and Gregory XV., 1621—"Beati qui custodiunt vias meas." These choice medals are specially interesting for comparison with

³ See a more detailed notice, *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xii. p. 179. The find occurred near the Roman way from Alchester to Dorchester.

⁴ Notices of Langharne, by the Rev. J. N. Harrison, and *Gent. Mag.*, xiv. 634, xviii. 473.

the various reproductions of the profile portraiture, from the type of the emerald cameo, formerly, as believed, in the Vatican. See Mr. King's Memoir, Arch. Journal, vol. xxvii., p. 181.

IMPRESSIONS OF MEDIEVAL SEALS.—By Mr. J. G. FANSHAWE.—A French conventual seal, recently purchased in London; it appears to have been used in one of the monasteries at Metz, anciently known as *Metze*, or *Metis*. There were no less than seven conventual establishments in that city, as stated in the *Gallia Christiana*. The matrix, of pointed-oval form, measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. The device represents, under a triple-arched canopy, two full-length figures, that on the dexter side being a mitred ecclesiastic, holding a crosier in the right hand, a book in the left; on the sinister side a female figure issuing from the jaws of a dragon or monstrous creature, coarsely represented. It has been supposed that this may represent St. Martha, or possibly St. Margaret. Legend in Roman capitals—SIGILLVM PRIORIS CONVENTVS METENSIS. The work is very rude, the matrix being probably an unskilful reproduction in the sixteenth century of an older seal that may have been damaged or lost.

By Dr. KENDRICK, M.D.—Impression of the signet of Charlotte de la Tremouille, consort of James, seventh Earl of Derby. She gallantly defended Lathom House in 1644, and the Isle of Man in 1651. This interesting little seal bears an escutcheon, ensigned with an earl's coronet, and charged with the arms of Stanley impaling La Tremouille, a chevron between three eaglets. The escutcheon is encircled by a *cordelière*, frequently thus used in France on the seal of a widow.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

February 2, 1872.

C. S. GREAVES, Esq., Q.C., in the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN expressed his deep regret that he had to call attention to a painful subject—the great loss the Institute had sustained by the death of the very Rev. Canon Rock. Under any circumstances he should have felt how very unequal he was to do justice to the merits of the deceased; but peculiarly so at the present moment, as he had been unexpectedly asked to take the chair, in consequence of the absence of others more capable than himself of filling it satisfactorily. Blessed with talents of no ordinary kind, and which had been sedulously cultivated, and possessed of a vast store of knowledge on all antiquarian subjects, and especially on those relating to ecclesiastical matters, Canon Rock was ever ready on every occasion to throw the light of his extensive knowledge upon any subject that arose at any of the meetings of the Institute; and although he must on some occasions have felt himself placed in a somewhat critical position, his language and demeanour were ever as courteous and polite as his temperament was genial and sincere. Taking the deepest interest in the prosperity of the Institute, he never seemed so happy as when he was contributing to the information and amusement of its members, and rare, indeed, was the occasion when he had not some pleasing anecdote or agreeable story to tell, which would enliven even the dullest antiquarian subject. He had taken a warm interest in the late annual meeting at Cardiff, and had contributed not a little to its great success. As a writer he had displayed great ability, and his works would probably last almost as long as the English language should endure. The loss to the Institute of such a friendly coadjutor was great, and a considerable time might possibly elapse before any new member joined the Society who would be able to supply in all respects the vacancy caused by the loss of him whom the Institute had so much reason to lament.

Turning to a more pleasant theme, the Chairman congratulated the Institute on the restoration to health of their Patron, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to whom the Council had just voted an address of congratulation. This announcement was received with much satisfaction by the meeting.

“Medical Recipes of the Seventeenth Century,” by Mr. J. Hewitt, were then read by the SECRETARY (printed at p. 71). Mr. Tregellas, in

the course of some comments upon this communication, stated that the note "probatum est," often found appended to old prescriptions, signified that they had been tested by physicians.

Mr. FORTNUM then gave a discourse "On Early Christian Rings," which he illustrated by the exhibition of his collection (printed in vol. xxviii. p. 266).

Mr. SODEN SMITH, in some remarks, gave a general corroboration of Mr. Fortnum's conclusions, and adverted to the difficulty of the question of authenticity in many cases. Mr. Oldfield thought the inscription "for a good child" doubtful, as the preposition seemed to refer to being for good objects or purposes, and not to a person. See vol. xxviii. p. 276. The Rev. W. J. Loftie also remarked upon some of the specimens shown by Mr. Fortnum, especially the votive rings, which he thought were probably only for statuettes. The Chairman, the Rev. J. B. Deane, and others, also added some remarks.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—Two pieces of armour for the shoulders of a man, of late fourteenth or early fifteenth century work. They came from the armoury at Constantinople, and were of copper plated with gold, ornamented with a pounced pattern. The gold was covered with a thick coat of dirt, similar to that which, a few years ago, disfigured effigies in Westminster Abbey, so that the nature of the metal was uncertain.—A pistol with wheel lock, the stock inlaid with engraved ivory, and the barrel stamped with the crowned vipers (the *guivre* of the Visconti family); Milanese work of the sixteenth century.

By Mr. J. A. SPARVEL-BAYLY.—A small collection of examples of Roman pottery found at the ancient ferry, West Tilbury, Essex. Amongst these relics of Roman occupation on the northern shore of the Thames were two perfect Samian *pateræ*, with the potters' marks, and a small bowl marked—DACMNA.—Mr. Wright gives, in his list of marks on Samian ware found in England—DACOIMNVS. F.—DECVMNI. M.—Mr. Roach Smith mentions the like marks, and also DAMINI. M.—DECI. M. (Roman London, p. 103).—Fragments of a bowl, with figures in relief; three fragments of early pottery, rudely ornamented, possibly of some local manufactory; and three urns, one of them measuring 20 in. in height, of light-coloured ware; the others, of black ware, smaller in dimensions.—A small long-necked vessel of Roman ware. Some notices of similar relics found on the shore of the Thames, near Grays Thurrock, Essex, are given in this Journal, vol. xxvi., p. 191.

By Sir JERVOISE CLERK-JERVOISE, Bart.—A second brass coin of Diocletian (A.D. 284—313), found in a garden at Horndean, Hants. It is a coin of not uncommon type, struck at Treves, with the reverse, a draped female figure, holding in her right hand a pair of scales, a cornucopia in her left, with the legend—SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR.—The M. in *moneta* resembles an N. The coin has been gilt, but most probably in times comparatively modern.—A copy of a work entitled "La Physique Occulte, ou Traite de la Baguette Divinatoire, par M. De Vallemont," Amsterdam, 1693, 12mo., with illustrations. In this curious work, devoted chiefly to a praise of the Divining Rod as a means of discovering springs of water, mines, and hidden treasure, as well as robbers

and murderers flying from justice, are some singular prescriptions for diseases, showing the condition of medical science upon the Continent at about the period of Sir John Floyer's practice, in illustration of whose "Recipes" contributed by Mr. Hewitt, the owner kindly forwarded the little volume. There were to be found in the volume two valuable remedies, one for gout, the other for tooth-ache, by the process of trans-plantation.—"Pseudoxia Epidemica," by Dr. Thomas Browne, Doctor of Physic, 1669 (author of "Religio Medici"), in which, at Cap. x. of Book I. is the following singular passage: "But there is every power in bitumen, pitch, or brimstone to purifie the aire from his (the Devil's) uncleanness; that any vertue there is in Hipericon to make good the name of *fuga Demonis*, any such magick as is ascribed unto the root Bauras by Josephus, or Cynospastus by Ælianus, it is not easie to believe, nor is it naturally made out what is delivered by Tobias, that by the fume of a fishe's liver he put to flight Asmodeus."

By Sir JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A.—A deed of feoffment of land in Trevenion, Cornwall, in the thirteenth century.—Case for enclosing a snuff-grater, of ivory, carved in the style of the time of Louis XV.

IMPRESSIONS OF SEALS.—By the Rev. W. IAGO.—Small circular seal found in Cornwall; the device is the Holy Lamb, bearing a cross-staff, with a gonfanon appended; legend—PRDVE SN—(probably for—PRIVE SU)—diam. about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. A matrix of a seal with the like device, allusive, probably, to the *cultus* of the Baptist, was found lately at Penzance. Date, fourteenth century.

By Mr. W. W. E. WYNNE, of Peniarth.—A small circular seal; date about 1400. The device is a cross-shaft, to which is attached a double vane or pennon, and terminating below in a monogram like a merchant's mark.

By Sir JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A.—A small personal seal of circular form, measuring three-quarters of an inch in diameter, found, about 1840, by a labourer at Moor Cottage, in the parish of St. Austell, Cornwall. The device is an escutcheon, within a four-sided panel of tracery of fifteenth century character, and charged with a small animal, probably of the favourite Maltese breed (*melitæus*, or *fotor*); it has a long bushy tail recurved over the back, like that of a squirrel; under its fore feet there is a cinquefoil. The legend, somewhat difficult to be deciphered, appears to read as follows:—s' I LE FEVRE CL'—probably for *clerici*. This pretty little specimen may be of French workmanship, date about 1400. It had been lately sent to Sir John by Mr. William Coode.

March 1, 1872.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P. and V.P., in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the Address of Congratulation which had been voted by the Council of the Institute to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, on his recovery, and the answer which had been received to it, as follows:—

"To His Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales,
K.G., K.T.G., C.B. F.S.A., &c., &c.

"Sir,—We, the President, Council, and Members of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, beg leave to be

permitted to approach your Royal Highness with the expression of our heartfelt thankfulness and congratulations on your recovery from a long and dangerous illness.

"We trust that your Royal Highness may be speedily restored to perfect health and strength, and that it may be the Divine pleasure to give you a long, prosperous, and happy life, and enable you to perform the high duties of your illustrious station.

"In addition to such feelings of thankfulness for the recovery of your Royal Highness, which we feel in common with other scientific societies in the country, we have a special feeling of regard towards your Royal Highness on account of your being a patron of this Institute, and on account of the high favour often shown to us by your Royal Parents, and we trust we may be permitted to look to your Royal Highness in years to come for a continuance of such gracious encouragement and condescension.

(Signed) "TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, President.

"Royal Archæological Institute,
"16, New Burlington Street, W.
"February, 1872."

"Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S.W., February 24th, 1872.

"General Sir William Knollys has been directed by the Prince of Wales to return to the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland his sincere thanks for their Address of Congratulation on his recovery. His Royal Highness is grateful for their good wishes, and it will ever be a source of pride and satisfaction to him to have been in any measure conducive to the success of their Institute.

"The Lord Talbot de Malahide, President, &c. &c."

The Hon. W. O. STANLEY, M.P., gave an account of the discovery of a Roman cake of copper, impressed with a stamp, which had been found at the Paris mine at Amlwch, near Beaumaris, Anglesea. This Memoir will be given in a future portion of the Journal.

The CHAIRMAN made some remarks upon the mode of transit by which such weights could be conveyed in early times. So lately as fifty years ago pack-horses were in common use in Monmouthshire, and the tracks were so worn that they were said to travel in ditches.

The SECRETARY then read "A few notes on a recent discovery of Roman bronzes and other relics at Baden, in Aargau, Switzerland," by Dr. Ferdinand Keller, late president of the Society of Antiquaries of Zürich. "In November of last year a find of Roman antiquities, of considerable value and interest, occurred at Baden, in the canton of Argovie, in the northern part of Switzerland. Baden, situated about four leagues from Zürich, was a favourite resort in Roman times, on account of the remarkable thermal springs that still exist there. The place is mentioned by Tacitus, in his 'History' (Book I, c. 67), as of considerable importance, 'Locus in modum municipii exstructus,' and vestiges of Roman occupation are there to be found in abundance, but many feet below the present surface. Early in the winter one of the innkeepers, in forming the foundations of a wash-house, brought to light a great number of curious ancient implements of bronze and iron, and, besides these appli-

ances of every-day life and domestic uses, half-a-dozen bronze *lares*, or statuettes of more than ordinary interest as relics of antique art. These include figures of Jupiter, Juno, Mercury, and other pagan deities. Of some of these objects photographs are sent for the inspection of the members of the Institute; they are all in a very good style of workmanship. There is also a very extraordinary grotesque bronze figure of Priapus, formed with rings for suspension, and supposed by some who have had occasion to examine it, to have been the *equipondium* of a stilyard, but more probably intended for suspension to avert the evil eye; a lamp or some other pensile object may have been originally connected with it. A Roman relic of somewhat similar fashion has been figured by the Count de Caylus. A full account of the discovery at Baden will be given with engravings of the principal bronzes, in the forthcoming fasciculus of the *Indicateur* of Swiss antiquities, published at Zurich. One of the fine examples of antique art represented in the photographs submitted to the Institute is a bust of Juno, of unusual beauty and merit in its design; there is no plinth to support it, in the usual fashion of a *lar*, and this bronze may possibly have been formed to serve as an *equipondium* for a *librilla* or stilyard; the bronze objects that were destined for these homely uses were frequently, even in the provinces remote from the great emporia of luxury in Rome, of remarkable beauty in their design and quaintness in their forms or decoration. There is also a full-length figure of Mercury, with the customary attributes of that deity; this figure, placed upon a pedestal, is in much better style of art than the greater part of the Roman bronzes occurring in Switzerland. Its graceful and spirited design has been successfully reproduced in the photograph. Lastly, in the little selection from the recent find at Baden, may be noticed a seated Priapus, a favourite household god in Roman times, having his lap filled with fruit. This little figure is by no means devoid of spirit in its execution. With the bronze deities that have been briefly mentioned there were also found a number of Roman culinary and household appliances of bronze and iron. Of objects of this homely description the examples are comparatively uncommon, except in the richly-stored depositories of such remains as have been disinterred at Pompeii or Herculaneum, and on a few other ancient sites; and in those great centres of luxurious civilization it will be remembered that the entire contents of the dwellings, even to the least important relics of daily life, have been found overwhelmed in the fearful catastrophe, and now present at the Museum at Naples that detailed minute evidence in regard to domestic usages that we seek elsewhere in vain. Amongst the various culinary or other appliances found at Baden with a group of household gods, or not far from the spot where they lay, were two objects of remarkable description; one of these is an iron implement with six small hemispherical cups affixed at one end of a long slender handle. It is supposed that this implement was used for cooking eggs, possibly for poaching them (*œufs en miroir*). A sketch in outline, of the same dimensions as the original, will show the construction with accuracy. The other implement is a fine *librilla*, or stilyard, of bronze, of excellent workmanship; length, nearly 4 ft. In present times workers in metal excel in the use of the file, but the Roman and the Middle Age artificers were more skilled in wielding the hammer. A second stilyard was also found; these objects

are, however, not very rare on Roman sites, but are more commonly of small size. Two of these, now in the Museum at Zurich, may deserve mention as having *three* hooks. This unusual arrangement is shown in the sketch sent for examination. In Rich's "Dictionary of Antiquities" no such specimen is given; the stilyards, as there shown, have two hooks only. Possibly some example with three hooks may have occurred with Roman relics in England."

"Supplementary Notes on the ancient portraiture of our Lord," by Mr. ALBERT WAY, were then read. (Printed at pp. 109—119 of the present volume.)

Mr. C. D. E. FORTNUM read the following "Notes on a Vase or Urn of the later Bronze Period, from Marino, near Albano, Italy:—" "In the year 1817 a discovery was made at Marino, not far from Albano, of certain curious earthenware hut-urns, and other cinerary vases, of so singular a character, and discovered under such singular circumstances, that they excited the greatest curiosity among the archæologists of those days, and have been ever since regarded as objects of unusual interest. I have the pleasure of exhibiting to this meeting an example of these sepulchral vases, which I procured on my last visit to Rome. For an account of the history of this discovery and its results, I would refer to a letter by Dr. Alessandro Visconti, addressed to Signor Giuseppe Carnevali in 1817, on the subject of those urns, found near Alba Longa, by which we learn that on January 7th, 1817, excavations for deepening the soil were made in a vineyard belonging to Signor Carlo Tomasetti, at Marino, near the road to Castel Gandolfo; a layer of peperino rock was broken through, beneath which fragments and one entire vase were found. Nigh at hand Signor Giuseppe Carnevali, of Albano, found several others under similar circumstances. Together they then examined the vineyard of Signor Tomasetti, and on the 4th of February, in the presence of many respectable and learned persons, beneath a thickness of about 20 in. of the solid peperino rock, in a white cretaceous soil, various fragments anciently broken, but no whole vase, were found. These pieces were compared with the others at Signor Carnevali's house, and found to correspond in character, and other similar discoveries were attested. Visconti describes one vase, a large jar 3 palms high (30 in.) as containing a cinerary urn of the form of a hut, in which were calcined bones, an *unguentarium*, bronze fibula, a bronze wheel, and a clay object like the trunk of a tree; round it were a number of other vases, four of barrel shape, one an *askos*, supposed for wine, oil, milk, honey, water, &c.; a rude figure of a man in terra cotta, a lamp, three pateræ and a shallow bowl. The urn was marked with zig-zag and meanders, and the door closed with a bronze pin. Near the jar a small bronze lance head, two knife blades, and a stylus were discovered. This vase and its contents are figured in Dr. Birch's "History of Ancient Pottery," vol. ii., p. 197, reduced from Visconti. Subsequently Signor Carnevali died, his vases being left for sale in the hands of Depoletti at Rome. Specimens were secured for the Museo Gregoriano; Baron de Bonstetten purchased some hut-urns, and a fibula ornamented with a human tooth; others were dispersed. Dr. Visconti supposed the age of this pottery to be previous to 1176 B.C., as the production of a race anterior to the Trojans, by whom Alba Longa is said to have been built. Similar hut-urns, but differing in the nature of the clay, have been found in various parts of Germany, and on

the eastern side of the Baltic; also by Sir Charles Fellows in Lycia. Niebuhr supposed they are works of the Pelasgians, who, coming from Asia Minor and Thessaly, divided, some going northward to Scandinavia and some to Italy.

"It is the opinion of Owen, of Ramsay, Quekett and of Hunt, that under certain circumstances the peperino might indurate from the state of sand in the course of not very many centuries. In vol. xxxviii. of 'The Archæologia,' at p. 188, published in 1860, is a very interesting paper entitled, 'Remarks on certain Ancient Pelasgic and Latian Vases found in Central Italy,' by Joseph Beldam, Esq., F.S.A., who was fortunate enough to secure some of the Carnevali specimens from Depoletti; these he afterwards presented to the British Museum, which already possessed one of the hut-urns. In vol. xlii. of the 'Archæologia' (published in 1869) at p. 99, is an excellent paper by Dr. L. Pigorini, director of the Museum of Antiquities at Parma, and Sir John Lubbock, Bart., F.R.S., F.S.A., 'Notes on the Hut Urns discovered at Marino.' They quote the opinion of Dr. Birch on the subject of hut-urns found in Germany as being distinctly Teutonic and of the bronze weapon period (*Hist. Anc. Pot.*, vol. ii., p. 392). The finest of those found at Marino are in the Museo Gregoriano; others in the Kircheriana, and some in private collections at Rome, in the museum at Parma, the British Museum, and a hut-urn in the possession of Edmund Oldfield, Esq., F.S.A.

"Baron de Bonstetten and the Duke de Blacas (*Mem. dell Soc. Ant. de France*, xxvii.) were fortunate in securing examples of the hut-urns and others. Both thought them extremely ancient, others doubted their great antiquity. Ampère (*L'Histoire Romaine à Rome*) believes that the entrance to the tombs (beneath the peperino) was lower, and opened on the ancient road. To set this matter at rest, in 1866 Dr. Pigorini, Professor Ponzi, Cavalier Roza, and Cavalier Michele Stefano de Rossi visited the spot. They found that the position of the sepulchre was not accounted for by the presence of the road, and was such as satisfied them that the interment was anterior to the deposition of the peperino. De Rossi, in his report (1867) confirms these views. Similar vases (but no hut-urns) have been found at Golasacca, near the southern extremity of the Lago Maggiore, at Villanova, in the Bolognese, and at Bologna. With some of these, objects of bronze and iron were found. Dr. Pigorini describes nine of the hut-urns only. He considers these objects from Albano to be of the transition period, between the bronze and the commencement of the iron age. On the nature of the ware, Visconti says that 'the material, the manufacture, and the colour of the earthenware present a relic of a former age, which differs from all others hitherto known.' And again, 'their material, according to the analysis, and their form, clearly indicate that they bear no relationship to those of the Roman sepulchres.' The chemist, Alessandro Conti, says, 'The material of the ancient earthenware found in Albano differs from the common clay, by the addition of a certain quantity of volcanic sand.' Blacas says, 'Le matériel employé à la confection de ces vases est une argile noirâtre mêlée de sable volcanique;' and Bonstetten writes: 'La haute antiquité de ces poteries fut ainsi parfaitement démontrée, d'ailleurs la grossièreté de leur travail, la bizarrerie de leur forme, et la composition de leur pâte, dans laquelle on reconnaît encore des traces de cendres volcaniques, indiquaient déjà que ces urnes n'étaient ni Romaines ni Etrusques.'

“To these remarks Dr. Pigorini adds, that ‘the vessels in question present three descriptions of material. The first is pure clay, mixed with volcanic sand, grains of which are in some instances visible in the fractures; the second is clay mixed with sand before described, but of a paler kind, and hence purer and finer; the third, in other respects, not unlike the second, contains a large quantity of a material, apparently carbonaceous, which imparts to it a beautiful black colour.’



Height, 4½ in., Diameter, 5½ in.

“The nearest approach to the form of the urn now exhibited is that at No. 11 on plate X., at p. 112 of the 42nd volume of the “Archæologia,” but wanting the remarkable pedestal-like elongation of the foot of that example, which is preserved in the Vatican Museum.”

The Hon. SECRETARY reported the progress made in the arrangements for the annual meeting at Southampton, which were highly satisfactory.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Sir JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A.—A deed of grant, 18 Henry VII. William Olyver and others to John and Thomas Olyver; showing the existence of a guild at Blyston, Cornwall.

By Mr. TALBOT BURY, F.S.A.—A chamfron of steel, engraved with an ornamental pattern of beautiful design. The side pieces are connected with chains, fastened by straps and buckles. It came from the Armoury at Constantinople some thirty years since, when the store of ancient armour was disposed of, and is probably of the 14th century.

By Dr. F. KELLER, late President of the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich.—Photographs of bronze figures, of the Roman period, found in Switzerland; sketch of implement for cooking eggs; sketch of *librilla*, or stilyard.

By Mr. C. GOLDING.—“Original MS. account of the King’s band of Gentlemen Pensioners, 11, Charles I.” in excellent condition. In the

"Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica," as Mr. J. Gough Nichols pointed out, a similar roll is printed for the year 1618, which was then in the possession of the late Sir Charles G. Young, Garter-King-at-Arms. It exactly corresponds in form and character with that now exhibited. In the Public Record Office are seven rolls of Accounts of the Gentlemen Pensioners of the reign of Charles I. Among them is one for the eleventh year, apparently a duplicate of that belonging to Mr. Golding, but it is in such bad condition that they can scarcely be compared. The Rolls came from the vaults in Somerset House, and are all more or less injured. The accounts begin in the reign of Philip and Mary, and there exist thirty-four rolls of that reign and Queen Elizabeth. In 1611 the Earl of Northumberland was accused by an old servant of complicity in the Gunpowder Plot, and one of the charges against him was that he had persuaded his brother to admit Thomas Percy as a "gentleman pensioner" without taking the oath of allegiance. Many particulars about members of the corps, which comprised many persons of rank and military men of position, may be found among the State papers of the time. See a letter from the King to the Earl of Northumberland, 18th May, 1603, setting out the conditions of their service. In Pegge's "Curialia" (1784, quarto) is "A memoir regarding the King's Honourable Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, from its establishment to the present time."

By the Hon. W. O. STANLEY, M.P.—A cake of copper, weighing 29 lbs. 6 oz., impressed with a Roman stamp, found in Anglesea.

By Mr. C. D. E. FORTNUM, F.S.A.—A vase-urn of the later bronze period, from Marino, near Albano, Italy.—Roman lamp, with portraiture of our Lord (?), in early Byzantine style.—Medal, with profile of our Lord, fifteenth century; barely 3½ inches in diameter. (This is figured in Mr. Way's "Notes," facing p. 109.)

By Mr. E. M. DEWING.—Four photographs of a sculptured stone or column, apparently of a memorial character, found at Godmanchester.—Anastatic drawing of a mural painting lately found in Bramford Church, Suffolk, representing a cross, with angels. The stone found at Godmanchester is 29 inches long, 8 inches thick, and 10 broad, and is probably of the twelfth century. On one side is carved a full length figure of an ecclesiastic with the name THOMAS as a superscription. The hands are uplifted in the attitude of blessing, and above the inscription is an angel. On the reverse—which seems to be divided into three equal compartments—at the top is an angel holding a censer; beneath, a fillet. Then a *vesica piscis* enclosing our Lord in blessing attitude, nimbed. On the spandrels above the *vesica* are A W. On the spandrels below are two ornamental volutes. Beneath runs the inscription:—

WILL COCE FEC P. AIA . . . IS [Patris?]

Upon the subject of this piece of sculpture the Rev. Dr. Valpy French contributed some remarks to the Society of Antiquaries in the month of February last.

By Mr. E. PEPPYS.—Bronze weapons found near Flixborough, in the north of Lincolnshire, about three or four miles south-east of the point where the Trent falls into the Humber. They were discovered by a plough being used which turned up the ground deeper than before. They consist of seven celts of bronze, one looped; a spear-head, with socket, entire; a fragment of spear-head, the point only, three inches in

length; a sword broken into four pieces, point missing. See Arch. Journ., Vol. X., pp. 69, 70, for an account of the discovery of bronze objects at a spot close to that from which Mr. Pepys brought those shown by him. Many of the celts are there figured.

By Mr. F. LUDD FLINT, through Mr. T. DODD.—A Roman fibula, with enamel, of good but not uncommon type, found at Canterbury.—Miniature bust in terra cotta, of a helmeted head, not antique.—Copper coin of Constantine.—A thin piece of deal wood, shaped apparently to fit as a lid of a box, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 1 inch in greatest breadth, on which is fixed a strip of thin metal, with a male and female figure roughly engraved thereon in the costume of the early part of the eighteenth century, probably German.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

April 5, 1872.

The Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, President of the Institute, in the Chair.

The Hon. SECRETARY, in the absence of the author from town, read "Notes on the Recently-discovered Portions of the Mazarin Bible in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth," by Mr. S. W. Kershaw, librarian. The Rev. W. J. Loftie added some supplemental "Notes," and drew attention to the various early printed books exhibited by Sir W. Tite and others, in illustration of the subject. [These "Notes" are printed at length at page 242 of this volume.] The Rev. J. Fuller Russell contributed some observations on the same subject; and in expressing the thanks of the meeting to the writers of the "Notes," the noble Chairman added some remarks.

In the absence of Mr. G. G. Scott, Mr. MICKLETHWAITE gave some "Particulars of the discovery of the remains of the sub-structure of the Shrine of St. Alban," which he illustrated with sketches and photographs. [Printed at page 201 of this volume.] Mr. Talbot Bury drew attention to several interesting points in the arrangements of such objects, and made suggestions as to the actual position and form of the *feretrum*. He had no doubt whatever that the remains lately found had appertained to the actual Shrine of St. Alban.

The SECRETARY then read the following letter, received by him from Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., in reference to his recent acquisition of part of the site of the temple at Abury:—"I fear it will be impossible for me to come to the Archaeological Institute on Friday, and have really very little to tell about Abury. Last year a property there was sold, comprising the smaller section of the circle; which, if you remember, is cut into four parts by the cross-roads which pass through it. This portion was sold in cottage allotments, and would no doubt have ere now been built over, thus endangering the standing stones, and destroying one of the best views of the vallum. Fortunately, Mr. King, the Rector of Abury, knowing the interest I felt in the place, wrote to me on the subject, and I at once asked him, if possible, to arrange with the several purchasers to surrender their plots and take corresponding pieces elsewhere; offering, if this could be arranged, to purchase the land in question at the price they had given, so as to preserve the place intact. With the assistance of Mr. Kemm, and some few small concessions, this was happily effected; and I am sure that the thanks of all archæologists are due to Mr. King and Mr. Kemm for their timely interference in the matter." The noble Chairman, in conveying the thanks of the meeting

for the communication from Sir John Lubbock, expressed his high admiration of the public spirit which had prompted him thus to secure to the nation so interesting a monument of antiquity.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By special permission of His Grace the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—The Mazarin Testament, from the library at Lambeth Palace.

By Sir W. TITE, C.B., M.P.—Wycliffe's New Testament, MS. fifteenth century; Coverdale's Bible, 1535; Tyndale's version of the New Testament, 1536; Coverdale's New Testament, Paris, 1538; "The Byble in Englyshe," printed by Edward Whytchurche, London, 1553.

