

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

December 5, 1856.

JOHN MITCHELL KEMBLE, Esq., M.A. in the Chair.

THE HON. RICHARD NEVILLE communicated the following narrative of his recent exploration of Roman vestiges in Essex, and produced for examination some of the reliques which he had disinterred :—

“ The account of a fourth Roman cemetery at Great Chesterford, Essex, recently excavated, though in itself an unimportant one, will not be devoid of interest, because it presents a feature remarkable as having occurred twice before, in my experience, on similar sites in this part of the country. The character of this will be more clearly shown, and a comparison between its various features facilitated by the details of the preceding two discoveries referred to, with which therefore I shall preface the present notice. In March, 1852, I was sent for by Captain Byng, of Quendon Hall, Quendon, Essex, then residing in the adjoining parish of Rickling, to see some ancient remains which had just been dug up in a field not far from his house, on the property of Mrs. Judd, of Maces' Place, Rickling Green. I found at his residence the *debris* of several vessels of good Roman pottery, red, black, and white, but I do not remember any Samian ware; there were parts of bottles, pateræ, and urns, which had been broken by the labourers who had come upon them unexpectedly whilst land-ditching; the contents of these vessels were calcined human bones, of which I saw abundance; the only relic found amongst them was the small bronze duck, now exhibited, apparently a portion of a fibula or some other personal ornament. Another, apparently identical, and affixed to a small plate of bronze, found at the Roman station at Aldborough, Yorkshire, is figured in Mr. Ecroyd Smith's “*Reliquiæ Isurianæ*,” pl. 25, fig. 14. An object very similar is figured also in Tab. xvii., No. 3, B. of Dorow's “*Römische Alterthümer*,” and is described in the index to the plates as the lid of an ancient brass pan. On proceeding to the field the labourers showed me a wall resembling a foundation, composed of large stones and rubble laid together without any mortar, about 10 or 12 feet long by 18 inches wide. They informed me that the vessels had been placed close along the sides and the ends of this. With Mrs. Judd's leave I sent some of my own workmen to trench the ground about the spot, but without any further success. In October of the same year I made some excavations in an enclosure next on the north-east to Sunken Church field, Hadstock, the site of the Roman villas, on land belonging to Mr. Smoothey of Linton, and in the parish of Linton. Two skeletons were very shortly found; they were those of adults, and lay at full length, side by side, close along a short wall of very similar dimensions to that noticed at Rickling, but of rather different construction, for it was faced with large square Roman flanged tiles, with the flanges turned inwards, so as to present a smooth sloping surface to any object laid along it, as the two bodies had been placed. Several other skeletons were discovered in the ground around, but only one which calls for any remark: this appeared to have been thrown carelessly into the

grave with the face downwards, and immediately behind the head a small square Roman tile, such as occur forming the piers of hypocausts, had been inserted: one of the legs, the left, had been forced up behind the back, so that the end of the foot protruded above the right shoulder, and passed over the tile. The only relics found in these graves were a number of long iron nails with small heads, and the end apparently of a thick iron spear-head, with occasional fragments of Roman pottery, but no coins.

In both the above instances the walls seem to have been intended as a sort of protection to the interments, but possibly only to individual ones, for although at Rickling *all* the vessels found were ranged along and about the stones, at Linton only two graves were made close to the line of wall; and the same remark applies to my recent excavation at Chesterford, in the course of which two more of these barriers have been found. On the 27th of last October I commenced trenching in the long meadow which intervenes on the north-west side, between the old Borough walls at Great Chesterford and the river Cam, as I considered it a likely site for a Roman cemetery; and my expectations were justified by the result, for the very first excavation was opened upon a grave containing the skeleton of an adult lying with the head to the west, rather more than two feet below the surface; a small brass coin of the Constantine family lay close to the skull, but there were no personal ornaments or vessels of any kind, although numerous fragments of black and red Roman earthenware were scattered in the surrounding soil. This was the only grave containing any deposit close to the body, although so many as eighty-three coins of small brass, principally of Constantine and Valentinian, three bronze armlets, two bronze pins, a finger ring of the same metal, the springs of an iron lock, and an iron knife were taken out among the sepulchres opened. These contained the bodies of seventeen adults, and the relics above enumerated had no doubt originally belonged to the interments, but had been displaced from their shallow tombs by agricultural operations, for I have recently ascertained that this portion of the meadow was formerly arable land. On the eighth day of the excavation the first short wall was discovered. It consisted of large flint stones set together without any mortar, and measured from 10 to 15 feet long, and 15 inches wide. Close to one end of this wall the body of a small child had been interred, and along the sides the remains of two more of similar size were found deposited. On the thirteenth day's digging the second wall was laid bare, and proved to be made of the same materials, and of nearly the same dimensions as the first, being 8 feet long by 18 inches wide. Close to it the skeletons of two adults were discovered; so close indeed had they been buried that one of the skulls lay absolutely beneath a portion of the wall. This would seem to indicate that the stones had been put in subsequently to the interments, but the bodies were in no way disturbed, and it should also be observed here, that there were no traces of foundations or any other *debris* of buildings on this, or either of the two preceding sites, at Rickling and Linton. Nearly all the skeletons recently found were lying at full length, with their heads to the west. On account of the peculiar formation of the cranium belonging to one of them, it has been preserved by the Rev. J. L. Oldham for the purpose of submitting it to the inspection of Professor Owen.

"In reviewing the objects of interest brought to light in this excavation, the recurrence of the remains of infants deposited in juxta-position to walls, as if they had been interred, according to Roman usages, under the eaves,

or *suggrundaria*, must not be overlooked; nor should it be forgotten that fifteen skeletons of young children were found a few years since at Chesterford in a similar situation, with a number of small vessels placed near them, in the very next field to the scene of the recent discoveries. That discovery is noticed in this Journal, vol. x. p. 21, where a representation of the diminutive vases may be seen. After a fortnight's trenching with three labourers, I suspended the work, on account of the paucity of relics exhumed, though I have no doubt that the cemetery extends farther."

Dr. DUNCAN M'PHERSON, of the Madras Army, late Inspector-General of Hospitals to the Turkish Contingent in the Crimean campaign, then delivered the following narrative of his researches in the neighbourhood of Kertch, carried out amidst the arduous responsibilities of the charge entrusted to him. He had found means, whilst engaged in organising an effective medical staff for the auxiliary force placed at the disposal of the allies by the Porte, to prosecute, with the aid of the Armenian camp-followers as labourers, the investigation of remains of various periods, which throw light upon the history of the capital of the kings of the Bosphorus.

"A few days after my return from the seat of war, in July last, I had the pleasure to communicate to the Institute, at the annual meeting in Edinburgh, a brief account of some researches I had conducted at Kertch. At that time I had only few specimens of the relics discovered, to exhibit. The whole are now placed in the British Museum; and in submitting to the Institute accurate drawings of some of them, I will offer a few remarks on the circumstances connected with their discovery. The drawings are from the pencil of a young and talented artist, Mr. Kell, who is now occupied in lithographing them, to accompany the work on my researches at Kertch, which I am preparing for publication.

"Shortly after our occupation of Kertch, a communication was received from the late Sir Richard Westmacott, so long known as a valued and active supporter of the Institute, calling our attention to the classic nature of the country we held, and urging research.

"Mr. Vaux, of the British Museum, one of our most indefatigable archaeologists, transmitted to a friend attached to the army, concise and admirable instructions regarding the best mode of carrying out researches, in a country so full of historical and archaeological interest.

"To the heads that planned the work, therefore, and not to the hands that carried it out, the chief merit is due.

"It having been brought to the notice of Lord Panmure by General Vivian, in command at Kertch, that a few marbles and bas-reliefs had escaped destruction on the investment of this city by the allies, his lordship issued instructions to secure such as had any value, and he placed a vessel at the same time at the disposal of the General, in order to transport them to England.

"Major Westmacott and Major Crease were officially associated with myself in this work: about fifty specimens were selected and placed on board ship. On this being completed, our duties as a public body ceased.

"There are few spots so replete with interest as the Cimmerian Bosphorus, once one of the most flourishing settlements of the ancient Greeks, and almost the extreme limit, in those parts, of the colonisation of that wonderful race. As our knowledge has increased, the statements of the Greek historian Herodotus have been more and more confirmed. He tells us that

the Scythians dwelt on the eastern side of the Caspian Sea, and migrating westward, they arrived in the neighbourhood of the Palus Mæotis, and that they expelled the Cimmerians, who held this and the surrounding countries.

"He further informs us, that the Milesian Greeks, a family of Ionians, displaced the Scythians, about 600 years before Christ, and planted colonies at Panticapæum and other places.

"The characteristic features around Kertch are the innumerable tumuli, or Kourgans, that abound in this locality. Removed from Kertch four miles, a vallum composed of earth, with a fosse in front, may be traced from sea to sea. Beyond this, at a further distance of six miles, a second vallum is seen; while a third runs across from Theodosia to Arabat. Within the space inclosed by the first vallum these tumuli are most numerous; they become reduced in numbers as you approach the second; and disappear altogether before the third vallum is reached.

"Herodotus informs us, that the Scythians adopted this mode of perpetuating the memory of their deceased princes. This people did not appear to the discriminating Greek historian as a barbarian nation; on the contrary, he commends them as an upright and civilised race. The Greeks, who usually respected the religion of the countries they had conquered, appear to have adopted this mode of burial. The height and grandeur of these sepulchres of the ancients excite astounding ideas of the wealth and power of the people who formed them. In circumference they sometimes exceed 400 feet, and in altitude 150 feet, and they are formed from surface soil, heaps of stone confusedly thrown together with *debris* of every sort, each successive layer being distinctly traced, either by a difference of colour in the subsoil, or by a layer of seaweed or rushes, which had been laid on the surface, probably with the view of preventing the moisture of the fresh earth pressing into, and displacing that immediately under it. The successive tribes who followed the Greeks in the possession of this country, soon discovered that valuable ornaments, vases, and utensils formed of the precious metals, had been placed in these tombs. To the Genoese, while they held the country, they proved a mine of wealth. It has only been during the last thirty years, that any endeavour has been made to preserve these rare treasures of art, which show in a striking degree the former greatness of the settlement.

"All original articles were transmitted to the Hermitage at St. Petersburg, duplicates, models, and copies being preserved in the Museum at Kertch.

"It would occupy too much time, were I to enter into a detailed account of my researches, which extended over a period of four months. I will only offer a few remarks in explanation of the drawings and specimens submitted to you. Amongst these I will first notice the representation of a cluster of these wonderful mounds, denominated by the people of the country the 'Five Brothers;' the local tradition is, that the earth was heaped upon each mound annually, on the anniversary of the decease of the Prince, over whose remains it was erected, and that this was repeated annually for a period of years corresponding to the number he had ruled.

"I drove tunnels into the centre of seven of these huge mounds, and of these, only two proved to have been left unexplored. One had a stone tomb in the centre, in which a fine bronze hydria was discovered, some carved ivory, a terra-cotta lacrymatory, and some beads were also found. The tomb was found in the upper part of the tumulus, which was quite a

mountain, and indeed nothing more than a coral-rag peak covered over with earth. I had attempted to effect an entrance at the base and at other spots of the hill ; but the rock prevented this, and it was when finally descending from above that the stone chamber was attained. The sides were formed of beautifully cut sandstone, accurately put together without mortar. The roof had been constructed of wood, and had fallen in.

In the other, there was no stone tomb. After a most tedious and unsatisfactory search, a space in which the earth was somewhat loose was found. Here we could distinctly trace the remains of large upright beams and side boards occupying a space of about five feet long and four broad, and the same in height. At the bottom of this, for the roof had sunk in, were fragments of a cinerary urn of a cream colour, with dark figures : there had been ashes in the urn, in the midst of which were discovered the broken portions of a pair of gold bracelets, having beautifully worked filagree ends tipped with grapes. With this was deposited a small bust of Diana, of pure gold ; the features were of marked Grecian character, and altogether it was exquisitely moulded. The temple of the Tauric Diana was placed where the Monastery of St. George now stands, on the opposite side of the Crimea, and the worship of the goddess was very prevalent.

“ The other five tumuli had been previously examined ; but each of them presented peculiarities in the forms of tombs and other points of interest.

“ On an elevated plateau of undulating ground, above, and to the west of the modern town of Kertch, the city of Panticapæum, the capital of the Bosphorian Empire, was placed Mons Mithridatis, so denominated from its being the place on which the Acropolis of that great monarch stood ; it is the highest portion of the range. Over the whole extent of this ground, which occupies a space of about four miles, there is still a vast field for research. A careful examination of this spot would amply reward the explorer. Here are to be found handles of amphoræ stamped with inscriptions, beautiful specimens of pottery, coins, and other objects of interest. I found some fragments of Samian ware, and numerous pyramidal-shaped objects of baked clay, each perforated with a hole, which may either have been used as weights or for some purpose connected with weaving. There are no remains of the city on the surface, but I found vestiges of the walls at a depth of from 6 to 10 feet. It cannot fail to excite surprise, that here, without any convulsion of nature, the remains of this great city have become covered to such an extent.

“ At two spots about a quarter of a mile apart, I made the interesting discovery of an aqueduct, which probably conveyed water towards the Acropolis. It was formed of two concave tiles, firmly fixed together by cement. These tiles are stamped with a Greek name, which may serve to establish the date of the aqueduct. Mr. Franks has been kind enough to decipher for me the names and designs upon the numerous handles of amphoræ discovered. There are usually two names on each handle : one being that of the chief magistrate ; the other, possibly, that of the maker.

“ Some idea will be formed of the extent to which explorations have been carried on in this locality, when I state that there is barely a square yard, extending over a space of three miles, in which pits have not been sunk at some remote or recent date. The greater number of these pits exposed a stone tomb, on reaching which the searcher, considering his chances of success on that spot at an end, proceeded to another part.

"While excavating by the side of a rocky mountain, I arrived at two chambers hewn out of the solid rock. One contained human remains, the other was empty; and the general appearance of both marked them as the abode of the living prior to their having been turned into sepulchres. These crypts were probably the dwellings of the Tauri, a people of a most savage character, who, on their expulsion from the low country of the Scythians, preserved their nationality for a long period amongst the mountains, where they formed numberless dwellings in the solid rock.

