

Archæological Intelligence.

THE BEAUFORT PROGRESS THROUGH WALES IN 1684, BY THOMAS DINGLEY.—The Cambrian Archæological Association have been fortunate in their application to the Duke of Beaufort, for leave to reprint this interesting Journal of the author of "History from Marble." It was, indeed, printed under the editorial care of Mr. C. Baker, F.S.A., for the Duke of Beaufort, in 1864; but the impression having been strictly limited to one hundred copies, it is the most desirable that by means of a larger and a facsimile edition, the work should be placed more within the reach of the ever-increasing number of persons who are interested in the Antiquities of North and South Wales and the Marches. The drawings in "*Notitia Cambro-Britannica*" are, as we ascertain from the sample page, of precisely the same character as those in the "*History from Marble*," and we have the same remarkable perspective in the buildings and the same fine clear writing we know so well from the "*History*," which was brought out by the Camden Society, in 1866-1868, and edited by that distinguished antiquary Mr. John Gough Nichols. Probably most people who possess the "*History*," will be glad to have the "*Progress*." The new edition will be limited to 350 copies, demy 8vo. Subscriptions £1 1s., should be sent to the publishers, Messrs. Blades East, & Co., 23, Abchurch Lane, E.C.

HOW TO WRITE THE HISTORY OF A FAMILY.—By W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., D.C.L.—At the present day, when so much interest is taken in genealogy, a book that tells how to write the history of a family cannot fail to be welcome to a large number of persons. We hope on a future occasion to deal more fully with the work, and in the mean time we must content ourselves with merely mentioning that among the many topics dealt with in detail in the book are:—Surnames, Heraldry, the arrangement of Paragraph Pedigrees with the accompanying key charts, the Sources of Family History, both printed and manuscript, with special reference to the Public Record Office; while information is added as to the various offices and libraries both in London and the country, from which the genealogist may gain information. A special feature is the section dealing with the scientific aspect of genealogy and the doctrine of heredity, while particular stress is laid on the necessity of a family history being something more than a dull collection of names and dates, the reader's attention being directed to the value of anthropometry and the collection of vital statistics relating to the family. A small section of the book also treats of American genealogy, which it is thought may prove of interest to English readers. The work is published by Mr. Stock, 62, Paternoster Row, crown octavo, price 4s. 6d.

Archaeological Intelligence.

THE CARTULARY OF THE ABBEY OF WINCHCOMBE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—This important Record was missing for many years from the muniment room at Sherborne, but it has been fortunately found, and by the obliging courtesy of Lord Sherborne it has been transcribed. It is now proposed to print a limited number of copies for subscribers only.

It may be stated that the Cartulary contains eight hundred and forty documents, consisting of Papal Bulls, Charters, Confirmations, and other records relating to the Abbey from its dedication in 811 to 1422. The Charters, in this instance, contain not only the names of the parties thereto, but also those of all the witnesses, which unfortunately, are too often wanting in such records. This fact, it need scarcely be said, greatly enhances their value to the Historian and Genealogist.

It is now proposed to print the whole Cartulary, *in extenso*, in its original form, in two volumes, to be strictly limited to 250 copies; of which 210 will be in Royal 8vo, half-bound, uniformly with the Master-of-the-Rolls' Series (which we are sorry to hear is to be discontinued), and the remainder on large paper. The subscription price of the former will be 10s., and of the latter, 15s. per volume. As a large number of persons have intimated their intention to subscribe, early application should be made to the Editor, the Rev. D. Royce, Nether Swell, Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD OF ST. CUTHBERT, CARLISLE.—It is proposed to publish the whole of the monumental inscriptions in the Church and Churchyard of S. Cuthbert, Carlisle, numbering about 550. They will be printed from transcripts made about ten years ago by the present Chancellor of Carlisle, assisted by the Rev. E. W. Ford, then curate of the parish. At that time several inscriptions were completely weathered away, and nothing could be made of them. An examination made for the purpose of the recent alterations in the churchyard, show that many more of the inscriptions have completely perished within the last ten years, and that others are much deteriorated, and will soon disappear. The importance of placing as many as possible on permanent record cannot be exaggerated, and their publication will be a boon to all whose relatives lie in the old Church or Churchyard, or who are interested in Carlisle and its inhabitants. The inscriptions will be edited and annotated and indexed by Miss M. J. Ferguson whom we are glad to welcome on "the primrose path," and to see following the footsteps of her talented father, Mr. R. S. Ferguson. References will be given to the sworn plan of the graves deposited in the Consistory Court of Carlisle, and of which a copy is framed in the Church. The position occupied by any of the gravestones, prior to recent alterations, can be thus found at once.