By Mr JOHN HENDERSON, F.S.A. (Hon. Treasurer).—A metal casket of Persian work, damascened with gold and silver. The seated figures have been covered with gold. Date, the latter part of the thirteenth century.—A metal box of Persian work and unusual form, with gold and silver damascening. Probable date, the middle of the fourteenth century.

By Mr. A. G. 'GEOGHEGAN.—A bronze spear-head; a Roman fibula; a boss, or personal ornament, found at Bishop's Castle, Orkney. The fibula resembles in general fashion a harp-shaped enamelled fibula in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, which is figured by Mr. W. B. Scott in his "Antiquarian Gleanings in the North of England," pl. xxxviii. That beautiful object was found at Risingham, Northumberland. Length, about $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. It is also figured, more correctly, in Dr. Bruce's "Roman Wall," third edition, p. 431. The boss is of silver, ornamented with the rose and thistle in high relief; it was probably an ornament for a leathern belt or shield, as it is without any appearance of having been used as a clasp or buckle. It was found in the ruins of the "Bishop's Castle," under a heap of stones, at Kirkwall, Orkney.

By Mr. ANDREW CORBET.—Ten Norwegian coins (probably of the twelfth century), eight of which only were perfect. These examples of the early Scandinavian coinage, though comparatively uncommon, are well known to numismatists, and special treatises have been published regarding them. They are small, thin, fragile disks of silver, probably of base metal, and bear rude ornaments, or initials, supposed to indicate the Episcopal See, or other local division in which they were struck. The device is on one side only, the coin having been produced by a punch; and no reverse is found. The examples now brought before the Institute were found under the floor of a church in "Bayen's Stift" in Norway.

By Mr. J. A. SPARVELL-BAYLY.—Pottery found near the site of the Roman ferry at West Tilbury, Essex. It consists of a large cinerary urn, of fine light-coloured unglazed material, $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, and about as much in its greatest diameter, of a globular form, tapering towards the neck and base, the base $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, the neck broken off, but with mark of place of handle (?) near the top;—an urn of bright black ware of the Upchurch type, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the top, broken at the top, the sides scored with lines in compartments, in reversed order, giving the appearance of chevrons;—two pateræ of Samian ware, plain, one slightly broken, with potter's names on the base; one small perfect semi-cylindrical pot or vase, plain; two fragments of a large vase of Samian, richly ornamented;—three small pieces of coarse pottery, scored or punctured, resembling that known as Gaulish. See vol. xxvi., p. 190, for

examples of pottery, and other objects found near the same place, and kindly sent by Mr. Meeson of West Thurrock for exhibition to the Institute.

May 5, 1872.

Sir SIBBALD D. SCOTT, Bart., F.S.A., in the Chair.

Mr. G. T. CLARK desired to draw the attention of the meeting to the loss the Institute had experienced, since their last gathering, by the decease of Professor Westmacott. The Professor had long been a member of the council, in whose deliberations he had always taken an active and earnest part. His high attainments and his distinguished professional knowledge were combined with a lucid and agreeable manner of expressing his opinions; and he had on very many occasions rendered most excellent service to those studies which all who took an interest in the Institute were anxious to promote. He felt sure that the feeling of deep regret at the decease of Professor Westmacott would be general and sincere. The meeting having expressed their cordial assent to these remarks, Mr. Clark proceeded to give a discourse entitled, "Some Account of Guildford Castle" (printed at p. 1 of this volume).

Several observations having been made by Colonel Pinney and others in commendation of the memoir, the Chairman, in conveying the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Clark, suggested that it seemed very desirable to give the Institute the opportunity of visiting the spot that had furnished so good a subject of discourse, and that it might not be difficult to arrange a special excursion to Guildford under Mr. Clark's guidance. This suggestion met with hearty approval, and Mr. Clark cordially assented to apply upon the spot the lecture he had given.

Mr. G. M. ATKINSON read the following, "Notes on an Ancient Celtic Fibula, exhibited by Mr. 'Geoghegan.'" "Through the kindness of my friend, Mr. A. G. 'Geoghegan, I have the pleasure of bringing before the notice of the members an interesting specimen of ancient Celtic art, and beg your permission to offer a few observations upon it and similar kinds of ornaments. This brooch was found about the year 1861; but the place and name of the finder is not known. It was dug up in the neighbourhood of Omagh, co. Tyrone, Ireland. A watchmaker in Omagh bought it from a pedlar to melt up as old silver; but knowing my friend's 'failing' for antiquities, he brought it to him to look at. Mr. 'Geoghegan immediately purchased it, and was thus fortunate in preserving this beautiful specimen of ancient art. It is composed of silver, and the ornamentation is essentially Celtic in character. The bow terminates in two serpent-heads, with extended jaws. The interlaced knots at each corner, and the raised circular bosses with radiating lines, all belong to the mystical school of western art, and were possibly identified with the serpent-worship that may have prevailed in Ireland at a remote era. The size of this brooch shows it belonged to some important individual; for one of the ancient Brehon laws declare 'that the size and value of the brooch shall indicate the rank of the wearer.' The 'Aicde Airgit' is mentioned, and 'Delge oir,' brooches of gold, having crystal inserted in them, for the sons of Kings of Erin, and brooches of silver for the king of a province or territory, but the sons of each king are to have similar brooches as to material, and the ornamentation of all these should appear on the

brooch. Dr. O'Donovan, the translator of the Brehon Laws, remarks that each brooch was carved or ornamented according to the rank of each

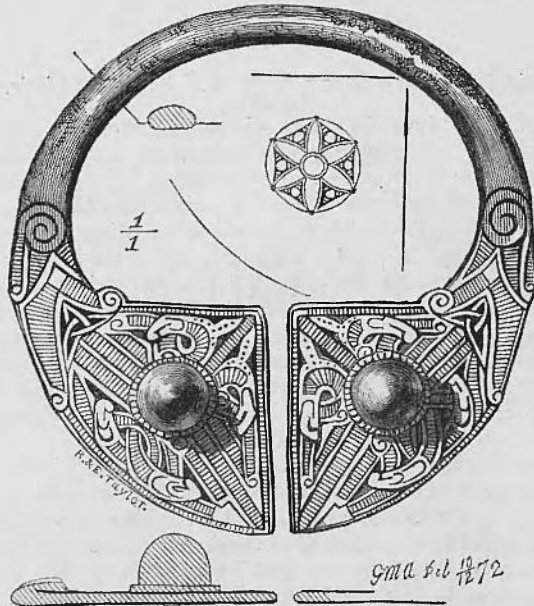


Fig. 1.—Brooch in the possession of A. G. Geoghagan, Esq.
Sections and ornamentation of back of boss.

king. As none of those hitherto discovered seem to exhibit anything like armorial bearings, it is possible that the brooches of the different ranks were distinguished by the nature of the inlaying or variety of the carving. The four interlacing serpents on this brooch may have such a signification. We have something like this idea in the length of the dress formerly worn in England, the Sovereign having the train; the noble wore his dress to the ground; the serf's dress was quite short, &c. Colours also indicate rank, I believe. The date of this brooch, judging by analogies of ornamentation, as we have none inscribed, is perhaps about 1100. The Book of Kells is said to have been written in the seventh century, and this style of ornament died out in the twelfth century. The first idea of a brooch is that of a ring with a pin attached, and we find some very primitive objects in that fashion. I have seen a small branch of a tree twined into a hoop do duty; but if we take the so-called ring money, No. 1, fibula very commonly found in Ireland, and flatten the rims, we would very soon get the form shown, No. 3. This ring money found in Ireland is formed of gold, and is not uncommon; but I do not recollect any instance of a pin being found attached. On the Continent the same form is found in bronze. The pin is in its place, and the object as a brooch is found complete. No. 3 is from a sketch I made in 1866, of such a brooch in the Berlin Museum, II. 4140, from Calbe, on the Saale. Similar brooches are figured in Professor Worsaae's catalogue of the Royal Museum, Copenhagen, p. 51, No. 231, and in

the Norwegian Archaeological Society's Journal for 1870, No. 3, plate 1. It would seem as if this raised central hoop was found in wearing to be inconvenient. There is a reproduction (from the Messrs. Waterhouse, jewellers, Dublin) in the South Kensington Museum of an ancient brooch,

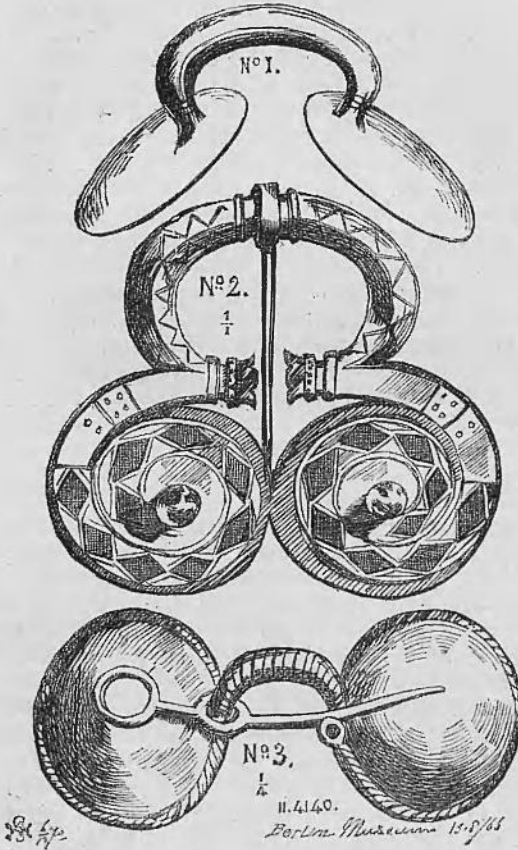


Fig. 2.—No. 1. "Ring-money" brooch.
No. 2. The "Moor brooch."
No. 3. Brooch in the Berlin Museum.

known as the "Moor brooch," which I think illustrates the change, No. 2. It is simply this form of ring money or fibula flattened, and it is remarkable that this identical form is in use at the present day among the people of Thibet. There is such a brooch, through the kindness of Mr. William Taylor, exhibited in the South Kensington Museum, and I have seen many others: Mr. Taylor's is just twice the size of the Moor brooch. The ring-formed fibula, with the bulb ends, is well developed in all the so-called arbutus-berry pattern brooches, and attained perfection in the exquisite specimen preserved in the Royal Museum, Copenhagen. It is figured in Professor Worsaae's catalogue of the Royal Museum, No. 410. The balls or bulb ends are partially flattened and ornamented in niello.

The taste in design exhibited on it has only to be seen to be appreciated. In vol. vi. p. 56 of the *Archæological Journal*, Mr. Albert Way figures several specimens of ring money, and at p. 57 gives Colonel Vallancey's conjecture 'that these penannular ornaments might have served as nose-rings, the opening serving to clip the *septum* of the nose.' At p. 60 he gives representations of two excellent examples with dilated extremities; and at the January meeting, 1849, p. 70, a silver fibula found in Westmoreland, and another found in co. Antrim, Ireland, were exhibited, which will well illustrate the type of brooch with ball-like ends, arbutus-berry pattern. In vol. vii. p. 78, Feb. 1, 1850, an example is given of a very large brooch, diameter of the ring $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., length of the acus $7\frac{1}{4}$, but without ornamentation. At vol. xviii. p. 165, under the date March 1, 1861, Mr. R. H. Brackstone is reported as exhibiting a ring-brooch, a specimen found in the co. Westmeath, and a penannular brooch with cavities for enamel, found in a barrow at Skryne, near Tara, co. Meath. The armlets and anklets worn by people in Eastern countries, with the addition of a pin, may be easily adapted to serve the purpose of a brooch. A ring flattened and ornamented, the pin attached to the back, is not an uncommon form of brooch. Visitors to the different museums will recollect many examples. If this flattening was developed, we should get the round disk-like form of which, ornamented, we have a good example of in the Lorn brooch preserved in the British Museum; but the finest examples that we have are of the same penannular end shape as the brooch now under consideration. This form offers great facility for ornamentation. The most notable brooch is that known by the name of "Royal Tara," now in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. The 'Hunterston' brooch is also very remarkable; and it will be in the recollection of the members that on the occasion of the late Lord Dunraven's exhibiting here the very beautiful chalice, found at Ardagh, he had also four very fine specimens of brooches, which were found at the same time and place with the chalice." (*Arch. Journ.*, vol. xxvi. p. 293.)

In the absence of the writer, the Hon. SECRETARY read some remarks "On an unique implement of flint, found in the Isle of Wight," by Mr. Albert Way. This memoir will be given in a subsequent portion of the *Journal*. Mr. Hewitt observed that there could be little reason to consider this curious object to be a warlike weapon. He thought probably its very singular form was partly natural and partly artificial.

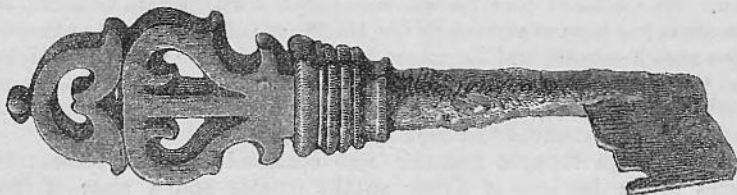
Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. J. HENDERSON.—Three Russian enamelled bowls of the seventeenth century. One is of silver gilt 8 in. in diameter, decorated with flowers inside the bowl, and with a swan on the bottom medallion. On the outside are portraits on raised or *repousse* medallions, and with two seated figures at the base of the bowl. The ground of the outside is engraved with scroll-work, the work of Solwitchegodsk, and known as the enamel of Onstissol. These bowls were used by princes and dignitaries of the church for washing the hands.—A smaller bowl of silver gilt, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, decorated with flowers and birds, and with engraved coats of arms relating to some of the Russian provinces between the outside circles of floral ornamentation:—1. Double-headed eagle

crowned; 2. Tzar of Russia on horseback; 3. Crest of Astrachan and Kazar; 4. St. Michael of the Ukrain; 5. Solwytchegodsk fabric of enamel. It has the date 1648 in old Russian letters, and has been used as a drinking-vessel. It is said to have belonged to the Tzar Alexy Michaelowitch, the father of Peter the Great.—The third bowl is of Moscow enamel on copper, 5 in. in diameter, and ornamented with flowers both inside and outside on a clear white ground of enamel; from the collection of Count Bezborodsko. The two smaller bowls are ornamented with very delicate and vivid scroll-work.

By Mr. ALBERT WAY.—Cast of a tri-brachial object of flint, found in the Isle of Wight.

By the Rev. C. W. BINGHAM.—Key found at Cheselborne, Dorset, probably of the fourteenth century. The ward portion is of iron, and much corroded; the handle of bronze is perfect. The excellent floriation of the handle will be seen by the accompanying wood-cut.



Key found at Cheselborne, Dorset.

By the Rev. GREVILLE CHESTER.—A small collection of bosses of shields and other objects of metal (Italo-Greek?) found between Capua and Caserta; together with an object of bronze found near Pompeii.

By Mr. E. J. SANDARS, of Bournemouth.—An implement of the Palæolithic series, obtained from the river drift by which the cliffs of that part of the coast of Hampshire are capped. It was found early in the present year at the foot of the cliff about half a mile west of the pier at Bournemouth, and lay on the shore, where it was fortunately picked up by Mr. Robert N. Hamond, of Fakenham, by whose permission it was exhibited. It is of unusually large dimensions, measuring nearly $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length, by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. greatest width. This valuable example has been generously presented by Mr. Hamond to the Christy Museum. An account of the various specimens found in the gravels of the presumed course of the ancient river Solent is given by Mr. Evans, "Ancient Stone Implements," pp. 557, 559.

By the Rev. J. BECK.—A small box of leather, on a wooden frame, found in a vault in the Cathedral of Maestricht; a label is attached describing it to be for the collection of money for an altar there.

By Mr. A. H. SODEN-SMITH.—Brass seal of John, sixth Lord Fleming, of Biggar, in Lanarkshire, *circa* 1590;—quarterly, 1st and 4th argent, a chevron with a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered with fleur-de-lis, gules, for Fleming; 2nd and 3rd, azure, three cinquefoils, argent, for Fraser. Crest, a goat's head erased, argent, armed, or. Supporters, two stags, proper, attired, and un-guled, or, each gorged with a collar, azure, charged with three cinquefoils, argent. Motto, *Let deed shaw*.—Three fragments of Samian ware, with potter's marks, found near Castor, Northampton—the Roman Durobrivæ.

June 7, 1872.

Sir EDWARD SMIRKE in the Chair.

The Hon. SECRETARY announced that Tuesday, July 2, was fixed for the special Excursion to Guildford, when Mr. Clark would give a lecture upon the Castle founded on that he had already given at the rooms of the Institute, and Mr. Parker would discourse upon the church of St. Mary, Abbott's Hospital, and other objects of interest in the town.

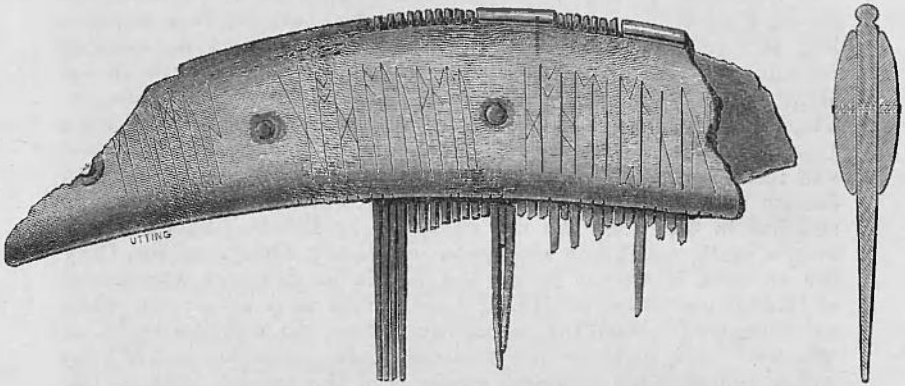
Mr. C. S. GREAVES read "Remarks upon a Runic comb, jet and glass beads, arrow heads, and other objects of flint, lately found near Whitby," and which were exhibited by him.

He was able, through the courtesy of Mr. John and Mr. William Dotchon, of Whitby, to exhibit several articles of antiquarian interest which they had found in the neighbourhood of that place. The most interesting of them was a comb, upon which there was a Runic inscription. He confessed that he was unacquainted with Runes himself; but the comb had been examined by Mr. Haigh, one of the highest authorities upon such a subject, and by whose kind permission he (Mr. Greaves) had had the great advantage of reading the remarks he had made upon the comb. From them, and from such other sources as had been accessible, the following statement had been prepared.

"Mr. Haigh thought that the comb consisted of three pieces: two pieces of the leg-bone of a deer on the outside, and a plate of ivory between them in which were the teeth. But some doubt may exist whether the middle part does not consist of several pieces; as the closest examination that was practicable, whilst the comb was fastened up in its case, led to the inference that there was a division at the left of the teeth now remaining, and another between two of the heads of the teeth at the right hand. It seems probable that this may be the case, as teeth cut across the grain of a bone would probably break, and several pieces would make it easy to cut the teeth lengthways. The comb was united by rivets of iron. When it was found a piece of each end of the comb had been broken off and, unfortunately, part of the inscription at each end was gone. There is a small indented ornamentation along the bottom of each side, and along the top of the middle at intervals there are what appear to be intended to represent the heads of the teeth. The teeth are cut with great regularity, and the whole is an excellent specimen of workmanship for the period at which it was made. The figures of all the Runes that remain are perfectly clear and distinct, and are beautifully engraved. They are Anglo-Saxon Runes, as appears plainly from Ballhorn's Runic alphabets,¹ but they are about double the length of his specimens. Mr. Haigh at once read all the remaining Runes, and he then endeavoured to conjecture what the missing Runes might have been. The woodcut has a correct copy of the Runes still visible on the comb, and beneath it is the inscription as first restored by Mr. Haigh, with the corresponding English letters under it. The letters which remain are DUSMÆUS GODALUWALU DOHELIPÆCYN (DO and HEL being monograms); and Mr. Haigh thinks that there is no difficulty in recognising two verbs, 'smæ' and 'helipæ,' apparently in the subjunctive present tense. 'Smcan' is 'to look closely,' 'consider,' &c.; helpan 'to

¹ p 74.

help.' The object of 'smæ' is 'us,' the dative or accusative plural of the first personal pronoun ; and the subject of 'helipæ' is 'god aluwaludo,'



GO DUSMEUS GODALUWALU DOHELIPÆCYN NIÆSUSSÆS

Runic Comb, found near Whitby.

which would be 'god awalda' in the later W. S. dialect ; 'god alouualdo' in the O. S. dialect of the Heliand, 'good all wielder.' It seems most natural to supply 'go' at the beginning, making 'godu' a noun of the same form as 'flodu.' At the end 'helipæ' requires a noun or two in the genitive case ; 'cyn' must be the beginning of 'cyningæs' or 'cynnias,' king or kin, and Mr. Haigh thinks it more probable that the last words were 'cyningæas Ædwines,' King Ædwin, than 'cynnias ussæs,' our race, and that the name of his successor S. Oswald, Oswaldces or Ouswaludos, would be too long. At first Mr. Haigh thought the meaning of the whole inscription, as he restored it, was 'May God regard us. The good all ruler may he help our kin.' But further consideration led him to think it meant 'May God regard us. May good all wielder help King Ædwin.' Dr. Charlton agrees with Mr. Haigh in his opinion. And it should seem that there can be little doubt on the matter ; for the Saxon forms of our words 'God,' 'us,' 'good,' 'help,' and 'kin' or 'king,' five out of seven words still appear in this inscription, and the only doubt is as to the missing letters.

"Mr. Haigh, from the fulness of the vowels in two of the words, refers the inscription to as early a period as possible consistently with its Christian character, which limits it to A. D. 625, as the earliest period. The following facts may, perhaps, afford ground for some conjecture as to the owner of this comb.

"Edwin, the greatest prince of the Heptarchy, who was renowned for the strict execution of justice and the reclamation of his subjects from a licentious life, married Ethelburga, daughter of Ethelbert, King of

Kent, and she was the means of inducing him to embrace Christianity,² and thus to become the first Christian king of Northumberland. Their daughter Eanfleda married Oswy, King of Deira, and they had a daughter, Elfreda. Oswy made a vow that if he conquered Penda, King of Mercia, he would dedicate his daughter to a monastic life, and grant a number of manors for the support of religious institutions. He conquered Penda, and gave six manors to found Whitby Abbey, and placed his daughter under the care of St. Hilda, the daughter of Hereric, a prince of Northumberland, and niece of King Edwin, and who had already established a nunnery at South Shields, and was then Abbess of Hartlepool. She then removed to Whitby and became the first Abbess of Whitby Abbey, which was founded in 657, and died in 680, when she was succeeded by Elfreda. Eanfleda, after Oswy's death, spent her widowhood in Whitby Abbey, and she, Oswy her husband, Edwin her father, and Elfreda her daughter, were buried at Whitby, and so was St. Hilda ;³ and though it is not known where Ethelburga was buried, the probability is that she was also buried at Whitby. Here, then, are four illustrious ladies connected with Whitby Abbey, and when the beautiful regularity of the saw-cut teeth of this comb and the superiority of its workmanship are considered, it is easy to conceive that, peradventure, it may have been an appliance of the toilet, or may have adorned the head of one of these illustrious ladies. Possibly it may have been preserved by being buried with one of them, as the Saxons were accustomed to bury combs with their dead.⁴ And here may be mentioned what is at least a remarkable coincidence. Edwin was christened in St. Peter's Church, York, on Easter-day, the 12th of April, 627; two years before that time, Boniface the Pope wrote a letter to his "glorious daughter, Queen Ethelberga," which is preserved in Bede.⁵ In this he praises her piety, bitterly regrets that her glorious husband still serves abominable idols, and strongly urges her to use every endeavour to convert him, and concludes with presenting Ethelburga with a silver mirror and a gilt ivory comb (*pectinem eboeum inauratum*).

"Mr. Haigh raises the question whether this may not be the very comb so given by Pope Boniface. That the inscription is of the time of Edwin, Mr. Haigh has no doubt, and he asks whether, in the inscription, we may not have the expression of Ethelburga's anxiety for her husband's conversion? Several points seem here to arise. The inscription is plainly Anglo-Saxon. Is it probable that any one was at that time in Rome who knew Anglo-Saxon? or that there was an engraver there capable of engraving this inscription? On the contrary, is not the probability greater that the whole was executed in some place where Anglo-Saxon was spoken? The gilding may well have perished in the lapse of time; but would not any gilding have wholly obscured these slender Runes? unless, indeed, it only covered other parts of the comb. The origin of Runes is as much shrouded in the mists of antiquity as their reputed introducer, Woden; but it is known that they were very commonly used in spells and enchantments, and hence they incurred the enmity of the Church.

² Hume, *Hist. England*, 42, 43.

³ Robinson's *Whitby*, 35.

⁴ *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xiv, 17, 275, 276; xv. 177; xviii. 77. A comb was always

provided for solemn mass, xviii. 374. *Church of our Fathers*, vol. i. 122.

⁵ *Lib. 2*, cxi.

In 1001 they are said to have been laid aside entirely in Sweden at the instance of the Pope and a British Bishop, and afterwards in Spain.⁶ When this opposition to Runes began has not been discovered; but the point seems to deserve mention when the question is whether this comb was sent by a Pope. A point in the Pope's letter deserves attention; he sends the benediction of St. Peter, *that is*, a silver mirror and a gilt ivory comb (benedictionem beati Petri, Apostolorum principis, id est, speculum argenteum et pectinem eboneum inauratum). Now in Stuart's 'Sculptured Stones of Scotland,' the comb and mirror frequently occur together on the early stones there given; and the same figures are on the tomb of the Princess Anna, at Iona, A.D. 1543.⁷ This naturally raises the question whether there is not some hidden and mysterious signification in these conjoined emblems.

"Next were shown two jet beads, which are pierced longitudinally; the longer one is exactly similar to a bead represented in Arch. Journ., Vol. 24, p. 257, which was found in Holyhead Island by Mr. Owen Stanley. This bead, like the upper one there given, is flatter on one side, but it is exactly the same length and breadth in the middle as the second there given. The second bead here is the same length as the third there given; but it is thicker for the greater part of its length. On the page cited a figure is given of a necklace, of which the beads, together with some oblong pieces of jet, are supposed to have formed part. Whitby is so celebrated for the production of the best jet, and it has been got there in such remote times, and the similarity of these beads to those found at Holyhead is so striking, that the probability is that the latter came from Whitby."

He (Mr. Greaves) thought that he could solve Mr. Way's difficulty in the paper on these beads,⁸ as to the kind of implement by which so fragile a material as jet could have been drilled. He produced a flint drill found at Eskdaleside, six miles from Whitby, which appears to be precisely the sort of tool to drill such beads. The size and square shape of the head would enable a person readily to rotate the drill with the right hand whilst he held a piece of jet in the left hand. Probably a piece of jet of a greater thickness than that of the intended bead was first prepared. A thicker piece with a rough outside could be held much more firmly in the hand, and the thicker the jet the less danger there would be of splitting it in the course of the drilling. Jet beads are now first cut out with a chisel, then drilled with a lathe, and then worn down with another lathe, the wheel of which is sandstone, and polished on another wheel with lichen or a border of woollen cloth and rouge. So that at present the hole is drilled through a thick piece of jet, which is reduced afterwards, and this supports the suggestion made as to the mode of drilling in ancient times. It is very possible that the holes may have been drilled from each end so as to meet in the middle. In order to test this suggestion Mr. Greaves has since obtained some rough pieces of jet from Whitby, and has found that the drill produced will drill a hole in jet without breaking it. He held the jet in his left hand and rotated the drill with his right, and he found no difficulty in boring a hole, except in the time it occupied, which he conjectures might be six hours

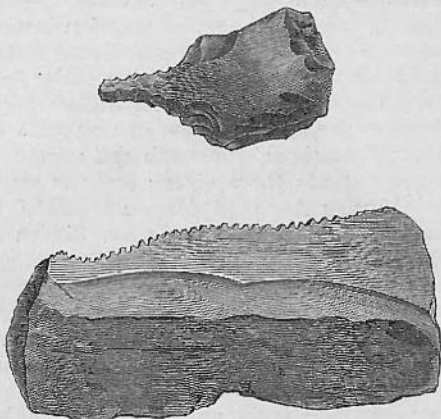
⁶ Anc. Univ. H. xix. 260.

Journ., vol. xiv. 88, 89, and 192.

⁷ Graham's Ant. Iona, plate xlv. Arch.

⁸ Arch. Journ. vol. xxiv. p. 260.

for a bead an inch long. Of course the length of the bead bored by such a drill could not exceed double the length of the drilling part, even



Flint drill and saw, found near Whitby

if the holes were drilled from opposite sides of the jet; and this renders it clear that the longest jet ornaments must have been bored by some other means.⁹ Mr. Greaves next produced a flint-saw, with peculiarly small teeth (see woodcut). This clearly was made for some very fine work, and it may have been used for cutting jet into rectangular pieces like those found at Holyhead,¹ or into pieces intended to be made into beads. On a trial Mr. Greaves has since found that this saw cuts jet very readily. The only difficulty that occurs with such a saw is that, as it gets thicker from the edge, it is necessary to cut a slice of jet out in the same way as in sawing green wood a slice is cut out to set free the working of the saw. The dark part of the flint-saw is the natural surface of the flint; each of the sides has been made by striking off one flake, and the back not shown has been made by striking off a single broad flake. The blows have been struck at the top.