"Selecting a smooth portion of ground by the side of an extensive artificial mound, I came to masonry which appeared to have been previously disturbed. Removing this, I discovered a doorway opening into a vestibule, which led to a chamber. There were two figures of griffins rudely painted over the passage leading into this chamber; and on the wall opposite the passage, two figures on horseback. Both chamber and vestibule were beautifully arched, and the floor was flagged with sandstone; a passage appeared to have passed to the right and left; both were now closed with firm masonry. I removed this with much trouble. Immediately beyond the masonry, to the right, the perfect skeleton of a horse was found; and, placed across in the same position, on the left side, that of a man.

"I then cut a tunnel to the left, descending gently as I worked on, and came upon a stratum of rock. After I had reached a distance of about 30 feet from the entrance of the tunnel, the rock suddenly terminated. The excavation being continued for 12 feet, the rock again appeared, the intermediate space being filled with loose sand. I worked down this shaft until it became dangerous to proceed further, from the loose state of the roof and of one side. It was a work of enormous labour to empty this pit, and I should have failed had not Captain Commerell come to my assistance. This officer, who was an entire stranger to me, with that ready tact and obliging disposition which distinguish so many of his brother officers of the Royal Navy, bridged the opening above, and fixing block and sheers, the pit was speedily cleared out.

"In passing down, it was impossible not to be struck with the description given by Herodotus of the mode in which the Scythian kings were entombed. About 25 feet from the mouth of the shaft we met with human remains. The first was a female skeleton, and on her finger was a copper key-ring. There were found fifty skeletons, deposited alternately in contrary directions, head and feet, with about a foot of sand intervening between each layer. Beyond these were the bones of a horse; then were found six more skeletons; and finally, 52 feet exactly from the mouth of the shaft, were two adult skeletons, male and female, enveloped in a white substance resembling asphalt, which appeared, however, to me to be dried seaweed; and in an amphora, crushed by the superincumbent earth, were the remains of a child. The absence of all ornaments of the precious metals surprised me greatly. My impression of this wonderful shaft is that it is altogether Scythian, and Professor Owen, to whom I submitted the only cranium that has arrived in England safe, namely, that found at the bottom, states that it is not Greek.

"In prosecuting my excavations, several glass vessels, bronze fibulæ, and ornaments were found, presenting a striking resemblance to those discovered in this country with Anglo-Saxon remains. The tombs were about 20 feet under the surface; the descent to them was by a shaft 3 feet broad and from 12 to 16 feet long; a large flag closed the entrance, and the area

within the tombs varied in size: they were of a semicircular form; some had the remains placed on niches cut out of the calcareous stratum in which the tomb was formed. The bodies here had been placed in coffins; but there was rarely even a trace of bone, all had turned into dust. Sometimes there were remains of two or more interments on the ground without any ornaments near; but those on the niches or shelves always had glass bottles, usually also a lamp of red clay, fibulæ, beads of vitreous paste, and always there had been walnuts placed in the hand of the corpse. A small quantity of wine, which had a distinctly vinous taste, was found in one of the glass bottles.

"The presence of these remains of so distinctly a Saxon character, can only be explained by the supposition that they may be vestiges of some of the Varangian guards of the Byzantine Emperors, that faithful guard of whom Gibbon thus speaks:—'They preserved till the last age of the Empire the inheritance of spotless loyalty, and the use of the Danish or English tongue. With their broad and double-edged battle-axes on their shoulders they attended the great Emperor to the temple, the senate, and the Hippodrome; he slept and feasted under their trusty guard; and the keys of the palace, the treasury, and the capital, were held by the firm and faithful hands of the Varangians.'

"I have thus endeavoured to give a sketch of the operations which I was enabled to carry out, in the intervals of service during the late campaign. A full account with representations of all the objects of interest will be given in my forthcoming publication.² The originals I have had the satisfaction to deposit in the British Museum. Mr. Kemble's practical experience would have been invaluable in so interesting a field. And I often regretted that Mr. Vaux had not been the exponent of his own admirable instructions, which contributed so essentially to the success of the investigation."

In returning thanks to Dr. M'Pherson, Mr. Kemble observed, that the discovery of walnuts deposited in the hands of the corpse in the tombs supposed to be of Varangian heroes, is a fact deserving of notice. Mr. Kemble had noticed a similar usage in several interments which had fallen under his observation, as stated in his discourse at a previous meeting (noticed in this Journal, vol. xiii. p. 291). The pyramidal objects of terracotta, of which several were laid before the meeting, Mr. Kemble supposed to be weights for fishing-nets. Similar objects had been found in the North of Europe, but of much larger size. The bronze fibulæ and ornaments, resembling those of the Anglo-Saxon period in this country, Mr. Kemble considered to be unquestionably Teutonic, but they bear a more close analogy to ornaments of the same class found in Germany. The layer of seaweed in the tomb is a remarkable fact; a similar usage had been noticed in interments on the shores of the Baltic, and it might have originated in some tradition of water-worship, of which traces occur in the superstitions of Scandinavia. Mr. Kemble expressed his sense of the services rendered by Dr. M'Pherson in prosecuting so difficult an enterprise, amidst the duties of his responsible position in the late campaign, as also of the spirit and taste with which he had engaged in preparing for publication a record of

² "Antiquities of Kertch and Researches in the Cimmerian Bosphorus." This volume, recently issued by Messrs. Smith and Elder, comprises much information. The plates, printed in colours from the

drawings by Mr. Kell, present examples of ornaments of gold, bronze, and ivory, vases of bronze, glass, and terra cotta, coins, and Greek or Byzantine antiquities.

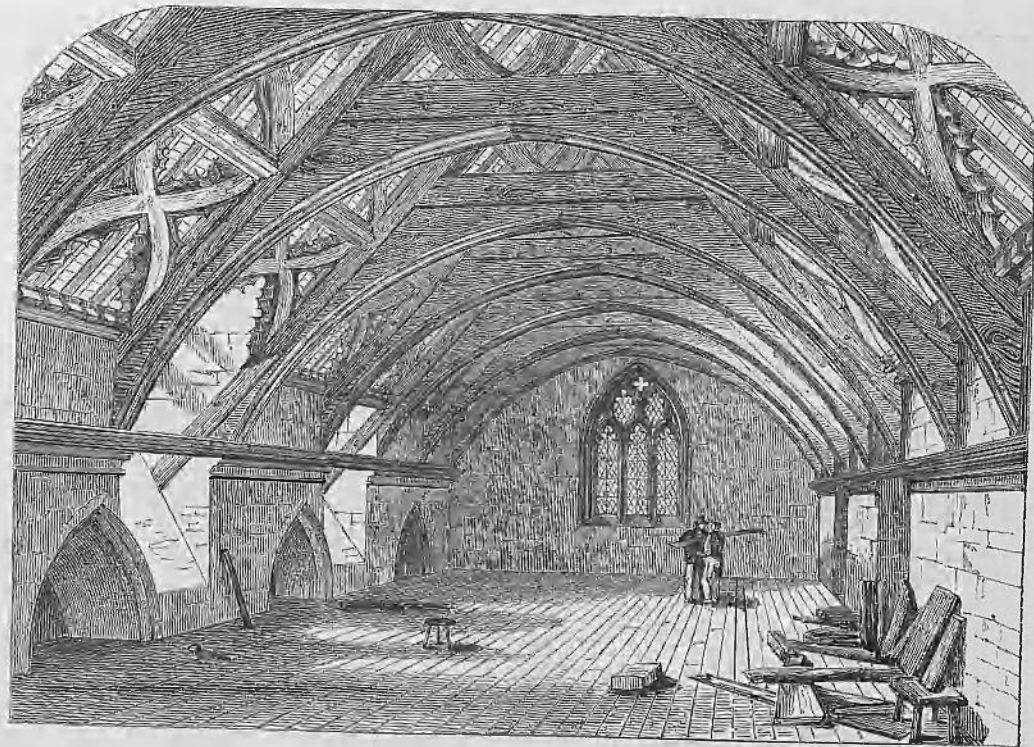
his discoveries. He had been fortunate in securing the services of so skilful an artist as Mr. Kell, whose drawings had now been laid before the Institute.

In regard to the bronze finger-ring, with a key attached, as in an example found at Chesterford by Mr. Neville, it was remarked by Mr. Franks that it is of a Roman type; several other specimens have occurred in England. (Arch. Journal, vol. xiii, p. 423; compare also Wagener, figs. 303, 304). The pyramidal objects of clay, of which representations have since been published in Dr. M'Pherson's "Antiquities of Kertch," p. 103, have occurred in juxta-position with the remains of amphoræ, and sometimes bear the same stamps which are found on those reliques.

Mr. E. G. SQUIER, the author of various Researches into South American Antiquities, gave an account of certain ornaments formed of a peculiar precious stone, found amongst the ruined cities of Central South America. He brought for examination a number of specimens which he had fortunately obtained, some of them sculptured with sacred symbols or hieroglyphics: every specimen is perforated so as to be attached to the dress, being probably worn by the priests or the ancient Indian princes. The stone of which they are formed, is of great rarity; it is translucent, beautifully flaked with apple-green colour, and appears to be nearly allied to the "Euphotide" of mineralogists, although not identical with it. These precious objects are mentioned by certain old writers. Bernal Diaz del Castillo, Mr. Squier remarked, speaking of the skill of the Mexicans in working metals, commends their great proficiency in polishing precious stones and the *Calchihuis*, which resemble the emerald. (Lockhart's translation, vol. i. p. 233.) They occur also amongst the presents sent by Montezuma to the king of Spain, and given to Cortez; the emperor is reported to have said, "I will add a few *Chalchihuis* of such enormous value, that I would not consent to give them to any one save such a powerful emperor as yours. Each of these stones is worth ten loads of gold." (Ibid. p. 378.) Fuentes, in his MSS., relates that the Indians of Quichi wore head-dresses of rich feathers, with brilliant stones, "*chalchiquites*," which were very large and of incredible weight. Humboldt, in his Travels in America, has given many curious particulars regarding these curious objects, known by the name of "Amazon stones," and of the traditions respecting the places where they are discovered, their physical virtues against fevers and as amulets. He considered the material to be a feldspar. The history of these stones, Humboldt observes, is intimately connected with that of the warlike women whom the travellers of the XVIth. century named the Amazons of the New World. Raleigh speaks of their great wealth, and of the famous green stones, or *pedras hijadas*. (See "Humboldt's Travels," Bohn's edition, vol. ii., pp. 395, 400.)

Mr. Squier brought also for examination a series of very curious drawings of South American antiquities, consisting of gold ornaments from New Granada; the head of an idol, of remarkable workmanship, from Yulpates; a marble vase, elaborately sculptured, from Comayagua; fictile vases, partly painted and partly carved in low relief, from the ruined cities of Tenampua and Las Piedras; plans and views of the ruins of Calamulla, the temple of Tenampua, the inscribed rocks near Aramasina, &c.

Mr. J. H. LE KEUX gave an account of recent discoveries at Sherborne Abbey Church, the interesting architectural features of which have been admirably illustrated by Mr. Petit, in his Memoir given in the

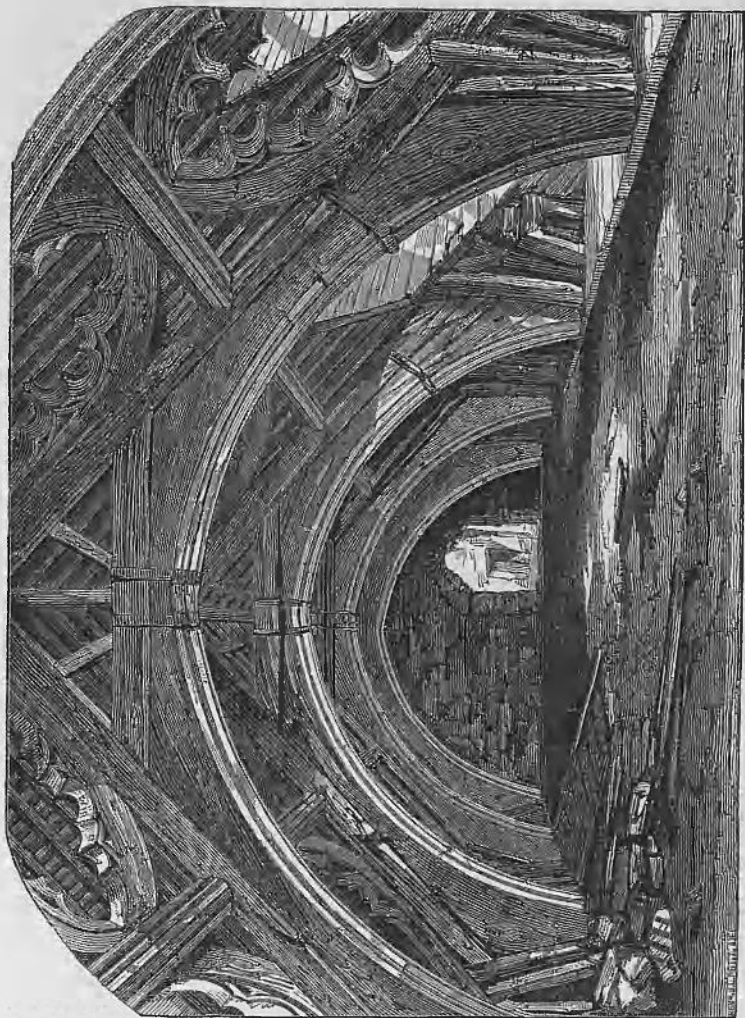


SHERBORNE ABBEY, DORSET.

Wooden Roof of the Refectory, now part of the Buildings attached to the King's School.