The work will be printed uniformly with the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological and Antiquarian Society, and will be bound in Cloth. The price to Subscribers of the first 100 Copies will be 5s. each, after which issue the price will be raised. We understand that if the success of the present little venture justifies it, an attempt will be made to treat the churches and churchyards of St. Mary's, Carlisle, and of Stanwix in the same manner. There would thus be a complete necrology of Carlisle from the beginning of the last century downwards, forming a highly valuable record.

Applications should be made to A. Barnes Moss, 71, English Street, Carlisle.

THE PARISH REGISTER OF BROSELEY.—It is proposed to publish the first two Register Books of the Parish of Broseley, Shropshire, comprising the years 1570 to 1720. They consist of about 12,000 entries, containing many well-known Shropshire names. The Edition will be limited to 250 copies, and will be carefully indexed. The Subscription Price will not exceed £1 1s.

Subscribers' Names can be forwarded to the Editor, A. F. Langley, Esq., Peterston-super-Ely, Cardiff.

A TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF BRITISH PREHISTORIC ANTIQUITIES.—Mr. Hall, 13, Paternoster Row, London, desires to put himself in communication with local Secretaries and Committees of the leading Antiquarian and Archaeological Societies of each County in Great Britain; also with the Editors of local "Notes and Queries," and other Antiquarian Publications, with a view to the entire completion of the above-mentioned undertaking now in preparation. This work will comprise notices of all known Sites, and Relics of Celtic, pre-Celtic, Roman and Saxon occupation. The following is the summary of contents:—Adzes, Amphitheatres, Architecture, Arms, Arrowheads, Art, Avenues, Axes, Bailys, Banks, Bars, Barrows, Baths, Beacons, Beads, Bells, Bone implements, etc., Boulders, Bricks, Bridges, Brochs, Bronze ornaments, Burghs, Burys, Cairns, Camps, Carnyxes, Carvings, Castra, Cathedrals, Catstanes, Cattachs, Causeways, Caves, Celts, Cemeteries, Chapels, Chesters, Churches, Circles, Circuses, Clachans, Coins, Coldharbours, Cors, Courts, Crannogs, Cremations, Cromlechs, Crosses, Cup and Ringmarkings, Cysts, Daggers, Dedications, Dens, Ditches, Dolmens, Downs, Drift villages, Danes, Dykes, Earthworks, Eirde houses, Elfshots, Embankments, Enamels, Entrenchments, Ferrys, Flint implements, Fordways, Forges, Forts, Fossæ, Foundations, Furnaces, Futhorcs, Gates, Glass, Groves, Hill passes, Holed stones, Horns, Hut circles, Inscriptions, Interments, Iron weapons, Itineraries, Kilns, Knives, Lake dwellings, Laws, Legionary stations, Logan stones, Lows, Menhirs, Metal castings, Mile stones, Mines, Moats, Monoliths, Moots, Motes, Mounds, Mullocks, Neolithic implements, Oghams, Palaeolithic implements, palaces, Paved ways, Pavements, Pict's houses, Pict's rings, Pigs of lead, Pile buildings, Pit dwellings, Ports, Pottery, Quarries, Quoits, Reliquaries, Rings, Rockmarkings, Roman roads, Round towers, Runes, Scoriæ, Sculptures, Spearheads, Standing stones, Stations, Stone circles, Stone weapons, Streets, Statuary, Temples, Tessaræ, Things, Tholi, Tiles, Tors, Towers, Trackways, Trenches, Tumuli, Urns, Vallums, Vases, Vertu, Villas, Vitifications, Walls, Wattled buildings, Weams, Weapons.

Archæological Intelligence.

ST. NICHOLAS CHAPEL, COGGESHALL, ESSEX.—The plan of this building is quadrilateral, without aisles or transept, and measures 43ft. by 20ft. It is constructed of rubble consisting principally of flints and fragments of Early English brick, while the coigns and dressings are of bricks varying from one-and-half to two inches in thickness, and being about twelve inches by six inches in breadth. It is considered a remarkable example of early English brickwork, and especial attention may be directed to the mouldings of the bricked mullions of the east and west windows. It is one of the earliest instances, if not the earliest, of moulded brickwork in the kingdom.