Mr. Greaves also produced a flat circular flint, which had been ground to a very smooth edge for about half its circumference, from A along by A to A. It has been regularly chipped on both sides into its present shape, and the chips are as smooth as if they had been regularly polished. In the centre there is a natural flaw in the flint, which looks like hard earth, surrounded by flint (see woodcut). This seems to have been intended to be held in the hand with the ground edge outwards.² Another flint produced was about two inches long, and nearly circular at one end, but gradually reduced by grinding to a sharp semicircular edge at the other end. Possibly it may have been used as a wedge.

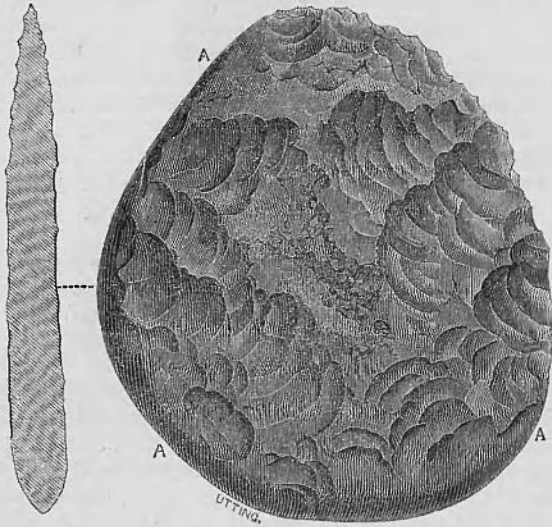
Three beads, called Druid beads, or snake stones, were produced. Two of them had evidently been formed by twisting or turning the material of which they were made whilst it was in a pliable state into their present shape, and then vitrifying them. The third was very remarkable.

⁹ See Arch. Journ., vol. xxv. 155; Evans's "Ancient Stone Implements," 289.

¹ Arch. Journ. vol. xxiv. 257.

² See Evans's A. S. I., ch. xiii.

It was very dark, coloured with a zigzag pattern in white. How these beads were coloured and formed seems a mystery. The first notice of such beads that has been found is in Camden.³ Gibson says that in



Circular flint, and wedge (?), found near Whitby.

most parts of Wales it is the common opinion of the vulgar that about Midsummer eve it is usual for snakes to meet in companies, and that by joining heads together and hissing, a kind of bubble is formed like a ring about the head of one of them, which the rest by continual hissing blow on till it comes off at the tail, and then it immediately hardens and resembles a glass ring, which, whoever finds (as some old women and children believe) shall prosper in his undertakings. These rings are called Glenieu Nadroedh, *i.e.*, *gemmæ anguinæ*. In Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire they are called Maen Magl. They are small glass annulets, commonly about half as wide as our finger rings, but much thicker, of a green colour usually; but some of them are blue, and others curiously waved with blue, red and white. Gibson had seen twenty or thirty of them, and also two or three earthen rings, but glazed with blue, and adorned with transverse streaks or furrows on the outside. And he thinks it very likely that these snake-stones were used as charms or amulets amongst the Druids of Britain in the same way as the snake eggs amongst the Gaulish Druids, as described by Pliny.⁴ At p. 695 four engravings of these curious beads are given.

Next came specimens of flint arrow heads. There appear to be three distinct kinds. The barbed head, the leaf-shaped head, and the head sharpened at both ends alike. It was supposed that possibly these differences might arise from the heads having been formed by different races; and Mr. Robinson, of Whitby, had mentioned that in one place near Whitby the arrow heads found on one side differed from those on

³ Brit. 683, by Gibson.

⁴ Hist. Nat. lib. xxix. c. 3

the other, which led to the supposition that a battle had there occurred between two tribes using different weapons. But Mr. Way states that at Bournemouth, where there seems to have been a long occupation, all kinds of flint arrow-heads are found indiscriminately. He also suggests that they may have been made for different purposes, and also that after failing to make a barbed head out of a flint, it might be worked up into a leaf-shaped head. Mr. Way also states that close to the station at Red Hill waste chips have been found by hundreds at a place where there is no flint; this shows that flints were carried to be manufactured at distant places, and that there were manufactories of them, and possibly the differences may be explained by the manufacturers making the different kinds to serve their customers' requirements. Some of the heads are so small that they probably were intended for killing birds, or small animals.⁵

Lastly, a correct, though rough, sketch of the top stone of a Runic obelisk, which was lately turned up in the Hole-of-Oreum quarry, near the cliff edge, on the north side of the Abbey at Whitby. It has formed part of a four-sided pillar, broad at the base and narrowing upward. The length is 18 in., by 9 in. across the bottom, and the diminished breadth at the top is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Plainly moulded at the angles, the surfaces are charged with the scroll work pertaining to these primitive monuments, which has been assigned to the 7th century. The summit has come to a point on which some ornament may have been fixed. There are no signs of lettering on the stone, as the characters for an inscription would occur on the lower or wider portions of the pillar; and these, if not already shot into the sea with the rubbish, might possibly be the reward of a search. As such memorials were mostly sepulchral, the present fragment, in all probability, has belonged to one of that character, from the nearness of the monastic "Cemetery of St. Peter," to the quarter where it was found. The chequering agrees with the kind on the well-known obelisk at Hackness, in the vicinity of Whitby, exhumed on the side of the convent established in that place by St. Hilda, after she had founded, with the aid of King Oswy, the convent of Streonshalh the predecessor of the Abbey of Whitby. The piece in question, now laid near the Hall lodge, belongs to that class of monuments to which Charlton alludes when he tells us that Borwick, the incumbent of Whitby, in the early part of the last century, dealt the blow of destruction to whatever remained of the Abbey tombstones, for a reason, among others, that they were "relics of popery."⁶

A short notice was communicated, through Dr. Thurnam, of the discovery of some cinerary urns of unusual character at Dewlish, Dorset.

In September, 1871, a small barrow about midway between Dorchester and Blandford was examined by Mr. James Brown, of Salisbury, to whose kindness the Institute is indebted for photographs of two remarkable urns that were brought to light by his excavations. (See the accompanying woodcuts). The barrow was of small dimensions, measuring about 4 ft. only in height. In the centre was found an urn of cylindrical form, 11 inches high, in fashion similar to an ordinary flower-pot; it contained burnt bones, and was placed erect, surrounded and

⁵ See Arch. Journ. vol. vii. 283; Wilde, Catal. Mus. Roy. I. Acad.; "Horæ Ferales;" and especially Evans's great

work on Ancient Stone Implements, c. xvi., 333, 339, 341, et seq.

⁶ Extract from a Whitby paper.



Sepulchral urns found in September, 1871, by Mr. Janca Brown, in a barrow at Dewlish, Dorset. Both of the urns contained burnt bones. (Height, about 10 inches.)

covered over by large flints, of which two or three cart-loads had been collected to form a sepulchral cairn; amongst these were found three rudely formed flint implements similar to those that are occasionally found on the surface in the immediate neighbourhood. The urn is of very rude pottery, with rows of indentations that may have been produced by the thumb-nail. Near this vessel, which was about half full of incinerated bones, lay a round piece of pottery of the same kind of coarse ware, that had possibly formed a cover for the urn, a circumstance, however, of extremely rare occurrence, or it might have been the bottom of another sepulchral vessel that had decayed.

In the Deverel barrow, distant about three miles from the site under consideration, and opened by Mr. William Riches in 1825, several urns of the like peculiar form were brought to light, and they are figured in his narrative of that highly curious group of early interments. The vessels there found were presented to the museum of the Scientific Institution at Bristol, and since they have been suffered to perish by neglect and decay. The example lately obtained by Mr. Brown at Dewlish has a greater degree of interest to the antiquary, the type being comparatively uncommon, although certain specimens may be found in the valuable work by Mr. C. Warne on the sepulchral pottery of Dorset.

At a short distance from the central deposit, a second urn of a very different type was found near the margin of the mound: it was surrounded by black burned earth containing pieces of charcoal, and measured about 10 inches in height. It is of much thinner and better ware than that first described: it contained burned bones, and was scored with plain lines around the neck, having also at intervals some small perforated loops or ears, through which a string might be passed, for attaching some covering over the mouth of the vessel. This contrivance, which has occasionally occurred in sepulchral vessels found in Dorset, and figured in the valuable work by Mr. Warne above mentioned, is well deserving of consideration, as a feature of detail that may throw some light on the usages connected with these ancient mortuary deposits. The fashion of the Dewlish urns is well illustrated by the photograph submitted to the Meeting.

Dr. THURNAM, M.D., F.S.A., sent some observations on the urns found in this barrow.

"The urns found by Mr. Brown in the barrow at Dewlish deserve a few remarks. That containing the central deposits seems of flower-pot shape—the fifth variety of cinerary urn according to my classification. This form is not peculiar to any district of England, but is extremely prevalent in Dorsetshire, and out of eighteen urns from the barrow at Deverell, situated three or four miles from Dewlish, there were four of this type.⁷

"The other urn, found in the skirt of the barrow (in which situation other deposits of the same kind would probably be found on further examination) is a much rarer form of fictile vessel. It belongs to my seventh and last variety—the globular urn. Such urns are generally of superior fabric, the clay more finely tempered, thinner and more compact than in the other types, and the surface somewhat red and smooth. They are generally of medium size, from 7 to 11 inches in height. Their rounded

⁷ Miles, Deverell Barrow, 1826, pl. ii. 2; v. 3, 11; vi. 12.

globular form, with the mouth somewhat produced, and the lip upright or slightly everted, recalls the common form of Anglo-Saxon urn; but they are distinguished from these by the style of ornament, which in the British cinerary urns under consideration consists of parallel grooves round the neck and shoulder, sometimes varied by zigzags. In many also there are small knobs or ears, two, three, or four in number, arranged at intervals round the shoulder, which knobs are often pierced as if for the insertion of a fine string or thong. These small holes, where they exist, are always placed horizontally.

"The great peculiarity about these urns is connected with their geographical distribution. So far as appears at present, they are almost exclusively confined to Dorsetshire, and very much so to the central district of that county, between the towns of Blandford and Dorchester. There are several in Mr. Durden's collection in the former place, and out of eighteen urns from the celebrated Deverell barrow as many as ten were of this form. Seven or eight are figured by Mr. Charles Warne, F.S.A., from four Dorsetshire localities, three of which are on or near the Ridgeway, in the southern division of the county. Their greater prevalence is, however, very marked in the central division already referred to, and which corresponds very closely with 'Section VIII.' of Mr. Warne's 'Map of Ancient Dorset.' Mr. Warne figures two from Whitechurch in this district; and in addition to the large number from the Deverell barrow, and that from Dewlish now described, others were, several years ago, found at Littleton and Charlton Marshall near Blandford," and as late as last year, by the Rev. C. W. Bingham, at Plush, about five miles to the north-east of Deverell and Dewlish.⁸

"No such urns are in the Stourhead Collection formed by Sir R. C. Hoare, or are known to me as found in any Wiltshire barrow, nor yet in those of Somerset or other western counties. In the British Museum there is a single urn from one of the Seven Barrows at Lambourn, Berkshire, which may be classed as of globular type. It has characteristics, however, which serve to distinguish it from the globular urns of Dorsetshire. It is of coarser make, and, instead of the small ears, has four large imperforate knobs at the shoulder. I am informed that numerous similarly-shaped urns were found at regular intervals in the skirt of the barrow, but that they were in fragments, having been injured by the plough. The specimen in the British Museum is, perhaps, the only one obtained in a perfect condition."

Mrs. Kerr sent a photograph of Keys of the 13th century, which had been found in the river Arno, and which were supposed to have belonged to the Torre della Fame at Pisa, in which the Conte Ugolino della Gherardesca, his two sons and two nephews, were imprisoned. The keys were found at a depth of three metres, at a part of the river facing the *Via San Frediano* (formerly the *Via degli Anziani*) leading immediately to the "Hunger Tower."

Mr. C. D. E. FORTNUM thought some additional interest might be given to the exhibition of the photograph of the Keys supposed to have been those which turned the fatal locks upon the miserable Ugolino, by directing the attention of the Meeting to what is probably the most

⁸ Barrow Diggers, 1839, p. 91, pl. 8, figs. 2, 3.

⁹ Proc. Soc. Ant., 2nd S. v. 112.

touching and forcible delineation of that fearful history which plastic art has bequeathed to us, upon which he sent the following Notes.

“In poetry the pen of the great Alighieri has placed the horrid scene before our minds in words which never can be equalled; the last few lines of the thirty-second and the first half of the thirty-third canto of the *Inferno* being devoted to that narrative. In the former Ugolino is found gnawing . . . ‘Even as bread through hunger is devoured’ the nape and skull of his betrayer, the Archbishop Ruggero, and in the latter he describes the agonies of his and his children’s famine.

“The sculpture I refer to is a work in relievo, modelled in *terra cotta* by the hand of Pierino da Vinci, the nephew of the great Leonardo. This able sculptor, after studying in the school of Il Tribolo, became, as some have believed, a pupil of Michel Angelo, or, at least, a follower of his school, and attained an excellence of manner perhaps nearer in sentiment and in character of design to that of the great master than any other follower whose works are known to us. So much was this the case, that the bas-relief in question, and other sculptures by Pierino, had for centuries been regarded as productions of the great Michel. It is probable that two or more *replicas* of the *terra cotta* I allude to were executed by Pierino, and by some mistake it has been supposed that the work was cast in bronze for the Gherardesca family. This in all likelihood arose from the statement in Vasari’s biography, in which he says that a bas-relief of that subject was modelled by Pierino in wax, afterwards to be cast in bronze; and again, he says that on the completion of the model it was so cast. It is, however, well known that Vasari is occasionally somewhat inaccurate.

“I was fortunate enough several years since to purchase at Florence one of these *replicas*, which had been hanging for many years previously in a house not far off from that inhabited by Michel Angelo in the Via Ghibellina, and had always been supposed a work by that master. Happening, however, to know the composition from casts, taken as I had supposed from the bronze in the Gherardesca Palace, and feeling satisfied that the *terra cotta* was a work of that period, I thought that possibly it might be the original model from which the bronze was cast. On making the acquaintance of Count Welfreddo della Gherardesca, I learnt that the bronze was more than apocryphal, and had never existed; that the work executed by Pierino for the Gherardesca was in *terra cotta*, and actually in the possession of Count Welfreddo, it never having left the family: but that it was believed by them that more than one *replica* was actually executed at the time for other members of the family, descended from the ill-fated Ugolino. Count Welfreddo examined my *terra cotta*, kindly showing me his, and the conclusion we arrived at, after a careful scrutiny, was that they were by the same hand, and of the same period; in fact, *replicas* by Piero’s *stecco*. He courteously gave me a photograph taken from his bas-relief in exchange for one from mine, and also presented me with a copy of the work by Antonio Zobi—‘*Considerazioni storico-critiche sulla catastrofe di Ugolino Gherardesca*,’ 4to, Firenze, 1840.

“I now have the pleasure of exhibiting a photograph taken from my bas-relief, in artistic illustration of the fearful history of which the keys were the supposed instruments. The bas-relief represents a group, consisting of Ugolino, whose mental gaze of agony, his eyes being already

dim, is met by a weird and haggard figure of the demon of famine, floating above him; before are his starving children, the younger, Gaddo (an exquisite piece of modelling) just sinking in death. The moment represented is probably that when, in Dante's words:—

Poscia che fummo al quarto di venuti,
Gaddo my si gitto disteso ai piedi
Diaudo: 'Padre mio, che nno mi ajute?'
Quivi mori. . . .⁹

next day to be followed by—

Vid'io cascar li tre ad uno ad uno
Fra 'l quinto de e'l sesto.¹⁰

"Beneath is the allegorical figure of the river Arno, into whose waters the Keys were hurled.

"Pier Francesco, more generally known as Pierino da Vinci, was born at Vinci, a *castello* near Empoli, about the year 1520. He was the son of Bartolomeo di Ser Piero, the brother of the great Leonardo. Pierino died of fever at Pisa, whither he had conveyed himself from Genoa, not having completed his twenty-third year."

Mr. Burtt drew attention to a remarkable seal attached to a small deed, brought by Sir John Maclean. "The seal was an antique gem in a mediæval setting, having Arabic characters in the centre, of which no previous example had come before the Institute. The characters were, however, so faint that they had defied the skill of one of the best Oriental scholars of the day, who could only pronounce them to be Arabic, and as being probably a personal name. The use of antique intagli as settings for mediæval seals was common, and there are many notices of them scattered among archaeological publications. Very few, however, of the matrices of such seals have been found, and none have yet been met with having inscribed letters in Arabic. Mr. Henderson had kindly sent, for the gratification of the Institute, his well-known example of such a gem in a mediæval setting. It is a small oval, representing Mercury engraved on cornelian, with a silver setting, inscribed "Sigillum Secreti." Some years ago the Duke of Northumberland exhibited a gold ring set with a gem apparently of the 13th or 14th century, found at Prudhoe Castle (*Arch. Journ.*, iv., p. 164). And on another occasion, the Rev. C. R. Manning exhibited (*Arch. Journ.*, vol. xiii., p. 280) an impression from a privy seal of silver which seems to have greatly resembled that shown on the present occasion by Mr. Henderson. Other examples are doubtless known. The late Mr. Hudson Turner gave some "Remarks on Personal Seals," which is printed in the fifth volume of the *Journal of the Institute*, in which are instanced some grotesque misapplications of legends to the subjects engraved.

"The earliest-known instance of the use of an antique gem as a personal

⁹ As translated by Longfellow.—

"When we had come unto the fourth day, Gaddo
Threw himself down outstretched before my feet,
Saying 'My father, why dost thou not help me?'
And there he died. . . ."

¹⁰ "I saw the three fall one by one, between
The fifth day and the sixth."

seal, is the *secretum* of John, Earl of Montacue (afterwards King), about the year 1170. It represents a male bust which may be intended for one of the later Emperors. In vol. xi., p. 266, of the 'Journal,' is a memoir by Sir F. Madden upon seals 'en placard,' in which it is shown that the early Frankish sovereigns used antique gems or pastes representing profiles of Greek or Roman princes, and which were thought by Mabillon and others to represent the Sovereigns themselves. In vol. xviii. (p. 297) is a report of a discourse by Mr. Waterton, on the history of gem-engraving, in which he showed that the Byzantines continued to practise the art of gem-cutting with indifferent success for some ages, but at the end of the eleventh century it had completely declined even at Constantinople. He continues: 'Some few gems of the middle ages have been spared to us, but their execution is of the rudest form. The signets, which were as much required as ever, were either seals of metal, or antique intagli set in rings, with their subjects interpreted in a religious sense, and legends added with a new interpretation.' Of the curious perversions of legends which occurred under such conditions, several instances were given.

"The most interesting examples of antique gems used as *secretæ*, are to be seen figured in Mr. D. Laing's valuable Inventory of Scottish Seals, first series. The 'Collectanea Antiqua' of Mr. C. Roach Smith; a memoir by Mr. C. W. King on the 'Use of Antique Gems in the Middle Ages,' in vol. xxii. of the 'Journal'; and the 'Archæologia' of the Society of Antiquaries, may also be consulted with advantage by any one wishing to follow up this interesting subject of inquiry."

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. C. S. GREAVES.—A runic comb, jet and glass beads, arrow-heads and many other objects of flint, lately found near Whitby, Yorkshire.

By Dr. THURNAM.—Photographs of Urns found in a barrow at Dewlish, Dorset.

By Mrs. KERR.—Photograph of Keys of the 13th century, found in the river Arno at Pisa, supposed to have been those of the Torre della Fame; also photograph of the modern edifice built on the spot where the Torre della Fame stood. In some of its cellars the foundations of the ancient structure still exist.—Impression of an English consular seal found in the Arno, probably seventeenth century.

By Miss FFARINGDON.—Copper matrix of personal seal, lately dug up near Tewkesbury, late 14th century, round, about 1½ inches in diameter. In the centre a cross or star (?) of eight rays; legend—"S. ADAM DE LA POUNT."

By Mr. HELYAR of Coker Court, Somerset, through Sir JOHN MACLEAN.—A Deed of the latter part of the 13th century, whereby Roger, son of Geoffrey de Pridul, released to Selina and William Petticru, certain dues from land, in consideration of the yearly render of a pair of white gloves. The seal is an antique gem, slightly elliptical in form, placed in a mediæval setting, with the legend—"S' ROGER IDI VAUS." ("The seal of Roger, son of Geoffrey Vaus"?) In the centre are inscribed some Arabic characters.

By Mr. HENDERSON.—A personal seal of the 14th century, being an antique gem in a mediæval setting, legend—"SECRETUM SECRETI."

By the Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER.—Ancient Christian vestments found with a skeleton in a rude coffin of sycamore wood in the mounds of Atreeb, Lower Egypt. In several places the figure of a castle worked in blue thread upon a separate piece of cloth, was attached to the upper portion of the garment.

By Mr. READY.—A miscellaneous collection of objects chiefly acquired in Burgundy;—Nine spurs of various periods, including a fine pair, gilded, with large rowels; a very fine single spur of gilded brass; this remarkable collection is of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, mostly in good condition, and exemplifying many interesting varieties of fashion;—A large collection of spoons, chiefly late mediæval; ten spoons of earlier character, of bronze, including some probably Roman, and curious;—A bronze fork;—Eleven knife-handles of brass, mediæval;—Three clasp-knives of brass;—A steel (for striking a light?) of steel inlaid with gold;—Two bodkins or hair-pins, one of them silvered;—A chape of a scabbard, of brass, with fine foliage-heads, &c., chased in relief, a tasteful piece of work, sixteenth century (?);—Two crimped ribands of brass gilt, of uncertain use, they may have been attached to some object of altar decoration or the like (?);—Three little lions sejant, of brass, such as might form the base of a pedestal (?);—A brass spout, in form of an animal, of rude workmanship;—Two very rude animals *couchant*, a very rude bronze animal (a ram?), the back pierced, probably the foot of a priket candlestick, such as sometimes have been considered Roman;—Another very rude form of a horse (?);—Small figure of Cupid, probably Cinque cento work, it may have held a nozzle for a candle, or some ornament in the hand, affixed to an ebonized pedestal;—A silver clasp;—A button of perforated work;—Two pendant ornaments, gilt metal, one of them being a cross, the other an eagle displayed, good work, 13th century (?);—Fragment of a *Cofra Limovicensis*, an enamelled ridged shrine of Limoges work, 12th—13th century, one of the ends of the shrine—it represents an evangelist or apostle—a good fragment;—Six discs of Limoges enamelled work, oval, or pointed oval, portions that have been affixed to shrines or the like, 12th—13th century work;—Part of the enamelled coating of a staff of a crosier or processional cross, gilt metal chased for enamel;—Eleven shrine demi-figures, probably of Limoges work, 12th—13th cent., mostly very rude representations of saints or apostles;—Eleven portions of enamelled copper plate, 12th—13th cent., fragments of the casing of shrines, crucifixes or the like;—Hexagonal foot of priket candlestick, a good enamel, 12th century, probably Limoges work;—Ditto of circular form, 13th cent. (?);—Plate of enamelled gilt metal, a crucifix, the figure engraved, on the reverse the divine hand in benediction, within a cruciferous nimb, foliaged decoration, the plate fitchy at foot, 13th cent.;—Twelve crucifix figures, some have enamelled portions, eyes of enamel, some of good early design, apron reaching to the knees; simple 13th century crowns. *All* have the heads bowed on the right shoulder; all have the legs affixed separately (not crossed); all are bearded; two have a torse round the brows; a curious series of crucifix figures, probably French work;—A cruciform plate, Limoges work, 12th century, the crucifix attached by rivets, a good fragment;—Crucifix of brass, drapery reaching to the knees, a remarkable crown formed with small plain crosses instead of leaves as usual;—Crucifix figure, long drapery to knees, enamelled blue,—all the

figures of this type have a girdle hanging down to the lower edge of the skirt or apron, and of different colour ;—Numerous Monstrances of copper or mixed yellow metal, for enclosing relics and the like, all of 15th century, strongly gilt, the foot, in four instances, is sixfoiled, in others round ; three are cylindrical (raised on a foot or stem, like that of a chalice) ; they appear as if intended to enclose a bone, or some object of rather lengthened form, that may have been contained in a cylinder of crystal or glass, and surrounded by the metal work, which is open, with arches or other pierced work, so that the relic enclosed might be seen ; a little hinged door at the end of the cylinder of metal was adapted for insertion of the relic, within its transparent receptacle : the door in question bore the sacred monogram Ihs , or some other sacred ornament engraved upon it ; the whole was surmounted by a finial, or spire, or some such ornament, but these are now lost. Three are of different fashion ; the stem supported a little shrine or oblong ornament, like a small chapel with angle-buttresses, gabled roofs, &c., the sides being pierced with small arches. One has an elegantly formed hexagonal (?) structure, placed upon the stem and pierced with arches on each of its sides ; it probably bore a pyramidal cover or spire, but those elegantly designed portions are lost or imperfect. All appear to be of 15th century work, except one which may be *circa* 1550 : this had a glass or “beryl” inserted on one of its sides, probably to cover a relic, and be kissed by the faithful. The forms of these objects are much varied and of interest, although of comparatively late character, and all are sadly imperfect. There is a monstrance, or transparent Pyx, in which the Holy Sacrament was borne in processions, or exposed on the altar ; it is of mixed metal strongly gilt ; the stem is tall, ornamented with a knop enriched with enamels, alternately red and black : on this stem there is a circular flamboyant or radiated frame, within which has been a crystal receptacle for the sacramental water (Compare Pugin, p. 163, No. 5).

There are also several ciboria, in shape of covered cups ; they were used for the reservation of the Eucharist, and resemble in several respects the chalice, with the exception that they have covers, of semi-globular shape, which were surmounted by little spires, probably terminating in small crosses, now lost. All are about the 15th century in date. One has an inscription around the cover which cannot be explained. ✠ patr || dei (?) in good lettering ;—A brass globular box, on a low stem, the upper moiety ornamented with pierced work of elegant 16th century design, it opens with a hinge, and was closed by a catch. It was lined with lead (?) and is a *Pomme Chaufferette*, for warming the hands during the long services of the church. The heat was produced by a ball of heated metal, or other substance enclosed within.⁹—A good Pyx of gilt metal, with a conical cover ; on this cover, and also on the box, there are escutcheons, Barry, argent and azure ; probably Limoges work, 12th century ;—A flat Pyx of gilt metal, convex cover, the box concave within, possibly for chrism (?) ; a little opening on one edge may have been for a spoon (?) ;—A gilt metal Pyx, with low conical lid, surmounted by an orb and little cross ;—A diminutive octagonal lamp, with four spouts or nozzles,—some ornament was appended at the bottom ; this is a curious

⁹ See Arch. Journ., xxii., p. 69, for the account of a silver globular calefactory, exhibited by the late Canon Rock.

little object, and may be late Roman (?);—Two Pyxes of metal, diameter about $2\frac{5}{8}$ and $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches; one of them has been silvered; it has had a figure (our Lord ?) affixed on the surface, 15th century; the other, of



Pomme chauffeurette.

yellow metal, has a figure of the Saviour seated on the rainbow, his feet on an orb or mound, late 16th century;—A singular box of gilt metal, measuring about 3 in. long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter; on the cover, which is hinged on, is engraved a flower of feeble design, and within the cover is affixed a singular little receptacle that closed with a sliding plate; the general form of this strange article may be described as in some degree like the flower of a thistle (?); the intention is unknown; there is no feature of any sacred kind upon it;—A pretty silver box, diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.; around the edge is the Mæander or Greek fret, well executed; on the cover is a medallion in bas-relief, the subject being Rebekah at the well; this is protected by a disc of horn; French work, 16th century and quite *rococo*.

Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.
BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 1871.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
To Balance at the Bank, 31st December, 1870		30	13	1
„ „ in the House (including Petty Cash)		37	2	8
„ Annual Subscriptions, including arrears and payments in advance for 1872		522	18	0
„ Entrance Fees		29	8	0
„ Sale of Publications, &c.		24	1	10
„ Life Compositions		10	10	0
„ Interest on Investments		6	9	4
„ Miscellaneous Receipts		15	12	6
„ Balance of Receipts, Cardiff Meeting		283	10	2
„ Investment Account		209	5	0
		<u>£1169</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Publication Account:							
	To Bradbury & Evans (printing Journal)	196	14	10			
	„ Engravers, &c.	111	3	5			
					<u>307</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>1</u>
„ House Expenses Account:							
	Rent of Apartments	155	0	0			
	Secretary's Salary	100	0	0			
	Stationery	8	14	0			
	Insurance	2	5	0			
	Repairs to Apartments, &c.	14	7	4			
					<u>280</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>
„ Library Account:							
	Paid Binders, and for Purchase of Books					15	8
„ Petty Cash Account:							
	Messengers, Attendance, &c.	42	11	11			
	Paid for postage, and delivery of Journal	34	2	3			
	Cleaning, Repairs, and sundries	6	12	10			
	Coals, Gas, &c.	1	5	6			
	Carriage of parcels, booking, &c.	3	2	9			
	Cabs, omnibus and portorage	1	1	6			
					<u>88</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>9</u>
„ Investment Account:							
	£220 New Three per Cents., valued at.					209	5
	„ Balance in the Bank, 31st Dec. 1871	223	16	1			
	„ „ in Hand, including Petty Cash	43	19	9			
					<u>267</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>10</u>
					<u>£1169</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>

Audited and found correct, { JOHN MACLEAN, }
1 July, 1872. { R. H. SODEN SMITH. } *Auditors.*

Presented to the General Meeting held in London, on the 11th July, 1872, approved and passed.
(Signed) TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, *Chairman.*

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

July 5, 1872.

Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P. and V.P., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN adverted with great regret to the recent decease of Sir Thomas E. Winnington, Bart., one of the Council, who had rendered the Institute great service. His house at Stanford Court was full of objects of archæological interest, and the singular series of family pictures painted on the walls of a room at the top of the house was in itself worth a visit. Sir Thomas had brought many objects for exhibition at the meetings of the Institute, and in many ways contributed to the success of their monthly, as well as their annual meetings. His death was a great loss to the Institute; to his own family it must be much heavier, and he hoped the meeting would pass a vote of condolence to Lady Winnington on the occasion. This having been formally proposed by Mr. Parker, was unanimously agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN then introduced the Rev. E. Kell and Mr. F. Lankester as representatives of the Mayor of Southampton, who was prevented attending by an attack of gout. The Rev. E. Kell assured the members that the Institute would be cordially welcomed at Southampton, and spoke at some length upon the many objects of archæological importance with which the town and neighbourhood abounded.

Mr. J. T. WOOD drew attention to the excavations in progress at Ephesus, and exhibited photographs showing some of the results which had been obtained, and a plan of the excavations. Among these were a group of architectural fragments and portion of a sculptured column, which showed without doubt that the site of the celebrated Temple of Diana had been reached, the column being one of the *columnæ cœlatae* described by Pliny. A great deal had been effected; all doubts as to the site of the temple had been solved; but there was still much more to be done, and funds were wanted. He ventured to submit that it was a case in which Government aid should be given, and trusted the meeting would follow up the action of the Society of Antiquaries in the matter, and memorialize the Government for assistance. Professor Donaldson eulogised the energy and skill shown by Mr. Wood, and spoke highly of the importance and value of the work. He moved that a memorial be addressed by the Council of the Institute to Her Majesty's Government, soliciting a vote in aid of the continuance of the explorations.

The CHAIRMAN, thinking that an excellent case had been made out in favour of a grant from Government in aid of the excavations, submitted the proposal to the meeting, and it was carried with acclamation.

Mr. BURTT read some "Notes," by Mr. Albert Way, "On a copper matrix, bearing the Holy Lamb," which had been lately found at Bristol.

"Mr. J. F. Nicholls, of the Bristol City Library, has sent for exhibition an impression of a copper matrix found in June, 1872, in the works for the new pier in the river Avon, at Bristol. It lay in the bed of the river, at a depth, as stated, of 40 feet, embedded in clay, and just above the alluvial soil. The plate is of an irregular-square form, about two inches and an eighth in diameter, and nearly a quarter of an inch in thickness. It bears in intaglio the device of the Agnus Dei; the reverse is quite plain, without any trace of a handle or other adjustment. There are three slight flaws in the work, and on that account, it had been conjectured, the object, supposed to have been intended for a seal, might have been thrown aside, and the irregular margin not cut away, so as to bring the work to the usual circular form used for sealing. Around the head of the lamb there is a cruciferous nimb; with one of the fore legs it holds a triple-tailed gonfalon, and the part of that streamer nearest the staff is ornamented with a kind of saltire-shaped device, having a quatrefoil in its centre. The lamb stands on a scroll, or band, with plain ends cut off square. The legend is as follows:—✠ AGNVS : DEI QVI TOLLIS : PECCA MVNDI MISERERE. The contracted word *pecca* is obviously for *peccata*. The date of the work seems to be the close of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century.



Medallion of copper found in the River Avon, at Bristol.

"The irregular form of this object, and its general character, appear to suggest that it was not intended for use as a seal, as has been conjectured, but for some other purpose. Mr. Nicholls mentioned that it might have been, as imagined, a seal of one of the religious houses in Bristol, possibly of that of the Templars, and that its purpose was for casting badges or religious tokens, of lead or other material, for distribution to pilgrims or the like. It has been purchased for the somewhat extravagant price of 7*l.* by the Knights Templars Lodge of Freemasons at Bristol. Mr. Addison has given, in his "History of the Knights Templars, and the

Temple Church in London,"¹ a seal of circular form, with the device of the Holy Lamb, as on the relic found at Bristol, with the legend ✠ SIGILLVM TEMPLI. On certain documents the seal of the order is found, the device being the head of a man with a long beard and a small cap: the legend is, TESTIS SVM AGNI.

"The Agnus was doubtless a device regarded with special veneration, and probably considered to possess certain talismanic or physical virtues. The Agni of wax, blessed by the Pope, and formed from the Paschal candle, to be presented by the Holy Father with great solemnity, as related in the "Ordo Romanus," were treasured as efficacious against evil spirits, pestilient infection, tempests, fire, and sudden death. Matthew Paris, relating that the church of St. Alban's was twice set on fire, in the time of Abbot John de Hertford, about 1235, depliores the want of wonted efficacy of the Agnus of wax blessed by the Pope, which had been placed on the summit of the tower.² Several examples are known of small boxes or ornamental capsules, in which the hallowed relic was preserved, and worn by the faithful.

"It should appear that besides the "impressio Papalis cerea in qua Agnus Dei figuratur," prepared at Rome with so much solemnity, there were other objects bearing the same device, and made in our own country or elsewhere, by special permission of the Holy Father. In 1773 a round matrix was found near Shaftsbury Abbey, and exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries: it was supposed to have been used for fashioning such sacred objects. By a statute of Henry VIII., such seals, or their impressions, subjected the possessor to the penalties of *premunire* for the first offence. For the second the offender was accounted guilty of high treason."



Medallion found at Newport, Monmouthshire, belonging to O. Morgan, Esq., M.P., F.S.A.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that he had a similar matrix brought him about forty years ago at Newport, and it was probably of the thirteenth century. It is figured above.

¹ Page 81, see also Pref. p. xi. and p. 106.

² M. Paris, *Gesta Abbatiss Johannis*, p. 142.

Professor BUNNEL-LEWIS, of Queen's College, Cork, read a memoir on "Archæology as a branch of Classical Education :"—A celebrated editor of Terence had commented severely on the teaching of hexameters to the neglect of the ancient metres sung at home and in the streets, and the prosecution of classical studies in modern times, and especially in this country, deserved equally severe criticism. Possessing, as we do in our national collections, master-pieces of Greek art, and electrotypes and photographs of others elsewhere, the materials for an improved mode of teaching were in rich profusion around us. Archæology should be made part of our educational system, as an aid to a just appreciation of ancient literature ; and in these days of material progress the student had no time to spare for an unprofitable pursuit ; present circumstances gave it an additional claim on our attention. Archæology assisted in dissipating the utilitarian objections to classical studies, for the antiquary who collects fragments that have survived the wreck of time was able, by the aid of the ancient writers, to reproduce a civilization in many respects the most perfect the world has seen. Archæology animated the dry bones of philology and textual criticism, till they rose up, endowed with vigour and motion. As an example, the arch of Titus might be referred to, with its many illustrations of objects and persons, either represented naturally or by types. These examples and numerous other carvings threw a flood of light on many passages of both classical and sacred writers. And such objects as those then exhibited by the lecturer—terra-cotta lamps from Cyprus, showing the dove and pomegranate, a Bacchante holding a knife in the right hand and the hind quarters of a kid in the left ; the story of Actæon, and a figure of Victory standing on the crescent moon and crowning Night, with the seven stars of the great Bear as a wreath ; a lamp from Syracuse with the Christian monogram ; a Roman bronze lamp in the form of the *caliga* ; objects of personal ornament, &c., from Cyprus ; and a collection of original coins and electrotypes, were additional illustrations of the argument.

The lecturer concluded with an account of what had been done at Queen's College, Cork, as regards the teaching of archæology in the illustration of the lectures of the professors of classics by means of coins, original works of antique art, casts, photographs, and electrotypes.

Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., then gave an account of "Archæological Researches in Rome during the Past Winter" (printed at p. 249 of this volume). In conveying the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Parker for his very interesting discourse, the Chairman spoke of his own visit to Rome in the year 1827, and the excavations he then saw in progress.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the CHAIRMAN.—An oval medallion in enamel by Christian Vermuth. On the obverse, on a mottled crimson ground, is a small enamelled portrait in relief of the bust of Frederick Augustus III., Elector of Saxony and King of Poland. On the reverse he is represented wearing his crimson electoral robe and crowned cap, ascending a lofty flight of steps ; and above his head, in the heavens, are seen the sun and moon, to which he is looking up. Above, on a scroll, is the motto, "Tendit ad astra cursum." On the right hand is a column, on the pedestal of which is a shield, bearing what seem to be the dimidiated arms of Poland impaling Saxony ;

the Polish arms (if such they are) are, however, wrongly coloured, the field being argent and the Eagle gules, whereas the correct arms of Poland were gules, a single-headed eagle displayed, argent. On the shaft of the column is the inscription, "Natalibus LXVI. post primum Lutheri Reform — Jubiliium." The date of the confession of Augsburg was 1530; the first jubilee of 100 years was in 1630: and the sixty birthdays bring the date to 1696, the year of the birth of Augustus III. He succeeded to the Electorate in 1733, and was elected King of Poland in 1734—the probable date of the medallion. Beneath the shoulder of the bust is seen the name Vermuth. Christian Vermuth was a Saxon medallist, and appears also to have worked in enamel, producing in that material portraits in relief from the dies of his medals. He had also Imperial privileges, and executed a large series of Imperial medals of mixed metal and enamel, of which he published a descriptive catalogue at Gotha in 1715, where he had fixed his residence, and these medals he advertised for sale at the Leipzig autumnal fair in that year;—A pack of playing cards, which appear to be French, as the names of the suits are all French, as is also the name of the maker, Charles Madigne. The marks and emblems of the suits, however, are those which were used in Italy from the XV. century downwards, viz., Coupes, Batons, Espies, and Deniers, on the deuce of which latter suit is seen the maker's name in full length, with the date 1777. The four suits are complete, with the exception of one card, the valet or knave of swords, or spades. The pack of Tarat cards wants only one—No. xv., Le Diable—and, with these two exceptions, the pack is complete. The Tarat cards are as follows:—

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Le Bateleur. | 12. Le Pendu |
| 2. La Papesse. | 13. La Mort. |
| 3. L'Impératrice. | 14. Tempérance. |
| 4. L'Empereur. | 15 (wanting). Le Diable. |
| 5. Le Pape. | 16. La Maison Dieu. |
| 6. L'Amoureux. | 17. L'Estoile. |
| 7. Le Chariot. | 18. La Lune. |
| 8. La Justice. | 19. Le Soleil. |
| 9. L'Éremite, | 20. Le Jugement. |
| 10. La Roue de Fortune. | 21. Le Monde. |
| 11. La Force. | 22. Le Mât (no number). |

La Papesse may bear some relation to our game of Pope Joan;—A silver gilt pomander, probably Italian, as the names of the perfumes are in that language:—Viole—Maschette — Ambra—Gesamini— Cedro — Rose—Garofole — Naransi. Each quarter holds one. There is, moreover, a central bottle, and a small bottle at the top, as also at the bottom. On the bottom is engraved an escocheon for arms, surmounted by a Cardinal's or Archbishop's hat; the arms have, however, been removed. Probable date, end of sixteenth century;—An episcopal ring, set with dark sapphire; found in 1857, in a garden in hamlet of Morton, in parish of Dinton, county of Buckingham, thirteenth century;—Gold signet ring, bearing the arms of the family of Acklam, an ancient Yorkshire family; a maunch within an orle of cinquefoils; latter part of sixteenth century.

By Mrs. JARVIS.—A very small lady's finger ring of plain gold, probably of the seventeenth century, lately found at Rochetts, Essex.

By Mr. J. F. NICHOLLS, of Bristol.—Matrix of a medallion of an "Agnus Dei," lately found in the river Avon.

By Mr. J. H. PARKER, C.B.—Photographs, plans, &c., illustrating archæological researches in Rome.

By Professor LEWIS and the Rev. S. S. LEWIS.—A small collection of Greek and Roman coins; specimens of pottery and other antiquities, comprising a Roman lamp of bronze in the form of a soldier's boot; lamps and glass vase from Cyprus; Cypriote jar from Idalium; a Roman lamp, Venus Victrix and Cupid. Also an *Ænochoe*, Romano-British, found near Cambridge.

By Mrs. WICKHAM FLOWER.—Ancient gold earrings from Cyprus.

By Mr. J. T. WOOD.—Plan showing excavations on the site of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus; photograph of a group of architectural fragments found at Ephesus; photograph of sculptured column of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus.

By Professor DONALDSON.—Nine matrices of seals.

These were acquired at various periods, some in Italy, and others in Paris, and are all most probably reproductions from authentic impressions of the original seals.

1. "SIGILLVM COMMVNIE DIVIONIS." Dijon, in France. A circular seal, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter. In the field, which is circular and is $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. in diameter, is a figure on horseback to the right, bareheaded, with a hawk on the right hand, near which is an eight-rayed flamboyant sun, and, in front of the horse, a crescent. Round this field is a circle about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, on which is the legend in fourteenth-century characters. Outside this is another circle of twenty divisions with semicircular arches, containing boldly projecting heads of varied character and expression, one head in each arch; but this portion is less perfect than the inner. There is engraved in the "Trésor de Glyptique," by Le Normant, "Sceaux des Communes," pl. xiv., a seal very similar, but it differs in having no arches over the heads in the outer circle.

2. "SIGILLVM COMMVNITETIS VILLE CONDOMENSIS." Condom, in France. A circular seal, 3 in. in diameter. The device is a fortified town (of the twelfth century), with five square towers, four of which have arched gateways. In front of the largest tower is a bridge with three pointed arches, under which a river is flowing; from the gateway of this tower a knight on horseback is issuing to cross the bridge. In the town is seen the Cathedral; its gable end is surmounted by a cross, and there is a central tower.

3. "SIGILLVM SANCTI QUIRIACI PROVINI." Provins, in France. A circular seal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, probably of the fourteenth century. The device is a three-quarter figure of the saint in full costume, a crosier in his right hand and a cross in his left. In the field are two eight-pointed stars, and four small groups of three dots each. St. Quiriac is the patron saint of Ancona; the Cathedral there being dedicated to him.

4. "CRISTOFFE DE LORRAIN CHEVALIER SEIGNEUR DE RABON." Rabon, in the Hautes Alps of France. A circular seal, $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. in diameter; probably late in fifteenth century. The device is a knight in armour on horseback, galloping to the right. On his left arm is a shield, charged with a bend. His mantle floats in the wind, and in his raised right hand

is a sword, crossing behind his helmet, which is surmounted by a plume and has the vizor down. The ground is *parseme* with flowers.

5. "S. CONVENTVS CLAREVALLIS." Clairvaux, in France. A circular seal, nearly 2 in. in diameter, of late fourteenth-century character. The device is three niches surmounted by elaborately enriched canopies, flanked on each side by a smaller niche. In the centre niche is a figure of the Virgin and Child, and in each of the two niches next it is the figure of a bishop with a crozier.

6. "SIGILLVM CAPITOLI DE MVXEIO." A circular seal, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter, of thirteenth-century work (?). The device is a figure of St. Peter seated on a chair, the arms and feet of which have the head and claws of a griffon. The figure is fully robed, and has a tiara on the head. In the right hand are the double keys; in his left a volume resting against his chest. On the field are distributed the letters, "So's PETRVS."

7. "S. DNi JACOBI CVRIALIS D. SALERNO DEI GRATIa EPi BISIGNANENSIS." Bisignano, in Italy. A seal of the *vesica piscis* form, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long by $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide, of late fourteenth-century work. The device is in three divisions. In the lowest division is a narrow square-shaped panel with a trefoiled head, containing a robed figure standing, possibly episcopal; on each side is a shield charged with a bend indented. The middle division is a square compartment with three flat-arched foliated heads, one over each of three figures occupying the field. The centre figure is that of the seated Virgin, with the infant Jesus standing on her left knee; on her left is a saint, with a sword in the right hand and a staff in the left; on her right is a similar figure, with a palm branch (?) in the right hand. All have nimbi. The upper division has a richly canopied head in three divisions, under which is seated God the Father, on his throne, his head encircled with a nimbus. He bears in front the Saviour on the cross.

8. "Si' CAPITOLI So'E MARIE SOOLA GRECOR'"—probably of some Institution at Venice. A seal of the same form as No. 7, 2 in. long and $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. wide, probably of the fifteenth century. The device is a figure of the Virgin seated on a throne, with the infant Jesus on her left knee and a sceptre in her right hand. She is under a deeply recessed canopy with a trefoiled head, resting on a slender *spiraled* column on each side, surmounted by capitals.

9. Si' GRIMALDI Po'RIS So'E CATARINE D' MUT." Modena, Italy. A seal of the same form as No. 7, $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. long by $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide. The device is a full-length figure of St. Catherine crowned and richly robed, her feet resting on a trefoiled arch, under which is a small figure of a monk praying. On each side of her is a row of alternate flowers and crosses placed vertically.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TO GUILDFORD.

Tuesday, July 2, 1872.

IN accordance with the wish expressed at the May meeting of the Institute, when Mr. G. T. Clark gave his Address, "Some account of Guildford Castle" (printed at p. 1 of the present volume), this day was fixed for the special excursion to Guildford, a visit extemporised to suit the convenience of members in town in union with the gentry of the neighbourhood.

The party left the Waterloo Station of the South Western Railway by ordinary train at 11.30 A.M. The number of persons from London was not considerable; but invitations having been freely issued in the neighbourhood of Guildford, a large number of ladies and gentry availed themselves of the opportunity thus offered to them, and joined the members of the Institute, when they arrived from London. Among them were Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., Mr. G. T. Clark, Sir E. Smirke, Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., the Hon. Mrs. Way and Miss Way, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gough Nichols, Mr. J. G. Nichols, jun., Mr. Talbot Bury and Miss Bury, Col. Pinney, Rev. J. B. Deane, Rev. R. P. and Mr. Coates, Mr. J. W. Bernhard Smith, Mr. Henry Ross, Mr. Burt (Hon. Sec. of the Institute), the Mayor of Guildford and Mrs. Shoobridge, Mr. G. Cubitt, M.P., Mr. Leveson Gower, Mr. J. More Molyneux, the Hon. G. C. Norton, Rev. Dr. Monsell, Mr. R. A. C. Godwin Austen, Gen. Twemlow, Rev. R. Trimmer, Mrs. Trimmer, Col. Ross, Rev. Dr. Merriman, Capt. Deane, Mrs. Deane, Capt. Dyer, Rev. C. Kerry, Rev. Mr. Letchworth, Rev. Mr. Somerset, Mr. and Mrs. Lidgate, Capt. and Mrs. Vickers, Mr. T., Mrs., and Miss Taunton.

The church of St. Mary was the first object visited, and here Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., exhibited a ground plan of the church, carefully made upon a large scale, so as to show the various changes and alterations it had undergone. Mr. Parker then gave his discourse upon the structure (which has been already printed at p. 170 of the present volume), and pointed out, with great care, the peculiar features of the building, both in the interior and exterior.

On leaving the church, the party proceeded to Abbot's Hospital, in the High Street. This is a collegiate establishment for aged persons, founded by George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 1619, having a common hall, with its appurtenances, library, and chapel. It is a very good example of such an establishment, being almost entirely unaltered, and the slight restorations which have been made being well done. In the chapel are two windows of excellent painted glass, which attracted much attention, and were the subjects of considerable discussion. In the quaint-looking library, a room over the entrance gateway, panelled with oak, and having a highly carved mantelpiece, was exhibited a large and remarkable collection of flint implements, &c., which had been chiefly found in the neighbourhood. Upon these a short but able discourse was given by the Rev. C. Kerry, the owner of the collection. In the windows of this room are the arms of the founder of the Hospital, with the motto of the foundation conceived in the spirit of the time, "Clamamus Abba pater."

Descending the High Street, towards the Angel Hotel (in which luncheon was prepared), many of the party inspected the crypts under that hostelry, and a house (doubtless also an inn) on the opposite side of the road. These are each of six bays, well vaulted and groined in the Early Decorated style,—probably thirteenth-century work,—and are divided into aisles (?) by two columns with plain capitals. Each had two high windows towards the street, the level of which must then have been the same as at present. Sir E. Smirke took the chair at the luncheon, and, after an excellent repast, the Mayor of Guildford addressed some pleasant words of welcome to the Institute. Mr. Lidgate, the proprietor of the Castle school, supplemented the remarks of the

mayor by saying that no difficulties were thrown in the way of those who wished to see the Castle. The Chairman, in the name of the Institute, shortly acknowledged the cordial welcome they had received, and as there was still much to be done, proposed their speedy adjournment to the Castle grounds. Here, on the summit of the mound, and in front of the keep, Mr. Clark gave the discourse upon the Castle which has been already noticed, and, after his references to the building generally, went carefully over those minor portions of his lecture which dealt with existing remains of the structure, and conducted the party from one point to another as best suitable for the examination. Col. Pinney moved a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Clark for his excellent lecture, which was passed by acclamation.

The Caverns, which are at a short distance from the Castle, were then visited, Mr. Clark leading the way. By the kind directions of Lord Grantley, excellent arrangements had been made by Mr. T. Russell, his lordship's agent, to enable the visitors to traverse throughout these remarkable quarryings in the chalk cliff. They were well lighted up with candles, and men were placed at intervals to give information as to the exact locality, and direct the wanderers in this underground maze, which of course seemed of much greater than its real extent. The subject of the Caverns had been discussed by Mr. Clark, and reference was made by him to a little work noted below,⁴ which had been lately published, but in all the conclusions of which he did not quite agree.

A small party went, under the guidance of Mr. Parker, to inspect Loseley House, a good example of an Elizabethan mansion, the seat of Mr. J. More Molyneux; but the greater number of visitors turned at once homewards, carrying with them very agreeable reminiscences of the day's proceedings.

ANNUAL MEETING AT SOUTHAMPTON, 1872.

August 1 to August 8.

THE Inaugural Meeting was held in the large hall of the Hartley Institution, at noon on Thursday, August 1. Lord Talbot de Malahide, accompanied by the Marquis of Bristol, the Lord Henry Scott, M.P., Sir E. Smirke, Sir J. Ramsden, Rev. W. Tilson Marsh, Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., Canon Meade, Col. Pinney, and the officers and members of the Institute, were received by the mayor and chief members of the Corporation of Southampton, wearing their civic robes, and accompanied by their insignia of office. The Mayor of Southampton (H. J. BUCHAN, Esq.), being in the chair, rose and welcomed the Institute to Southampton. In so doing he expressed his deep regret at the unavoidable absence of the President of the meeting, the Bishop of Winchester, who had that morning been summoned elsewhere by legal process, and who, in common with other people, had no alternative but to obey. He was able to state, however, that his lordship fully intended to be with them as soon as he could, and that they would not be deprived of the pleasure of hearing an

³ Notes and Speculations on the Guildford Caverns, by Capt. E. R. James, R.E. Price 6d. Asher and Walbrook, 40, High St., Guildford.

address from him. He was sure that nothing would give the Corporation of Southampton greater pleasure than to feel that the Institute would leave that town with agreeable feelings of satisfaction. It had been usual, in other places, to have a formal address presented to the Institute by the Mayor and Corporation, and one had been voted by the Corporation, but was not ready for presentation; in lieu of which he hoped his words of welcome would be accepted as a temporary substitute.

His Worship vacated the chair, which was then occupied by Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, on behalf of the Bishop of Winchester, as President of the meeting, and in very cordial terms he acknowledged the welcome of the Mayor and Corporation, remarking that he was very glad to hear that, notwithstanding the "improvements" in Southampton, they had still many interesting antiquities remaining in the town. After adverting to the early history of that part of England, his lordship spoke of the peculiar good fortune of the meeting in securing the presidency of the Bishop of Winchester, who had so often charmed them by his eloquent and instructive orations. Regretting much the circumstances which had interfered with the bishop's attendance at the opening meeting, he proposed that the Bishop be requested to take the chair when it was convenient to do so.

The Rev. BASIL WILBERFORCE expressed his great regret at the unavoidable absence of the Bishop, who had been subpoenaed to Guildford in an action for libel. He had promised, however, to attend the Mayor's *soirée* that evening, and hoped to be with them on the morrow.

The ARCHDEACON OF WINCHESTER had been requested to say a few words of salutation to the archæologists on the part of the clergy, and he thought he had some right to do so, as the name of this Institute had been formed, after some discussion, at the house of his father-in-law. He well remembered the great meeting at Winchester some years since, and he thought they might now have a great meeting at Southampton. He continued: "When archæology was rightly understood, their acquaintance with the times that had gone by was really an instrument of life to them. They did not pore over the dust of antiquity to put their eyes out, but they inquired into antiquity with the view of ascertaining the power and the light which existed in days which had gone by. Therefore they took what was presented to them, not simply as records of time, but as records of human progress and thought, remembering that we were made by those who had gone before, and that it would be most ungrateful for us not to recognize the merits of our forefathers." After referring to the address delivered in 1845 at the Winchester meeting, by the Bishop, who was then Dean of Westminster, the Archdeacon proceeded to speak of the discoveries which had been made in the Cathedral there since that meeting, and chiefly in regard to the tomb of William Rufus.

Sir EDWARD SMIRKE acknowledged the welcome which had been so well expressed towards the Institute on the part of the clergy by Canon Jacob.

Lord HENRY SCOTT, M.P., bade welcome to the Institute on behalf of the landed gentry of the county. He knew that the Institute would be heartily welcomed wherever they went, and he was sure the lauded gentry would vie with one another in showing an interest in what the Society came to look at. He continued his remarks by a rapid sketch of

the chief points of interest in the county, and its early historical associations.

Dr. BOND, Principal of the Hartley Institution, on behalf of societies of a kindred nature, had the greatest pleasure in welcoming the Institute among them. He assured them that they would look upon the Institute as missionaries, come to revive the drooping condition of archaeological study among them, a revival of which they stood very much in need. They welcomed the Institute with great cordiality, and trusted that their visit would be the occasion of the establishment of a society specially devoted to archaeological researches.

The MARQUIS OF BRISTOL thanked Dr. Bond for his gratifying remarks on behalf of the local societies, which he was sure would be cordially received by the Institute, and sympathised in the wish that an Archaeological society should be formed in Southampton. He regretted much that his stay with the meeting would be short, as he was very sure that they had a very instructive and interesting bill of fare before them. He might mention a subject he thought would interest them—that he had seen the draft of a bill drawn by Sir John Lubbock, having for its object the preservation of our national monuments, which would, he thought, be of great value to all archæologists, and which would be introduced in the next session of Parliament.

Mr. STUART MACNAUGHTEN hoped he should have the pleasure of showing the remains of the Roman station at Clausentum (now Bitterne) to the Institute. He should be glad to see all who could come at the conclusion of the perambulation of the town that day, or at any period during the meeting.