Transactions of the Institute at the Bristol Meeting, p. 185. Mr. Petit notices the remains of the Lady Chapel, of early English date, existing in the School House built by Edward VI. ; the western arch of the chapel was to be seen in the aisle east of the choir. In the course of the "Restorations" now in progress, through the munificent donation by Mr. Wingfield, the present possessor of Sherborne Castle, the remains of the Lady Chapel have been brought to light. It appears to have been a structure beautiful in proportions and details ; the arched entrance, of fine character, of which Mr. Le Keux produced a drawing, had been blocked up, and the chapel converted to secular uses. At the present time it forms part of the residence of the head master of the King's School, the lower part being wainscoted, so that all remains of the original arrangement were concealed ; but fortunately in the upper chambers, used as sleeping rooms for the servants, the groining, the Purbeck marble shafts, capitals, and other elaborate decorations, remained visible. Some of the delicately sculptured foliage had been cut away to allow the bedsteads to fit more closely. Mr. Le Keux traced vestiges of polychrome decorations, and the capitals appeared to have been gilded, remains of red colour also occurred in the groining ribs. Part of the chapel had been destroyed ; the foundations, however, have been traced, and Mr. Le Keux produced a ground-plan of the whole, with a restored view, sections, &c. of this interesting structure. Mr. Le Keux described also the beautiful remains of the Refectory, situated on the west side of the cloisters, a lofty structure, now divided into floors ; the fine wooden roof still exists in fair preservation ; it is of Perpendicular date. He exhibited a drawing of this example, as also of a still more elaborate wooden roof, of finer character, in another part of the building which formed part of the monastery. The accompanying woodcuts, from drawings by Mr. Delamotte, will show the design of these interesting remains. Mr. Le Keux produced numerous fragments of painted glass and pavement tiles, discovered during the examination of the desecrated Lady Chapel ; also a series of photographs, executed by Mr. Bergman, of Sherborne, illustrative of the architectural features of the church and adjacent buildings, the castle, the fragment of the sculptured effigy of Abbot Clement (figured in this Journal, vol. xiii. p. 288), and the Royal Charters on the foundation of the schools by Edward VI., with the great seal appended. Mr. Le Keux read a letter from the Rev. E. Harston, Vicar of Sherborne, stating that a stone coffin, supposed to have contained the remains of Ethelbald, brother of Alfred, had been found behind the high altar, where Leland describes his tomb to have been. It appeared to have been opened at some previous time, and the bones only remain ; no fragments of garments or any other object were found.

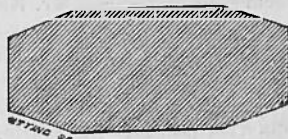
In reference to the cast from an inscribed stone found about March last, in Shrewsbury, presented to the Institute by Mr. J. L. RANDAL, of that town (Arch. Journal, vol. xiii. p. 296), the following particulars may be acceptable :—The stone, which was discovered at a depth of about eight feet below the level of the present street, has been fixed near where it was found, on the premises of Mr. Morley, wine-merchant, Castle Street ; it may be hoped that it will be secure from injury, although a more suitable place of deposit might have been found in the local museum of the Shropshire Antiquarian Society, established through the spirited exertions of Dr. Henry Johnson and other members of that institution, in the ancient



SHERBORNE ABBEY, DORSET.
Wooden Roof of a Chamber, part of the Ancient Conventual Buildings.

mansion known as "Vaughan's Place." The proportions of the fragment, which is of octagonal form, and stated to be of Purbeck marble, and the manner in which the inscription is incised upon three sides of it, will appear by the annexed woodcut. A representation with some account of the discovery was communicated by Mr. E. Edwards, the well-known local antiquary, in the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* of April 25th, 1856, and subsequently given, with some corrections, by Mr. J. Gough Nichols, in *Gent. Mag.*, June, 1856, p. 606. It will be seen that the inscription is imperfect below, and it is probable that the upper portion of it is also wanting. Various suggestions have been offered as to the reading of the inscription; it seems to us most probable that, with the missing portions, it originally ran as follows:—KI: PATER: NOSTER: ET: AVE: PVR: LALM: D: ALIZ: LESTRANGE: DIRRA: CENT: IURZ: DE: PARDVN: AVERA. It may be remarked that the proposed addition above will divide into four lines of five letters each, and that below into three, of which one of five letters and two of four; an arrangement, it will be observed, in accordance with the portion of the inscription which exists. As to the lady mentioned in it, an Avise or Hawise, daughter of Sir John Lestrangle, of Knokyn, married Sir Griffin De La Pole, a person of much note and influence in Shrewsbury in the time of Edward I. She survived him, and died in 4th Edward II. It has been conjectured, not without some degree of probability, that the Aliz named in the inscription was the Hawise just mentioned; but it would seem to us with more probability that she was some relative, possibly an unmarried sister who died before her; and to her may be ascribed this commemorative inscription. We learn from the Rev. R. W. Eyton, the historian of Shropshire, by a document in Glover's Collections, *Heralds' Coll.*, A. fo. 111 b., the date of which he considers to be between 1269 and 1275, that John le Strange, son of the before mentioned Sir John, confirmed to Alice *his sister*, ten solidates in Totynton, Norfolk, and that the deed was witnessed by, among others, Sir Griffin son of Wenhunwin, who is the Griffin De la Pole before mentioned. Hence it may be inferred that Alice was not his wife, but his wife's sister.

This inscribed fragment is stated to be of Purbeck marble: it measures $26\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, the breadth is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the thickness $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The accompanying woodcut shows the form of the stone, which bears greater resemblance to part of the mullion of a window than of the shaft of a cross, the purpose which some persons have assigned to it. Some of the letters are very indistinct, but we have been enabled by close examination of the cast, which was kindly presented by Mr. Randal, to ascertain their



outline with sufficient accuracy. Although the proportions of the stone may appear ill-suited to an erect shaft, such as a wayside or churchyard cross, it may deserve consideration, that a stone apparently of the same date and of very similar form, and retaining parts of the transverse limbs of the cross, was found near Islington, in Norfolk, and formerly existed in Lord Harley's Museum at Wimpole. It is figured in *Gent. Mag.* xcii. part i. p. 65. This fragment bore this inscription in similar letters to those on the Shrewsbury fragment,—ANVRE: SEYENT: TVZ: ICEVS: KE: LA: CROYS: AOVVNT: AMEN: thus explained by Wanley,—Honorati sunt omnes illi qui istam crucem adorant. Amen.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. ALBERT WAY.—A second brass coin of Faustina the Elder, with the reverse AETERNITAS, a female figure standing, holding up her drapery with her left hand, as represented on the coins of Faustina, with the phoenix in the right hand. It was found recently with fragments of Roman pottery, of light ash-coloured ware, portions of the rims of several *ollae* of small dimension, on Horley Land Farm, in the occupation of Mr. John Robinson, in the parish of Horley, Surrey, and adjacent to the Brighton Railway. Faustina was born A.D. 105; she married Antoninus before that prince was adopted by Hadrian, and died A.D. 141. The coin is in very decayed condition, and is interesting only as a fresh vestige of Roman occupation in Surrey, no remains of that period having previously occurred in that precise locality. During the autumn of 1854, a Gaulish or British gold coin was found in the same parts of Surrey, on Harrison's, or Hathresham, Farm, in the occupation of Mr. W. Brown. It is a coin of very rare type, presenting on one side a horse, with the symbol of a hand above it: the obverse is plain or very nearly so, and slightly convex.

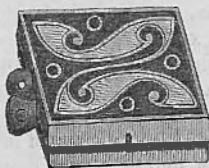
By the Hon. R. C. NEVILLE.—The diminutive figure of a duck, above-mentioned, as found in a Roman urn with burned bones, at Rickling, Essex; length, about one inch and a tenth. It may have formed the handle of some small vessel, the head of an *acus* or some other personal ornament. Compare a bronze pin in Mr. C. R. Smith's collection; figured, *Catalogue*, no. 286. A pair of bronze armlets, and a bronze finger-ring, found in a cemetery at Chesterford, November, 1856. The iron springs of a Roman padlock, of similar construction to those found at Chesterford, with the large deposit of iron implements, as described by Mr. Neville in this *Journal*, vol. xiii, p. 7. See plate 2, figs. 21-27.—Also a flat perforated disc, like a button, formed of Roman ware, of the peculiar pottery sprinkled with minute particles of quartz or some opaque hard substance, as occasionally found in *mortaria*. These perforated discs often occur amongst Roman remains; they may have served as *latrunculi*, or pieces for the game of tables, resembling draughts. Mr. Neville brought also a drawing of the ornaments engraved on the pewter alms-dish in Heydon Church, Essex, kept with the Communion plate. On the upper surface are engraved foliage, flowers, and a bird flying: on the reverse are two stamps, each about the size of a shilling, one of them being the rose crowned; the other indistinct, with JOHN TVB, probably the pewterer's name. Also the initials R. H., within a necklace or rosary of ten beads to which a cross is appended.

By Mr. J. HEWITT.—Anglo-Saxon ornaments of bronze, brooches, tweezers, and toilet-implements, with beads of amber, crystal, and vitreous

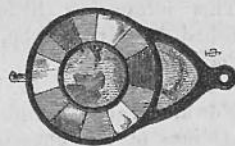
paste, found in the graves in the Isle of Wight, examined in 1856. One of the bronze brooches is of the scyphate type, of which examples have been found by Mr. Neville in Cambridgeshire, as also by Mr. Wylie at Fairford, and other localities.

By Mr. W. BURGESS.—A drawing of an ivory tablet, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, engraved with curious representations of Morris-dancers, in six compartments. Amongst the number figure the Queen of May, called in this country Maid Marian, a young man with pipe and tabor, another with a bauble and fool's coif with ears, and three male dancers. A curious dissertation on the ancient English Morris-dance was given by the late Mr. Douce, in his Appendix to the Illustrations of Shakspeare. The tablet, a work of the XVth. century, was found by Mr. Burgess at Vercelli; it may have ornamented the lid of a casket; the figures had been partly coloured.

By the Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE.—A drawing of a very beautiful little bronze perfume-box, gilded and enamelled (see woodcut, of the size of the original). The peculiar ornament on the lid is inlaid with yellow enamel, the field being of deep blue, and the four small circles filled with green. There are five holes perforated in the bottom, and two in the sides, for the emission of the scent. This little relique, found at Little Humby, Lincolnshire, is probably Roman, and belongs to a class of small ornaments, frequently enriched with enamel, often found on Roman sites. Compare

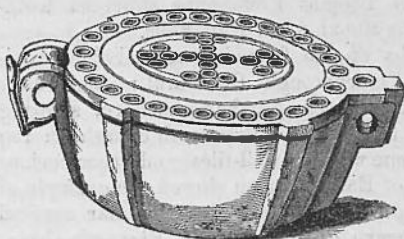


one of square form, enamelled with blue and red, found at Aldborough, figured in Mr. Ecroyd Smith's "*Reliquiæ Isurianæ*," pl. 25, and one found near Flint, Pennant's *Wales*, vol. i. pl. ix. Another more common form is shown by a specimen found at Kirkby Thore, Westmoreland. Also a drawing of another small bronze box, in form resembling a little tub, the lid attached by a hinge, and stoutly clamped. It is of gilt bronze, diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and was also found at Little Humby.



Kirkby Thore,
Orig. size.

The little object, last mentioned, appears to be of a class of which the age and intention has remained unexplained. There are several in the British Museum, and they have been regarded as mediæval, and intended



Bronze Box, found at Lincoln.

possibly to contain nests of brazen weights. The more usual fashion is shown by the accompanying woodcut, representing a specimen exhibited in the Museum at the meeting of the Institute in Lincoln, by the late Mr. P. N. Brockedon. It had been found, with Samian ware and other Roman remains, in railway excavations at that city. In the details and the ornamentation it is wholly different from that found at Little Humby, especially in the small concentric circles, which form a cruciform ornament

on the lid ; but the intention, as also the date, may probably be the same in both instances.

By Mr. A. W. FRANKS.—Drawing of a sepulchral slab in Southwell Minster, near the entrance to the Chapter House. The dimensions are about two feet square. There is a cross incised at each angle of the slab, and on a scroll in the centre is the following inscription, in black letter :—

Hic jacet Will'ms Talbot miser et indignus Sacerdos expectans resurrectionem mortuorum s' b signo thau.

The expression, *sub signo thau*, thus used, has not occurred elsewhere. Frequent instances have, however, been noticed in mediæval works of art, of similar allusions to the "Thau," regarded, doubtless, as typical of the symbol of salvation, in Ezekiel's vision (chap. ix. v. 4). In the Vulgate the passage is thus rendered—"Signa Thau super frontes virorum gementium et dolentium super cunctis abominationibus," &c. A curious sepulchral slab, with an incised cross of the "Thau" form, at Hulne Abbey, Northumberland, has been figured in this Journal, vol. x. p. 171.

By Mr. W. R. CRABBE.—Representation of a sepulchral brass, of unusual design, in Braunton church, Devon. The plate, a small female figure kneeling at a low desk, and turning towards the dexter side, is introduced at the foot of a gradated cross of uncommon form, the extremities of the shaft and of the limbs being cut off diagonally. The height of the figure is 14 inches. An inscribed plate beneath the cross records that this is the memorial of lady Elizabeth Bowrer, daughter of John, Earl of Bath, and sometime wife of Edward Chichester, Esq. She died August 24, 1548. This interesting little brass will be included in the collection published by Mr. Crabbe, in the Transactions of the Exeter Architectural Society.

By the Rev. J. M. TRAHERNE.—Lithograph of the monument of Sir Edward Carne, knight, of Llandough Castle, Glamorganshire, in the Atrium of the church of San Gregorio in Monte Celi, Rome. He was twice sent to the Holy See as an Envoy from the Court of London, as appears by the following inscription :—"Edvardo Carno Britanno, equiti aurato, jurisconsulto, oratori summis de rebus Britanniae regum ad imperatorem, ad reges, bisque ad Romanam et Apostolicam sedem, quarum in altera legatione a Philippo Mariaque piis regibus missus, oborto dein post mortem Mariae, in Britannia schismate, sponte patriæ carens ob Catholicam fidem, cum magna integritatis veræque pietatis existimatione decessit, hoc monumentum Galfridus Vachanus et Thomas Fremannus amici ex testamento posuerunt. Obiit anno Salutis MDLXI. XIII. Kal. Febr."