The walls rest upon a concrete bed and are about three feet thick, and it would seem were originally coated with plaster or stucco both inside and outside. The building is entered by a door on the south side near the west end. On each side of the door is a lancet window. There are two other windows on the south side, with their sills elevated to give height to the sedilia and piscina. In the north wall are four lancet windows, similar to those east and west of the doorway, while the windows in the east and west walls are triple lancets within a containing arch.

Round the interior of the chapel, just beneath the windows, there is a string course composed of semi-circular faced bricks. At the east end of the south wall the string rises and runs along the top of the sedilia, three in number, the arches of which are composed of brick and spring from limestone supports. To the east end of and adjoining the sedilia is an arched recess, and there were formerly the remains of two square drains pierced through the bricks which formed its sill. This recess was doubtless a double piscina. Between it and the east wall is a niche with a trefoil head. The aumbry is to be seen in the north wall near the east end. A small part of the original moulded oak wall-plate with its stop remains at the east end of the north wall. The roof is high pitched and thatched, the eastern half being raised slightly above the other portion.

The plastering of the interior, above the string course, was relieved by colouring of a simple character, consisting of double chocolate lines three-eighths of an inch apart. These ran round the building at horizontal intervals of five inches, divided vertically so as to represent stonework. The pattern may still be seen, and there may yet be traced the emerald green which gave colour to the string course, and there is enough of the flowing foliage pattern which filled the spaces between the lancets and containing arch of the east window to show its early English character. In the upper part of the central seat of the sedilia there remains part of the original cruciform nimbus of reddish colour.

We have been particular in giving part of the close description which has come into our hands, of this interesting chapel, because, for various reasons, it has fallen into so bad a state that its reparation is now imperative. And we feel the more justified in calling attention to it

because, situated as it is, in a very poor district, the necessary work cannot be done by local effort, though the people of Coggeshall will gladly do their part. Indeed, some years ago they newly thatched and partially repaired it.

We may remind our readers that Coggeshall Chapel is the westernmost of the remains of the Cistercian Abbey founded here about 1149 by Stephen and Maud. It is with a kind of pang that we compare it with another Cistercian chapel similarly in a melancholy and almost hopeless state.¹ Mere gratitude to the men of the great order who did so much for the rise and development of pure Gothic would, one might have thought, have long ago saved the trembling walls and groining of so choice a building as Kirkstead Chapel in Lincolnshire, and rescued the equally valuable though totally different example at Coggeshall. But it is not too late to save at least one of these hallowed buildings, and we would specially press the claims of Coggeshall now, because the matter is urgent and because we are strengthened by the knowledge that what is proposed to be done has the full concurrence of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, and further, because the total sum required is no more than £300. Subscriptions may be sent to G. F. Beaumont, Esq., Coggeshall, Essex.

Perhaps when Coggeshall Chapel has been saved the case of Kirkstead may be seriously taken up.

TRADE TOKENS, issued in the seventeenth century, in England, Wales and Ireland, by corporations, merchants, tradesmen, &c.—Mr. G. C. Williamson is about to issue this book, which is a new and revised of Boyne's work. It will be fully illustrated, and the great and rapid progress made of late years in the science of numismatics will doubtless make it a most welcome publication, and the more so because Boyne's book, issued in 1858, has long been out of print and a scarce and costly volume. We need hardly point out the historical value of tokens. "Issued," as the late Mr. L. Jewitt said, "by the people, they tell of the people." They circulated in nearly every town in the kingdom, and they bear upon them the record of families, companies, buildings, ancient ruins, old customs, &c. A large literature has sprung up during the last thirty years upon tokens, but the greater part of it is enshrined or buried in the transactions of Archæological Societies. This hidden information Mr. Williamson has made use of, and set forth by the obliging help of thirty editors for their respective counties, and six for Ireland. The onerous work has been carried through, with the result, as we confidently expect, of a standard book on the subject being produced. It is rather surprising to hear that upwards of 20,000 tokens will be described; we mention this as giving an idea how fully the work has been done; still more so is it that the book will contain no less than seven indexes. This implies a conscientious labour on the part of Mr. Williamson that is really beyond praise, for who does not instinctively shrink from the dull dreary work of indexing, and how seldom do we find a book indexed as much as we wish!

