

## Archæological Intelligence.

MR. J. E. LEE, of Torquay, well known to our readers for his able contributions to Archæological literature, and especially for those relating to the curious discoveries connected with the Lake-dwellings in Switzerland, has favoured us with a copy of the *Neue Zürcher-Zeitung* giving an account of the recent discovery of a family grave connected with one of those settlements, a translation of which is subjoined :—

“The Pfahlbaugraber in Auvernier, near Neuenburg.

“Notwithstanding that, thanks to the assiduous efforts of antiquarians, great progress has been made in the knowledge of the customs of that people who have for many centuries lived in great numbers in the creeks of our beautiful lakes ; it has always remained a mystery where and in what manner they buried their dead. As in ancient times it was the general custom to inter the dead, many thought these people had also done so, others asserted on the contrary that the bodies were burnt, while again others were of the opinion that the corpses were simply sunk in the lakes. Against the first supposition it might be contended that neither near their homes, on the borders of the lakes, nor on the summit or inclines of the hills can be found any graves, whose contents show that their occupants were of such high antiquity. With regard to the theory of burning, it is sufficient to say that some remains would exist of the place and the bones, neither of which can be found. That the dead were not thrown into the lakes is proved by the fact that at many places, as for instance Luscherz and Mohringen, the lake has been explored to the bottom, and no traces of human bodies have been discovered. The only supposition that remained was, that these people consigned their dead to the depths of the lakes, but as this kind of burial is generally very repulsive to human nature, this suggestion did not meet with much favour. On the 23rd of January last between Auvernier and Colombia, where two settlements of this people have been found, one belonging to the stone age the other to the bronze age, a highly interesting discovery was made. A gentleman named Chautuns had the foundation for a house dug out in his vineyard, which was separated from the lake by a street, which leads through Colombia to Auvernier, and the workmen after penetrating  $1\frac{1}{2}$  metres below the surface discovered two large, flat slabs of granite, and under these a catacomb, which was enclosed by huge blocks of stone placed upright. In this place were found the remains of a large number of human bodies, at least ten or twelve skeletons. Two skulls were in a good state of preservation, and there were several remains of others which might easily be put together. The skulls are without exception found in the corners of the catacomb, the remaining bones in the middle. As the above-

mentioned chamber is about 1·55 metres long and 1 broad, it is probable that the bodies were buried either in a sitting or a crouching posture. Fortunately some other remains have been found with these skeletons from which one can form an opinion of the age and the race of these bodies. The remains are:—A large bear's tooth, bored through the root; a wolf's tooth; half of a boar's tooth (?) a smooth, round, thin disk, 3 centimetres in diameter; a long hatchet, made of stone, 9½ centimetres; a smaller damaged hatchet, also made of stone; a bronze spinning needle; a bronze peg, 16 centimetres long; a little copper ring; four children's bracelets, made of bronze; a bronze button. All these objects have a hole bored through them.

"With regard to the time to which these remains belong, it appears to be the transition state of the stone to the bronze age, or to speak more correctly the time when bronze came into use together with stone and bones. As both the settlements found in Auvernier belong to the bronze age and are exactly opposite the graves, it is most probable, that the people belonging to them were buried in the newly-found chamber. At the same time it may be mentioned that this was probably a family burial place, in which the different members were interred, which would account for the confusion of the bones. There is little doubt but that this place belongs to the same time as the settlement on the Ebersberg, near Berg, on the Trochel, and also the graves discovered by Dr. Lindenschmidt near Mousheim, in Rheinheffen. We are indebted to Dr. Gross of Neuerstadt on the Vielersee for this highly interesting discovery, of which in the future, no doubt, more will be learnt."

Mr. J. H. Parker is continuing his series of "Historical Photographs of Rome," which is now extended to No. 3319. Any of these can be purchased for one shilling each of Stanford, at Charing Cross, where a descriptive list, with number attached, can be seen.