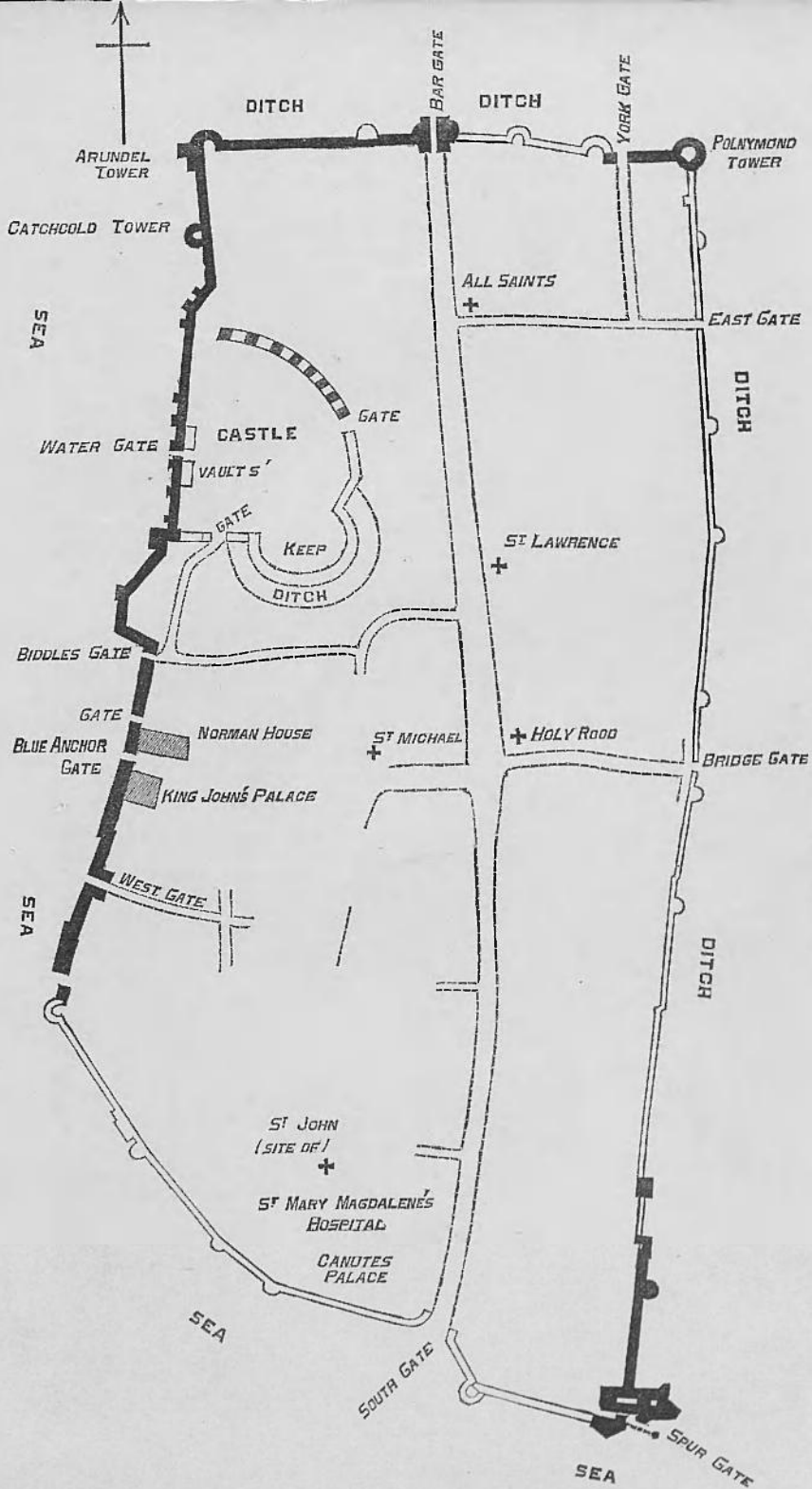
Mr. BURTT then announced the further proceedings of the day, and the meeting terminated.

At three o'clock a large party assembled at the Bargate of the town, and under the guidance of Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., made a perambulation of the remains of the walls and ancient defences of the town.¹ These enclose a roughly rectangular space averaging about 370 yards East and West, by 770 yards North and South. This area is divided longitudinally by the main street, but the Western part is the larger moiety containing the castle. There was an East and a West gate, but not at all opposite to each other, nor were the roads cruciform. There is no reason for attributing to this rectangular plan a Roman origin; it was probably dictated by the figure of the ground.

The earthworks of the castle were considerable. The naturally high ground was scarped and pared and somewhat raised, and near the centre of the area the highest point was surrounded by a circular ditch, the contents of which being thrown inward converted the raised platform into an artificial mound. This was doubtless the Saxon fortress. The later rectangular area was also well defended. It had the sea for its ditch nearly at the foot of the wall along the West and South fronts. Along the East a broad and deep ditch, wholly artificial, and in part at least admitting the sea, ran along the front of the wall, and divided the

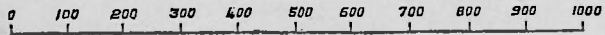
¹ The following account, slightly condensed, is taken from the "Builder" of Dec. 28th, 1872. The Council desire to acknowledge with thanks the kindness of the Editor of that publication in per-

mitting them to use the block of the ground plan illustrating the article mentioned above, entitled "The Ancient Defences of Southampton," by G. T. C.



Plan of the ancient Defences of Southampton.

SCALE OF FEET



town from a strip of lower land which slopes towards the river Itchen, and is now covered with dwellings. Along the North front a ditch was cut across the ridge ; but the tradition of its being deep enough to admit the sea is probably an exaggeration. The North and East walls were not much affected by the irregularities of the ground, but the South and West fronts were curved and broken from that cause. The South-West angle is largely rounded off. Of gates there were the North or Bar gate, still standing ; the East gate, removed ; the Spur gate, remaining ; the South or water-gate, removed ; the West gate and the postern, preserved ; Biddle's or Bridle gate, removed ; and the castle water-gate, closed up.

The mural towers were chiefly drum, or half round. The North front is flanked by two drum towers, and West of the Bar is one, and East of it two, half round. Upon the East wall, North of the East gate, was one ; and South of it, six, of which one remains, half round, and one rectangular. At the South-East angle, the South wall was prolonged eastwards as a spur tower, covering the ditch ; this remains. Upon the South wall there were six towers, including the South flank of the spur gatehouse, and, on the opposite flank, the Bugle tower. All but one are half round. The West wall had many buttresses and few towers. There was one where the South wall of the castle joined the town wall ; and near the North end is a fine half-round tower—an addition.

Passing to the details, the North gate, called the "Bar," is a large handsome structure about 60 ft. broad by 60 ft. deep in the centre. It is of two stages, pierced below by a central and two lateral passages, and contains above a chamber, 52 ft. long by 21 ft. broad, used for public purposes. In each wing is a staircase. That to the East is old ; that on the West may have been so. The side passages are modern. They communicate with the central roadway by two cross arches on each side, of which the two next the North are original, and probably led into the flanking towers. An examination of the central passage shows the original gate to have been Late Norman ; at least a round-headed portal there placed is probably in that style, though it has rather a Decorated aspect. Then in the Early Decorated time two bold half-round flanking towers were added, and still remain. At this time the rear was probably re-faced, and four windows and a centre niche inserted, and the council-chamber enlarged, and probably the East staircase added. The Norman gatehouse had an upper room, of which a round-headed door, with a foliated head, remains. Next, in the Perpendicular period, a bold projection, three sides of an octagon, was added to the front. The gateway thus advanced is flanked by two bold narrow buttresses, which run up to a very bold corbel table, having six machicolations in the central face, and three in each of the oblique lateral ones. The battlements are good Perpendicular, and carried round the rear towards the town ; one embrasure is occupied by an alarm-bell. This gate has been much injured by restorations. The openings to the rear, archways and windows, have been re-faced ; but they preserve much of their old type, and have a Decorated aspect. The main passage has been cut away and widened, and the portcullis grooves are gone. When the ditch in front was filled up, a century ago, all trace of the drawbridge was lost.

West of the Bar much of the wall remains, but is so blocked in by houses as to be visible with difficulty. Forty-six yards from the gate is

the site of a half-round tower, beyond which the wall extends in a straight line to Arundel tower, so called from Sir John Arundel, an early governor. This is a drum, 22 ft. in diameter, which caps the North-East angle of the town. This tower is 50 ft. to 60 ft. high, and seems to rise out of a rectangular mass of masonry, possibly added to strengthen it. Here the internal level is 30 ft. or more above the external, being a part, no doubt, of the old earthworks.

Continuing along the West wall is a bold half-round tower, 20 ft. diameter and 30 ft. high, of excellent rough ashlar, with bold machicolations at the level of the adjacent curtain. This is Catchcold Tower. Built against the bank it looks solid, or like a bastion, but it is said to be hollow, though how entered does not appear. This tower, with the adjacent wall for some feet, is apparently a Perpendicular addition to what seems to be a Decorated wall. Beyond the tower is a flight of modern steps, ascending 30 ft. to the summit of the wall, which is there common to both town and castle. The wall then runs forward obliquely, probably to allow of the inclusion of the earthworks of the castle. It seems in substance Norman. The salient is capped by a rectangular buttress, the hollow angles of which on each side are crossed by low pointed arches, pierced as garderobes, as at Porchester. This buttress tower is of Decorated date.

Then follows about 134 yards of straight wall, probably Norman, about 38 ft. high, and backed to the summit with earth. Upon it a small rectangular buttress marks the junction of the North wall of the castle with the town-wall. Further on are five rectangular buttresses of various dimensions. The three first are evidently additions upon the Norman wall; the rest seem original. Part of the wall here is divided into two stages by a bold horizontal bead. Below are two narrow windows of about 18 in. opening, resembling large loopholes, and which seem to have had square heads. Above are traces of two windows, apparently round-headed. There must have been an interior chamber, now closed. The central buttress is broad and flat, and here are traces of the old water-gate of the castle, which must have been reached by steps, the ground behind being above 30 ft. high. Close North of this water-gate is a large vaulted chamber, built against the town wall, and now closed. This part of the wall ends in a rectangular projection, probably the root of a tower, marking the junction of the castle South wall with the Town wall. From hence the wall is low and thin for a short distance, marking the end of the castle ditch, and on the rising ground of its counterscarp is the root of another square tower, marking the commencement of the regular town wall, which then turns inwards so as to protect Biddle's Gate. This gate opened into a steep and rather narrow ascent called Simnell Street.

At Biddle's Gate commences a very curious part of the wall, which, as far South as a little beyond Blue Anchor postern, is unlike anything in England. The original wall, here about 30 ft. high and 4 ft. thick, with the soil nearly level within and without, seems to have served not only for the town wall, but for the wall of several dwelling-houses within it, the doors and windows of which are visible in the wall, though now closed up. These openings show the wall to have been Norman, and of a moderately early period. This wall was not found sufficiently strong for the purpose of defence, and a second wall, also 4 ft. thick, was built

against it on the outside. But this second wall was built like an aqueduct or arcade on tall and slender piers, from which spring arches mostly semicircular, but some pointed and two probably much later, above which was the parapet. The arches are about 12 ft. span. The result was to increase the rampart to a walk of 5 ft., with a parapet of 2 ft., and probably a rear wall of 1 ft. An arcade so placed afforded great shelter for those attacking the wall from without; but to obviate this, while the piers touched the wall, a space like that for a portcullis, a chase about 2 ft. broad, was left between the arch and the wall, by means of which any one standing at the base of the wall could effectually be molested with missiles or a long pike. Eighteen arches of this arcade remain. The arrangement is a very curious one, and supposed to be singular. This masque or outer wall may be of late Norman date, but is possibly Early English. The piers interfere much with the earlier doors and windows. The wall where double is 35 ft. high. There are traces of some kind of building outside a part of the wall.

A hole broken through the wall into Blue Anchor yard, shows the rear of the wall, and a little further South is Blue Anchor postern, an original archway in the wall, much cut about and enlarged, but of which the portcullis chase worked from the battlements still remains.

From the postern a very steep winding narrow lane leads up into the town, between lines of ancient houses, of which two, one on each side, next the gate, are Norman. Both are curious, but that on the South side especially so. It is the shell of a Norman house, of the age of the older part of the wall. It is called locally King John's Palace, but is in truth an ordinary Norman private house, and a very curious one. The principal room was on the first floor. The roof is gone, but the door and windows remain. These are coupled, small, round-headed, and divided by a short column, with a slightly sculptured capital. The space within the walls is 43 ft. by 45 ft. There is a good Norman fireplace, with hood and flanking columns. In the South and part of the East wall is a mural gallery. The house on the Northern side of the lane is 44 ft. by 15 ft. There is a good view of the town wall, and a plan of the two houses, in Parker's "Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages" (vol. i. p. 34).

South of the postern the wall ceases to be double, and is all of one date, and about 6 ft. thick. In this part is a flattish rectangular mural buttress tower, much blocked in with houses, but having its South hollow angle crossed by a garderobe. Near this is a high pointed doorway, evidently an insertion, of 24 ft. opening, leading into Collis-court, and about 60 ft. further is the West gate-house.

This is a perfect and plain rectangular gate-house, 30 ft. deep by 24 ft. broad, without buttresses, flush with the wall outside, and of bold projection within. It is pierced by a high pointed vault, of 12 ft. opening. The passage has been a good deal mutilated with a view to widening it. Near the centre was a good recessed doorway, the profile of the head of which is still traceable where it has been roughly cut from the wall. Between this and the inner face are two square portcullis grooves, and just within the inner entrance is a chase, 18 in. broad, over the head of the arch. In the vault, in front of the central door-case, are nine holes, about 4 in. square, three in the crown line, and three along each haunch. These latter converge towards the central line.

The gate-house has a portcullis chamber on the first floor, and a second floor above this. An open stair against the south side leads to the battlement, from which a door, an insertion, opens into the portcullis chamber. These upper rooms are plastered and papered, and nothing can be seen in them.

South of this gate the wall gradually sinks, and finally has been pulled down and removed. It may be traced as far as the site of a half-round tower, and some remains of an arch. Beyond this, also, the line of the wall may be traced as far as the site of Bugle tower, 180 yards from the West gate, and which caps the South-West angle of the town.

The South wall is almost wholly destroyed, and the foundation either removed or covered up by the broad and handsome quay which now intervenes between the base of the wall and the sea. This front was more or less convex, or rather polygonal, the angles being capped with drum towers. There are some traces of the South gate-house. In the rear of this part of the wall are the site of St. Mary Magdalene's Hospital, and in Porter-lane what was called Canute's Palace. A representation of the South gate before 1784 is preserved by Grose. It had a low, broad Edwardian arch, with bold machicolations above, and toward the East it was protected by a long flanking wall, parallel to its approach. It was removed 1830-40.

Forty yards from the South gate was another half-round tower, and thence the wall ran straight East for 83 yards, when it reached the South-East angle of the town. In the rear of this part of the wall, in Winkle-street, is "God's House," a Norman church, now restored very badly, and converted into a French Protestant place of worship.

At the South-East angle of the town, in the end of the East wall, is a gate, called God's House Gate, or South Gate, but which should be called Spur Gate, as it opens upon a work of that class. This gate-house is rectangular, quite plain, and without buttresses, having two upper floors. Its dimensions are 28 ft. broad by 23 ft. deep, and the South end projects as a low salient of two faces, upon the South wall, now removed. The passage is vaulted with a high pointed arch 12 ft. broad. Like the West gate, it had a central recessed doorway, now much cut away, and two portcullis grooves. The vault in front of the door is supported by two, and in rear of it by three, cross-ribs. Altogether in substance this gate-house resembles that of the West gate, and is of Early Decorated date. Its front may have been rebuilt when the Spur tower was added.

The spur-work projects from the Northern flank of the gate of the gate-house for about 80 ft. It is composed of a sort of lofty gallery, or curtain, terminating in a rectangular tower, about 22 ft. square, with buttresses capping the two East or outer angles diagonally. It is of three storeys, and is built across the Eastern ditch, no doubt to contain and protect its sluice communicating with the sea, which originally flowed up to the wall of the tower. There are seen large arches in the North and East faces, which look as though there had been a passage for boats; but these seem really to have been arches of construction only, intended to throw the weight of the building upon the corners, which probably are more deeply founded than the curtain. In the North face is also a large modern arch, a relict of the caual which was to have been carried beneath the tower. The spur-work and the gate-house were long used as a Bridewell. All still bear marks of that degrading occupation. The

whole spur-work is good Perpendicular. Leland calls this the South gate, and the spur-tower the Castellet. Grose gives a view of it about 1770. From the Spur gate the town wall is tolerably perfect as far as the first half-round tower, 60 yards. From hence the wall may be traced 35 yards to a flat buttress, 14 ft. broad and 3 ft. deep, of which there are some remains. Beyond this, at 37 yards, is the site of a rectangular tower, 30 ft. broad and 24 ft. deep. These two are said to be additions of the time of Edward VI. They look much older.

From hence to the North-East angle of the tower the wall has been pulled down, but its line may be traced, partly by occasional foundations, partly by its materials which have been used in the houses built on its site, and partly by the direction of the lane called "Back o' the Walls," which runs along its rear, and by the parallel road which runs along the counterscarp of the ditch, and is called "Canal-walk," from an abortive canal which was carried along the line of the ditch at the commencement of the present century.

The East gate spanned East Street, and was taken down in 1772. Grose gives a drawing of it, and attributes its erection to the year 1339, 13 Ed. III. Between this gate and the North-East angle was one mural half-round tower.

Of Polnymond Tower, which caps the North-East angle, there are considerable remains. It is a three-quarter drum tower, about 28 ft. diameter. From it to the bar, 160 yards, the wall, or part of it, remains, but so clustered with buildings as to be inaccessible to ordinary visitors. Here are remains of two half-round towers and a breach in the wall, called York Gate, probably representing a postern.

The East ditch is marked by a depression, in part due to the canal. The North ditch is completely obliterated and built over, and its breadth is not recorded, and has not been ascertained by probing. If Hanover Buildings mark its counterscarp, it was 46 yards broad; but if, as is much more probable, its limit is marked by Cold Harbour, it was only 24 yards, which tallies with that along the East front.

The Castle was very probably the oldest, and perhaps the only, præ-Norman fortification connected with the town. It occupied nearly the whole of the North-Western quarter of the walled area, and included also the highest ground. In plan it was a rough semicircle, the chord of 124 yards being the town wall, and the arc measuring about 300 yards. There is, however, also a considerable knoll, on the South-East of the area, of about 45 yards diameter, about half of which lay outside the curved *enceinte*.

This was the keep. Leland calls it the dungeon (donjon), and the "glory of the castle." "It is," says he, "both large, fair, and very strong, both by works and by the site of it;" and other writers describe it as a lofty mound. As usual, in forming such works, advantage was taken of high ground to make it the base of an artificial mound encircled by a deep and broad ditch. The keep, no doubt a shell of masonry like Arundel, towered above the rest of the works. Of the curved wall of the *enceinte* a part remains to the North. It was built on piers about 8 ft. square and 9 ft. apart, a round-headed arch with a tendency to a point connecting these. The tops of these arches were about 12 ft. above the base of the piers, and upon them rested a wall, which carried the battlement. The arches were buried in a bank of

earth about 15 ft. high. This bank has been removed to allow houses to be built up to the wall, which now, therefore, stands like a Roman aqueduct. The foundation is excellent, so that this plan was adopted solely to save material and to profit by the older bank. The roughness of the masonry shows the height of the bank, above which the remaining wall rises about 4 ft. It is much to be regretted that this curious piece of Norman wall has been so badly treated. About 90 yards of it remain, including eighteen arches. It stops at the Castle Lane, where was the main gate of the Castle, removed at the end of the last century.

The wall, beyond the gate, was continued up the mound to the keep and beyond it, till it reached the Southern gate, whence it was continued till it again struck the town wall. Thus the keep was upon and formed part of the *enceinte*, as was usual. From the South gate, also removed in the last century, a winding road, commenced from the wall, led down to Simnell-street, a few yards within the postern.

Besides these two gates, the castle had a small water-gate in the wall towards the shore, reached probably by a flight of steps or a subterranean passage, as the outlet was so far below the platform of the castle. To the North of this gate is a large subterranean vault, now closed; and, judging from the openings in the wall, there was a corresponding vault to the South. Probably these were connected with the gate.

The whole area of the castle is high, and much of it has been still higher, the mound having been lowered, the ditch partially filled up, and the bank along which the wall was built having been removed.

To judge from the material evidence afforded by an inspection of the works, it would appear that the castle represents the Saxon or Danish earthwork, probably the earliest strong place, and was composed of a truncated mound, its circular ditch, and a bank of earth encircling an area of which the mound or a moiety of it made part.

The Normans, probably in the reign of Henry I., enclosed the castle and town in a rectangular wall, and dug the East and North ditches. Also the castle was enclosed with a wall built in part on arches, and a shell keep placed on the flat summit of the mound. The wall of the castle, and much of the West wall of the town, and the two houses in Blue Anchor-lane, may be attributed to this period.

Then it became necessary to strengthen the town wall, and this was probably done in the reign of King John, who, it appears, remitted to the citizens £200 out of their fee-farm rents for the enclosure of their town and the thickening of the wall, and perhaps the West and Spur gates were begun at that time.

Much must have been done to the fortifications during the reign of Henry III. or Edward I. To this date are probably due the older drum towers and much of the wall connected with them, and the recessing of the Bar-gate and the addition of its flanking towers.

It appears that the town was attacked by pirates and sacked in October, 1338, 12 Edward III., and in consequence it was strengthened in the next year. The South and East gates may have been of this date, and the Spur tower and its gallery, unless this latter be, with the completion of the Bar-gate, the work of Richard II. This king seems to have done much to the castle.

The vault indicated on the plan as on the North side of the water-gate

is at present wholly under ground, being built against and within the exterior wall, its floor being about the level of the footing of the wall. The vault measures 55 feet 3 inches North and South, by 19 feet 6 inches East and West, and is about 25 feet high. Sir H. Englefield says it has much the air of a chapel. Others call it a guard-room to the water-gate. A chapel would scarcely have stood North and South, and a guard-room, especially so large a one, however necessary for a main gate, would be quite out of place beside a mere postern. The vault was entered a short time since through a long closed-up opening in the West wall, but the writer has been unable to learn what was then observed.

To the South of the water-gate is, or was, a similar vault, indicated by the openings in the wall, one 3 feet and one 1 foot from the ground, both long since built up. Probably these two were the substructures of two buildings which formed a part of the exterior wall, and were used for stores or cellars.

It is difficult to speak too highly of the large scale-plan of Southampton executed under Sir H. James, upon which the lines of the old wall, and position of other objects of antiquity, are shown in a manner which leaves nothing to be desired.

Under the able guidance of Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., the large party traversed the site of the greater portion of these ancient defences of the town, and various favourable spots were selected *en route* for dissertations upon the principal points. Arriving at Porter's Lane, near the South gate, Mr. Parker pointed out the remains of the Norman building which went by the name of Canute's Palace. It had been a very fine building, but, with other interesting structures had almost disappeared, owing to the increased prosperity of the town. Proceeding on to the Maison Dieu Hospital, another theme was afforded for some severe comments upon "restorations." This had been known by Mr. Parker as one of the very rare instances of a Norman house of the twelfth century, perfect in all its details, the oldest house in England of its kind, but it was now entirely destroyed. "Why was it not simply repaired?" would be asked. As time did not permit for making the entire circuit of the walls, of which but too small evidences remain at some points, a short road was taken to St. Michael's church. This was a small Norman structure, originally, to which additions had been made at subsequent periods. In it is a remarkable font of the twelfth century, and a brass lectern of the fifteenth century. Here the perambulation was brought to a close for the day; but a small party proceeded to inspect the remains of Roman Clausentum at Bitterne, on the invitation of Mr. Stuart Macnaughten, by whom they were most hospitably entertained.

In the evening a *soirée* was given in the Hartley Institution by the Mayor and Mayoress. This was on a very brilliant scale, and the invitations, which embraced the officers of the American ships then in the Southampton water, and their ladies, were very generously issued, the number of those present being not less than six hundred. Part of the entertainment consisted of a concert in the Hall of the Institution. The museum of the Institute was thrown open to the visitors during the early part of the evening, and the pleasant hospitality of the chief magistrate of Southampton to his guests, and his exertions to entertain them, were without limit. In one of the intervals in the musical performances, the President of the Meeting appeared in front of the orchestra, and in an amusing speech

proposed that three cheers be given to the Mayor of Southampton, whose birthday it happened to be. This was of course complied with.

The following is the address of the Corporation of Southampton to the Institute :—

To the President and Members of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and burgesses of the town and county of the town of Southampton, in Council assembled, cheerfully welcome your Society upon the occasion of your holding your Annual Meeting in Southampton.

We believe the many and varied historical associations in and in the neighbourhood of Southampton will afford you a pleasing opportunity of obtaining much valuable historical information connected with the early history of this town and county.

We trust your visit to Southampton will be in every respect agreeable to your Society, as it will be to the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood.

We desire to express our earnest hope that you will have every reason to be gratified with the decision made by your Society in selecting this town for your Annual Meeting.

Given under our Common Seal at Southampton, this 1st day of August, 1872.
(Seal.)

Friday, August 2.

At 9 A.M. the general meeting of Members was held in the reading-room of the Hartley Institution, the Rev. J. Fuller Russell in the Chair. Mr. Burt, *Hon. Sec.*, read the balance-sheet for the year 1871 (see p. 295) and the Annual Report for the past year, as follows :—

Report of the Central Committee of the Royal Archæological Institute for the year 1871-72.

“Your Committee have many gratifying circumstances to refer to in relation to the general affairs of the Institute.

“The great success of the last Annual Meeting of the Institute, the first which has been held by the Society within the limits of the Principality of Wales, calls for the first expression of satisfaction on the part of the Committee. On that occasion the numbers attending the meeting were much larger, and the attendance of distinguished persons more considerable than at any previous meeting for many years; the character of the memoirs and discourses submitted to the attention and study of the members was very able and interesting; the reception of the members and visitors by the inhabitants of Cardiff and of the surrounding country was of the most hospitable and cordial character, and the financial result of the Meeting to the pecuniary condition of the Institute was very advantageous. Several very interesting memoirs contributed to that Meeting have appeared in the “Journal” of the Institute, and have done much to sustain the high character of the published proceedings of the Society.

“An experiment, to which, after some hesitation, the Council felt

justified in giving their assent—the revival for a particular purpose of one of those Special Exhibitions which were many years ago so successfully inaugurated and carried out by the energy and cordial co-operation of the Members of the Institute, and which contributed so largely to the feeling which has made somewhat similar ‘Exhibitions’ a prominent feature of modern times—has been lately brought to a satisfactory termination by the publication in the pages of the ‘Journal’ of a ‘Catalogue of a Loan Collection of Books printed before 1600.’ The contributions of her Most Gracious Majesty and of many distinguished persons to that Loan Collection, and the publication of the able discourse given by the Principal Librarian and Secretary of the British Museum upon the subject as mainly illustrated by the examples of early and rare typography then brought together, are circumstances of so gratifying a character as seem to call for the special acknowledgment of the Council of the Institute. And while the character of the literary contributions to the Journal have during the past year been such as fully to sustain its previously high character, the Council desire that the members generally should be acquainted with the fact that the large amount of illustrations that have often accompanied those contributions have been furnished by the liberality and friendly help of the Hon. Mr. Owen Stanley, of Mr. Fortnum, and Mr. Albert Way.

“In connection also with the subject of the advantages and utility of the ‘Journal’ of the Institute, the Council desire to draw attention to the progress of a scheme for a ‘General Index’ to the first twenty volumes, which has been most kindly undertaken by the energy and industry of various members. Several of those members have completed their portions of the self-allotted task, and so large has been the number who have promised to subscribe to the special expenses necessarily incidental to such a work, that its satisfactory progress is now ensured, and its completion will not be unnecessarily delayed.

“Co-operation with public bodies of a kindred character has always been one of the leading principles of your Institute, and during the past year several circumstances have occurred showing the propriety of such a course of proceeding and its pleasant and agreeable results. The rescue from utter ruin of the noble Chapter House of Westminster Abbey, which was mainly owing to the action of the Society of Antiquaries and of members of this Institute, was the occasion of a recent and gratifying demonstration within its walls, under the presidency of one of the distinguished Vice-Presidents of the Institute, the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster. On that occasion one of your Hon. Secretaries had the opportunity afforded him of giving an account of the comparatively unknown muniments of that distinguished foundation, which it is hoped will shortly appear in the pages of the ‘Journal’ of the Institute.²

“The special excursion of members of the Institute and their friends from the metropolis to visit Guildford, only a few weeks since, is another agreeable circumstance, presenting a forecast of others of a similar kind, in which it may be hoped that the noble structures of St. Alban’s, Waltham, and other places may be the subjects of similar interesting discourses.

The subject of the prosecution of investigations upon the site of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus was brought before the members of the

² Printed at p. 135 of this volume.

Institute at the last monthly Meeting held in London ; and in obedience to the wishes of that Meeting, the Council of the Institute have forwarded to her Majesty's Government a memorial cordially supporting the prayer of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Dilettanti Society for the contribution of pecuniary aid for the continuation of those investigations at Ephesus, and which is now under the consideration of the Treasury.³

"Among the books relating to archæological pursuits which have been published during the past year, appear two works, the most important and suggestive probably that have been placed in the hands of antiquarian students since our researches assumed a precise and scientific character. These are the invaluable manual 'Flint Implements in the Drift,' by Mr. John Evans, F.S.A., and an old member of the Institute, that presents for the first time a complete illustrated classification of the relics of that description in all their remarkable variety ; and the attractive dissertation on Megalithic Monuments, by another member of the Institute, Mr. Fergusson, entitled 'Rude Stone Monuments,' in which a new theory has been advanced by that accomplished author, who has sought to establish the date of all the striking monuments hitherto regarded as prehistoric, namely, cromlechs, circles of erect stones, alignments, and many others to which special attention has been in late years addressed, and to ascribe them to Post-Roman times, regarding all these vestiges of mysterious antiquity as having been suggested by Roman influence. Whatever may be our conclusions in regard to the grounds of the author's somewhat startling theories, which have not found acceptance with those archæologists most conversant with such subjects, we cannot fail to recognise and appreciate the admirable illustrations, and the stores of information from all countries, now first brought together for our instruction. If we hesitate to receive Mr. Fergusson's speculations on the mysteries of Stonehenge, of Abury, and Carnac, of Arthur's mighty stone in Gower, and many other vestiges of their class, we cannot fail to admire the novel daring of the author in these days of Prehistoric devotion, and to regret that Giants and Fairies, our respected friends, also the Druids, Celts, and early Britons, must forthwith yield to all-conquering Rome. The 'Rude Stones' of these islands, and also of India, Asia Minor, and Algeria, are henceforth to be viewed as satellites of the Imperial invaders from the Eternal City, according to the theory advanced in the work to which we have drawn attention.