By Mr. J. T. LAING.—Photographs of the following remarkable architectural examples :—West front, Peterborough Cathedral ; the Abbey Gate, Ely ; south side of Brigstock church, Northamptonshire, showing the round tower at the West end of the church ; Brixworth church, in the same county, showing the herring-bone work of wall-tiles, and other curious details of construction ; the Tower of Earl's Barton church, an example of "long and short work ;" there appears to have been a circular vertical dial on the south side ; Barton Segrave church ; Queen Eleanor's Cross, near Northampton, subsequently to the "restorations ;" and Sawston Church, Cambridgeshire. These photographs, taken by Mr. LAING, were kindly presented to the Institute, forming a valuable addition to the

collection of similar illustrations of Ecclesiastical Architecture, to which he has been a liberal contributor.

By Mr. E. RICHARDSON. — Photographs, taken by Mr. T. Greenish, illustrative of the Architectural features and of the sculptures at Wells Cathedral, and Glastonbury Abbey.

IMPRESSIONS OF MEDÆVAL SEALS. By Mr. R. READY. — Impressions from two fine matrices, preserved in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, one of them being the seal of Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who succeeded in 1401, and died in 1439; the other the seal of Wellow, or Grimesby Abbey, Lincolnshire. On the reverse is inscribed—*⁊ns: Joh'es: de: Uterby: rñj: Abbas*: doubtless showing that the seal was made in the time of John de Uterby, abbot in 1369. It is a fine example, in remarkable preservation: the form is pointed oval; two figures of saints appear in niches, with elaborate tabernacle work; one of them is a mitred ecclesiastic, holding a cross staff, probably St. Augustine, the other a regal personage with an axe, who may be St. Olaus. On the dexter side of the seal there is an escutcheon, England and France quarterly; and on the sinister side, England alone. Under the figures there is a third escutcheon, with the following coat:—A chevron, charged with three fleurs-de-lys, between a crown and a lion passant, in chief, and a crosier in base. The inscription is as follows: *s: co'e: abb't': et: convent': mo'ast'ii: s'ci: avgstini: de: grimesby.*³

By Mr. F. SPALDING, of Bungay. — Impression from a brass matrix, found on the beach at Dunwich, Suffolk, after the recent high tide. It is of circular form, diameter about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; the device is a bird, retrogardant, probably an eagle, ✠ CREDE (M)ICHI. Date, XIVth. century. The frequent discovery of matrices in that locality deserves notice: Gardner, in his History of Dunwich, gives a list of sixty-five seals in his possession, "found hereabouts;" of these great part passed into the Tyssen collection, and are in the possession of Mr. Hankinson.

JANUARY 2, 1857.

JOHN MITCHELL KEMBLE, Esq., M.A., in the Chair.

A communication was received from the Executive Committee of the Exhibition of Art-treasures, at Manchester, regarding the proposed formation of an extensive series of examples, ancient and mediæval, illustrative of the manners and arts of bygone times. Mr. J. B. Waring, to whom the direction of this undertaking had been entrusted, gave a statement of the general scope of the object contemplated by the Committee, the extensive space allotted to the museum, the scheme of its arrangement, and the encouragement received from numerous distinguished collectors. The Executive Committee expressed the desire that such a project, calculated to prove not less attractive to the archaeologist than of practical advantage to arts and manufactures, might receive the cordial co-operation of the Institute and of antiquaries in general. Mr. Kemble, in tendering the assurance of the hearty sympathy with which all archaeologists and archaeological societies must view so important a purpose, stated that the

³ Casts from these and the other seals in the Fitzwilliam Museum are supplied to collectors by Mr. Ready, 1, Princes Street, Shrewsbury.

Central Committee had, with the special concurrence of the noble President, sought every means of giving furtherance to the design; and that a sub-committee of friendly co-operation had been formed. Mr. Kemble had undertaken the arrangement of the Celtic and Anglo-Saxon portion of the collections; and he could not too strongly urge upon the attention of the members of the Institute the importance of such an opportunity for the illustration of the History of Art, through the progressive examples of every age, commencing with the earliest vestiges of civilisation.

The Rev. J. G. CUMMING, of Lichfield, read a memoir on the Sculptured Crosses in the Isle of Man, and the Runic inscriptions which they bear, adverting especially to an example lately found built up in the tower of the church at Kirk-Braddan.

Mr. KEMBLE delivered a discourse on Notices of Heathen Interment occurring in Anglo-Saxon Charters.

The Rev. W. H. GUNNER gave an account of the MSS. in the library of Winchester College, especially of a volume which contains, amongst various matters of local interest, a contemporary Life of Wykeham. Bishop Lowth had regarded this book as having been in the possession of that prelate, but Mr. Gunner considered that the supposition was not grounded on any sufficient evidence. The MS. appears to have been written in the time of Adam de Orilton, bishop of Winchester, 1334-45; it contains the *Fasti* of the sees of Canterbury and of Winchester, the value of benefices in the patronage of the latter, as also of the whole of the diocese; with a summary of the *Taxatio* of the dioceses of the province of Canterbury, written about 1333. With these had been bound up a short life of Wykeham, but evidence is wanting to show that the volume had actually been in his possession.

Mr. M. AISLABIE DENHAM, of Piersebridge, communicated some further details in regard to ancient vestiges brought to light during the progress of railway operations at Carlebury, co. Durham (See Arch. Journal, vol. xiii. pp. 96, 101). Numerous interments, probably of the Roman period, had been found; in one instance five skeletons lay together as if they had been interred in one continuous trench; three urns of Roman ware were found with them. At another spot several teeth of a horse were found near some human remains, a broken *olla*, and a third brass coin of Antoninus Pius. Several other examples of pottery have occurred, and amongst the coins discovered in recent excavations may be mentioned two silver coins of Trajan, and two of Geta; one of the latter lay close to a human skull, and had probably been deposited as a *Naulum* in the mouth of the corpse. The head had been covered by a roughly dressed flat sandstone, placed horizontally, to protect it from the pressure of superincumbent earth, or rather stones, in which it lay inhumed. This mode of protecting the head, Mr. Denham observes, is very usual in Roman graves at Piersebridge, and it may serve to show that the body had been interred in a shroud only, without any cist.

The vestiges of Roman times recently found have wholly occurred within a narrow limit, extending about 200 paces to the East, and about 120 West, of the turnpike road to Bishop Auckland, which occupies the track of the Watling Street. Piersebridge is situate immediately within the bounds of a Roman station, the area of which is nearly nine acres, supposed to be the *MAGIS* of the itineraries. Mr. Denham described a rude cist, placed North and South, formed of unwrought blocks of sandstone, to be seen projecting from the broken face of earth in the North-East

angle of the "Kiln Garth," about 20 feet West from the Watling Street. It had been examined during the railway operations; but nothing, with the exception of bones, was found. Carlebury, a village placed on the higher ground, to the North-East of Piersebridge, is supposed to have been occupied in Saxon times: local tradition affirms that an army of soldiers were interred under a large mound in this township, called "Smuther Law." Mr. Denham had recently obtained a flint arrow-head found at Cliffe, on the opposite bank of the Tees, the first relique of the kind found in that neighbourhood. The remarkable entrenchments at Stanwick, and other early remains in this locality, have been described in the Memoir by Mr. M'Lauchlan in this Journal, vol. vi. p. 217, where a plan of the Roman camp at Piersebridge is given, as also in his Survey of the Watling Street, executed by direction of the Duke of Northumberland, and published through the liberal permission of His Grace, by the Archaeological Institute.

The Rev. EDWIN JERVIS communicated three documents which relate to Lincolnshire, and are preserved amongst the evidences at Doddington Park, in that county. We are indebted to Mr. W. S. Walford for the following abstracts:—

1. Undated. Grant, whereby Alan, son of Robert "delehanedyc" of Sutton,¹ gave to his son, John, and his heirs and assigns all the land which he (Alan) had in a place called "Goderyc places," lying in the territory of Sutton, between land of Robert, his (Alan's) brother, on the south, and land of John Temper on the north, and half an oxgang outside the sea-ditch (fossat' maris), lying in a place called "Fenkocmerske,"² of the fee of Scotenay, with free ingress and egress; to hold of him (Alan) and his heirs to him (Thomas), his heirs, and assigns, rendering therefore yearly to Alan and his heirs one farthing of silver only, at the feast of the Nativity of our Lord, for all secular services, customs, &c. Warranty by Alan against all men and women. In testimony whereof he affixed his seal thereto: "Hiis testibus Domino Alano de Sutton capellano, Alano de Godesfeld de eadem, Johanne temper de eadem, Roberto burdun, Waltero ad gutturam, Eudone ad gutturam,³ Roberto filio ketelberti, Roberto clerico, et multis aliis."

On a label a pointed oval seal, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, of green wax; device, a fleur-de-lis; legend—* S' ALANI E'.

Though without date, this deed is probably of the XIIIth century.

2. 46 Edw. III. (1372).—Release by Hugh, son of Robert Payntour of Lincoln, to Thomas de Banham of Lincoln of all right and claim in the lands, tenements, and rents, which were the aforesaid Robert's, in the parishes of St. Peter ad placita, and St. Peter at the skin-market (ad forum pellium) in Lincoln; to hold the same to the said Thomas, his heirs, and assigns, of the chief Lords, by the services therefore due, and of right accustomed. Warranty by Hugh against all persons. In testimony whereof he affixed his seal thereto: "Hiis testibus Johanne Toke tunc majore Civitatis Lincoln', Johanne de Farlesthorne tunc ballivo ejusdem, Johanne de Blythe, Johanne de Wykford, Roberto de Carleton et aliis."

¹ Probably Sutton, a parish on the Lincolnshire coast, about five miles north-east of Alford.

² Or possibly, Fenkotmerske.

³ At the Gowt? Trasthorpe Gout

occurs about two miles north of Sutton. In regard to the frequent occurrence of this term in names of places in Lincolnshire, see Transactions of the Institute, Lincoln meeting, p. 58.

Dated at Lincoln on Thursday next after the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel in the forty-sixth year of King Edw. III.

On a label a circular seal, $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, of dingy brown wax; device, a lion rampant; legend—* s' : IVLIANE : DE : SEIN : ION : in the capitals called Lombardic. This seal is well designed and cut; and though the deed purports to bear Hugh's seal, this could hardly have been made for him. He may have found or purchased it, and appropriated it; or though a lady's is less likely to have been so employed, it may have been the seal of some other person, used for the occasion; a practice very prevalent at a later period when there was no signature, and perhaps not uncommon even at the date of this deed. There were several churches in Lincoln dedicated to St. Peter, beside those now existing (see Ecton's Thesaurus); but neither of the above appears among either the present or the destroyed churches. The "*Ecclesia B. Petri ad placita*" occurs however amongst the churches in Lincoln, Taxat. Eccl. p. 76. "*Ad placita*," seems to refer to some court. Was a court ever held at, or near, St. Peter at the arches? Indorsed, in a later hand, is "*Carte ten ad plita* [a dash through the *l*] *sci Petri ad plita* [as before] & *sci Petri ad forum pellium*."

3. 9 Hen. IV. (1408).—Grant of pension by Walter, Prior of Sixhille, of the Order of St. Gilbert, and the convent of the same place; whereby, after reciting that their venerable Lord, Thomas, Lord la Warre, had given them a meadow and pasture called Caldecote, in Tirryngtone, next Sixhille, in the county of Lincoln, to hold to them and their successors, for maintaining certain divine services and works of piety within their priory, and also to pay yearly to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of the B. Mary, Lincoln, to the use of the Vicars there, five marcs sterling, for the performance of certain divine services by the said Vicars in the Cathedral Church aforesaid for ever, as more fully appeared by a certain charter of feoffment made by the said Thomas, Lord la Warre, to them thereof,—the said Prior and Convent granted to the said Dean and Chapter a certain yearly pension of five marcs, to hold of them, the Prior and Convent, to the said Dean and Chapter and their successors, to the use of the said Vicars and their successors, to be paid at Lincoln to the provost, for the time being, of the said Vicars at the terms (i.e. feasts) of SS. Peter and Paul, and of St. Martin in the winter, as therein expressed, for the perpetual support of certain divine services in the Cathedral Church aforesaid, by the said Vicars, according to the ordinance of the said Thomas, Lord la Warre, to be made thereof. Which grant was made subject to a condition for determining the said pension in case the Prior and Convent were lawfully evicted from the said meadow and pasture under a previous title, without any fraud, deceit, or covin of theirs; but so that if they recovered the same, then the pension was to be paid as before mentioned; and for payment of the pension as aforesaid, they bound themselves by the present deed. In testimony whereof to one part of it, remaining in the possession of the said Vicars, the Prior and Convent set the common seal of their House, and to the other part, remaining in their possession, the Vicars had set their common seal. Dated at Sixhille the 20th day of January in the ninth year of the reign of King Hen. IV.

On a label is a pointed oval seal (broken), $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, of red wax in green: device, half-figure of the Virgin with the Infant Saviour at the breast, and below, half-figure of an ecclesiastic in attitude of prayer;

legend imperfect—* LACTANS PROTEGE SCA REY, in so called Lombardic capitals. The last word is probably Reum, for a line may be traced over the v. It has been suggested by Mr. A. W. Franks, that the missing words were VIRGO DEVM. If so, the whole reads "Lactans Virgo Deum protege sancta reum." This has little of the character of a common seal, though from the deed such appears to be the fact.

NOTE.—Little is to be found of the Priory of Sixhille, or Sixle. According to Dugdale's *Monasticon*, last edit., vi., p. 964, it was a Gilbertine Priory of Nuns and Canons, dedicated to the B. Virgin, and is said to have been founded by a person named Grelle or Gresle. The common seal is there described as it was found attached to the Surrender of the Priory, dated 27th September, 30 Hen. VIII., in the Augmentation Office, with little of the legend remaining. The device seems to correspond with the above; it is probably from the same matrix. In the *Monasticon* mention is made of an Indenture between Thomas de la Warre, clerk, and the Canons of Sixhille; the property is not named. That was probably the same person who is called in the above deed our venerable lord Thomas, Lord la Warre. The term "venerabilis dominus," applied to him, agrees with the supposition of his being an ecclesiastic, though the designation "dominus la Warre," is suggestive of a layman. But it appears that the Thomas, Lord la Warre, who succeeded his brother in 22 Rich. II., was a priest and rector of Manchester, and had summons to Parliament till 4 Hen. VI. as "Magistro Thomæ de la Warre," in which year he died; and in him terminated the male succession of la Warre to that barony, which thereupon passed through a female to the family of West.