An addition to the local Archæological Societies is proposed by the formation of a Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society. The compilers of the Prospectus have had an easy task in drawing attention to the many claims such a Society has upon the inhabitants of the district and archæologists generally, and it is with the greatest cordiality that the Council of the Institute hail this addition to the list of such Societies, and offer it their best wishes for its success.

M. Fol is publishing a "Catalogue Raisonnee" of the Museum of Antiquities formed by himself, and lately presented by him to his native city, Geneva. The Museum is well known to visitors as containing some well-selected specimens in every branch of classical antiquities, and the Catalogue will doubtless much contribute to its popularity and usefulness.

Mr. W. Thompson Watkin, who has made many contributions to Anglo-Roman archæology, has lately brought before the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire a proposal to excavate the sites of the two principal Roman stations at Lancaster and Ribchester. In the course of his observations Mr. Watkin said, "At both of these sites the interesting inscriptions which have been found, and the immense foundations still existing, and in some cases appearing above the surface, fully justify the opinion that most interesting discoveries would be the result of excavations. But how is this result to be obtained? It is by combined effort and developed organisation, by systematic research and scientific exploration, by popular interest and awakened zeal. . . . Temples

and altars, streets and villas, valuable inscriptions and interesting works of art, are amongst the spoils that lie buried there. Are these to be left to be destroyed by the ignorant, or for ever hidden beneath the soil?" Mr. Watkin suggested an appeal to the county generally under the auspices of the Society, with the view of obtaining a fund for the purpose of the proposed excavations. The proposal was very warmly received, and will, we trust, be strongly supported at the Council Meeting.

It is proposed to publish, in demy octavo, price, to subscribers, 12s. 6d., non-subscribers, 15s., "A Translation of the Record called Domesday, so far as relates to the county of York," by Robert H. Skaife (Editor of "Kirkby's Inquest for Yorkshire," etc., published by the Surtees Society in 1867). A work under the above title, edited by the Rev. William Bawdwen, originally appeared in 1808, but it contains numerous errors, and nearly one-fourth of the places mentioned in the "Record" are not identified. In the Translation now proposed, an attempt will be made to correct the errors and to supply the deficiencies of Bawdwen's text. It will be illustrated by copious biographical and topographical notes, and full indices to the names of persons and places will be appended. Subscribers' names will be received by the publisher, John Sampson, 13, Coney Street, York.

The arrangements for the Colchester meeting of the Institute are making satisfactory progress. It will commence on Tuesday, August 1, under the Presidency of Lord Carlingford, Lord Lieutenant of Essex. The Presidents of Sections will be—*Antiquities*, The Right Rev. THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER; *Architecture*, A. J. B. BERESFORD HOPE, Esq., M.P.; *History*, E. A. FREEMAN, Esq., D.C.L. A local committee is actively occupied in promoting the interests of the meeting, and good assurance is given that the deficient hotel accommodation will be very fully supplemented by private hospitalities, and other arrangements to meet the requirements of visitors.

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THE Rev. E. G. Harvey is preparing "A Concise History of the Ancient Church and Borough of Truro," price 7s. 6d. ; to subscribers, 5s. The author is already favourably known by a history of the parish of Mullyon, Cornwall. Subscribers' names may be sent to Messrs. Lake and Lake, printers, Truro.

Our excellent member, Mr. C. J. Palmer, F.S.A., who has so often exerted himself on behalf of the antiquities of his native town and county, is preparing for publication, "The Sepulchral Reminiscences of Great Yarmouth and the neighbouring Parishes." It will be published in post 4to, uniform with the *Perustration of Great Yarmouth*, and will be illustrated by numerous Armorial bearings and other engravings. The work is intended to be (to some extent) a reprint of the late Mr. Dawson Turner's "Sepulchral Reminiscences of a Market Town, as afforded by a list of the interments within the walls of the Parish Church of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth," a book long out of print, and much sought for by all engaged in genealogical pursuits. But Mr. Palmer's work will take a wider scope than Mr. Turner's, which was restricted to the church itself, while the present work will be extended to the cemeteries and other burial places of Yarmouth, and the churches and churchyards of neighbouring parishes. The editor will be greatly obliged by any communications calculated to promote the completeness of the work. The publisher is Mr. G. Nall, 182, King Street, Yarmouth, and the price will be fixed when the work is ready for publication.