"It has been customary in each successive year to recall to the Society, with some suitable tribute of remembrance, the friendly co-operation and encouragement, in the course of our undertaking, that it has been our privilege to receive from those members whose loss we have had to lament during the year that has elapsed since our previous yearly gathering. The period that has passed since the dispersion of the members who shared at Cardiff the cordial welcome of our distinguished friends and fellow-labourers in that pleasant field of antiquarian investigation, has been marked by more than ordinary occasions on which the Institute has had to deplore the loss of those whose honoured names had for many years been foremost in our lists of the most zealous and valued

³ In the course of the meeting a letter from the office of H.M. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whitehall, to the President of the Institute, was read, conveying the

gratifying intelligence that H.M. Government had voted £3000 in aid of the explorations at Ephesus.

of supporters. The expression of our grateful appreciation of their hearty sympathy, constantly evinced throughout the course of our exertions, has in several instances been recorded at our Meetings in the metropolis. The lively feeling of regret will not be less truly felt on the present occasion, when, in accordance with annual usage, we are permitted to take some passing retrospect of the progress of archaeological affairs in general, with all that may more particularly affect the welfare of our Institute.

“Amongst the honoured friends whose recent loss we have to lament, are :—

The Earl of Dunraven, of whom a special notice has already been given in the pages of the ‘Journal.’⁴

The Very Rev. Canon Rock.

Professor Westmacott.

The Count de Salis. (Contributor of a valuable memoir at the London Meeting).

Charles Buxton, Esq., M.P.

Sir Thomas E. Winnington, Bart., a zealous supporter of our Worcester Meeting, and a cordial and able helper on many later occasions.

Charles Faulkner, Esq., F.S.A.

Joseph Somes, Esq., F.R.G.S.

George Hudson, Esq., by whose liberality a very large portion of the heavy expenses of the Annual Meeting at York was contributed.

J. Stewart Forbes, Esq.

A. Bellasis, Esq.

Amongst several local archaeologists not members of the Institute, but by whose friendly communications and assistance the Society has frequently benefited, may be mentioned.

Charles Spence, Esq., many years resident in the West of England, from whom in the earlier period of the operations of the Society many interesting facts and observations were received.

Samuel Tymms, Esq., the well-known Suffolk antiquary, a frequent and very obliging correspondent and co-operator at the Bury Meeting.

The Council have now to submit the following list of Members retiring in due course, or whose places are vacant, and their recommendation of names to fill the vacancies :—

“ To Retire :

One Vice-President.

Dean Stanley.

Six Members of Council.

The Earl Amherst.

The Very Rev. Dr. Rock.

Professor Westmacott.

Sir T. E. Winnington, Bart.

Sir S. D. Scott, Bart.

W. F. Vernon, Esq.

Auditor.

Sir J. Maclean.

To Succeed :

Vice-President.

Sir S. D. Scott, Bart.

Council.

Rev. W. J. Loftie.

Sir John Maclean.

F. H. Dickinson, Esq.

J. Hewitt, Esq.

Rev. R. P. Coates.

F. C. J. Spurrell, Esq.

Auditor.

W. D. Jeremey, Esq.”

⁴ See p. 78 of the present volume.

The Rev. E. L. Barnwell having made some comments on the criticism upon Mr. Fergusson's book, embodied in the Report,⁵ its adoption was moved by the Rev. J. Lee Warner, seconded by Mr. Crabbe, and carried unanimously.

The Rev. J. Lee Warner made some remarks upon the satisfactory prospects of the General Index to the Journal, and then the subject of the place for the Annual Meeting in 1873 was brought forward.

Mr. Burtt stated that invitations had been some time since received from Glasgow, Leeds, and Exeter, and a deputation was then in attendance from the latter place, to support the recommendation that the meeting for 1873 should be held in that city. At the suggestion of the Bishop of Winchester (who then occupied the chair), Alderman Gidley, of Exeter, was introduced. He submitted to the meeting a resolution of the Town Council of Exeter, repeating the invitation for the Institute to meet in that city, speaking of its many claims upon the members, and assuring them of a hearty welcome. The Mayor of Exeter had fully intended to have joined in the deputation, but had been prevented by indisposition. After some discussion, the Rev. Canon Meade proposed that Exeter be the place for holding the annual meeting in 1873. This was seconded by Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., and carried unanimously. Mr. Spiers suggested that the consideration of the claims of Dublin as a place for the meeting of the Institute should not be longer deferred. Mr. Burtt assured the members that Lord Talbot had always been consulted with reference to the place of meeting, and he had not as yet recommended Dublin. A vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman, the meeting was dissolved.

At ten o'clock a meeting of the Historical Section was held in the Hall of the Hartley Institution. The Bishop of Winchester, President of the meeting, occupied the chair. He said that he had great pleasure in introducing the Lord Henry Scott, who would read an Address as President of the Section. He was sorry to say that he should not be able to hear much of the Address, as he had to hold a confirmation in a neighbouring town, but he was sure the meeting was in able hands. The Lord Henry Scott, M.P., then delivered an Address "On the History of the South-Western portion of England" (printed at p. 212 of this vol.). Lord Talbot expressed the thanks of the members to Lord Henry Scott, of whose labours he spoke most approvingly. He thought it his duty to support the two chief suggestions made in the essay they had heard — to get a good county history, and to have a good county Archæological Society. The vote of thanks having been passed and acknowledged, the Rev. J. Austen related a tradition as to the origin of the name Hampton. The Rev. F. W. Baker then read a memoir on "The Abbey of Beaulieu."

"The Cistercian Abbey of Beaulieu (*Bellus Locus Regis*) was founded by King John, A.D. 1204, and the circumstances which led to its foundation are recorded in the Chartulary of the Abbey, still preserved in the British Museum, among the Cottonian MSS., from which we learn 'that the monarch being beyond measure, but most unreasonably, enraged at the Abbots and monks of the Cistercian order, summoned the

⁵ See Arch. Camb., Fourth Series, vol. iii, p. 167, for a review of Mr. Fergusson's work, "Rude Stone Monuments."

heads of the Order to a Parliament which he held at Lincoln, and then threatened to have them trodden to death beneath the horses of his attendants. But during the following night the king was visited with a fearful dream, which diverted him from his cruel purpose. It seemed to him that he was led before a certain judge, around whom the Cistercian Abbots were standing in order, and the judge having heard their complaint, ordered the Abbots to inflict a severe scourging upon the royal back. This they did; and when the king awoke the next morning he declared that he still suffered from the effects of the punishment.

“This dream he related to a certain ecclesiastic of the court, who assured him that the Almighty had been above measure merciful to him, who had thought fit to afford this paternal correction to him,—and advised him immediately to send for the Abbots, to express his sorrow, and to make them restitution. This accordingly he did. He granted them a charter for a new Abbey, and he endowed it with a large tract of land in the New Forest (9000 acres), declaring that he had done so by the Divine suggestion. He also endowed it with the manors of Great and Little Farringdon, in Berkshire, Great and Little Coxwell, and several other lands and possessions. He also directed his treasurer to pay one hundred marks towards the building of the Abbey, and issued an order to all Cistercian houses to contribute their help towards the same object.’

“The church, as appears by the Waverley Annals, was completed in 1227, but the solemn dedication did not take place till 1264, when, on the nativity of St. John Baptist, the whole Abbey and church was consecrated with great pomp, in the presence of King Henry III., his queen (Eleanor of Provence), Edward Prince of Wales, *Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans*, together with many prelates and nobles; the Bishops of Winchester, Worcester, and Lichfield; William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, Gilbert de Clare, De Vere, Bohun, and Bigod.

“The King, it is said was so gratified with the splendour of the Dedication Feast, that he remitted a considerable fine, which the Abbot had incurred by a trespass in the New Forest.

“No sooner (proceeds the Chronicler) had the solemn dedication been complete than Richard Earl of Cornwall took thirteen monks from the bosom of this church to found a monastery of Hales Owen, near Winchcombe, in Worcestershire.

“This was *not* the first migration that took place from Beaulieu, for King Henry III. had previously transferred a convent of thirteen monks from thence and established them at Netley Abbey, which he then founded upon the banks of the Southampton Water.

“A third migration again took place from Beaulieu, A.D. 1246, when John de Ponti, prior of Beaulieu, started, with twelve followers, to found the abbey of Newenham, in Devonshire, as recorded in the Waverley Annals: ‘Hoc anno fundata fuit Abbatia de Newenham *Filia Tertia Belli Loci Regis*’

“The first person of distinction destined to receive interment in the Abbey was Isabella, wife of Richard, King of the Romans. She was daughter of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, and the widow of Gilbert de Clare. Hollinshed tells us that Earl Richard greatly ‘lamented her loss, and honourably buried his wife at Belland of Beau-

lieu.' Her heart was sent to Tewksbury, where her brother was Abbot.

"Her grave was recently discovered in front of the high altar at Beaulieu, and the body was wrapped in lead, which, being unrolled, the skeleton, head, and teeth were in a fair state of preservation, but no rings or ornaments were found. A tombstone had some years previously been removed from that spot, and is now preserved in the chancel of the parish church, bearing this inscription :—'Hic jacet Isabella prima uxor ' the remainder of the inscription is wanting.

"There is also in the same chancel a much larger tombstone, with a royal crown, always supposed to have covered the remains of Queen Eleanor, mother of King John, but there is no inscription to indicate that such was the case; and, on the contrary, the annals of the monks of Fontevraud testify that Queen Eleanor took the veil of their order in 1202, and died two years afterwards, and was buried by the side of Hen. II., at Fontevraud, where her tomb, with its enamelled effigy, was to be seen till the French Revolution, and the beautiful statue is still preserved there.

"Several of the Abbots of Beaulieu were men of note in their day, and three of them were promoted to Bishoprics. The second Abbot, Hugh de Beaulieu, was appointed third Bishop of Carlisle. The King sent him, with strong letters of commendation, to the pope, and commanded his treasurer to pay thirty marks for his expenses in attending the Council of Verona. He built the choir of Carlisle cathedral.

"In the reign of Richard II. Tidman de Winchcombe, Abbot of Beaulieu, was private physician to the king, and was promoted to the Bishopric of Llandaff, and afterwards to Worcester.

"In the first year of Hen. VIII., Thomas Skeffington, Abbot of Beaulieu, was raised to the see of Bangor, and was a great benefactor to the cathedral of Bangor. He finished the Bishop's palace, and built the porch and oratory over, as recorded on an inscription over the great gate-way. He also built the cathedral and the tower as it now stands, on which are inscribed 'Hoc Campanile et Ecclesiam hanc Thomas Skiffington fieri fecit.' At his death his heart was sent to Bangor, and his body was interred at Beaulieu, close to where the gospel was wont to be read.

"(In more recent times Beaulieu has furnished a Bishop to the Colonial Church. The present Bishop of Newcastle (Tyrrell) has been incumbent of Beaulieu, and has adopted the Abbey arms—a pastoral staff issuing from a royal crown—as the arms of his Australian see.)

"Many special privileges were granted to Beaulieu by successive popes—the chief ones being that the Abbey precinct was to be entirely free from episcopal control, and to have the right of sanctuary. Hither in the year 1471 came the unfortunate Margaret of Anjou, with some of her staunchest followers. She had sailed from Harfleur, with her son, Prince Edward, and his bride, Anne of Warwick. She landed at Weymouth, and went thence to Cerne, but hearing of the decisive result of the battle of Barnet, she fled for sanctuary to Beaulieu, where she was met by the Countess of Warwick, who had, on her arrival at Portsmouth, heard of the death of her husband at Barnet. There came also the chiefs of the Lancastrian party, and at Beaulieu they held their last Council, a few days only before the battle of Tewks-

bury. The Queen and her son left Beaulieu with Somerset to join her forces at Gloucester, and thence to Tewksbury, where 'the aspiring blood of Lancaster sunk in the ground.'

"In 1497, Perkin Warbeck, having landed at Whitsand Bay and besieged Exeter, and being defeated at Taunton, sought sanctuary at Beaulieu, where he was kept strict prisoner by Lord Daubeny and an armed force, till, lured out by promises of the King, he was committed to the Tower, and was executed at Tyburn.

"In the year 1539, Thomas Stevens, Abbot, with nineteen monks, surrendered the Abbey possessions into the hands of Henry VIII., he receiving a pension of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The deed of surrender, with names attached, and the seal of the Abbey, is still preserved in the Public Record Office.

"In the same year, Henry VIII. granted to Thomas Wriothesley, Esq., afterwards Earl of Southampton, all that manor of Beaulieu, with all its rights and appurtenances, the great close of the Abbey, the tower, the bells, with its three chapelries attached. From him it descended to Henry the 2nd earl of Southampton, and the friend of Shakspeare; thence to the 3rd and 4th earls; the latter leaving only daughters, his property was divided between—

"1. Rachel Lady Russell, who inherited Stratton.

"2. Frances, who married the Earl of Gainsborough, and inherited Tichfield. And

"3. Elizabeth, who married Ralph Lord Montagu, and inherited Beaulieu. He was the builder of Montagu House, now the British Museum, and was afterwards created Duke of Montagu. He was succeeded by his son, John Duke of Montagu, who married the daughter of the great Duke of Marlborough, who, leaving only two daughters, Beaulieu became the joint property of Isabella, whose husband was created Earl Beaulieu, and whose son died in their lifetime, and of Mary, who married George Earl of Cardigan, afterwards created Duke of Montagu. His only daughter marrying Henry, 3rd Duke of Buccleuch, Beaulieu passed into the family of Scott, and is now the property of Lord Henry Scott, M.P. for South Hants.

"Of the remains of the Abbey, the most interesting to the archæologist is the old Gate House, popularly known as the Abbot's Lodging, which was converted many years ago into a modern dwelling-house, and is now being most carefully restored for Lord Henry Scott by A. Blomfield, Esq.

"The Abbey church was entirely destroyed, but its foundations were some years since most carefully excavated, and their position marked, by the direction of the Duke of Buccleuch, to whom, and to his son, Lord Henry Scott, the warmest thanks of all antiquarians are due, for the careful preservation of every relic of interest that has been at any time discovered upon any part of the monastic property.

"The old refectory of the Abbey has been appropriated as the parish church, and contains that well-known unique specimen, in perfect preservation, of the monastic reader's pulpit, approached by a beautiful arcade of arches, constructed in the thickness of the wall.

"About a mile from the precincts is the Abbot's Well, situated in a picturesque nook in the woods that crown the hills, and covered over by a groined chamber, which the Lord of the Manor has lately most

tastefully restored to its original proportions. The spring is never-failing and supplies the whole of the village with the purest water.

"At St. Leonards Grange, about three miles distant, are the remains of an ivy-covered barn, the great 'Spicarium' of the Abbey, 226 ft. long, and there are also some exquisite fragments still standing of a Late Decorated chapel, which may possibly be again roofed over and appropriated to the purposes of worship.

"Many of the farms still retain the names given them by the French Cistercians who first reclaimed the lands and established the colony there, such as 'Beufre,' the Cow Farm, and 'Bergerie,' the Sheep Farm. Few spots can be found which so thoroughly exhibit the type of a Cistercian settlement, with its winding river, its numerous fish-ponds, its retired woods, its open heaths, and its sloping vineyards, and which will amply repay the visit of the lover of nature or antiquity."

Lord Henry Scott having expressed his high sense of the value of this communication, and of Mr. Baker's labours in working out the investigations on the site of Beaulieu, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Baker, and the meeting adjourned.

In the afternoon an excursion was made by railway to Romsey and Porchester. Arriving shortly after one o'clock, the numerous party, accompanied by Lord Talbot de Malahide, Lord Henry Scott, M.P., Sir E. Smirke, Mr. T. H. Wyatt, and the principal members of the Institute, were met at the Town Hall by the Right Hon. W. F. and Mrs. Cowper-Temple, the Mayor of Romsey (Mr. George), the Vicar (the Rev. E. L. Berthon), Mr. Wyndham Portal, and other local gentry. Here they were soon joined by the President of the meeting, and the Vicar proceeded to read a memoir "On the Abbey Church of Romsey." Commencing by a reference to the fragmentary character of the records of the noble Abbey, he would only notice them when necessary to elucidate the structural discoveries made within the last few years. By closing the churchyard against burials, explorations had been possible which could not have been attempted earlier, and from these he had arrived at a correct understanding of the surroundings of the church and the changes that had been made. Glancing at the early history of the Nunnery, from its foundation by Edward the Elder, and continuing to the time of the Abbacy of the Princess Mary, the daughter of King Stephen, special attention was directed to the probability of the chief part of the present structure being her work. The architectural details of the church of the twelfth century were then discussed, with the aid of a large coloured sketch, and the subsequent changes made in the structure were passed in review, and an account given of the various discoveries lately made in connection with them, and of the restorations in progress. These were illustrated by many fragments of masonry, and numerous plans, sketches, and drawings. A cordial vote of thanks having been passed at the suggestion of the President of the meeting, the large party then proceeded to the Abbey, where the Vicar pointed out the most important features of the structure, and adverted to those which illustrated the chief points of his lecture.⁶ After some very hospitable attentions to many of the visitors by the Mayor of Romsey and the Vicar—time not

⁶ See "Romsey Abbey Church, by the Rev. J. L. Petit," in the Winchester volume of the Archaeological Institute, 1845.

permitting them to turn to account the Hon. Mr. Cowper-Temple's kind invitation to visit Broadlands—the party proceeded towards Porchester, where they arrived at about five o'clock, during a heavy shower of rain. Proceeding at once to the church within the *enceinte*, Mr. J. H. Parker, C. B. discoursed upon its more important features, referring specially to the beautiful ornamentation and fine general execution of this twelfth-century church. Passing then to the ruins of the Castle, Mr. G. T. Clark, who had met the party at Porchester, took up the office of *cicerone* and led the way to the Roman gateway on the strand of the bay, and discussed the importance of a position which was then called "Portus Magnus," and which defended the settlement on the estuary of the Southampton Water. After making a perambulation of the chief portions of the ruins, Mr. Clark pointed out the evidences of the additions made at various times, and concluded by an epitome of the historical associations of the place in connection with the Sovereigns of England.⁷ The kind exertions of Mr. Parker and Mr. Clark having been duly acknowledged by their audience, return was made to Southampton. At 9 p.m. a *Conversazione* was held in the Ordnance Survey Office, by invitation of the Director General, Major-General Sir Henry James, R.E. Here a remarkably varied collection of objects was displayed for the gratification of the visitors, whose numbers were, however, somewhat reduced by the fatigues of the day and the bad weather they had experienced. These objects comprised flint implements found in the immediate neighbourhood, drawing of ancient forts, a model of Stonehenge, plans of Clausentum, of Southampton and its ancient walls, of Netley Abbey, and of Silchester. The greatest interest was, however, shown respecting the models of the Pyramids, about which the director explained his theory of their construction and object; the original photographs of the late surveys made at Jerusalem, exhibited by the electric light, and obligingly explained by the Rev. G. Williams; and by the collection of National MSS. in the charge of Mr. W. Basevi Sanders, Assistant-Keeper of the Public Records, which were at Southampton for the purpose of being photo-zincographed, —together with illustrations of that process.

Saturday, August 3.

This was the day appointed for the excursion to Christchurch and Beaulieu. Leaving Southampton at 9 a.m., Christchurch was reached at 10 o'clock. Here the party was received by the Mayor and some of the Corporation, and having been joined by the Vicar (the Rev. Z. Nash), Mr. Parker conducted them round the exterior and then over the interior of the noble church of the Priory. The visitors being brought together in the choir, a short memoir upon the church by Mr. B. Ferrey, the architect, a native of the place, was read by the Hon. Secretary. This commenced with a short *résumé* of the history of the monastery, and in speaking of Flambard, the architect of Durham Cathedral, the portions of the church and domestic buildings at Christchurch, attributed to him, were discussed and compared with his works elsewhere. After Flambard's time the chief indications of the architectural history of the church were derived from the dedication of altars. The architectural

⁷ See memoir by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne "On the History and Architecture of Porchester Castle" in the Winchester volume of the Institute.

features of the church are of no common order, there being specimens of every style of English art, from the earliest form of Norman down to the decadence of the Perpendicular period, even to the introduction of cinque-cento ornamentation. After referring to some of the more important of these features, the discoveries made within the last few years were adverted to, and the writer concluded with an earnest appeal for the preservation of the fine screen separating the choir from the nave. At the conclusion of the paper, the Rev. E. Kell, in expressing his thanks to the writer, said there was a tradition that the church was built on the site of a Roman temple, and a leaden cist had been found containing the bones of birds which had been sacrificed. Mr. Parker cordially agreed with Mr. Ferrey that on no account ought the screen to be removed. He then passed in review the principal characteristics of the church, drawing special attention to the reredos of the altar, one of the finest examples in England, and which he hoped would on no account be "restored." Proceeding down the aisles, Mr. Parker paused at several points to draw attention to various parts of the structure, and then passed to the exterior, where he performed a similar office. An adjournment was then made to the ruins of the castle, the Norman house being first visited. Mr. Parker thought this was clearly a Norman building of the time of Henry II., with rich window openings. As to the bridge close by, he thought it was most probably Edwardian. A short walk led to the ruins of the keep of the castle, about which Mr. Parker thought it difficult to form a judgment from such slight remains, but it was apparently a Norman keep, built upon one of those mounds which the Saxons often threw up. The existing remains were most probably of the time of Henry II. These were carefully examined and some discussion here ensued, the local tradition that the castle was a Saxon work being brought forward—an idea which did not meet with general approval. Time had now arrived for refreshment, and at 1 o'clock the train started on the return journey for Beaulieu Road Station, where the Railway Company obligingly allowed the excursionists to disembark and take the carriages which were in attendance. Upon reaching the picturesque village of Beaulieu an accession was made to the numbers by the arrival of the President of the meeting and a considerable party. They were all most courteously received by Lord Henry Scott, the owner of Beaulieu, who first explained the relative positions of the clock-house, the mill, and other out-lying buildings, and then proceeded to discuss the "Palace House," as the ancient gate-house with its modern additions was called. Mr. Parker and the Rev. F. W. Baker added some observations in reference to various details of the structure. The interior of the building was then visited, Lord Henry Scott leading the way, and remarking upon the special points of interest. Passing upstairs into a lofty and noble apartment, the story was told of its development from a low-ceiled chamber of very different appearance. Mr. Parker thought it probable that this was a chapel over the gateway with a room behind it; he was much pleased at the conscientious restoration which had been carried out here. A perambulation was then made of the other Abbey buildings, under the guidance of the Rev. F. W. Baker. When the cloisters were reached, attention was drawn by Mr. Stevens, of Salisbury, to a small collection of pottery and other objects, which were the results of the examination of some barrows in

the neighbourhood made in anticipation of the meeting. The refectory, now the parish church, was next visited, and here the well-known and beautiful pulpit, boldly corbelled out and reached by an elegant arcade in the thickness of the wall, attracted universal admiration. Mr. Baker told the story of the condition of the building when he first knew it, and of the subsequent improvements that had been made there. Lord Henry Scott and Mr. Parker also contributed some observations upon the monumental stones and various portions of the structure. The other parts of the site having been examined, the grounds in front of the 'Palace House' were again reached. Here was a large tent amply provided with excellent refreshments to which all were invited, and to which they did full justice. Thanks were given to the noble owner of Beaulieu by the President of the meeting in a pleasant and discursive speech, which was suitably acknowledged by Lord Henry Scott. The carriages being again *en route*, a delightful drive through the New Forest brought them to Lyndhurst, where the "Queen's House" was visited, and some few relics of forestal customs were shown. Delay having occurred at Beaulieu by a passing shower, it was decided to abandon the projected visit to Rufus' Stone. The drive was continued to Lyndhurst Road Station, where the train was waiting for the return journey to Southampton, which was reached at about 7.30 p.m.

Monday, August 5.

At 10 a.m., the Section of Antiquities met in the Hall of the Hartley Institution. The President, Sir Edward Smirke, read "Observations upon the Records of the Town of Southampton." In the year 1837, the Record Commissioners made extensive inquiries respecting Corporation muniments, and in reply to those inquiries the Corporation of Southampton gave very full information. They instructed a gentleman named Allchin to make a thorough examination of their documents, and he compiled a careful report upon them. But, owing to the changes in the officials, this report had been entirely lost sight of and forgotten, and the meeting of the Institute would be of service to the Town by reviving this account of its muniments, of which he simply proposed to give an abstract. He might also refer to the history compiled by Dr. Speed, who lived about 100 years ago, and who left behind him some excellent MSS. containing a history of the Town which he was sorry had never been published. Sir Edward then glanced at the various classes of documents, —the charters, books of remembrance, books of by-laws, brokers' books, weighing books, accounts of the port, which included Portsmouth, the Isle of Wight, and the whole coast westwards as far as Melcombe or Weymouth, county-court books, books of the Admiralty court, a court in which the Silver Oar, now doing duty as a mace, was then carried before the Mayor as a symbol of Admiralty jurisdiction. Having given many remarks upon the nature of some of these records, Sir Edward commented upon the condition in which he had found the collection, which was far from satisfactory. He had had every facility possible shown to him in making his examination, but the documents were not kept in a proper place, or in a proper manner. He had met with every courtesy; he had seen everything he wished; but he begged leave to say to the Corporation that they ought to provide a fit place for their records, and

to have them arranged so that everything referred to by Mr. Allchin could be found at once. On the proposition of the Rev. J. F. Russell, a vote of thanks was passed to Sir Edward for his able address.

The Rev. J. G. Joyce, B.A., F.S.A., Rector of Stratfieldsaye, then gave an account of "The Excavations at Silchester." Referring to the previous visit of the Institute to Silchester twenty-two years ago, at which time no systematic excavations had been attempted, Mr. Joyce spoke in the first instance of the history, position, and extent of this Roman city. He then described the walls and gates, and dwelt particularly upon the very recent discovery of the great East gate. Passing on to buildings within the town, he continued: "Archæology is deeply indebted to the munificence of the present Duke of Wellington, the owner of the estate, for the very important contributions which Silchester is now yielding to our knowledge of the Roman period in Britain." Excavations upon a systematic plan were commenced in 1864, and had been continued to the present time. "Blocks" of dwelling-houses have been laid open, some of which show plainly additions and improvements made to them at various times, and numerous coins and other objects of interest had been found in the course of the operations. The "Forum" also had been entirely opened out, and appeared to have been on a very important scale. The various arrangements of the structure for the administration of the business of this apparent centre of the Roman power in the South-west of England were clearly discernible, and presented features of singular interest. The discourse was illustrated by copious and beautifully executed drawings and sketches, as well as by specimens of many of the objects referred to. At its close the President of the meeting proposed a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Joyce for his memoir, which will appear as a substantive article in a future number of the Journal.