The Rev. F. DYSON communicated a notice of the discovery of a considerable deposit of bars of metal, stated to be of steel, recently found at the top of one of the Dingles near the Wyche Rocks, about half a mile distant from the present pass from Great Malvern into Herefordshire. Three of the bars were sent for examination, being specimens of the hoard, which consisted of about 150 pieces of steel much decayed by rust; they lay at a depth of three feet under the turf, covered by pieces of rock, and forming a mass encrusted together by the decay of the metal. Some of the bars were so deeply rusted that they crumbled to fragments on being removed. Those which were sent by Mr. Dyson for exhibition to the meeting measured 22 inches in length, three quarters of an inch in breadth, and about one-fifth of an inch in thickness. One end is blunt, as if cut off at right angles, the other appears to have been formed to receive a handle of some description, the sides of the bar being hammered out and turned over, so as to form a kind of open socket. The exact fashion, however, of this part cannot be distinctly ascertained, owing to the thick incrustation of rust. The bars are of equal thickness and breadth throughout the whole length. It had been conjectured, Mr. Dyson stated, that these objects might have been mining tools; and it may deserve notice that, about 70 or 80 years since, the occurrence of yellow mica in the sienite, of which the rocks at the Wyche are composed, led to mining operations near the spot where these bars of metal have been discovered, in the vain expectation of obtaining gold. A notice of these workings, which proved wholly fruitless, has been given by Mr. Horner in the "Geological Transactions." The bars appear too short to have been used in boring for such purposes, to which also their blunt extremities seem ill

adapted, and it had been suggested that they may have been merely "gads," or pieces of steel, usually imported from foreign countries in *garbæ*, or sheaves, of 30 bars.⁴ The number found at the Wyche would accordingly have formed five such sheaves, and they may have been concealed near the mountain-pass in troublous times, or possibly by some travelling trader, whose pack-horse failed on the heights in traversing the Malvern range. In 1824 a similar discovery occurred in the neighbouring county of Gloucester. In the centre of the camp on Meon Hill, a deposit of 393 bars, almost identical with those found near Malvern, was brought to light; they lay in a heap, and by the specimen preserved in the Goodrich Court Armory, figured in Skelton's *Illustrations*, vol. i. pl. 45, it appears that each bar measured 30 inches in length, slightly tapering towards the blunt extremity, the other end being formed, as above described, with a rudely fashioned open socket. The late Sir S. Meyrick considered these bars to have been the flexible javelins of the *Velites*, of which mention is made by Livy.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. POLLARD.—A stone celt, or axe-head, of the most simple form, found on Hounslow Heath in digging the foundation for a building, about 100 yards North of the 12 mile stone from London, between Hounslow and Bedford. Several similar celts found there are in Lord Londesborough's collection. Also, an object of the same class, found in co. Middlesex, in Jamaica; it is shaped and polished with much care, and the smaller extremity very pointed. Mr. Kemble observed that this type closely resembles that frequently found in Norway, and of which examples have occurred occasionally in Normandy. In the West Indies these objects of stone were in use for the purpose of cooling water.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A fragment of stag's horn, about 5 inches in length, 2 inches in diameter, with a perforation apparently adapted to receive a haft, and supposed to have been intended as the mounting for an implement of stone in times of remote antiquity. It was found in Wychwood Forest, Oxfordshire, with human remains and pottery of early character. Professor Quekett had determined that it is a portion of the horn of the red deer of the extinct species. Mr. Kemble observed that this object is the only example, to his knowledge, hitherto noticed in this country; similar reliques have frequently been found on the Continent, and three, found near Amiens, are preserved in the British Museum. Other examples, precisely resembling that exhibited, are figured in the "*Antiquités Celtiques*," by M. Boucher de Perthes, pl. 1 and 2. Mr. Kemble produced a series of drawings of objects of this class which had fallen under his observation in museums in Germany and other localities; they were intended to illustrate the use of the horn of the elk and the deer in

⁴ According to Fleta, lib. ii. c. 12, the garba of steel consisted of 30 pieces. In the tables of dues on merchandise, Boys' Hist. of Sandwich, p. 437, mention occurs of the "garbe de fer de Cologne," and in Arnold's Chron. Appendix, p. 75, the item "Faget yerne," occurs. Iron and steel were imported in such bundles or garbæ from Normandy and Spain, as well

as Cologne. Harrison, in his Description of Britain, written about 1579, and prefixed to Holinshed's Chronicle, observes,—"as for our steele, it is not so good for edge-tooles as that of Colaine, and yet the one is often sold for the other, and like tale used in both, that is to saie, thirtie gads to the sheffe, and twelve sheffes to the burden." Book iii. ch. 11.

primitive times. Amongst these were a coultter of red deer's horn, preserved at Mecklenberg; portions of horn, forming knives by means of small laminæ of silex inserted on their edges; an axe-head of polished elk's horn, with other reliques, from the Berlin Museum. However rare such objects may be in this country, Mr. Kemble expressed the belief that more close investigation would bring to light many examples, hitherto unnoticed.

By the Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER.—Two disks of flint, of irregularly rounded shape, measuring about an inch in diameter, one side convex, and chipped with considerable care, the other comparatively flat, and roughly fashioned. Their thickness is about half an inch. One of the specimens produced was found near Malton, Yorkshire, the other near Pickering, and they occur in those districts in great numbers. When fields are ploughed up on the high moors near the place last named, a locality full of remains of very early age, these flints appear in abundance on the surface of the soil; they are also sometimes found in barrows. Precisely similar implements of stone are figured by M. Boucher de Perthes in his "*Antiquités Celtiques*."

By Miss MARY WALKER.—A collection of Roman reliques found at Kenchester, Herefordshire, on the site of the Roman station MAGNA CASTRA, about half a mile from Credenhill, and about 5 miles West of the city of Hereford. They comprised twenty-seven coins of various reigns, bronze fibulæ and fragments of ornaments chiefly of personal use, a finger-ring, a bronze spur, the iron point of which had perished with rust, &c., portions of metallic scorïæ, part of an ornament of jet, fragments of mosaic pavements, Samian and other Roman wares, specimens of glass, of which one may have served for glazing a window, also a small bead of coloured glass, and a pin and needle or bodkin of bone. Mr. John Hardwick, of Credenhill, on whose estates the interesting remains of the Roman station are situated, stated that the coins and antiquities sent by him to Miss Walker had been found during the last 10 or 15 years, on various occasions. The situation of Kenchester (Mr. Hardwick observed) is most beautiful, and the station was strongly fortified by a stone wall, 6 or 7 feet in thickness, with entrance gates, enclosing 21 acres. The soil is of very dark colour, almost black, showing evidence, as it has been supposed, of the destruction of the city by fire, when deserted by the inhabitants themselves, or by the enemy, as quantities of charred wood, molten iron, and glass, with many other things, amply testify. About forty years ago the site was a complete wilderness of decaying walls and debris; at that time it was converted into tillage at an enormous expense, and nothing but the high price of corn could have at all compensated for the great outlay in clearing it. Since that time it has been under the plough, and the stones having been removed as deep as the plough penetrates, it produces very fine crops of corn. The land is loose and friable, and fine as a garden; in the drought of summer the streets and foundations of the houses are quite perceptible, as the crops do not grow so high or luxuriant as in other parts. There is no doubt many of the buildings were of timber, for along the lines of streets, at regular distances, the plinths in which the timbers were inserted, have been taken up, the holes being cut about 4 inches square; the plinths measured 2 feet in each direction, and they lay 2 feet under the present surface. About 12 or 14 years ago a tessellated pavement was laid open, 15 feet square, but being exposed to the air it soon crumbled to pieces: a portion

of it was removed to the Museum at Hereford, where it still remains. In the excavations made at that time, a number of hand-mills were found, some of them in perfect condition. The stones measured about 18 inches in diameter. The station occupied a rising ground commanding most extensive views, yet still must be considered in a valley. The principal street was a direct line through the town, from east to west, 12 or 15 feet wide, with a gutter along the centre, to carry off refuse water, as is traceable by the difference in the growth of crops. The streets appear to have been gravelled. The old Roman road remains perfect at either end of the town for some miles. The coins are generally found on the surface after ploughing, more especially when the ground has been washed by heavy rains.

A memoir by Mr. C. ROACH SMITH on some curious Roman antiquities found at *Magna*, including an Oculist's stamp, may be found in the Journal of the Archaeological Association, vol. iv, p. 280. Some notices of Kenchester, and of the Roman ways leading to it, are given by Mr. Davies, in his "Herefordshire under the Britons, Romans, and Anglo-Saxons," *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, vol. v. N. S. p. 96; and Mr. T. Wright gave a more detailed notice of the station, *Gent. Mag.*, vol. xxxvii. p. 124, with representations of several diminutive bronze figures found there, possibly votive offerings.

By Mr. WESTWOOD.—A series of examples of the types of Celtic and ancient Irish Ornamentation, prepared for publication in the "Grammar of Ornament," produced under the direction of Mr. Owen Jones. Also drawings of the architectural peculiarities of the church of St. Wollos, at Newport, Monmouthshire.

By Mr. LE KEUX.—Drawings of various churches in Berkshire, by Mr. J. C. Buckler, including the churches of Englefield, Ruscombe, Pangbourn, Bucklebury, Compton, Sunning Hill, Hampstead Norris, &c., and the ancient mansion of Upton Court. Also plans of the vestiges at Caersws, Montgomeryshire, supposed to be the *Mediolanum* of the Roman age, and a map of the Roman Roads in the neighbourhood, by the Rev. David Davies, accompanied by numerous reliques of the Roman period, discovered there in excavations carried out under his direction in 1847. A full account of these investigations, accompanied by a map of the Roman roads, and the plan of an extensive villa, has been given by Mr. Davies in the *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, vol. iii. Third Series, p. 151. Mr. Le Keux brought also a collection of illuminated initial letters, forming a complete alphabet, from a MS. of the XVth century, they are of very elaborate design, and probably of German art.

By Mr. DODD.—A small miniature portrait of Sir Francis Drake, painted in oil on copper.

February 6, 1857.

The Hon. R. C. NEVILLE, Vice President, in the Chair.

Mr. A. HENRY RHIND communicated a report, addressed from Goormeh, in Upper Egypt, giving an account of his recent exploration in the vast necropolis near Thebes, and in the Valley of the Tombs of the Pharaohs of the eighteenth dynasty. Mr. Rhind, through the friendly mediation of the consul general, Mr. Bruce, had been favoured by the viceroy with a firman,

authorising him to pursue his researches and make excavations in any parts of Egypt; and the facilities thus conceded promised to ensure certain very satisfactory results. Mr. Rhind stated, also, that he had originated excavations in the island of Elephantine, of which Lord Henry Scott and Mr. Stobart had undertaken the direction; and he promised to make known to the Institute hereafter, the results of these investigations, on which a numerous body of labourers had already been actively engaged.

Mr. NEVILLE related the following remarkable discovery of Roman reliques in Essex, of very rare description; they have formed a valuable accession to his extensive museum at Audley End.

"In the beginning of last December, some labourers cutting land drains in a field called Bramble Shot, the property of Mr. Green at Great Chesterford, discovered the following ancient remains. The two men employed were working in parallel ditches, about twenty feet asunder. A large black earthenware urn stood close beside one ditch, when discovered it was perfect, but it fell to pieces on being moved; it contained burnt bones of animals.

"Near the other drain, exactly opposite, the two curious bowls now exhibited, were found deposited in black soil, two feet from the surface. With them lay the fragments of two vases of dark Roman pottery and elegant form. One of them has been restored and measures 10 inches in height, $4\frac{1}{2}$ across the mouth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ across the foot, greatest circumference 16 inches (see woodcut).

"The accurate drawing by Lady Charlotte Neville must suffice to give a correct idea of its shape, since the vessel is too shattered to bear removal for exhibition. Two pairs of bow-shaped silver fibulæ were next found lying in the soil. Both pairs have been connected by a silver safety chain, or cord of wire very skilfully plaited; this remains perfect in one pair, and portions are still attached to the brooches of the other: only one brooch is entire, the remaining three having been broken in separating them from the clay in which they were found. Two hafts of iron knives were the only other objects discovered, although I sent a workman to examine carefully the remaining space between the two drains.

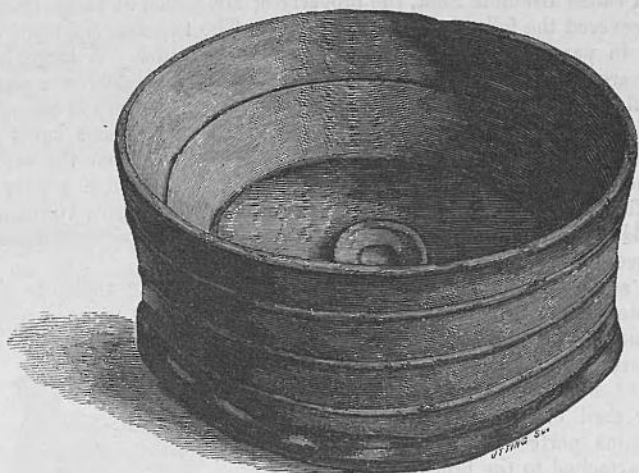
"There were several bronze fibulæ found at Chesterford of similar form to those above noticed; these are now in my museum, and some specimens have links of bronze chain fastened to them. Amongst the numerous fictile vessels discovered near that village, I have never seen a shape exactly the same as the example found on this occasion, and here represented.

"I may also remark, that I possess two bowls of black earthenware of the same form as those exhibited, but they are raised upon a foot or stand, instead of being flat at the bottom. The site of the discovery now described is east of Chesterford, upon the brow of a steep hill, sloping towards the north-west.

"A tumulus may possibly have once covered this deposit and been obliterated by agriculture, but there is no record of any such mound having existed there."



Roman Urn found with two vessels formed of Kimmeridge coal, at Great Chesterford, Essex. Height, 10 in.