Mr. Harrison, of Ripon, has just published a new and much enlarged edition of "Walbran's Guide to Ripon, Fountains Abbey, and places of interest in the vicinity." The appearance of this work has been long expected. It is now quite a considerable volume, comprising over two hundred pages of large 8vo, and is throughout executed in a very superior style. If there is a fault it is in the shortness of the "Memoir" of the original author ; who often contributed to the interest of the meetings of the Archæological Institute by information upon many of the discoveries which are now embodied in the work before us. The illustrations of the work are numerous and especially worthy of commendation, including as they do the excellent map of the "Environs of Ripon," &c., and the ground-plan of Fountains Abbey, which were of so much interest and value to the members of the Institute at the Ripon Meeting in 1874, and which were comprised in the admirable "Manual" for that meeting prepared for their gratification by Mr. Fairless Barber, the Hon. Secretary of the Yorkshire Antiquarian and Topographical Association.

A prettily got-up volume—perhaps too smart externally—has been just published by Mr. J. Tom Burgess, of Leamington. It is called

"Historic Warwickshire : its legendary lore, traditionary stories, and romantic episodes." The author is already known by several works, and has lately taken a prominent part in the investigation of the antiquities of Warwickshire, some of the results of which he has lately brought before the Archæological Institute. The work now before us reads very pleasantly, and is for the most part written with care. There is, however, often a striving for effect, and some portions of the arguments founded on ethnological deductions seem somewhat strained. The work has many illustrations, and is published by Simpkin, Marshall & Co., of London.

It may be well here to repeat the correction given in our last Number of an error in the printing of the illustrations to Sir Gilbert Scott's memoir on "The Transition from the Romanesques to the Pointed Style in England," by which Nos. 6 and 9 were accidentally reversed. This gives us the opportunity of adding that No. 13 is from "St. Denis" and not from "Sens"; the originals being at the time in a timber-shed near the Abbey church used as a temporary museum.

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It will interest many members of the Institute to know that the forthcoming Congress of the Société Française d'Archéologie will take place this year at Senlis, from May 28th to June 3rd. The ground that will be gone over will include that from Champlieu to Soissons and Laon. The meeting will be under the able direction of M. Léon Palustre of Tours, the accomplished Director of the "Bulletin Monumental."

How much the active mind of Arcisse de Caumont, the founder of this great society, must still be missed, it will be needless to say, for his indefatigable exertions in the cause of archæology are fresh in our memories. Few shoulders indeed could bear the archæological burden which he bore so long and with so much advantage to his country, nor can English antiquaries cease to pay a tribute to the memory of Bayeux's learned son.

Antiquaries of all complexions will look forward with anxiety to the successful accomplishment of the transport of Cleopatra's Needle to this country, and it is seldom in this utilitarian age that the public spirit of an individual is turned in such an interesting direction. Mr. Erasmus Wilson will certainly have the hearty good wishes of every antiquary in the task he has so nobly undertaken. That this important work has been entrusted to the engineering skill of Mr. J. Dixon is sufficient guarantee of its ultimate success; and it is only astonishing that, with the amount of engineering knowledge we have so long possessed, the monolith should have been the property of the nation and remained neglected and almost forgotten for so many years upon the sands of Alexandria.