The work will be issued in two volumes at £3 13s. 6d., the impression being limited to two hundred and fifty copies. Application should be made to Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row, London.

SOCIETY FOR THE RESTORATION OF ANTIEN CROSSSES—This title

¹ See *Journal*, vol. xl, p. 296.

sounds very ominous. We gather from the prospectus that a society has actually been formed "with the object of promoting the long neglected restoration of Antient Crosses;" and we are further informed that of these outdoor crosses in most cases a base or socket, with occasionally a broken shaft is all that remains. Here is, then, a field for imagination with a vengeance! "But these, lacking as they do the emblem of the Christian religion (to carry which was the very purpose of their erection) are now meaningless, except as witnesses to the indifference, or worse, of recent generations." It sounds more like the re-writing, than the continuance of history that this society advocates, and the promoters seem to be hardly aware of the line which "restoration," properly understood, now takes. It is by no means certain that a cross simple was the common termination of these erections—many certainly were not so completed, and it would be restoration of the worst kind—pure falsification, if such a finish were now put up anywhere upon the shaft of a cross without positive evidence that such was its original condition, and only in very rare cases will such evidence be forthcoming; and we do not say that even then it would be desirable to carry it out. In so notable an example as Queen's Cross, Northampton, there was almost certain documentary proof that a cross was not the finish there, and when Mr. Blore repaired the structure half-a-century ago, he was far too good an antiquary to put up an imaginary finish on the ancient base, but left it as he found it, incomplete. This was at a time when "restoration" was almost destruction root and branch, and we may recommend Mr. Blore's caution to the Cross Restoration Society. At the same time, we may say that if this body will confine their zeal to one item of their programme—namely, "To obtain information of value or interest on the subject of Roods, Calveries, Wayside, and other Crosses of a Monumental Nature," they will gather together material of a kind that has never been specially amassed before, and for the collecting of it they will earn the cordial thanks of antiquaries.

THE PLUMBERS' COMPANY.—Mr. Alderman Knill has been kind enough to send the following:—

"As Past Master of this Company, and a member of the Council of the Institute, I have been asked to correct an error which has crept into the very interesting paper by Mr. J. L. Andre in the Journal for June on 'English Ornamental Lead Work.' In page 117 it is stated: 'The Plumbers Company of London was not incorporated till 1611, which appears a very recent date for the members of such an important industry to combine together.' Now the fact is that in 1365, the 39th year of Edward III., ordinances were granted to the Company which then had been some years at least in existence. In 1588 the 31st of Elizabeth their arms and crest were granted, and in 1611, the 9th of James I., the year mentioned as that of incorporation by Mr. Andre, a charter was granted renewing all powers and privileges, and this was repeated some years later, I think under Charles II. The Worshipful Company of Plumbers stands thirty-first in the long list of the eighty or ninety guilds of the City of London. It is still active in carrying out the objects of its foundation; and the members of its Court especially pride themselves on the beautiful fleches, and other graceful works in lead of past days, and they trust by the system of Registration which they have introduced, not only to encourage artistic work, but by rais-

ing the tone and ability of the craftsmen to protect by good sanitary plumbing the health of the public."

THE ROMAN WALL AT LINCOLN.—Precentor Venables communicated to the Monthly Meeting on December 6th an account of the discovery, recently made at Lincoln, of a piece of the Roman Wall. This fragment, though not large, is important as preserving the original facing stones, which in every other remaining portion of the wall have been completely removed. The discovery was made at a spot in the northern section of the eastern wall, a short distance to the north of the eastgate of the Roman city. At this point the original Roman fortifications are preserved more fully than in any part of the circuit. The foss (now converted into a garden) and the agger remain very distinct, especially at the north-east angle, and a considerable length of the wall is still standing. This latter, however, consists only of the rough core of concrete and grouted work, without any part of the facing. The removal of the soil of a garden formed on the inner side of the wall brought the newly discovered fragment to light, and further investigations have clearly revealed its character. It exhibited a block of masonry projecting about eight feet from the inner face of the wall. Its length from north to south was about twenty-four feet, but ten feet had been destroyed by the builders before attention was called to it, leaving only fourteen feet standing. It was built of well-dressed blocks of the local oolite, measuring about five-and-half inches by twelve inches. The mortar of the joints was perfectly fresh, retaining the smooth surface left by the trowel and other marks of the tools of the Roman workmen. A rectangular trough ran along the recess from north to south, stopping short of the northern face by several inches. This, which at first sight looked like a drain, was more probably a section of a square chamber, of which, with the adjacent wall, the whole of the eastern part had been removed. Such chambers are found in similar places at *Bremenium* and other stations on the Roman Wall. There, also, we find a similar internal thickening of the wall at various points in the circuit, probably for the purpose of forming a platform for planting balistæ and catapults, and other military engines. The present platform, including the thickness of the wall, would have measured about twenty-four feet by thirty feet six inches. It should be mentioned that the putlog holes on both remaining faces were very perfect. Plans, sections, drawings and photographs of the fragment of wall were exhibited.