Vease formed of Kimmeridge coal, found in Dec. 1856, at Great Chesterford,
Essex, with Roman remains.

Height of the original, 3 inches; diameter at the brim $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, at the base $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

PRESERVED IN THE HON. RICHARD C. NEVILLE'S MUSEUM AT AUDLEY END.

The remarkable vessels here described were in a state of remarkable preservation when found, and were considered to be of wood, black with age and the moisture of the clay in which they had been embedded. After a short exposure, however, to the air, the material began to crack and flake, assuming precisely the appearance of the dark brown shale of the coast of Dorset, of which the "Kimmeridge coal-money" is formed. The identity of the material is so evident in the present condition of the vessels, that there can be no hesitation in regarding them as examples of the manufacture supposed to have been extensively carried on in Roman times in the neighbourhood of Kimmeridge, in the isle of Purbeck. In this point of view, the curious vessels in Mr. Neville's museum are highly interesting, as connected with a remarkable branch of ancient industry, the chief evidence of which has hitherto been supplied by the disks, now generally regarded as having been the waste pieces thrown aside in turning ornaments on the lathe. This explanation was first suggested by Mr. Sydenham, whose memoir read at the Canterbury meeting in 1844, was published in this Journal, vol. i. p. 347. The objects found at Chesterford unquestionably belong to the Roman period. The dimensions of the vessels, which may possibly be designated as *canistra*, are, height 3 inches, diameter at the base $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, at the rim $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. In the centre, inside the vessel, there is a flat boss, which presents a remarkable resemblance to the common forms of the "Kimmeridge coal-money," and was probably left to give additional strength to the bottom of the vessel, for which purpose also, it may be supposed, several concentric rings in considerable relief were formed on the under side of the bottom, in the same manner as on the bronze *trullæ* or skillets, of which numerous examples have been found in this country. The *Canistrum* was usually of basket-work, serving to contain bread, fruits, or vegetables, but there were also silver *canistra* amongst the appliances of the table in Roman times, designated as *canistra siccaria*, and it is not improbable that they were occasionally of other less precious materials. With the exception of armlets, objects formed of the Kimmeridge shale are of very rare occurrence. The pair of vases found at Warden, Bedfordshire, described and figured in Professor Henslow's Memoir in the Transactions of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, in 1846, are the most remarkable examples hitherto on record. These measure about 14 inches in height, and are composed of several portions, rabeted together: one of the pair is now in the Museum of the Cambridge Society; the other (imperfect) is in the British Museum. Professor Henslow notices a portion of a large *patera* of this kind of shale, found near Colchester. A curious specimen of a material, apparently identical with the "Kimmeridge shale," may be seen amongst Roman remains in the museum at Boulogne, chiefly found near that locality rich in Roman vestiges. It is a round covered box or *capsella*, measuring about 5 inches in diameter, in very perfect state, the lid is ornamented with concentric raised rings, turned with the lathe. In the same collection may be seen two armlets of the same material, and several armlets of jet or cannel coal. The subject of the Kimmeridge manufactures has been carefully investigated by the Rev. John Austen, of Ensbury, who has prepared a memoir on the subject for publication in the "Papers read before the Purbeck Society."

Mr. WESTWOOD offered some observations on the remarkable sculptured monuments of a certain district in Scotland, and the peculiar symbols occurring upon them, with especial reference to the recently published work

produced by Mr. Stuart, under the auspices of the Spalding Club, and entitled "The Sculptured Stones of Scotland." See the notice of that work in this volume. Mr. Westwood alluded also to the existence of numerous sculptured crosses and sepulchral slabs, of different character and age, in various parts of Scotland, especially in the western counties, well deserving of attention, and expressed the hope that the admirable works produced by the late Mr. Chalmers, of Aldbar, and by Mr. Stuart, might stimulate other antiquaries to prosecute the illustration of this interesting class of antiquities.

In regard to the sculptured slabs in Scotland, Mr. ALBERT WAY remarked that they exist in great numbers in the ancient cemeteries, some of them being very elaborately ornamented, and well deserving to be carefully drawn and published. The numerous memorials at Iona have been figured by Mr. Graham, in his work on the ancient remains in that island.* During a recent visit to Argyllshire, Mr. Way had been informed that numerous sculptured slabs brought from Iona, exist in various grave-yards on the western coasts, and especially at Strachur, on the shores of Loch Fine. According to tradition, a boat laden with such spoils from Icolmkill had been chased by the islanders, and the plunderers had thrown their cargo of slabs overboard near the shore, where the fishermen stated that they still lay in five fathom water. In the churchyard of Strachur, anciently Kilmaglass, Mr. Way had found three richly carved slabs in low relief, bearing considerable resemblance to those still to be seen at Iona, as figured in Mr. Graham's volume, the device being a large sword, with two lions combatant at the top of the slab, and trailing foliage of elegant design filling the vacant spaces. On obtaining tools and removing a layer of rank and decaying vegetation, he brought to light several other slabs, thirteen in all, mostly ornamented with the sword and foliage; on one only there is a miniature effigy of an armed man standing with a spear in his hand. Two of the slabs presented the symbol of the shears, doubtless indicating the interment of a female; on another was seen a chalice and paten. According to the local tradition, these venerable reliques had been brought by the Fergusons, a family resident in the parish, to garnish their graves, whilst some of the slabs were pointed out as covering the resting-places of Camerons and other inhabitants. The church, it may be observed, is a modern building; the ancient church of Kilmaglass stood at a considerable distance, and it is probable that the interments in the present burial-ground are comparatively of recent date. Mr. Way observed that the use of sepulchral symbols appeared to have been retained in Scotland to a very late time. At Strachur he saw a head stone with a pair of scissors, marking the grave of the village tailor, as late as 1772. In the cemetery surrounding Dunblane cathedral, there are many head-stones and slabs bearing incised representations of the bows, or yoke for oxen, the coulter or plough-share, indicating that the deceased were farmers. One of them bore the date 1759. On another stone appear the barber's bason, razor and comb; on another a pair of scales, sugar-loaf, and yard measure, the symbols of a grocer who had followed also the calling of a draper; on another a shoemaker's stick and cutting-knife, &c. In reference to the

* This interesting volume is entitled, "Antiquities of Iona," by H. D. Graham, London, Day and Son, 1850, 4to. Fifty-

two lithographs, views of the architectural remains, tombs, sculptured crosses, and several very curious effigies, &c.

comb and mirror so frequently seen on the early stones figured in Mr. Stuart's valuable work, it may deserve notice that the like symbols are seen on the tomb at Iona, with the effigy of the Prioress Anna, who died in 1543. It is figured by Mr. Graham, plate 45.

Mr. HAWKINS stated that a proposal had recently been forwarded to him from Shropshire, for carrying out an extensive work of "Restoration" at Battlefield church, near Shrewsbury. The remains of that structure, which is supposed to have been erected after the battle of Shrewsbury in 1403, and still displays an effigy of Henry IV. placed over the great east window, are actually in very dilapidated condition. They had been viewed with much interest by the members of the Institute on the occasion of their meeting in Shrewsbury, when they were so hospitably welcomed at Sundorne Castle and Haughmond Abbey, by the late Mr. Corbet, who took great interest in the preservation of the venerable church situated on his estate. Mr. Hawkins expressed the earnest hope that the ancient features of the structure might not be mutilated and disguised, as too frequently had proved to be the result of the inconsiderate prosecution of so-called "restorations;" and he proposed a Resolution to that effect, which was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Mr. HUNTER gave the following particulars regarding a Knife and Fork, now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Wyndham Jones, of Nantwich, and exhibited by him on this occasion. They are said to have formed a portion of the effects of Mrs. Elizabeth Milton, the third wife of the Poet, and his widow for between fifty and sixty years.

"That Mrs. Milton, who was by birth a member of the family of Minshul of Wistaston, in the neighbourhood of Nantwich, did retire to Nantwich, and died there, is a point established by abundance of evidence, which it is unnecessary now to repeat. Mr. Wyndham Jones has placed in my hands an authenticated copy of her will from the register at Chester, and an authenticated copy of the inventory of her effects from the same register. The will is dated 27th August, 1727, and it was proved on the 10th of October following before the rural dean of Nantwich. So that the exact period of her death may be safely placed in the interval between those two dates.

"The inventory contains beside various articles of ordinary household use, a few which were plainly relics of the Poet, brought by his widow fifty years before to Nantwich and preserved by her there. Among these may be reckoned—'Two Books of Paradise' [Lost] valued at ten shillings; 'Some old Books, and a few old Pictures,' twelve shillings; 'Mr. Milton's picture and coat-of-arms,' ten guineas. On her death these things were dispersed. A copy of the *Natura Brevium*, with a very interesting autograph of Milton, came into the hands of Mr. Eddowes, a bookseller of Shrewsbury, and was presented by him to the Rev. Mr. Stedman, a clergyman of the town, with whose descendants it long remained. In this inventory also occurs the following entry—'A Totershell Knife and Fork, with other odd ones,' value one shilling; and though the handles of the pair now exhibited are agate, not tortoiseshell, it is presumed that this is the identical pair thus described in the inventory.

"But whether we admit that the person who drew out the inventory has inadvertently, or possibly through ignorance, substituted the "Totershell" for Agate, there seems to be proof quite sufficient that the pair of Knives and Forks now exhibited did form part of the effects of this Mrs. Milton,

and was preserved in a family who resided at Nantwich at the time of her death and long after.

“Mr. Wyndham Jones has also sent an affidavit declared on oath before Thomas Brooke, rector of Wistaston, and a justice for the county of Chester, on September 29, 1854, by Thomas Hassall, the elder, of Beam Street, in Nantwich, joiner, aged seventy-five years, and Thomas Hassall, the younger, attorney’s clerk, his son, aged forty-one years, to the effect, that the knife and fork were the property of Anne Hassall, daughter of the elder Thomas, who died in 1832 aged thirty, and on her death came into the possession of her father. They further affirm that the said Anne Hassall lived many years in the service of Miss Elizabeth Webb, a wealthy maiden lady, who resided in Castle Street in Nantwich, and as they believe, died there in the month of March, 1828, at the age of eighty-three years and upwards; and that the said Elizabeth Webb, some years before her death, gave to the said Ann Hassall, as she frequently told them, the said knife and fork, as great curiosities, and informed the said Anne Hassall that they had belonged to Mrs. Elizabeth Milton, who lived in the town of Nantwich, and was the widow of the Poet: and the said Elizabeth Webb, who told the said Ann Hassall (as she informed them), that her grandfather owned the said knife and fork, and was on very intimate terms with the said Elizabeth Milton and her family. The younger Thomas declares that when a boy he used to visit his sister at the house of Mrs. Webb, and often read to her, and had heard her say that she had given the said knife and fork to his sister, as valuable relics. And he, the younger Thomas Hassall, further declares that the Rev. John Latham, late of Nantwich, clerk, deceased, was particularly intimate with the said Elizabeth Webb, and managed her affairs, and that he had often heard him speak of the said knife and fork having belonged to the said Mrs. Milton.

“The above declaration is authenticated by the signatures of the two Hassalls.

“Mrs. Elizabeth Webb is distinctly remembered by many persons now living at Nantwich, and there is independent evidence of the residence with her of Ann Hassall, as her servant, and a person who was much esteemed by Mrs. Webb, and intended to have been benefitted by a will, which by some accident was never executed.

“The knife and fork were given by the Hassalls to Mr. T. W. Jones, in 1852.”⁶

In regard to the exact period of the death of the third wife of Milton, which appears by the will and probate of which a copy was produced, to have taken place between August 27, and October 10, 1727; Mr. Hunter offered the following observations:—

“This point is of some importance, as it serves to correct what appears to be a mistake in some recent lives of Milton and the Philipsses, in which a sermon is referred to, said to have been preached on occasion of his death, by Isaac Kimber, one of two ministers of the congregation of Anabaptists at Nantwich, Samuel Acton whom she named one of her executors, being the other. Now certain it is that in a volume of ‘Sermons on the most

⁶ These reliques were exhibited at a meeting of the Historic Society of Lancashire, and are noticed in their Transactions, vol. viii. p. 244. The inventory

of Mrs. Milton’s effects was also communicated to that Society by Mr. Marsh, and is printed in the Transactions, vol. vii. pp. 27.*

Interesting, Religious, Moral, and Practical Subjects,' by the late reverend and learned Mr. Isaac Kimber, printed from his own manuscripts, 8vo., London 1756, edited by his son, Edward Kimber, there is a sermon which is said to have been preached on the death of Mr. Milton, on March 10, 1726, which whether we regard the date as 1726 or 1727, is plainly at variance with the time of Mrs. Milton's death, as that time is to be collected from the will and probate. The Sermon itself is very unlike a discourse which would be delivered on the death of a person who had so far outlived the ordinary period of human life, consisting of 'Reflections on the Vanity and Uncertainty of Human Life,' and it is without any kind of allusion to the character or history of the somewhat remarkable person on whose death it is said to have been delivered. Nor we can hardly doubt that it was wrongly assigned to the occasion by the posthumous editor, and that we are without what may have been a memorial sermon of the Poet's widow. The loss is to be regretted, as it might have placed her character in the true light, and explained perhaps some points of difficulty in the history of the Milton family; at least, it would have been of some interest to the inquirers into the minute particulars in the life of so great a man, especially, since both the Kimbers, Isaac and Edward, were genealogical and historical writers of some celebrity in their day.

"It is the general tradition at Nantwich that Mrs. Milton was interred in the ground adjoining the chapel of the Anabaptists, (as a congregation long ago extinct) in Barker Street."