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THE operations for the transport of Cleopatra's Needle to this country are fast progressing. The monument of Thothmes III. has been excavated from the bed of sand in which it has lain for centuries, and successfully floated upon the waters of the Mediterranean, and we may hope before long to see it arrive in England. The general plan of this great undertaking may be briefly stated as follows :—

A wrought-iron, water-tight, and cylindrical pontoon, 92 ft. long and 15 ft. in diameter, has been made at the Thames Iron Works, sent out in pieces, and built round the Needle in its position as it lay partly imbedded in the sand. These works began in June last, under the superintendence of Mr. Waynman Dixon, and by the beginning of September the strange ship was successfully launched, by rolling it down causeways to the water. Bilge pieces, to obviate the rolling; two small sails, for steadying the vessel; a deck-house for four or five men; a hurricane-deck, and steering-gear were afterwards added in the dry dock at Alexandria. The vessel was christened on September 19th, and started for England on the 21st, in tow of a steamer, accompanied by the hearty wishes of all antiquaries for its safe passage through the rough waters of the Bay of Biscay. Once arrived at Westminster, the decks will be cleared away, and the obelisk rolled up an inclined plane to its resting-place.

It is interesting to compare the ancient method of transporting obelisks in early times with that employed at the present day. Some 1,500 years before Christ, the first difficulty to be overcome was that of cutting these vast blocks from the quarries, and this appears to have been effected by means of metal wedges, which were struck at the same instant along the entire length of the stones; sometimes, however, the wedges were of highly dried wood, which being driven into holes and then saturated with water, split the stone by their expansion. The mass so detached had to be transported from the granite quarries of Syene to its destination, distant from Karnac 138, or from Heliopolis no less than 800 miles. The striking picture by Mr. Poynter, representing the manner in which masses of stone were possibly moved, will be in the recollection of our readers. But, as regards obelisks, Pliny tells us that two flat-bottomed boats were lashed together side by side; these boats being then admitted into a canal cut from the Nile to the place where the stone lay, were laden with ballast equal to the weight of the obelisk, which ballast, as soon as the boats had been introduced beneath the transverse block, was all taken out, and the boats rising bore away the obelisk. As to the way in which the stone was raised into an erect position, Sharpe, in his "Ancient Egypt," says that a groove was cut in the pedestal stone, and the lower edge of the obelisk being raised by

rollers into this groove, turned in it as on a hinge, its head being lifted up by a mound of earth raised higher and higher till the stone which leaned upon it was placed upright.

The operations undertaken by the French Government for the removal of the obelisk at Luxor to the Place de la Concorde in Paris, extended over two years, and cost from first to last £80,000, a ship being specially built for the purpose. The excellent idea of recording pictorially upon the base the means that were employed for raising it into its new position might be well followed in the present instance.

Cleopatra's Needle originally formed one of two obelisks which stood in front of the great temple at Heliopolis, near Cairo, and was brought by one of the Ptolemies, or by Cleopatra, or possibly by one of the Cæsars, to adorn the palace at Alexandria. Another of the Egyptian obelisks removed to Europe is the celebrated monolith taken by Constantine to Constantinople from the sacred temple of Serapis. Another is that one taken from the tomb of Arsinoë, and which was re-erected by the architect Fontana, and now stands before St. Peter's in Rome.

Mehemet Ali, Pasha of Egypt, presented Cleopatra's Needle to the British Government in the beginning of this century, as a trophy of the success of the British arms in Egypt, and efforts were then unsuccessfully made to carry the obelisk away. Since that time the matter has been more than once under consideration, but no Government has been willing to undertake the cost and difficulty of the work. So short a time ago as in 1867 the obelisk was actually threatened with destruction—to be broken up for building materials, and this astounding fact coming to the knowledge of General Sir J. E. Alexander, he endeavoured to procure aid for its removal from Government, but without success. Finally, through the intervention of Lord Derby, he was presented to the Khedive, the grandson of Mehemet Ali, who gave him full powers to remove the obelisk. It was then uncovered by Messrs. Dixon, and plans prepared, and the state of the case being represented to Mr. Erasmus Wilson, that gentleman nobly undertook the cost of the transport and setting up in this country of one of the most remarkable monuments in the world. The obelisk is 69 ft. long, but 8 ft. square at the base, and weighs about 220 tons.