The President of the meeting then delivered an Address, which the untoward circumstances already noticed had prevented being given at the Inaugural Meeting. He said he was sure all present would sympathize with him in the position of having to deliver an Inaugural Address in the middle of a meeting. They all knew what a stale egg was, and he had to produce before them that day an egg which had evidently been sat upon. He hoped they would not set upon him for doing so, for then his only chance would be a long rope, whereas he had only the shortest possible "yarn" then allowed him. It was evident that what he should have to speak about was the general purpose and idea of these gatherings and meetings, and the good that they and he might be able to deduce from that particular one. Many people, when an antiquary was coming to them, expected something amusing and sometimes rather absurd, but there was a far deeper side of archæology upon which he should like them to rest. Perhaps it was stated almost as beautifully as language could do it by the great Lord Bacon in his book *Advancement of Learning*. He said: "Antiquities are history defaced, or some remnants of history which have casually escaped the shipwreck of time." A beautiful idea in itself, and then he went on to speak of what constituted the true antiquary; and then he set a deep view of the whole of their pursuits before them. Returning to his old idea of the shipwreck of time, he spoke of antiquarians as persons who, "by an exact and scrupulous diligence and observation, out of monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, private records and evidences, fragments of stone, and the like, do save and recover

something from the wreck and deluge of time." He (the Bishop) did not agree with Bacon that it was history defaced. It was more especially the establishing of the remaining facts out of which history had to be formed, because history itself, as they commonly understood it, was far nearer theory about facts than a mere relation of the facts themselves. Such a pursuit as they were engaged in was full of every advantage, especially to a people in a high state of civilisation, and that, he thought, every reasonable man would see in a moment. There could be no future to a people about whom there had been no past; the future developed itself just as it did in life in the world around. The future carried it out of the past. Dead vegetable matter made the *humus*; into that the roots of the living tree were struck, and because there had been vegetation in the past there was vegetation in the future. And so it was with regard to the higher life of a nation. Unless there was a past to which it could refer, there could not be in it any high sense of its own mission in the world. New peoples were predatory; they came, as the Goths of old, to plunder and overrun countries which had a past and extinguish them, and as they acquired for themselves a past they began to develop a future out of the past, and so that which had led them to love and venerate the past did, in fact, give them the best standing point for helping in the present to make provision for the coming of the future. He did not want to bring the old times back again: in common things such a reintroduction would be grotesque, in deeper matters dangerous; but they would understand the present around them far better if they could trace the present back into the past, see what it arose out of, what it had been the development of, and what it contained to serve for the future before them. There was nothing which so tended to keep the mind of men from rash experiments, from those things which destroyed nations altogether, by the sudden idea crossing the mind that some very great result might be obtained by the entire subversion of everything. There was nothing on the one side that more guarded a people against such a course than by having a veneration for the past, and nothing more truly directed those shapings of the present, which every reasonable man knew he had to give way to, than the being able in the new shaping to have before him the old out of which he was going to shape it, so that his shaping might only carry out more completely the purposes for which that which he was now altering began to exist. They might see all that he had ventured to suggest when they looked round the grand old Cathedral they were to visit that day. With it grew up the life of England, out of the remains which were left at the Saxon invasion, which extinguished the earlier Christianity. Out of the restoration of the Saxon element as it became historic, developing itself through a series of great Priests and Princes, the wonderful building had been erected. The Bishop concluded: "I see the clock is staring me in the face, and I can only ask you to forgive what has been so hastily said, because time, which to the antiquary is so valuable, and the railway train stop for no one."

A hurried vote of thanks having been passed to his Lordship at the suggestion of the Mayor of Southampton, the meeting was adjourned, and the members present, with many others who had not ventured out in consequence of the bad weather, braved it to visit Winchester and St. Cross. Winchester having been reached shortly after one o'clock, the Hall of the ancient Castle was visited, the Mayor and Town

Clerk of Winchester, and several other members of the Corporation being present to receive the Bishop and the members of the Institute. Mr. Wyatt, the architect of the buildings now in process for assize and other county purposes, was expected to be present ; but having been called away to London, Mr. Parker said he would say a few words about the place, which was, however, very fully described in the Winchester volume of the Institute some twenty years ago, and therefore the members might be assumed to have some knowledge of it. They would see that its plan was that of a parallelogram. It was built in the first twenty or thirty years of the thirteenth century, in Henry III.'s time, but Edward I. made considerable alterations in it. It was a very fine Hall of that period, corresponding with that at Westminster. These royal halls were used for various public and quasi-public purposes, for banquets and the like, and this no doubt was used then, as now, as a court of justice. Happily the walls constructed in modern days for that purpose, enclosing a bay at each end, were about to be cleared away. Over the East end was the Round Table of King Arthur, well known as one of the curiosities of Winchester. He directed special attention to the mouldings of the arches and the clustered shafts of the pillars, saying that as a whole it was a very fine specimen of an Early English Hall, but so much disfigured that they could hardly form an idea of what it had been. At both ends there were fine Early English triplet light windows, with detached shafts, and on the West wall traces of the original wall painting, with the remains of lancet windows in the South wall.⁸

Passing to the City Muniment Room over the West gate, the Town Clerk displayed to the visitors such treasures as had not been temporarily removed to the museum at Southampton. The Church and Hospital of St. Cross were the next objects of interest ; and here the large party was received by the Master, and kindly entertained at luncheon in the well-known Hundred Men's Hall. Thanks having been returned by the President of the meeting, progress was made to the church, where Mr. Parker discoursed upon its special features at some length.⁹ Discussing the recently-executed decorations of the walls, he remarked that the colours were probably more brilliant than they were originally, and, to his mind, they did not sufficiently bring out the architectural forms. Mr. Parker pointed out that one of the present windows in the North transept was originally a door communicating with the Infirmary, so that the sick might be able to join in the services of the church. Moving on to the College, the party were met by the Rev. Mr. Lee, the Warden, and courteously conducted by him over the chapel, the library, and domestic buildings. The Cathedral was next visited ; and here the party received a considerable addition to its numbers. Mr. Parker again obligingly acted as spokesman, and passed in review the general history and the main characteristics of the structure.¹ At the conclusion of the discourse, the fine altar-screen was the subject of special remark, and other portions of the structure were also observed upon by the Rev. J. G. Joyce, Sir Stafford Carey, and others.

⁸ See Winchester vol. of the Archaeological Institute, 1845, for an article "On the Hall and Round Table at Winchester. By Edward Smirke, Esq."

⁹ *Ibid.* "On the Architecture of the Church and Hospital of the Holy Cross.

By E. A. Freeman, Esq., B.A."

¹ *Ibid.* "The Architectural History of Winchester Cathedral. By the Rev. R. Willis, M.A., Jacksonian Professor in the University of Cambridge."

The crypt was next inspected, and on returning to the choir the Rev. W. Collier took the opportunity of referring to the mortuary chests containing the remains of the early kings; and the Rev. J. G. Joyce at some length urged strong objections against the late removal of the tomb of William Rufus. This led to a somewhat animated discussion, in which the President of the meeting, Archdeacon Jacob, the Rev. W. Collier, and Mr. Parker took part. The perambulation of the Cathedral being afterwards completed, the party returned to Southampton. A *Conversazione* was afterwards held in the Museum, in which Mr. E. T. Stevens, of Salisbury, read some observations upon "Flint Implements."

"Although much has been written about the three Human Culture-Periods—the Stone Period, the Bronze Period, and the Iron Period—yet there still appears to be some misconception on the subject.

"For instance, the Stone Period is regarded by many as a mere measure of time,—as affording us the first glimpses of man's existence,—and as giving us an insight into his first efforts to learn the mechanical arts, to be followed in due and regular succession by the discovery of the use of metals, and the consequent advent of the Bronze and the Iron Periods. It cannot, however, be too often repeated, that the Stone Period, as a whole, does *not* afford a measure of time. The Stone Period is a thing of the present as well as of the past; it exists to-day in some countries—it is actually being watched as it expires in others—and it existed elsewhere thousands of years since.

"People living in their Stone Period are those, who, being wholly unacquainted with the arts of metallurgy, use, and use exclusively, natural substances,—such as wood, stone, shell, bone, horn, and the teeth and claws of animals, in the manufacture of weapons, and cutting instruments.

"The one great characteristic of the Stone Period is a total ignorance of the arts of metallurgy. Native copper and meteoric iron to men living in their Stone Period are but malleable varieties of stone, capable of being hammered into convenient forms without the labour of grinding.

"Following upon the Stone Period there appears to have been in some countries an actual Copper Period—a period when native copper was melted and cast into tools and implements. Then came the Bronze Period, when the discovery was made that by adding tin to copper a valuable alloy was produced, much harder than copper. Finally, there is the Iron Period, when the art of reducing iron from its ores was discovered, and this metal superseded the use of both stone and bronze in the manufacture of cutting instruments, and for many other purposes.

"Let it not be imagined, however, that the use of stone implements ceased during the Bronze and the Iron Periods; so far from such having been the case, some forms of stone implements, and certain methods of working stone are actually considered to be typical of these more advanced culture-periods.

"As regards the sequence of the Stone, the Bronze, and the Iron Periods, it would seem that the use of this or that substance was discontinued the moment any other substance better adapted for the special work to be done was discovered; thus the Australian discards his knife-blade of quartz, so soon as he finds that a blade of European glass has a keener edge, and this glass-blade in its turn is superseded by some stray

fragment of iron. On the other hand, the use of stone is still retained, even among ourselves, when that substance is well adapted for the purpose to be accomplished; thus our modern corn-mill does not greatly differ in material or principle from the ancient stone quern.

"Nevertheless, the entire question is by no means so simple as some writers would have us believe that archæologists imagine it to be. I doubt whether anyone but the writer of 'Non-Historic Times' thinks that we 'flatter ourselves with the idea that because we have succeeded in arranging some thousands of bits of stone or bronze in glass cases, that therefore we understand the history and the manners and customs of long vanished races of men.'²

"At the very outset of the inquiry we find that there is no absolute uniformity in the sequence, or duration of the Stone, the Bronze, and the Iron Periods. In some regions the Stone Period has lingered on much longer than in others, whilst in certain countries there appears to be no evidence of the existence of a Bronze Period. But, in every country there seems to have been a Stone Period, although it does not follow that the ancestors of the present occupants of the soil were the stone-using people.

"In some instances even, two stone-using races may have succeeded each other, as in New Zealand.³

"It must not be supposed that these Periods indicate with precision the state of culture arrived at by any given race or tribe. The degree of civilisation to be attained by a people would depend upon many other circumstances than their acquaintance with, or ignorance of, the use of metals. Foremost among these would be the possession of domesticated animals, the practice of agriculture, and such sub-division of labour as would lead to traffic and commerce. Any attempt, therefore, to form a general scale of civilisation founded upon the Stone, the Bronze, and the Iron Periods can scarcely be satisfactory.

"The system proposed by Mr. Tylor, which connects the Stone Period with savagery, the Bronze with barbarism or low civilisation, and the Iron with that of the middle level of civilisation and onwards, is perhaps the least open to objection. It will be generally conceded that men in their Stone Period live in a state of savagery, but, as Mr. Tylor himself has pointed out, the pre-historic people who lived in their Swiss *pfahlbauten*, although in their Stone Period, possessed domesticated animals, cultivated cereals, raised flax, and practised the arts of spinning and weaving.

"On the other hand, the iron-using Kaffir and Hottentot are in general culture actually below, instead of above, the standard attained by the bronze-using Mexican and Peruvian.⁴

"Mr. Hodder Westropp has proposed to connect the earlier, or chipped Stone Period (Palæolithic), with the hunting phase; the later, or rubbed Stone Period (Neolithic), with the herdsman phase; and the Bronze Period with the agricultural phase of life.⁵

² Non-Historic Times in "Quarterly Review," April, 1870, p. 435.

³ For more ample particulars of these culture periods, see Evans' "Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain," pp. 1-12.

⁴ E. B. Tylor, "Transactions International Congr. Pre-hist. Archæology," 1868, pp. 13, 14.

⁵ Hodder M. Westropp, "Pre-Historic Phases." Bell & Daldy, 1872.

“That the savage is usually a hunter will be admitted, but that this savage hunter does not grind the stone implements he uses is contrary to the fact ; at all events in modern times. What shall be said of the entire aboriginal race of North America ?—they are not herdsmen, they never have been herdsmen, and yet very few classes of stone implements from that country are unrubbed, and, strangely enough, one of these, the so-called flint hoe, is connected with a still higher phase in the proposed scale—the agricultural. Indeed, in America, agriculture was practised by the stone-using races to a considerable extent. Almost all the tribes south of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and west of the Rocky Mountains, grew maize. The tribes east of the Mississippi, principally towards the north, were all, however, in the hunter state when first encountered by Europeans. At all events, in North America, rubbed stone implements are not characteristic of the herdsman phase, which indeed never existed there at all ; and I doubt whether it can be shown that rubbed stone implements were not equally in use in North America by both the hunting and the agricultural tribes. Nor can it be urged, so far as America is concerned, that great skill in the manufacture of stone implements is necessarily indicative of any advance in general culture, for some of the more highly-finished stone arrow-heads are made by very degraded tribes inhabiting the Rocky Mountains.

“I admit that the bronze-using Mexicans were agriculturists, but the proposed system of classification connecting the hunting phase with the use of chipped stone implements, the herdsman phase with the use of rubbed stone implements, and the agricultural phase with the use of bronze is wholly inapplicable to, at least, the entire continent of North America.

“It would be beyond my limits to pursue this branch of the subject further. Sufficient has been said to show that, in dealing with these periods, no general arguments as to culture can be deduced from the remains found in different countries and districts ; each series of facts must be separately and cautiously investigated before an opinion can be safely pronounced upon it.

“The stone hatchets and implements in use by modern savages are, for the most part, fashioned by the processes of “flaking,” “pecking,” and “grinding.” In this respect they resemble the more ancient specimens found upon the surface soil, and in the tumuli, of nearly all countries. Such implements are usually made of the toughest varieties of stone to be found in the neighbourhood ; and in chalk districts flint was the material chiefly employed. The stone hatchets of modern savages also bear a general resemblance in form to the pre-historic rubbed stone hatchets, and, as I have before said, they are to be classed together as belonging to the Neolithic, or New Stone Period.

“I commenced by saying that the Stone Period *as a whole* does not afford a measure of time ; but what is true of it as a whole is not true of one of its parts, the Palæolithic, or Old Stone Period, which has a distinct bearing upon time *relative*.

“The implements belonging to this Period are found in undisturbed beds of gravel, or in caves beneath unbroken layers of stalagmite, associated with remains of animals, some of which are extinct, such as the mammoth, whilst others, such as the musk-sheep and the rein-deer, have migrated to distant and, at present, colder regions.

“Stone implements of the Palæolithic Period, so far as we at present know, were made exclusively of one or other of three varieties of stone—flint, chert, or quartzite. There is, I believe, but one solitary exception at present known, a pointed ovoid implement of true Palæolithic type made of felstone. It was found at Gravel Hill, near Brandon, and is in the collection of Mr. John Evans, who has recently figured it in his magnificent work on the ‘Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain.’⁶

“This unique specimen, however, in common with those of flint, chert, or quartzite, is fashioned entirely by flaking or chipping. It would appear that the people of the Palæolithic Period were wholly unacquainted with any other method of fashioning stone. The processes of pecking and grinding seem to have been unknown to them, if we except the instance afforded by a few small boulders (found in certain cave deposits), in which shallow depressions have been made by “pecking.”

“Palæolithic implements have been obtained by Mr. Read from four different excavations in the neighbourhood of Southampton, one being at Freemantle, and the three others on Southampton Common; one (the Town Pit) is stated to be more than 160 ft. above the mean sea-level. Other palæolithic implements found in various parts of Hampshire are exhibited in your temporary Museum. Some of these were obtained from the eastern shore of Southampton Water, in the neighbourhood of Hill Head, and some were found on Southsea Common, east of Portsmouth.

“On the other side of Spithead, at the Foreland or more eastern point of the Isle of Wight, a single Palæolithic implement has been found. Several examples have been obtained from the gravels near Bournemouth. It would seem that the Avon and Stour were, in remote times, affluents of a river running from west to east, and a portion of this river, now widened out by the sea, has become the Solent, between the Isle of Wight and the mainland. The course of this ancient river was probably a little to the south and seaward of the present line of coast at Bournemouth; and some of the gravels which formerly lined its valley now cap the cliffs for some distance between Poole Harbour and Hengisbury Head, as well as those farther east.⁷

“Other Hampshire Palæolithic specimens in your temporary Museum were found at Ashford, near Fordingbridge, and at Brockenhurst.

“But to return to the consideration of the antiquity of Palæolithic implements. It is, of course, contended that the antiquity of these implements is at least as great as that of the gravels in which they are found. If this be conceded the matter becomes a mere geological question.

“My observations upon the antiquity of these gravels shall be as brief as possible, and I will confine my remarks to the gravels near Salisbury, as being those with which I am best acquainted.

“The rivers Willy, Avon, and Bourne flow into each other at Salisbury. The two former, the Willy and the Avon, are divided near their point of union by a tongue of land, which, near the village of Bemerton, rises to the height of about 80 ft. above the present river level, and is overspread at this spot by a layer of implement-bearing gravel. A similar bed of gravel occurs at Milford Hill, upon the neck of land

⁶ Fig. 442, p. 510.

⁷ Evans, “Ancient Stone Implements,” p. 556.

which divides the Avon from the Bourne. These gravels consist of stones washed out of the geological deposits which occur up-stream, the upper greensand and the chalk. Blocks of 'sarsen' and beach pebbles are also present, indicating the former existence of Tertiary beds which rested upon the chalk.

"The flints, which form such a considerable part of these gravels, are sub-angular, that is, they have not been subjected to sufficient rolling-action to reduce them to the condition of beach-pebbles, their general appearance being that of stones to be found in a river-bed. Indeed, it appears that these gravels at Fisherton and Milford actually formed the beds of rivers which long since flowed in the same direction as our Avon and Bourne, and that the present valleys have been excavated to the depth of from 70 to 80 ft. by the eroding action of these streams.

"The excavating power of these rivers was doubtless formerly much greater than it is at present, and, in attempting to measure the requisite period which has elapsed for the excavation of these valleys to their present depth, this circumstance must be taken into account. From the character of the fauna, the comparative abundance of the reindeer, the presence of the musk-sheep, etc., we know that the climate of the Quaternary Period was of great severity, and, consequently, that the accumulations of ice and snow upon our Wiltshire downs must have been considerable.

"Probably, towards the spring of each year, torrents, like the Shrewton flood of 1841, resulting from a sudden and rapid thaw, swept down our valleys with almost resistless force. But another cause of floods has to be considered, and this is the formation of ground-ice, which played an important part in the transport of some of the larger blocks of 'sarsen,' and indeed of the gravels themselves. In rapid streams, when the water becomes sufficiently cold to reduce the temperature of the bed of the river to the freezing point, ground-ice is frequently formed. The gravel of the river-bed becomes coated with ice, and this ice, being lighter than water, after acquiring certain dimensions, rises to the surface, carrying with it large stones and the gravel to which it adheres. Ground-ice is a great cause of floods in the upper part of the Rhine and the Danube. These rivers have a rapid current, and do not freeze over their entire breadth, but large blocks of ice float upon the surface. These blocks are hurried along by the stream, impinge upon each other, become heaped together, and ultimately barricade the river. This accumulation of ice-drifts, however, is not itself the immediate cause of floods; these take place when a thaw 'commences in the upper part of the river, above the point where the latter is completely frozen, the masses of ice, drifting with the current and unable to pass, are hurled upon those already soldered together; thus an enormous barrier is formed, which the water, arrested in its course, cannot pass over, and hence overflows to the right and left, breaking the dykes, inundating the plains, and spreading devastation far and near.'⁸

"It is at such times that the ground-ice greatly increases the mischief, for, becoming detached from the bottom and rising towards the surface, it unites itself to the under side of the masses already in place, and renders the barrier more difficult to remove.

⁸ Engelhardt. "Annales de Chimie et de Physique," 1866. Translated in "Smithsonian Report" for 1866, p. 425.

"That floods, probably arising from the causes I have mentioned, did sweep down our valleys seems proved by the fact, that particularly in the narrow valleys of the Avon, all the hill-sides against which the stream would have impinged present bold escarpments, whilst the hills at the sides of the valley not exposed to this wearing action have the usual swelling outline so characteristic of a chalk district.

"But we have not only to take into account this far greater mechanical excavating action of the Quaternary rivers. The surface of the chalk beneath the gravel is extremely uneven, and deep 'pot-holes' are of frequent occurrence; some of these extend downward into the very substance of the chalk to the depth of from 20 to 30 ft. This wasting of the chalk is due, not to any mechanical force, but to a powerful chemical eroding action arising from the presence of carbonic acid in the water, and this chemical action was doubtless a very active agent in deepening our valleys. The rain that falls upon our downs by contact with decaying vegetable matter becomes charged with carbonic acid, and, in consequence, acquires the property of acting as a solvent of chalk or any other calcareous rock with which it may come in contact. Nor is the quantity thus removed year after year inconsiderable, for every gallon of spring water, in a chalk district, contains about seventeen grains of carbonate of lime, and by calculation it has been found that in each square mile of such a district upwards of one hundred and forty tons of chalk are thus dissolved, and carried away by our rivers, annually.⁹

"But when due allowance has been made for the great excavating power of the Quaternary rivers, there still remains the fact, that, since the Palæolithic implements found in the valley-gravels were fashioned, a period has elapsed of sufficient duration to deepen our Wiltshire valleys some 70 or 80 ft.

"There are also other indications of the antiquity of the Fisherton beds, and consequently of the flint implements found in them. 'Rivers in a state of flood, or passing even at a moderate speed over soft or incoherent soil, are always turbid, owing to the presence in their waters of earthy matter which they are transporting towards the sea.'¹

"This solid matter, being only held in suspension by the velocity of the current, sinks to the bottom, and forms shallows or banks, when the waters from any cause become still. Here and there, at the sides of our Wiltshire valleys, are patches of brick-earth which were deposited, in the manner described, by the Quaternary rivers.

"The streams of the Avon and Wiley unite at Fisherton, and the very extensive deposit of brick-earth that occurs there indicates the position of the still water which in the Quaternary period existed behind their actual point of union. This brick-earth attains a maximum thickness of no less than 30 ft. in Harding's and in Baker's pits. And yet this deposit is evidently not the result of cataclysmic action, for delicate and minute shells perfectly uninjured occur throughout the deposit. Moreover there is distinct lamination in the strata, showing that it was a

⁹ Evans, "Ancient Stone Implements," p. 429.

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 583. If the velocity of a river be 300 yards per hour, it is sufficient to tear up fine clay; if 600 yards, fine sand;

if 1,200 yards, fine gravel; and if a little over two miles per hour it is capable of transporting shivery angular stones of the size of an egg.

sedimentary deposit from turbid but tranquil water—a fact of much significance in regard to the time occupied in the deposit of the bed.

“Towards the base of this brick-earth, and, consequently, of a considerably more recent date than the implements found in the gravel at the higher level, remains of the cave-lion, cave-hyæna, mammoth, rhinoceros, musk-sheep, and reindeer occur; and in this brick-earth a Palæolithic implement was actually found beneath remains of the mammoth. Any calculation, therefore, as to the probable antiquity of the flint implements found in the gravel must be based upon these considerations. I may add that the conditions at Salisbury do not greatly differ from those observed elsewhere.

“It cannot be attended with much advantage to attempt to measure the period by years which would have been required to deepen our Salisbury valleys some 80 or 90 ft.; and then, further, to calculate how long a time must be still allowed for the quiet deposit of a buttress-like accumulation of brick-earth, 30 ft. in thickness, against the side of one of these eroded valleys. But however remote this period may be, we have in it the measure of the antiquity of the flint implements found in the gravels at Bemerton and Milford Hill. We can, at all events, establish the comparative, if not the positive, antiquity of Palæolithic implements, and this is all that is absolutely needed by the archæologist.

“A passing word on the supposed non-artificial character of Palæolithic implements. It was only when geology demonstrated the immense antiquity of these objects, that the slightest doubt of their human workmanship was manifested. The Palæolithic implements found at Hoxne, in 1797, by Mr. Frere were figured in the ‘Archæologia,’ and Mr. Frere’s account of them was duly published by the Society of Antiquaries without doubt or question. And a similar Palæolithic implement, now in the British Museum, ‘found with elephant’s tooth opposite to Black Mary’s, near Grayes Inn Lane,’ London, was preserved, and classed, for more than a century and a half, as a British stone weapon.

“A glance at the rudely-chipped Palæolithic implements in your temporary museum—and they fairly represent their class—will show you how little remains to tell us of the habits and customs of the people who fashioned them.

“There are no arrow-heads, no corn-crushers, no pottery, not a particle of worked bone. To learn something of the habits of the people of the Palæolithic Period we have to explore the caves and rock-shelters which served for their homes, and we must in these break up the solid floor of stalagmite which seals over the remnants of their feasts, and the thousand and one objects which were in daily use by them. There is then no lack of information; we find that these Palæolithic men—these men who lived contemporary with the mammoth, were hunters, taking to their caves the fleshy parts only of the larger animals they had killed in the chase. They do not appear to have made pottery, and as we do not find any implements with which corn is likely to have been ground, they were probably unacquainted with agriculture. They, perhaps, clothed themselves with skins: at all events among the myriads of flint implements found in the caves there are very many precisely like the flint ‘scrapers’ still in use by the Esquimaux for dressing hides. Then there are delicate bone-needles, each with a neatly drilled eye,

leading us to suppose that the skins were not thrown loosely over the person, but were cut into suitable forms, and sewn together.

"It may be objected that it would be extremely difficult to sew leather with a bone needle. But, possibly, the passage of the needle was rendered more easy by subjecting the leather to some previous treatment; and we know that Esquimaux women chew the leather upon which they are about to work in order to prepare it for sewing.

"No implements for spinning—no spindle-whorls—are found in the caves with remains of this early period; but the cave-folk probably used sinew-thread, and spun it by simple hand-twirling on the thigh. The Laps still prepare sinew-thread in this manner, and it is an art practised by the New Zealanders and many other savages.

"Even in this remote period of man's history we do not only learn that he had wants to supply, and that he sought by the exercise of his ingenuity to supply those wants; we find him feebly but distinctly feeling after art—decorating objects with carving, and sculpturing the forms of his fellow-man and the contemporary animals, such as the mammoth and the reindeer, upon pieces of ivory, horn, bone, and stone.

"Several of these sketches and carvings are extremely spirited, and nearly all show, at least, the attempt to copy nature. In order to appreciate the importance of this fact, it is necessary to observe how few modern savages make any attempt to copy natural objects with fidelity. Perhaps the Esquimaux furnish the solitary exception.

"When savages wish to represent any natural object, they usually adopt a purely conventional treatment; and, what is very remarkable, this conventional treatment becomes peculiar to themselves, and is not shared in common with other savage tribes. Having once adopted a conventional form for any particular object, they copy it, and it only, over and over again.

"No one, for instance, can mistake the typical 'man' of the Marquesan: you see this hideous caricature of the human countenance in collection after collection, and it is always line for line the same. Speaking generally, modern savages (with the exception of the Esquimaux) caricature, rather than copy, nature. Like an inexperienced artist, the savage seizes upon some prominent characteristic and exaggerates it, instead of preserving the natural proportions and the graceful outlines of the original. I will not go so far as to say that the cave-people, those men who lived contemporary with the mammoth, produced works of high art, but they certainly possessed a skill in drawing far in advance of that attained by most modern savage tribes. As far as we know, this skill in drawing was possessed by but a limited number of the cave-people, and it appears to have perished with them.

"The later stone-using pre-historic races did not inherit it, at least no sculptured representations of animals or natural objects to be referred to this later period have reached our time; and even during the Bronze Period such figures are extremely rare,—Sir John Lubbock says, 'they are so rare, that it is doubtful whether a single well-authenticated instance could be produced.'

"This remark, however, cannot be intended to apply to the New World, for the sculptured stone-pipes found in the Ohio mounds furnish

² "Pre-historic Times," p. 323.

us with moderately faithful representations of animals—such as the frog, toad, vulture, toucan, beaver, and man; and these belong to the Bronze Period of America.

“ Let me not be misunderstood : I have but spoken of the state of art and culture that existed among a very limited number of the people of the Palæolithic Period, and it is highly probable that these cave-dwellers of Dordogne were in their skill in drawing far in advance of their contemporaries in other regions. Nevertheless, at this extremely early period in man’s history, it is very interesting to find *any* evidence of art-tendency—any evidence of the existence of a faculty which so completely distinguished Palæolithic man from the brute. From some unknown cause, after this first glimpse of its existence, this artistic feeling remained latent during the many, many generations of men who lived in what we regard as more advanced culture-stages, the Neolithic and the Bronze Periods.

“ I would add that although some of the cave-people were probably contemporary, indeed were perhaps one and the same, with some of the Drift-people, and that both lived in the Palæolithic Period, yet the entire Palæolithic Period must have ‘extended over a very considerable space of time, and neither all the cave-deposits nor all the river-Drifts can be regarded as absolutely contemporaneous.’³

“ There can be little doubt, however, that some of the cave-relics are intermediate in point of time between the earlier river-Drift and the Neolithic Period.

“ My remarks upon the Neolithic Period must necessarily be brief. During this later Stone Period the art of working stone other than by flaking was practised ; and, consequently, tough varieties of stone (which could not have been fashioned by flaking) came into use. Hatchets were ground at the edge and polished on the surface, and many new forms of weapons and implements invented. No lesson is more completely forced upon us by an examination of the objects of the Stone Period than the absolute power of man to grapple with, and overcome natural difficulties. Man’s patient labour, his powers of reasoning, and his inventive faculties, have at all periods led to results which, once achieved, were not lost, but were transmitted to his posterity ; and each generation has thus started from a higher and still higher vantage-ground of accumulated knowledge. I allude only to man’s knowledge of the mechanical arts, and of those arts which tend to the general ease and comfort of life. His mental and moral condition lie beyond my subject.