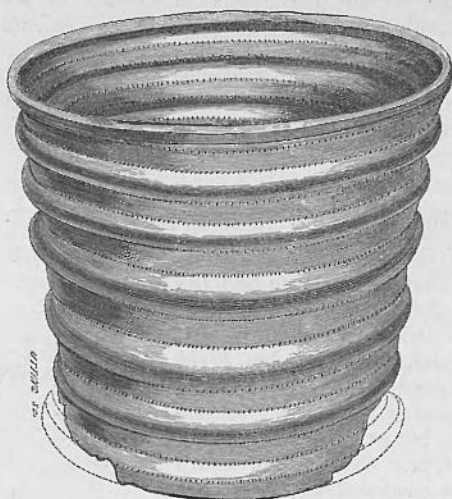
Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. A. W. FRANKS.—A bronze socketed celt with a loop at each side, found in a Tartar hut at the Salt Lakes, fifteen miles N.W. of Kertch, near the Sea of Azof. It has since been presented to the British Museum, by the commissary-in-chief, L. G. Bake, Field Train. This relique deserves special notice, not only on account of the locality whence it was obtained, but as an example of an almost unique type. We are not aware that any bronze socketed celt with two loops has been found in this country; the moiety, however, of a stone mould for casting celts of this kind, found at Chidbury Hill, near Everly, Wilts, and exhibited by the late Rev. E. Duke, in the Museum of the Institute at the Salisbury Meeting, was formed with a matrix for celts with two loops. It is figured in "The Barrow Diggers," pl. 5, p. 78. A similar peculiarity may be noticed in the mould found in Anglesea, figured in this Journal, vol. iii. p. 257, and vol. vi. p. 358. Bronze palstaves with two loops have been found, but they are very rare. Mr. Franks brought also part of the bronze scabbard of a sword, and the hilt, likewise of bronze, the blade having been of iron: they were found in a cairn at Worton, near Lancaster, and may be assigned to the same period as the sword and portions of



bronze arms and armour found at Stanwick, Yorkshire, and presented by the Duke of Northumberland to the British Museum. No example of the hilt however had been noticed, with the exception of the remarkable enamelled sword found at Embleton, Northumberland, and now in the Keswick Museum; (figured in Mr. Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol iv. p. 153).

By the Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE.—A dagger, with its hilt and scabbard of bronze, the blade of iron, the hilt terminates in a little seated figure, a diminutive imp of almost Etruscan or Mexican aspect, with large hollow sockets for the eyes, originally perhaps filled in with enamel. The sheath was ornamented with studs, which may have originally been enamelled, and with patterns in delicately engraved lines, the character of the ornament being very similar to that seen on the bronze coating of a shield, found in the Witham in 1827, and now preserved in the Goodrich Court Armory; as also on the bronze mounting of the scabbard of an iron sword from the same locality, now in the Museum at Alnwick Castle. The shield is



Gold armlet found at Cuxwold.

(Two-thirds original size.)

figured in the *Archaeologia*, vol. xxiii. p. 97, and in Skelton's *Illustrations of the Goodrich Court Armory*. Mr. Trollope exhibited also a gold armlet of a type as far as we are aware, unique. (See woodcut). It measures, in height, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, diameter at the wider end, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The weight is 10 oz. 5 dr. 1 scr. It was found some years ago in the parish of Cuxwold, near Caistor, Lincolnshire, on the estate of Henry Thorold, Esq., by whose permission this object and the dagger were exhibited. It bears some resemblance to the bronze cylindrical armlets found at Coldingham in Jutland, and formerly in the "*Museum Wormianum*." They are figured in the work bearing that title, p. 353, and by Bartholinus, in his *Treatise "De Armillis,"* p. 49. Those armlets, however, open at one side, so as to be more readily adjusted to the arm. The specimen in

Mr. Thorold's possession has been considered to belong to the same period as the gold corslet found near Mold in Flintshire (figured, *Archaeologia*, vol. xxvi. p. 422), formed of thin plate, ornamented by ribs and bosses hammered up. The lines of finely stippled punctures on the armlet are peculiar to that remarkable relique.

By Mr. J. E. NIGHTINGALE.—A bowl of bright yellow metal, with the surface so bright as to present the appearance of gilding. It was recently found near Kingsbury, Wilts, in the neighbourhood of Wilton Abbey. There is no foot or base, but a small central boss, hammered up, appears within the bowl. Four stout rings, as if for suspension, are attached to the brim. Diameter of the bowl internally, 10 inches and five-eighths, and including a projecting rim, 11 inches; height, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Vessels of this description have been repeatedly found with interments of the Anglo-Saxon age: compare those found in barrows at Chatham, Douglas' *Nenia*, pl. ii. and xii., those found in barrows in Kent by Dr. Faussett, figured in the "*Inventorium Sepulchrale*," by Mr. Roach Smith, pl. xvi., figs. 6, 8, pp. 55, 78. In one of these interments the skeleton, probably of a female, lay in an iron-clamped coffin, with numerous ornaments, and a small brass trivet, which had served as a stand for the bowl. Mr. Nightingale brought also a silver ring of the time of Henry VI., found at Ugford, near Wilton. The wreathed hoop had been ornamented with flowers enamelled.

By the Rev. Dr. ROCK.—Two drawings of monuments at Rome, with the effigies of English dignitaries. One of them placed in the church of St. Cecilia, is the memorial of Adam de Eston, who was created Cardinal by Gregory XI., he died at Rome 15th August, 1398. The inscription styles him bishop of London, and some writers have stated that Richard II. preferred him to the see of Hereford, but there is no evidence that he held either of those preferments. (See Godwin de Præs. p. 793; Pits. Script. Angl. p. 548.) The effigy, of white marble, is a beautiful example of mediæval sculpture; it is placed on an altar tomb, at the side of which are the royal arms, France and England quarterly, and an escutcheon, over which is placed a cardinal's hat; the bearing being a cross with an eagle displayed in the centre point. The other monument is also a remarkable work of art; it is the effigy of Christopher Bainbridge, Archbishop of York, elevated to the dignity of cardinal by Pope Julius II, in 1511. He died by poison at Rome, in 1514. An interesting relic of this dignity, a pair of silver snuffers bearing his arms, is figured in this *Journal*, vol. x. p. 172.

By Mr. CARRINGTON.—A rubbing from a sepulchral brass in the chancel of the church of St. Michael, Penkevil, three miles south-east from Truro. It commemorates "Maister John Trembras, master of arts, late parson of this church," who died Sep. 13, 1515. The figure measures $19\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height.

By the Rev. J. LEE WARNER.—Rubbings from Sepulchral brasses in Walsingham church, Norfolk, representing a man in the dress of a civilian at the earlier part of the sixteenth century. Under the figures, which are good examples of the costume of their age, there was originally a narrow plate, which doubtless bore the inscription, and immediately below is an escutcheon shaped indent, which may have contained a coat of arms or a merchant's mark. The dress of the female figure is either open at her right side, or more probably, drawn up on the right hip, and the furred lining exposed to view. This peculiar fashion may be seen in Cotman's



Sepulchral brasses in Walsingham Church, Norfolk.

Length of the male figure, 19½ inches. Date, about 1525.

Sepulchral Brasses of Norfolk, plates 57, 58, 59, 61, ranging from 1520 to 1528, but in all these examples the skirt of the lady's dress is raised up on the *left* side.⁷ In two of them from churches in Norwich, the broad girdle occurs fastened low in front by the triple roses, with a string of beads appended, which in the figure at Walsingham is composed of eleven large beads, terminating with a knop or tassel. The furred cuffs, with which in this instance small ruffles are worn, unusual in the dress of the period, the kerchief thrown over the head-dress of pedimental form, so much in vogue at that time, and other details, will be noticed by those who take interest in costume. We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Lee Warner, who has presented one of the accompanying woodcuts to the Institute. He sent also a drawing of a small half-figure of a lady, date about 1460, which he had found in the church chest; it precisely fits an indent on a slab in the middle aisle of the church, which bears an inscribed plate with the name of Margarete Stoke. Also, a small figure of a civilian, in a long furred robe with beads and purse appended to his girdle; the head lost. Date about 1480.

By Mr. CUMMING.—A small painting on panel, representing our Lord in profile turned towards the left; painted on a gold ground, with the following inscription.—“This present figure is the symylytude of the lorde iesus our Saviour inprinted for Herald by the predecessours of the great turke, and sent to pope inocent the eight at the cost of the great turke as a token for this cause, to redeem his brother that was taken prysner.” Several similar paintings have been noticed, all of them apparently of the sixteenth century; the inscription varies slightly, thus on one in the possession of Mr. T. Hart, of Reigate, described in this Journal, vol. viii. p. 320, it runs thus.—“This similitude of ovr Sauieur Iesus was found in Amarat,” &c.; on another, described in 1793, in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. lxiii. p. 1177—“imprinted in Amirald,” &c, the latter closely corresponding with the inscription on another copy of this portraiture, in the possession of Henry Howard, Esq., at Greystoke Castle. An engraving from one of these paintings was published by Mr. M'Lean, in the Haymarket, as “the only true likeness of our Saviour, taken from one cut in an emerald by command of Tiberius Cæsar, and which was given from the treasury of Constantinople by the Emperor of the Turks to Pope Innocent VIII., for the redemption of his brother, then a captive of the Christians.” Innocent VIII. was Pope from 1484 to 1492. Zem, the ambitious brother of Bajazet II., called Zizim by the Christians, caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, and after various reverses took refuge in Rhodes, whence he was sent to France by the Grand Master of the Knights of St. John. In 1489, Zizim was given up to the envoys of Pope Benedict VIII. and taken to Rome. In 1495, Pope Alexander VI. delivered him up to the king of France, and he died suddenly a few days after leaving Rome, as it was alleged by poison, administered, according to the Turkish historians, by the emissaries of Bajazet, whilst certain European writers

⁷ The brass of Constancia, wife of John Wodehows, who died 1465 (Cotman, plate 29), is probably of a later time than the date assigned to it. This figure, likewise, has the drapery raised on the left side. The figure of a lady of the Andrewe family, one of the sepulchral brasses at

Charwelton, Northamptonshire, supplies an illustration of an approach to the peculiar fashion above mentioned; in this instance, the drapery is drawn up on the left side. Baker's Hist. Northamptonshire.

attribute his death to the Pope. No historical evidence has been found to show that Bajazet made any overtures for the redemption of his brother, whose intrigues were adverse to him, nor does it appear that any such present was sent on the occasion to the Pope. (*Art de Vérifier les Dates.*)

By Mr. W. BURGESS.—A drawing of an iron arm, intended to supply the loss of a right hand. The original is preserved in the Museo Correi, at Venice. A similar piece of mechanism, in the Hon. Robert Curzon's Armory, has been figured in this Journal, vol. x. p. 84, where references to other examples are given. Also a cast from a beautiful mirror-case of ivory, preserved in Italy, representing the assault of the Castle of Love.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—Two astrolabes, one of them made in 1550; the other, of brass, made at Brunswick, by Tobias Wolckener, in 1594, measures 7 inches in diameter. It was constructed for lat. 48°. Also a massive silver ring set with a large crystal, *en cabochon*, and several reliquaries or pendant ornaments of the same material.

By Mr. DODD.—A miniature portrait of a young man, in the costume of the close of the sixteenth century. On the reverse are the following arms quarterly:—*Arg.* an eagle displayed *Sa.* crowned *gu.*, and, party per pale *Arg.* and *Sa.*, a castle.

By Mr. JOHN ROGERS.—A Cornish hurling ball of wood, plated with silver, bearing the following inscription:—THIS BALL GIVEN TO GULVALL BY COLONEL ONSLOW LORD OF THE MANNOR OF LANISLY. Diameter of the ball 2½ inches. The favourite provincial game of hurling, as practised in Cornwall at the commencement of the seventeenth century, is described by Carew, in his Survey, published in 1602, book i. p. 73. He says, that in the method called "hurling to goales," which was in vogue in the east part of the county, certain bounds or goals were set up, and the party who got possession of the ball did his best to carry it through his adversary's goal, whilst the opponent kept him back, "butting" at his breast with his fist. In the west country game, termed "to the country," matches were made, usually by gentlemen, between several parishes, the goals being their own houses or some villages three or four miles asunder, and a silver ball being cast up, the company which could catch it and carry it by force or sleight to the place assigned, gained the ball and the victory. The struggle of the hurlers across country through bush and briar, over hills or rivers, is graphically described by Carew. The game is still in vogue in some parts of Cornwall. The parish of Gulvall is situated about a mile from Penzance. The manor of Lanisley was the property of Sir Nicholas Hals, about 1620, and was subsequently purchased by the Onslow family.

By the Rev. C. R. MANNING.—Impression from a small brass matrix of the fourteenth century. The handle terminates in a trefoiled loop for suspension. The impress is of circular form, the device is a bow and arrow in a quatrefoiled panel, *SIGILLUM. ROBERTI. ARCHER. The seal, recently obtained by Mr. Manning, had been for many years in the possession of a blacksmith at Diss, in Norfolk, and the place where it was found is not known.

By Mr. EDWARD RICHARDSON.—A collection of casts from seals appended to documents in the muniment chamber of the Ormonde family, at Kilkenny Castle, including the seals of Gilbert de Clare, William de Braous, James le Botiller, Margaret Tyvetot, and several other good examples which will be more fully noticed hereafter.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

March 6, 1857.

The Hon. RICHARD C. NEVILLE, F.S.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

THE recent fabrication of imitations of ancient reliques of flint, arrow-heads, axes and mauls, spear-heads, and other objects, produced in the East Riding of Yorkshire, to the prejudice of the unwary collector, was again brought under the notice of the society by Mr. Wardell, of Leeds, in the following communication, accompanied by a considerable number of the fictitious antiquities in question:—

“I have much pleasure in communicating what information I possess, in relation to the fabrication of relics of an early period, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and in so doing, I shall strictly confine myself to such facts as have come under my own personal observation.

“Before advertng to the articles of flint, I may state, that some four years ago a person came to this town, and offered for sale a few varieties of jet seals; one was alleged to have been found in Sherburn church yard, a Saxon ecclesiastical site, but I forget what localities were assigned to the others, and he succeeded in passing off two of them. I have had a seal of this description shown to me, which had been purchased in Scarborough; it was similar to the one in the Whitby Museum. Attention was subsequently called to these forgeries of seals of jet in the Archaeological Journal.