Through the kindness of our active member, Mr. J. Tom Burgess, we are enabled to record an interesting archæological discovery lately made in Warwickshire.

In the month of June some labourers were employed to pull down some outbuildings at Bubbenhall, near the seat of Mr. Bromley Davenport, M.P., with a view of remodelling and erecting them. These buildings were apparently roofed with the ordinary red tiles of the neighbourhood and as they were taken off they were piled under a hedge, and in an adjoining field. Nothing appeared extraordinary about them until almost by chance one of them was found to bear an inscription in Roman letters. Altogether seven or eight were found to be thus stamped, though many, perhaps, twenty or thirty, were obviously of the same age, make, and material. One of these was taken to Mr. Burgess; two were taken to Ryton-on-Dunsmore, and four remain at Mr. Grimes' of Bubbenhall. Mr. Burgess sent a description of the tiles to several well-known antiquaries, and on July 14th a brief description—not altogether accurate—appeared in *Notes and Queries*. This note has given



rise to some correspondence, the gist of which is embodied, with the "note and query," in the following letter :—

"SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a paragraph which appeared in last week's *Notes and Queries*, page 28, reading as follows :—

"'OLD ROMAN INSCRIPTION.—In repairing the roof of an old house at Bubbenhall, near Leamington, a quantity of Roman tiles were removed, on seven of which the appended inscription was plainly visible. The house is said to be more than two hundred years old, and its roof had evidently been built of these ancient tiles, which, from their number, had doubtless been found in the neighbourhood. Tradition is silent respecting the occupation by the Romans of the spot. It is, however, not far from the Fosseway. Perhaps some of your readers can throw light on the name of the cohort of which L. Æmilius Salvianus was tribune :—

DEO INVICTO  
HERCVLI SACR  
L. AEML. SALVIANVS  
TRB COH IVANGI  
VS. P.M.

Do these contractions read *Voto suscepto* and *Posuit merito*?—VICAR.'

"Now, Sir, this is an exact copy of an inscription found at the great Roman station at Risingham, in Northumberland, nearly three centuries ago. It occurs upon an altar, which is now preserved at Trinity College, Cambridge. It was first described by Camden, in his 1607 edition of his *Britannia*. It is the 'Northumberland LXXXI' of Horsley in his *Britannia Romana*, and is described by Dr. Bruce in the *Lapidarium Septentrionale* (No. 598, page 310). The latter author, from an inspection of the stone in its present state, says that he cannot make out the last letter but one as P, but that all now visible is I. He, therefore, takes the last line to be the usual formula on altars, V.S.L.M. These tiles, however, seem to confirm Camden's and Horsley's readings of P., the expansion of the phrase not being, as 'Vicar' considers, *Voto suscepto* and *Posuit merito*, but *Votum solvit posuit merito*. The cohort named is COHORT. I. VANGIONVM, many inscriptions having been left by it at Risingham. Lucius Æmilius Salvianus commanded it, as we know by another inscription in the year A.D. 205. Whether the tiles found bear modern copies of the inscription, or whether they are of the Roman period, is a most interesting question; I am inclined to think the first-named hypothesis the correct one.—I remain, Sir, yours very truly,

"W. THOMPSON WATKIN.

"39, Plumpton Street, Everton, Liverpool, July 18th, 1877."

A close examination of the nine stamps—for two of the tiles are stamped twice—revealed the name to be Salvianus, and that he was tribune of the 1st Cohort of Vangiones, a people of Germany inhabiting the district of Hesse Darmstadt, and their capital was called Borbetomagus, and is now known as the City of Worms. These people are mentioned by Lucan, i., v. 431, and by Cæsar, G. i., c. 51, and by Tacitus.