Some very valuable remarks were made by Mr. G. E. Fox who stated that he had an opportunity during the previous week of examining the remains which he considered of extreme interest. He fully concurred in all that Precentor Venables had said. He regarded such internal thickening of the walls as a mark of very early Roman work. It was not found in the large southern stations of later date, such as *Lymne*, *Richborough* and *Porchester*, where the projections and towers were always external.

THE MONTAGUS OF BOUGHTON AND THEIR NORTHAMPTONSHIRE HOME.—This little work, now preparing for publication, will contain an account of the Montagus from their first settling in Northamptonshire to the rise of the celebrated Chief Justice, with full particulars of his life, and of the lives of his descendants: an account of the noble and illustrious English families which have sprung from him, with many

interesting anecdotes : a description of Boughton House and grounds, past and present : some account of the celebrated ceilings : topographical matter of great local interest : with views of Boughton House and Geddington Cross, and a plan of the Vistas. Names of subscribers will be received by the author, Mr. C. Wise, Weekley, Kettering. Price in cloth 3s. 6d., paper covers 2s. 6d.

SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURY WINE GLASSES AND GOBLETS.—Mr. Albert Hartshorne has in hand a work on this picturesque subject which has not hitherto been treated of. It will be fully illustrated and will include the drinking glasses of the Jacobite and rival clubs, those of which the fashion was introduced at the coming of William III., and on the accession of George I., the tall punch and ale glasses, the "Hogarth" glasses, and the numerous variety of twisted stemmed and engraved wine glasses of the latter part of the last century. Mr. Hartshorne (Bradbourne Hall, Wirksworth) will be glad of any notes of dated examples, with descriptions and heights of such glasses, their shapes and the fashion of their stems, and references to collections of such objects.

THE ANCIENT LAWS OF WALES, viewed especially in regard to the light they throw upon the origin of some English Institutions. By the late Hubert Lewis, B.A., of the Middle Temple; edited with a preface by J. E. Lloyd, M.A.—The present work which embodies the result of many years laborious research into the Ancient Laws of Wales, was left in MS, but nearly ready for the press, by the late Mr. Hubert Lewis at his death. His representatives have therefore resolved to publish it, under the supervision of an Editor.

The principal object of the book is to show that many of the local institutions of mediæval and modern England have a British origin, and are not, as is too readily assumed, of pure Teutonic growth. The method followed has been, first to reconstruct, in those features, at least, which are necessary for this particular purpose, the Welsh legal and social system as it is portrayed in the Ancient Welsh Codes and other legal records: and secondly to emphasise the main points of contact which are thus brought out between the Welsh and the English systems, points which strongly suggest that the English adopted in some measure the institutions of the races they conquered in the fifth and sixth centuries. Thus the book deals with an important chapter in English History, and suggests a new answer to a question usually very differently treated. Incidentally, it should also have an interest for the lover of Welsh Antiquities, inasmuch as it contains, what has never been given to the world before, a digest of a large part of the Welsh Laws, which have indeed been for many years accessible to the student in the admirable edition of Aneurin Owen, but have never yet been systematically interpreted.

The work will appear in one volume, price £1 10s. Names of subscribers should be sent to Mr. E. Stock, 62 Paternoster Row, London.

* * With regard to the notice of the tract on the Ilam Cross Shafts the Reviewer is sorry to find that some playful words in his opening remarks have been misunderstood by the Author. He did not seriously think that the Author believed in the gruesome image of the *Saturday Magazine*.