“ There does not appear to me, however, to be any *necessary* connection between the merest babyhood in the industrial arts and a low state of mental power or moral culture, although it is highly probable that the prehistoric stone-folk were in general culture much upon a par with the stone-using races of modern times. Pre-historic archaeology and history alike tell us of man’s progressive advancement in the industrial arts. And this brings me to the question of the classification of stone implements according to their form, and to the inquiry whether all forms and types of these implements are the result of development ; whether we can trace the passing of one form into another—whether the Neolithic Period is but a development of the Palæolithic Period. It is

³ Evans, “ Ancient Stone Implements,” p. 426.

remarkable that 'tongue-shaped'⁴ Palæolithic implements occur only in the valley-gravels.

"I believe also that implements of this type are found chiefly, if not only, in what are considered to be the older valley-gravels. On the other hand, 'scrapers' closely resembling, if not identical in type with, those of the Neolithic Period occur in profusion in cave-deposits of Palæolithic age, and are met with, although very sparingly, in the valley-gravels. We are, perhaps, scarcely in a position to say that archæologists have 'found no tools or implements of intermediate forms that might indicate a gradual improvement and progress from the rude Palæolithic types to the polished and elegant implements used by Neolithic man,' or that 'the one set of tools is sharply marked off from the other.'⁵

"We are in the habit of pleading the imperfection of the geological record, but had *all* the stone implements used by man reached our time, we could from them have formed but a most inadequate notion of the various implements and weapons in use by him during the Palæolithic and Neolithic Periods. Take, for example, a trophy of weapons from Australia, and how inconsiderably would they be represented by the rudely-shaped hatchets and the few flakes used for edging the spears. What do they tell us of the boomerangs, the shields, the clubs, the throwing-sticks? Among the most zealous promoters of the 'development-theory' is Colonel Lane Fox, and few men possess anything approaching to his knowledge of the varying forms of implements and weapons in use by modern savages, as well as of those which were in use by pre-historic races of men. If we take a sufficiently representative collection of implements and weapons in use by the aborigines of Australia, we shall find that it is possible to trace back, by imperceptible gradations, the most complex and artificial form of boomerang, club, or shield, to a straight stick.

"This in the individual case is doubtless the result of direct development; and I believe that each tribe, when unmolested, has for the most part worked out for itself its own discoveries and inventions, and that comparatively few have been received by transmission from others. I say 'when unmolested,' because savagery loses confidence in itself in the presence of a higher civilization, and the savage becomes more or less dependent upon the arts of the higher and more favoured race.

"The Rev. R. H. Codrington, of the Melanesian mission, informs me that the art of making sails according to the native method is possessed in a certain island by but a single individual, and will perish with him; whilst, in another island, the method of making fish-hooks of the native pattern is already wholly lost. Mr. Codrington also adds that, so recently as in 1863, shell was the only substance used in the island of Mota for cutting-instruments; but that, in 1869, iron instruments (obtained by barter) had come into such general use there that the native-made shell instruments were only to be obtained with difficulty. We have, therefore, in the case of Mota a distinct retrogression in the industrial arts; the islanders are more helpless, more dependent upon European civilization, now than they were ten years since.

"But to return to the question of development of form, and of general

⁴ Evans, "Ancient Stone Implements," p. 564.

⁵ Geikie, "Antiquity of Man," in "Geol. Mag.," April, 1873, p. 176.

progress in the art of working material during the Stone Period, I have said that Palæolithic implements were fashioned by the process of flaking or chipping, and only by those processes, and that during the Neolithic Period other modes of working stone, namely, by pecking and grinding, were discovered and practised. But the process of flaking or chipping was not discontinued during the Neolithic Period; on the contrary, it was still further developed; it was not only effected by the rough-and-ready method of percussion, but it was supplemented and perfected by the discovery of the art of flaking by pressure—an art still practised by the Esquimaux, but apparently unknown to the people of the Palæolithic Period. This art of flaking by pressure was even practised by some bronze-using races, as by the ancient Mexicans; but we have no reason for supposing that they received this art by transmission from the Esquimaux, or *vice versâ*: it is probable that, in each instance, the process was independently discovered; and that this was so is supported by the fact that the Esquimaux and the Mexican methods of flaking by pressure differ wholly from each other.

“As our collections of stone implements increase, and as our acquaintance with these objects extends, we shall not be struck by their general resemblance in type so much, as by their infinite variety in form. It could scarcely be expected that much difference would exist between the forms of simple wedge-shaped stone hatchets, and yet they differ essentially from each other. Some have an oval section, some are nearly round in section, whilst others have straight sides. Some are long and tapering in form, and others are short and broad. Neither will it be found that this difference in general type is without significance in regard to locality, and therefore probably in regard to the independent discovery and use of the special form. The wedge-shaped stone hatchets exhibited in your temporary museum from two of the Salomon Islands (Florida and San Cristoval) differ as a group in general form from each other; and that no mistake is made in locality would seem to be established from the fact that they were all sent me direct from the islands by Mr. Codrington in 1871. Again, the groups of wedge-shaped stone hatchets exhibited from England, France, Switzerland, Denmark, and the West Indies will be found, as groups, to possess special typical peculiarities. We may reasonably expect that still further light will be thrown upon this branch of my subject. At one time, and that not long since, it was the practice to sneer at ethnographical collections; but now we begin to find that the clubs, the paddles, the shields, from any particular island or country differ considerably, as a group, from those obtained from any other country. There is an individuality about each; each group, both in form and in ornamentation, has been thought out, has been invented separately and distinctly. Indeed, so much is this the case that a skilled ethnographer will tell you that a particular club originally made in the Fiji islands was subsequently ornamented with carving by a New Zealander; or that another club originally made in the New Hebrides is now found to be ornamented with Fiji patterns.⁶ The implements and weapons of modern savages are usually peculiar in form and ornamentation to the people by whom they are made and used, and as the few pre-historic stone relics which have survived to our

⁶ The specimens to which I refer are to be seen in the Christy collection.

time present similar typical peculiarities, we may conclude, I think, that speaking generally, each race or tribe worked out its own inventions and its own forms of implements, and did not receive them by transmission from any other people.

"Whilst fully admitting that progress is a very prominent feature of pre-historic times, I still think that the progress was for the most part independent and original, and that we might consequently reasonably expect to find breaks in the continuity of development such as now appear to exist between the Palæolithic and the Neolithic Periods. Nevertheless, it is both a cheering belief and a sound scientific opinion that 'the culture-history of mankind is probably not the history of a course of degeneration, or even of equal oscillations to and fro, but of a movement which, in spite of frequent pauses and relapses, has, on the whole, been forward; and there has been from age to age a growth in man's power over Nature, which no degrading influences have been able permanently to check.'⁷

A vote of thanks was presented to Mr. Stevens for his able discourse.

Tuesday, August 6.

This was the day for the Silchester and Basingstoke excursion. The ordinary train, leaving Southampton at 8.45 a.m., conveyed a considerable party to Basingstoke, where a special train was in attendance on the Great Western Railway, to convey them to a point of the line nearest to Silchester. This was near a road which crossed the railway by "Jackdaws' Bridge"; and here carriages were to have been in attendance. By some error, however, many of the conveyances did not arrive till a large number of persons had walked a considerable part of the distance, though they were afterwards gladly used, as the weather became broken, and it rained heavily when the party arrived at the East gate of the Roman Calleva. After a short delay on account of the weather, the Rev. J. G. Joyce conducted his followers to the Amphitheatre outside the city, and discussed its special characteristics. Returning to the East gate, the perambulation of the city was made in a direction South-west to the South gate of the city, from which a good general view of the enclosure was obtained. Along the whole distance the walls are more or less perfect. They seem to have been about 16 ft. high, by about 9 ft. thick, set on massive "footings," and formed of courses of large flints, placed in a rough herring-bone fashion, with layers of stone slabs as bonding courses, at intervals of about 2 ft. The flints seem to have been set dry, and the hot mortar of lime, sand, and pounded tile poured in a fluid state among them. In some places the lower portions of the wall have suffered much by spoliation, the upper courses grimly standing out with picturesque effect. The whole circuit is rather more than a mile and a half. Returning to the East gate, Mr. Joyce was able to show the sill upon which the massive portal had turned, and which had been discovered by the Ordnance surveyors within the last few months. The weather again interfered with the proceedings, and then time had arrived for luncheon. This was provided in a tent, which was well supplied with refreshments, and after due acknowledgments had been voted to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, for his great liberality in continuing the excavations of that

⁷ Tylor, "Early History of Mankind," p. 190.

nteresting spot, and to Mr. Joyce for his courteous and able discourses, some of the more remarkable relics which had been found were submitted to the attention of the visitors. These consisted chiefly of frames and cases, in which coins were displayed, and the famous and unique legionary "Eagle" which had been found in the "Treasury" of the Forum, under a thick layer of wood ashes. Upon this almost sacred object Mr. Joyce expatiated with some pride, picturing its bearer as chosen for his prowess and high character, officiating at the sacrifices before a battle, and perhaps, in the present instance, tearing away the eagle from the staff at the storming of the city of Calvea, and thrusting it among the timbers of the roof of the important municipal building which had been defended to the last. The streets of houses were then visited, and many singular discoveries pointed out. From thence the party were led to the Forum, where the remains are on a grand and noble scale, and where Mr. Joyce concluded his careful and able remarks by some general observations upon this Roman capital of Southern England. The Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce added some remarks, and again expressed his thanks, and those of the visitors generally, to Mr. Joyce for his kind attention to them.

Returning to Basingstoke, the party assembled at the ruins of the "Chapel of the Holy Ghost," which are so conspicuous an object to all travellers on the South Western Railway. Here they were received by the Vicar, the Rev. Dr. Millard, who discoursed upon the establishment of the Brotherhood founded by Lord Sandes, under licence from Henry VIII., and the chapel built by them. There were thought to be evidences of the influence of Italian art in some of the remains of this highly decorated structure—the final ruin of which was completed by the Parliamentary army in the famous siege of Basing House. Dr. Millard's kind offices were again exercised in Basingstoke Church, an interesting building of the "late decorated" period. In it was seen the painted glass which had belonged to Holy Ghost Chapel, and which had been lately found at Mottisfont Abbey. In the Town Hall some excellent refreshments were kindly provided by the Mayor and Corporation, who took the opportunity of displaying some of their muniments for the gratification of the visitors. Old Basing House was the next object of interest, and here the visitors were met by the Vicar, who conducted them to the best points of view. Old Basing is chiefly known as the site of Basing House, the scene of the gallant defence of the Marquis of Winchester against the forces of the Parliament. The Church also is well known to ecclesiastical antiquaries for its light Perpendicular architecture, its painted glass windows, and for the shields and crests of the ancient family of Paulet, its founders and patrons, and many of whom, including "Polly Peachum," the celebrated Duchess of Bolton, are here buried.

But the most interesting relic of Old Basing is of far earlier date: this was the seat of the great Barons Port of Basing, afterwards represented by the still-flourishing house of St. John, and who, though high among the nobles of the Conqueror, are reputed to have been of Saxon descent, and to have retained the ancient Saxon domain and chief seat of Basing. The earthworks, though mixed up with the garden walls and works of Basing House, are still tolerably perfect, and are exceedingly curious. A circular platform, a little raised above the adjacent ground, and about 72 yards in diameter, is surrounded by a bank of earth, from

10 to 14 ft. high, and about 15 yards broad at its base. This is in its turn surrounded by a ditch from 20 to 30 ft. deep, but close to the bank only in a part of its circumference, being bowed outwards at two points, so as to include two roughly semicircular platforms. The entrance on the North side is through one of these platforms. It is by a notch cut through the bank. There seems to have been an outer ditch, part of which is occupied by the old Basingstoke canal. Basing House stood on the Eastern platform. The central area seems to have been some kind of garden or "plaisance." It was walled round, and much of the wall, of red brick, is seen along the axis of the bank.

There can be little doubt but this very remarkable earthwork was thrown up for the defence of the stronghold of the Ports or their Saxon progenitors before the Norman Conquest.

The return to Southampton was not effected till a late hour.

Wednesday, August 7.

The Section of Antiquities (Sir E. Smirke in the chair) met at 10 A.M., and the Rev. J. P. Bartlett read a memoir on "Romano-British Pottery found in the New Forest," which he illustrated by examples. A meeting of the Historical Section followed, under the presidency of Lord Henry Scott, M.P.; and, in the absence of the writer, a memoir on "The Alien Priors of the Isle of Wight, and their seizure by King Edward the First," by the Rev. E. Venables, Precentor of Lincoln, was read by the Hon. Secretary. [This has been already printed at p. 230.] Mr. B. W. Greenfield then gave a discourse "On Monastic decorated Tiles found in the South of Hampshire," which was illustrated by a large collection of coloured drawings. An encaustic tile found at Beaulieu some years since, bearing the insignia of Richard, King of the Romans, the brother of King Henry III., had been the moving cause of the lecturer taking up the subject. He had found in the pavements of Winchester Cathedral, the Hospital of St. Cross, the churches of Romsey and Christchurch, and the ruins of St. Denys, Beaulieu, and Netley, specimens of precisely the same tiles, made apparently from similar moulds. Going over the whole series of illustrations, Mr. Greenfield discussed at some length their relations to each other, and their heraldic insignia and decorations, concluding by appropriating the first-mentioned tile from Beaulieu to Isabel, wife of Richard, King of the Romans. In the discussion which ensued the Chairman, Mr. Parker, and Mr. Burt contributed some observations upon the subject. Thanks having been voted to the respective authors, an adjournment was made. At 1 p.m. a special steamer conveyed a party to Cowes, to visit the Isle of Wight. The morning had been so wet and stormy that a telegram from the Mayor of Newport advised the postponement of the excursion; but this was impossible. The number of visitors was consequently much smaller than it would have been had the weather been more propitious. Fortunately the weather cleared up, and a more beautiful afternoon could not have been desired. From Cowes the visitors proceeded by railway to Newport, where carriages were in readiness to convey them to the Museum—a small collection of early remains found in the island, housed in a very simple manner; thence to the Town Hall, where the Corporation muniments and maces were displayed to view, and to the Church, a modern structure containing an

Elizabethan monument. Progress being then made to Carisbrooke, the fine church was first visited. This was originally a building of the twelfth century, which has received additions and alterations, and in which are some interesting monuments. Thence the visitors proceeded to the well-known example of the Roman villa in the vicarage grounds, and from thence to the Castle. A careful perambulation was made, and then Mr. Parker, the *cicerone* of the day, discoursed upon the principal features of the structure. Any existing remains of the castle of William Fitz Osbern, the follower of William the Conqueror, are now so indistinct or overgrown with ivy that Mr. Parker pronounced that nothing earlier than the "Edwardian" period was to be seen. Returning to Newport, a most pleasant surprise awaited the party at the Town Hall, where refreshments were very liberally provided by the Mayor of the town, and greatly enjoyed. A suitable acknowledgment of this cordiality on the part of the Mayor of Newport having been moved by the Rev. F. W. Baker, and heartily responded to, the return journey was made to Southampton. At 9 P.M. a *Conversazione* took place in the Museum.

Thursday, August 8.

At 10 A.M. a meeting of the Section of Antiquities was held in the Hall of the Hartley Institution, the Lord Henry Scott in the chair, in the absence of Sir E. Smirke. The Rev. J. H. Austen read a memoir "On the vestiges of the early occupation of the South of England." Prefacing his observations with remarks upon the early conditions of the district, the writer discussed at some length the sepulchral remains of the earliest-known character, exhibiting numerous and well-executed drawings in illustration. Many of these showed some remarkable forms of sepulchral deposit. In the course of his observations the difficulties of obtaining water in the early native fortresses were dwelt upon by the author. A discussion ensued, in which Mr. Stevens, of Salisbury, Sir Stafford Carey, and the Rev. E. Kell took part.

The Ven. Archdeacon Wright then read an account of "The Domus Dei at Portsmouth," upon which he was writing a memoir for publication. In remarking upon this communication the Chairman spoke of the energy and skill shown by the writer in his attempts to revive the condition of this relic of a mediæval charitable foundation. Thanks having been passed to the contributors of these memoirs, and acknowledged by them, the Rev. E. Kell brought forward a resolution calling attention to the threatened destruction of the ancient earthwork known as Cæsar's Camp at Wimbledon, and strongly recommending the Council of the Institute to take such steps as might appear necessary for its preservation. This was seconded by Mr. Stevens, of Salisbury, and after being spoken to by the Rev. J. H. Austen and Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., was put from the chair, and carried unanimously.

At noon the concluding meeting took place in the Hartley Institution, Lord Henry Scott occupying the chair in the absence of the President of the meeting, and the Mayor and Corporation attending in their robes of office. Expressing his feelings of great satisfaction at the general results of the meeting, as to the memoirs that had been read, and the excursions taken, the Chairman called upon Mr. Parker to move the first resolution.

Mr. Parker then proposed that the best thanks of the meeting be given to the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton and the Council of the Hartley Institution for the use of that building for the purposes of the meeting. In doing so he spoke of the excellent accommodation afforded by that building, and of the kind treatment accorded to the Institute. The Rev. J. Fuller Russell having seconded the resolution, it was carried by acclamation.

The Mayor of Southampton, in acknowledging the vote, spoke of the retention of the objects of antiquity still existing in the town, and in reference to the Bargate spoke of the advisability of the roadway being carried on each side of it if the traffic of the town required further facilities in that quarter.

Mr. Batten next moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to the contributors of essays and memoirs. Several excellent contributions of such papers had been made, and some excellent discourses had been furnished by local antiquaries, who were entitled to the best thanks of the Institute. Mr. G. M. Atkinson seconded the proposal, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Greenfield, in reply, thanked the meeting for their vote on behalf of the writers of essays. As regarded himself, he was glad to have had the task of collecting and recording the examples of inventive genius in past ages. He had never before had such a favourable opportunity of expressing his ideas upon the subject. He thought the visit of the Institute would much tend to promote the love for the preservation of such mementos of the past.

Mr. Burt proposed, and Mr. Crabbe seconded, a vote of thanks to the contributors to the Museum. This was acknowledged by Mr. E. T. Stevens.

Col. Pinney proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor of Southampton, the Lord Henry Scott, the Mayors of Newport and Basingstoke, for the kind hospitality afforded by them during the meeting. Mr. Mackie seconded the motion, which, having been carried, was briefly replied to by the Mayor of Southampton.

The Rev. F. W. Baker then proposed thanks to the Local Committee for their help in the preliminary arrangements. They were much indebted to the secretaries of that committee, the Rev. E. Kell, Mr. F. Lankester, and Mr. J. N. Pocock. He hoped those gentlemen would not consider their labours quite at an end, but would endeavour to carry out the suggestion for the formation of a local archæological society. Mr. Burt seconded the motion, bearing testimony to the valuable help afforded, and especially by Mr. F. Lankester. The Rev. E. Kell acknowledged the compliment. In reference to the suggestion as to a local archæological society he thought the Literary and Philosophical Society fully embraced the subject, but the visit of the Institute would do much good in stimulating its study. The Rev. J. P. Bartlett also responded on behalf of the Committee.

Lord Henry Scott said it now rested with him only to bring the meeting to a conclusion. He was sure they had all enjoyed themselves very much. After touching upon some of the events of the week, his Lordship repeated his advocacy of a local archæological society. The Mayor of Southampton proposed a vote of thanks to Lord Henry Scott for his conduct in the chair; which having been seconded by the Rev. E.

Kell, and carried unanimously, was briefly replied to by Lord Henry Scott, and the proceedings ended.

THE MUSEUM.

This was formed in the two new class-rooms of the Hartley Institution, which were obligingly prepared for the purposes of the meeting. The rooms opened into each other, but they did not afford the space of many of the temporary museums previously formed by the Institute, nor was the collection to be compared in extent with many of previous years. It contained, however, numerous very interesting objects, and local antiquities were well represented. Conspicuous on a long central stand in the first room, was a noble collection of Corporation plate and Insignia of office. Among these may be specified a gold chain and badge, enamelled with the arms of Southampton, and the inscription, "Presented by Bercher Baril, Esq., 1792," on one side, and a figure of Justice standing, with the words "Administer justice in mercy" on the other; a silver Oar, typifying Admiralty jurisdiction, presented by Arthur Atherley, mayor in 1700; three silver-gilt Maces, one being of the year 1662; a silver-gilt tankard of the year 1702; a sword of state and gold collar, belonging to the town of Southampton. The borough of Portsmouth made a brilliant display, sending (among other interesting pieces) two Maces and the Mayor's gold chain; a silver-gilt salt-stand, dated 1525, and inscribed round the edge, "Si Deus nobiscum, Quis contra nos?" others dated 1582 and 1595; three silver goblets, dated 1597; the "Berry" cup and cover, inscribed, "This sweet Berry from Benjamin did fall, Then good Sir Benjamin Berry it call;" the two famous silver-gilt fagons, presented by Louise de Querouaille, Charles the Second's Duchess of Portsmouth in 1683, and inscribed accordingly; other tankards and goblets, a silver dish, spoons, and other articles of luxurious table furniture, many of them bearing the recognised early plate marks. Winchester contributed the well-known "Warden's cup," set round the edge with sapphires and rubies, one large Mace, and three smaller Maces. Yarmouth also sent a silver-gilt Mace.

Turning to the case where the objects of supposed earliest date were displayed, a goodly assortment of flint implements was shown; the Blackmore Museum at Salisbury furnishing some remarkable specimens, well worthy to be a text for the able discourse delivered upon the subject by Mr. Stevens, and which has been already given (*see* p. 393). Mr. Wickham Flower, of Croydon, also sent numerous examples of flints, while specimens of those found in the immediate vicinity were sent by Sir J. C. Jervoise, Bart., Rev. E. Kell, Rev. J. H. Austen, and others.

The Right Hon. W. F. COWPER-TEMPLE, M.P., sent the beautiful gold torques, formed of two fine twisted strands, which had been found upon the Palmerston estate near Romsey. From the Winchester Museum came a great variety of objects,—the standard weights and measures and Warder's horn referred to in the Winchester volume of the Institute (p. xlv.); an Anglo-Saxon fibula, Roman pottery, and other objects; various pieces of armour; several specimens of mediæval pottery; spurs, pilgrims' tokens, wooden records of Pamber Court Leet, &c. The Hartley Institution exhibited four other Winchester measures of bronze. Objects

of the Roman period were well illustrated by those contributed by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, through the Rev. J. G. Joyce, as a selection from the great store-house of Silchester;—these were chiefly specimens of iron-work, pottery, and tiles. Mr. Yonge sent three querns found at Otterbourne, fragments of pottery found with one of them, and a piece of timber, supposed to be part of a Danish vessel burnt in the river Hamble, A.D. 886. Sir G. J. Stucley, Bart., contributed a bronze female figure found at Pompeii, a bronze cast of Caius Marius in the seventh year of his consulate, a double headed and bodied bronze figure, also a bronze ring and marble vase. The Mayor of Southampton also sent two fine bronze figures. The Rev. E. Kell sent a Roman tile from Clausentum, a bronze fibula and bracelet from Vindonium, and fragments of Samian ware from Netley; while the Rev. J. H. Austen sent a Roman armlet, a fibula, and other articles of that period. The same gentleman also contributed specimens of Kimmeridge coal money, iron spear-heads and other weapons, some Cingalese writings, and miscellaneous objects. Mr. Cumberbatch sent a bronze palstave and a leaden steel-yard weight.

Dr. MILLARD, the Rector of Basingstoke, contributed a small enamel painting of St. Michael, three Italian bronze plaques, a draught-man in walrus tusk of twelfth century, and a small pectoral cross of gold. The Rev. Greville Chester sent some early Christian vestments found in Lower Egypt (*see* p. 292). The Rev. E. L. Berthon, vicar of Romsey, brought the scalp of a lady found in a lead coffin under the foundation of a part of Romsey Abbey Church, a cope of the sixteenth century worked by the nuns of Romsey, and a mason's tool used in building the Lady Chapel in 1305. The Rev. A. Wodehouse sent the alabaster figure of St. John found under the flooring of Easton Church, Hants, of which a notice has already appeared in the Journal (*see* p. 91); and Mr. Jackson sent two sculptures in alabaster, portions of an altar-piece, one representing the Adoration of the Magi, and the other Delilah cutting Samson's hair. Mr. Severn Walker brought a processional cross, a bronze cross fleury, a small crucifix, and a sacring bell with clapper. Mr. Bonham Carter, M.P., exhibited the original matrices of the fine seal of Southwick Priory, one of the most remarkable specimens of sphragistic art.

Of enamels and ivories the display was small. The Rev. J. F. Russell brought a pair of devotional tablets, and a leaf of another tablet, *circa* 1300; a group in high relief, representing the Blessed Virgin and holy women, fourteenth century; an enamelled plate of the twelfth century, a fine example of *champ-leve* work. Mr. Nightingale contributed a leaf of a diptych of the fourteenth century, a Lombardic plaque of the twelfth century, a Byzantine plaque of the same period, and two later examples; and Mr. J. G. Nichols an ivory carving of Sir Martin Frobisher by Marchant. Mr. Greenfield sent four carved oak panels, and other carvings were contributed by the Winchester Museum. Two excellent examples of watches of the seventeenth century came from Admiral Love. These were presented by Oliver Cromwell to Ralph Hawtrey, Esq., and his wife, of Eastcott House, Ruislip, in acknowledgment of their reception of his troops while he held a commission at a little inn at Uxbridge, still called the Treaty House. Other watches were sent by the Rev. J. F. Russell and Sir G. Stucley, Bart. Sir Stafford Carey brought a medallion, in wax, of Pierre Carey, high bailiff of Guernsey,

the work of Abraham Symon in 1644. Mr. Nightingale brought a miniature, in enamel, of Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, and Mr. Nichols a case of nine miniatures of Oliver Cromwell and eminent persons of his time. A few specimens of arms and armour were sent by Mr. Adye, Mr. Gubbings, the Rev. A. Walters, and Mr. Robins. Mr. Ready's curious collection of miscellaneous objects of metal and enamel occupied a good portion of one of the cases. They have been already described at p. 292. Among the miscellaneous objects should also be noticed gloves of brown Spanish leather, formerly belonging to James I.; a purse worked with beads and sash, said to have belonged to Charles I.; and presentation copies of Dr. Watts's works, with his autograph, exhibited by the Rev. J. F. Russell; and a collection of photographs illustrating archæological researches in Rome, by Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B.

Views of Southampton and the neighbourhood were contributed by Mr. Peirce, the town-clerk, who sent eight old engravings of the gates and portions of the walls; the Rev. E. Kell also sent sixteen views of objects of interest; and the Misses Priaulx a large collection of water-colour drawings of similar objects. These ladies also contributed a small brass coffer, said to have belonged to Cardinal Mazarine. Sir J. C. Jervoise, Bart., sent two plans of ancient earthworks in Hampshire. Mr. Spiers exhibited a large collection of drawings in water-colour, chiefly of Oriental scenes. Pottery from the New Forest, from the neighbourhood of Southampton and elsewhere, were sent by the Rev. J. P. Bartlett (in illustration of his discourse referred to at p. 406), the Winchester Museum, the Hartley Institution, Mr. Yonge, Mr. Ready, and Mr. Robins. Among these were a singular brown earthenware bowl with thirteen handles, several "grey-beard" and other jugs and bowls of peculiar form and style.

Ancient deeds and MSS. made a goodly show. His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch sent the charters of Beaulieu Abbey; the Rev. E. L. Berton exhibited the Letters Patent of Henry VIII., granting the church of Romsey Abbey to the Corporation of that town; Mr. Greenfield brought three deeds of the time of Edw. I., and one of Edw. VI. Col. Stretton, the Rev. J. F. Russell, and Mr. Severn Walker contributed ecclesiastical and illuminated MSS., while Mr. Adye and Mr. Sturges Bourne contributed some later MSS., among which were Letters Patent of George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria, appointing Wardens of the New Forest. Mr. Bonham Carter, M.P., exhibited two Caxtons, Mr. Bassett a Bible dated 1673, and Mr. Pamplon a horn book.

The Central Committee desire to acknowledge with thanks the following donations in aid of the expenses of the Southampton Meeting, and of the general purposes of the Institute:—The Right Hon. Russell Gurney, M.P., 5*l.* 5*s.* G. Sclater-Booth, Esq., M.P., 5*l.* 5*s.* The Mayor of Southampton, 5*l.* 5*s.* Rev. J. E. Wigram, 5*l.* 5*s.* Right Hon. W. Cowper-Temple, M.P., 2*l.* 2*s.* C. Barton, Esq., 3*l.* Steuart Macnaughten, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.* J. Henderson, Esq., (*Hon. Treasurer*), 2*l.* 2*s.* The National Provincial Bank, 5*l.* C. S. Greaves, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.* Lady Trench, 1*l.* W. C. Humphreys, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.* Capt. Best, 1*l.* Sir E. Smirke, 2*l.* 2*s.* Sir J. C. Jervoise, Bart., 5*l.* J. H. Forbes, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.* Rev. G. Southouse, 2*l.* 2*s.* J. Moseley, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.* R. G. Beamish, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.* Rev. J. M.

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