The principal doubt respecting these tiles is their rarity. An inscription similar to this has never been recorded as found on any tile before. The tile is of the ordinary shape, 10 in. by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in., and a little more than half an inch thick, with one "stub" in the centre of the upper part. The stamp 4 in. by 3 in., has been cut in relief like type on a block of metal, which has evidently had a polished surface. The T in Invicto,

and the I's in Aemil, Salvianus, and Trib are all carried above the line. If some one saw the inscription in Camden's *Britannia*, Gibson's Edition, 1695, p. 451, and imitated it, he must have had some knowledge of antiquity, for Gibson gives the last letter but one as L, "Libenter" whilst on the tiles it is P, "Posuit," or, as some have rendered it, "Pietum." If they are genuine, it is, as Mr. Bloxam remarks, the most important discovery of Roman remains in Warwickshire since the finding at Alcester, upwards of 200 years ago, of silver denarii and 14 or 15 Roman aurei.

Though Warwickshire is absolutely bounded by Roman military ways and is traversed in an oblique direction by the Roman Fosseway, not an inscribed stone has been found or recorded which could throw the slightest light on the soldiers or the people who inhabited the vale and plains of the South or the hills and woodlands of the North—the famed and poetic Forest of Arden. Three of the stations mentioned in the Iters of Antoninus are partly within the county boundary, and one, Alauna, is wholly in Warwickshire, and on the estate of the Marquis of Hertford. At Benones (High Cross), the Roman centre of England, where the Watling Street and the Fosseway intersect each other, carved stones are recorded by Burton, in his history of Leicestershire, to have been found, but their whereabouts is unknown.

Mr. Charles Roach Smith points out how many eminent French antiquaries have been taken in by similar so-called inscribed antiquities. Tiles, we know, are fragile articles, and the preservation of thin tiles whole like these through sixteen and a half centuries of storms, war, and tempests, is a strong argument against their antiquity.

When Mr. Burgess visited the spot the building itself had been removed, but much of the *debris* remained. The fire-place and chimney-stack had evidently been built of strong mortar, in which pounded brick had been freely used with binding courses of similar tiles. The roof itself was not all composed of these so-called Roman tiles, but there were other tiles of similar appearance, but broader and stouter, and not made of so fine a material.

Of course it is a mere matter of conjecture as to where the tiles, if genuine, came from. There is a well-defined Roman camp at Wappenbury, and Mr. C. Twamley went with Mr. Burgess to visit what appears to have been the site of a Roman station, or castrum, at Wolston. In the *Archæological Journal*, vol. v., p. 217, Mr. Moultrie, of Rugby, describes the opening of a low barrow at Ryton-on-Dunsmore, in which he found a large plate of iron, apparently Roman. In the line of early entrenchments and camps along the Avon, there is a vacancy about this place. The matter is worth attention, and, though much more might be said about the Roman sites in the neighbourhood, it is sufficient at present to record the fact and make the doubt of experts known.

We are also indebted to Mr. Burgess for the notice of a find of 300 silver pennies of William I. and II., on the mounds at Tamworth, in the beginning of August last.

Major-General A. Lane Fox has been lately engaged with several workmen in making some interesting excavations into Mount Caburn, on behalf of the combined committees of the British Association and Anthropological Institute. A number of pits were found in the interior of the camp, and some of them have been opened. They are of different sizes, and between

six and seven feet deep, and are of a square, oval, and round shape. They were evidently human habitations, and would contain perhaps two persons crouched up together, there not being room for them to lie extended. They were found to contain the bones of a great variety of animals used for food, but chiefly of the ox, pig, and goat; the remains have been sent to Professor Rolleston, of Oxford, for identification. The filling in of the pits appears to be of the late Celtic period, but whether the pits themselves are of the same age it is difficult to determine. A large basin-shaped shaft, 16 ft. deep, has been cleared on the south side of Mount Caburn. In this case it is also difficult to decide the object of the pit, but it appears in all probability to have been sunk by the inhabitants of an earlier period for the purpose of obtaining flints similar to those of Cissbury. A vein of flints was found near the bottom of the shaft, but there are no galleries, as is the case at Cissbury, where they are perfect in the shafts that have been discovered. Probably in the present instance the flints were found to be unsuitable, and the works were abandoned. A section was cut through the rampart in order to ascertain by the pottery whether it was of the same age. Large quantities of pottery were found, which was of an earlier period to that in the pits in the interior, indicating that the rampart is probably of an earlier date, and that the fort was subsequently occupied by a later race of people in the Celtic age. At the bottom of the pits were discovered several implements of the late Celtic type—amongst other things, a knife, battle-axe, and a kind of iron spud; also a bone comb.

In the course of the alterations that are now being carried out inside the church of St. Margaret, Westminster, portions of the figure of the patron saint have been found, with parts of the dragon upon which St. Margaret is usually represented as standing.

It is said that King Edward the Confessor caused this church to be erected close to the Abbey, which he was then building, dedicating it to St. Margaret, the virgin martyr of Alexandria. About 200 years afterwards the church was destroyed by accident and rebuilt by the parishioners and merchants of the Staple. Some other parts are said to have been rebuilt in the reign of Edward IV., and particularly the south aisle by Lady Mary Billing, and her husband, Sir Thomas Billing, Chief Justice of England in that reign. In the reign of Edward VI. the church was in imminent danger of being totally destroyed, for the Duke of Somerset, wanting materials for the palace he had begun to erect, determined to demolish the church. But the parishioners resisted the workmen and put a stop to the duke's plans. In 1735 the tower was rebuilt and the church finally ceiled with money granted by Parliament.

No glass has such a wonderful history as the east window. The magistrates of Dort, in Holland, being desirous of presenting King Henry VII. with something worthy to adorn his magnificent chapel, then building at Westminster, directed this window to be made at Gouda, and which was five years in finishing, King Henry and his Queen sending their pictures, whence their portraits in the window are taken. King Henry died before the window was completed, and it fell into the hands of an abbot of Waltham, who placed it in his abbey church, where it remained till the dissolution of that abbey by Henry VIII. (A.D. 1540). To preserve it from being destroyed it was removed by Robert Fuller, Abbot of Waltham, to a private chapel at New Hall, in Wiltshire, an

ancient seat belonging to the earls of Ormond. In Queen Elizabeth's reign New Hall was the seat of Thomas Ratcliff, Earl of Sussex, and afterwards his family sold the window to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. His son sold it to General Monk, who, to preserve it, caused it to be buried underground during the Civil Wars. After the Restoration, General Monk caused the window to be replaced in the chapel of New Hall. That chapel was suffered to become ruinous by his successors, but the window was still preserved. It lay for some time cased up in boxes, until Mr. Conyers purchased it for his chapel at Copthall, near Epping, and paid an artist named Price a large sum of money for repairing it. There the window remained until his son, John Conyers, building a new house at some distance from the old seat, had no further use for it, and sold it for the sum of 400 guineas to the committee appointed in 1758 for the repairing and beautifying of St. Margaret's church. Thus the window finally rests within a stone's throw of its original destination.

Messrs. Minshull and Hughes announce the early publication of a "Glossary of Words used in the Dialect of Cheshire" (founded on a similar attempt by Roger Wilbraham, contributed to the Society of Antiquaries in 1875), by the late Lieut.-Col. Egerton Leigh, M.P.

The majority of the words in this glossary will be illustrated by colloquial expressions contributed by various pens to the late author, who has enriched its pages with a great number of vernacular sentences and trite sayings, taken down by himself from the lips of the peasantry in the different districts of Cheshire. The words included in Roger Wilbraham's "attempt" form scarcely a tithe of those which will be found in the forthcoming volume.

The dialect peculiar to the county is, thanks to the march of education, and the rapid interchange now constantly going on between the inhabitants of Cheshire and those from a distance, rapidly dying out; and it is certain that, in a few years, the production of a work similar to the one now in question, would of necessity be most imperfect and indeed well-nigh impossible.

The glossary will be issued in two sizes, viz.:—crown 8vo (small paper), price 10s. 6d., and crown 4to (large paper), 100 copies only printed, price 21s. Subscriptions will be received by the publishers, Eastgate Row, Chester.

The remarkable series of monumental effigies of the De la Beche family in Aldworth church, near Reading, are at last going to be properly illustrated, and we have much satisfaction in informing our readers, that Mr. Thomas Goodman has made measured drawings of these interesting series of Edwardian effigies, and proposes to publish them by photo-lithography, the Vicar of Aldworth supplying historical and descriptive memoirs. The effigies are of stone and nine in number, and are included within the period 1280—1382. The sculpture is of the highest order, and illustrates most accurately the military costume of the period. It is proposed to proceed with the publication as soon as the names of 100 subscribers at one guinea each have been obtained. Names of subscribers will be received by Mr. Goodman, Southend, Essex, or by the Rev. F. Llewellyn Lloyd, Aldworth Vicarage, Reading.

Mr. Thomas North proposes to publish, by subscription, in foolscap

4to, price 21s., "The Church Bells of Northamptonshire." This author is so well known by his "Church Bells of Leicestershire," that the campanology of Northamptonshire cannot be other than gladly welcomed by our members, and more especially at the present time, since the next meeting of the Institute will take place in this historic county. Subscribers' names will be received by Mr. S. Clarke, bookseller, Gallowtree Gate, Leicester.

On the application of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle have consented to the publication of "Bishop Nicolson's Visitation of the Diocese of Carlisle in 1703 and 1704."

In this quaint and interesting manuscript, Dr. Nicolson, Lord Bishop of Carlisle, the author of "The English, Scotch, and Irish Historical Libraries," and of the "Leges Marchiarum," has preserved for us the most minute account of all the churches, parsonage and vicarage houses in his diocese (the old diocese of Carlisle), as they stood at the time of his primary visitation in 1703 and 1704. As he has copied every lettered monument he came across, and has recorded every shield of arms he found, the manuscript is of peculiar value to the local genealogists, for many monuments given by him are now utterly lost. Among the 150 inscriptions recorded by him will be found several relating to the Lowthers, the Musgraves, the Lawsons, the Grahams, the Howards of Corby, the Curwens, the Hasells, the Salkelds, the Chambers, &c.

A painful light is thrown upon the condition of the clergy at that time in the North of England; their poverty, and the shifts by which some of them had to eke out their stipends, are all most graphically described. Many curious customs with regard to tithes, to Easter dues, to burial and other fees, &c., are noted down; and in many of these the antiquarian will find survivals of the earliest institutions of this country. The Terriers are also given at length.

The bishop extended his visitation to the village schools, which he often found to be held in the churches, with the altar table as the school table. In many churches, particularly in the deanery of Appleby, the altar appears to have stood east and west, and the bishop has frequently to complain of the want of altar rails, while some churches he found to have no copy of the authorised version of the Bible, others no surplice.

The volume will be edited by Mr. R. S. Ferguson, M.A., F.S.A., the editor of the Societies' "Transactions," and will be published in demy 8vo, price to subscribers, 10s. 6d. Names will be received by Messrs. Thurnam, 11, English Street, Carlisle.

The Rev. Henry Trail Simpson, late rector of Adel, announces for publication, by subscription, the "History of the Parish of Adel, Yorkshire, and the Early Antiquities of the neighbourhood of Leeds." Much may be said about the interesting Norman church (of which the original flat roof was done away by restoration in evil times), and no doubt will be well said by the author, who has had every opportunity for studying his subject. Like Barfreston and Stewkley, the building itself has been but little altered, and its full illustration and history is something to look forward to. Subscriptions, 15s., will be received by the author at Swindon, near Cheltenham.

The Annual Meeting of the Institute will be held next year at Northampton.