“As to forgeries of the ‘Stone Period,’ I beg to state that I have seen a great many, consisting of stone hammers, flint arrow-heads of all sizes and forms, some of the rudest type, others very fine specimens, and a few of large size, serrated on the edges. Those articles, I have reasons for believing, were manufactured by a person residing on the Moors, in the neighbourhood of Whitby or Robin Hood’s Bay. About three years ago, I purchased forty-two in one lot, alleged to have been found in that part of the county, and obtained from the farmers and others residing there; they were well coated with clay, and I, being anxious to secure such a prize, having no idea whatever of forgery, gladly purchased them; and it was only when I had washed them, that I made the discovery, afterwards confirmed by inquiry, that I had been imposed upon. The person of whom I purchased them is a respectable man, and I should say had himself been subjected to imposition. I have since given several of them away, but have still a few left, which I enclose for your inspection. You will perceive that the workmanship, although very good, is yet much inferior to the genuine articles, the chipping at the edges is rougher, irregular, and broken off in larger flakes, and they have altogether a clumsy appearance. In addition to arrow-heads, I have seen rings, fish-hooks, knives, saws, and some articles like the ancient caltrops for annoying cavalry, all of flint, all forgeries, and all made in the before mentioned district. I have seen two

forged stone hammers, very neatly made, but they had a new appearance, the perforation was very rough and jagged at the sides, as if made by a small iron chisel, and one of them was covered with a coat of dark coloured varnish, while the other was plentifully plastered with clay. Both these specimens came from the neighbourhood of Scarborough. I have not seen any of the recent imitations of British urns, but I have heard of them, and have no doubt of the fact. I may remark, that I have seen in a dealer's shop in Scarborough two forged bronze spear-heads, but they were of that description, that I think no antiquary would ever be imposed upon by them. I could refer to numerous other cases, but, as I have stated, I wish to confine myself solely to those which have come within my own observation.

"It is to be exceedingly regretted that such disreputable practices as those I have enumerated should prevail; but that they do so is an undoubted fact, and I do not see how, or in what manner, they can be put down. I am afraid that, so long as the present keen research after antiquities continues, and so many collectors are in the field, so long will such a state of things exist. This keenness of research is of course a necessary consequence of the spread of archaeological knowledge; but antiquaries should be on their guard, and use both discretion and prudence in making purchases from unknown individuals; it is the great eagerness shewn by collectors which has led to the results we now experience.

"I shall be very glad if these remarks be of interest to the society, and any further information which it may be in my power to give, I shall at all times be most happy to afford."

The Rev. H. M. SCARTH communicated the following observations addressed to him by the Rev. Dr. McCaul, President of University College, Toronto, in reference to the inscription discovered at Bath. (See vol. xii., p. 90, of this Journal.)

"In the number of the Archaeological Journal for March, 1855, which has within the last few days been placed in our library, I have read with much interest the explanations which have been given of the inscription on the slab found in December, 1854, on Coombe Down, Bath. I have little doubt that Dr. Bruce has read and interpreted it correctly; but I have reason to believe that he, Mr. Franks, and Mr. Hunter, are mistaken as to the emperor who is named in it. Mr. Hunter is disposed to refer it to the well-known M. Aurelius, whilst Dr. Bruce inclines to Mr. Franks' opinion, that Heliogabalus is the person intended. The principal ground for the latter opinion is the want of an example of the application of *Invictus* to Caracalla. As I have found two of these desired examples, I beg to communicate them, believing that they supply satisfactory evidence that the emperor named in the inscription was Caracalla.

"From Eckhel (v. vii. p. 179, edit. Vindob. 1828), it appears that the epithet *Invictus* was applied to both Severus and Caracalla; whilst a remarkable inscription on the seventy-first milestone on the Appian Way, given by Gudius, Muratori, and Notarjanni, contains all the titles in your inscription, as applied to Caracalla. As we have no copies of the authors I have named, I am unable to verify this reference. The inscription, however, is given (as here subjoined) in Mommsen's *Inscript. Regni Neapolitani*, Lips. 1852, p. 334. The date of your inscription is, I think, not earlier than 213 A.D., when the epithet *Felix* first appeared on the coins of Caracalla, and of course not later than 217 A.D.

III.

IMP · CAESAR

M · AVRELIVS · ANTONINVS ·

INVICTVS · PIVS · FELIX · AVG ·

PART · MAX · BRIT · MAX · GERM ·

MAX · PONT · MAX · TRIB · POTES[T] ·

XVIII · IMP · III · COS · III · PROCOS ·

VIAM · ANTE · HAC · LAPIDE · [I]AM ·

INVTILITER · STRATAM · ET ·

CORRVPTAM · SILICE · NOVO ·

QVO · FIRMIOR · COMMEANTIBVS ·

ESSET · PER · MILIA [PAS]

SVM · XXI · SVA · PECVNIA · FECIT.

LXXI.

“The date of the inscription above given may be ascertained by the year *Trib. Potest.* 19, which was A.D. 216.”

Mr. W. BURGESS read a Memoir on the precious objects preserved in the Treasury at Monza. (Printed in this volume, p. 8.)

The Rev. W. HASTINGS KELKE sent a memoir on “Creslow Pastures,” Bucks, the royal feeding-ground for cattle, from the reign of Elizabeth to that of Charles II., with notices of the descent of the manor, and of the ancient manor-house, which still presents some architectural features of interest. Creslow, now containing a single dwelling-house, is a distinct parish, situated about six miles from Aylesbury. As early as the Domesday Survey the lands appear to have been chiefly pasturage; and in later times they were held in such high estimation as to be reserved as feeding-grounds for the supply of the royal household. Browne Willis, and other topographers, have stated on no sufficient authority, that the manor and advowson had formed part of the possessions of the Templars from a very early period; and had subsequently been held by the Hospitallers, in whose hands they were, at the Dissolution of the Monasteries. They passed to the crown at that period, and the “Creslow Pastures” were appropriated for feeding cattle for the use of the court, as before stated. They were committed to the custody of a steward or keeper, for a term of years, with certain privileges and appointments. In 1596, James Quarles, Esq., chief clerk of the royal kitchen, was keeper, and he was succeeded by Bennett Mayne, who enjoyed the manor-house and a considerable portion of the lands in recompense for his trouble. In 1634 the appointment was given by Charles I. to Cornelius Holland, originally a page in the service of Sir Henry Vane, and who had risen to notice about the court, and received several lucrative appointments. A curious relation of the career of Holland, by a contemporary writer, has been given by Mr. Bankes, in his history of Corfe Castle. Holland allowed the buildings to fall into decay, but he had the good fortune to obtain a large grant from Parliament for their repair. He became a member of the Commons, and a Commissioner of the Revenue. He signed the death-warrant of Charles I. The desecration of the churches of Creslow and Hogshaw, Bucks, and of the chancels of three other churches, was perpetrated, as it has been stated, by Holland, whose memory as an enemy to church and king has been accounted infamous in the county. At the Restoration he was attainted as guilty of high treason, and the

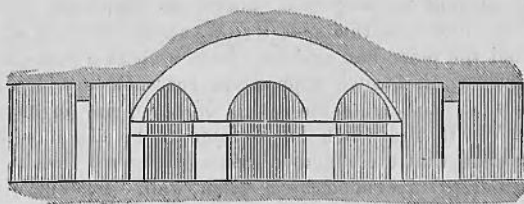
Pastures were granted by Charles II. to Edward Backwell, Esq., for a term of twenty-one years. The estate was afterwards granted in fee to Thomas, Lord Clifford. The advowson of Creslow, Mr. Kelke observed, had belonged to the Hospitallers; but in the times of Queen Elizabeth the rectorial income appears to have become merged in the temporalities of the manor. The church had been long since desecrated; it was converted into a stable and dove-house by Cornelius Holland. The existing fabric consists of the nave, probably of Norman date, with a richly sculptured north door. The ancient manor-house, a spacious and picturesque building, traditionally regarded as a Commandery of the Hospitallers, has a square tower and numerous gables, a large hall, and a remarkable crypt excavated in the limestone rock, with a good vaulted roof. Mr. Parker, in the "Manual of Domestic Architecture," has classed this building amongst the examples of the reign of Edward III. Mr. Kelke exhibited drawings of the house, and of the adjacent desecrated church; and he intimated the intention of publishing a detailed memoir on Creslow, in the Transactions of the Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society, to which we may refer our readers for a more full account of the locality.

The Rev. HIPPISLEY MACLEAN communicated a notice of the recent discovery of Saxon remains in the parish of Caistor, Lincolnshire, about halfway between that town and the adjoining village of Nettleton. A human skeleton was brought to light, at the feet of which was a bronze bowl, and at the head some fragments of iron, apparently the boss of a shield. Nothing else was found on this occasion, but some years ago several skeletons, as Mr. Maclean stated, were discovered near the same spot, with beads of baked clay, a lance-head, and the boss, as supposed, of a shield. These are in the possession of the Rector of Nettleton, on whose lands they were found. It had been conjectured that these remains were vestiges of a great conflict which occurred in the north of Lincolnshire about the year 827, between Egbert and the Mercians.¹ Mr. Maclean subsequently sent the bronze vessel for examination. It is of very thin plate, diameter $7\frac{1}{3}$ inches, with three ornamented loops and rings, for suspension, near the margin; it belongs to the same class of metal vessels which have repeatedly been discovered with interments of the Anglo-Saxon period, as stated in this Journal (see p. 93, *ante*). The fragments of the iron *umbo* appeared to indicate that it had been of a form often found with the vestiges of that age.

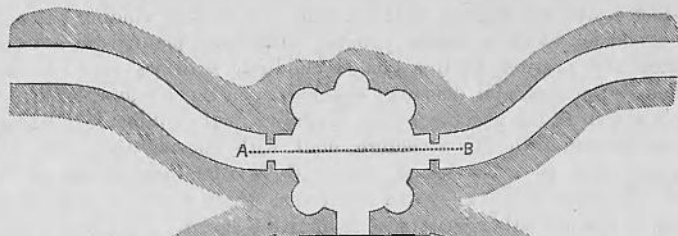
The Very Rev. Dr. ROCK remarked, that the curious Saxon bowls of metal) of which a beautiful example, found near Wilton, had been exhibited at the previous meeting by Mr. Nightingale, and another, displaying remarkable skill and elegance in its manufacture), which had been thus brought under the notice of the Institute by Mr. Maclean, might with considerable probability be specimens of the Anglo-Saxon *Gabatae*, or vessels suspended in churches, often mentioned amongst rare and precious gifts to the churches in Rome and elsewhere, in early times, as may be noticed in the writings of Anastatius. Ducange gives the following explanation of the term:—"Sunt autem *Gabatae* lances seu disci in Ecclesiis, a laquearibus pendent, cereis vel lampadibus instructi."

Mr. T. H. WYATT communicated a notice, accompanied by a ground-plan and sections, of a singular construction recently destroyed in the

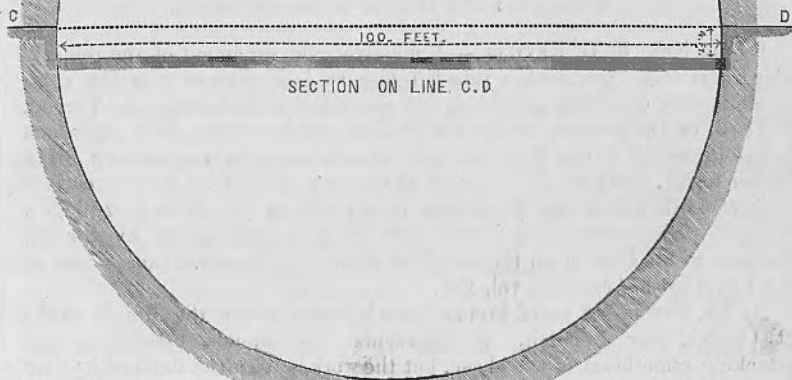
¹ See Dr. Oliver's communication to Gent. Mag., Sept. 1829, p. 221.



SECTION ON LINE A.B.



PLAN



SECTION ON LINE C.D

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 FEET.

Ground Plan and Section of the circular basin and adjacent building recently to be seen in the late Mr. Berger's grounds at Hackney.

gardens of an old mansion at Hackney, on the grounds of Mr. Berger, adjacent to an ancient thoroughfare, known as Homerton Row. Some attention had been drawn to this site, Mr. Wyatt observed, in consequence of the notion that the place had anciently been used as a bear-pit. It does not appear, however, that such supposition rests on any local tradition deserving of notice; and an examination of the plan, for which we are indebted to Mr. Wyatt, and which he directed to be taken with accurate detail, seems to show that the supposed *arena* had been a circular fish-pond, 100 feet in diameter, surrounded by a brick wall. On one side of this basin there was a singular octagonal domed building, which had been concealed in a mound of earth, formerly surmounted by a small stone temple or summer-house, and approached on either side by a vaulted winding passage, likewise concealed by the artificial ground, which was planted with trees. The fashion and position of this domed building, with its round-headed niches, doors of access, and door-way opening upon the circular basin, are accurately shown in the accompanying diagrams. It is difficult to assign any precise intention to this structure, built with considerable care, and chiefly interesting as a vestige of the costly garden decorations of the suburban residences at Hackney and Homerton, which were formerly, as we learn from Pepys and other writers, so favourite a resort. By the kindness of Mr. Tyssen an old plan of the grounds preserved in the Bodleian Library, showing the details of the ornamental works, was brought by Mr. Wyatt for examination. It is described as a "Plan of an estate situate in the parish of St. John, at Hackney, and late belonging to John Hopkins, Esq., deceased. Surveyed by James Crow and T. Marsh, 1775." The house had been the property of Stamp Brookbank, Esq. On the death of Mr. Berger, the late proprietor, about two years ago, the extensive grounds were purchased by a Freehold Land Building Society, and all the buildings demolished.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Hon. R. C. NEVILLE.—A massive gold ornament of the remarkable penannular type, with a thin flat disc at each extremity of the ring, which is very delicately engraved. It was found at Killymoon, co. Tyrone, in 1823, on the property of the late William Stewart, Esq., M.P., by whom it was presented to the Dowager Lady Wenlock, and it was recently given by her to Mr. Neville. The weight of this fine example of a very curious class of Irish ornaments, sometimes designated as *fibulæ*, is 2 oz. 6 dwt. 10½ gr. Specimens of the same peculiar form are figured by Sir W. Betham, in his Memoir on the so-called Irish Ring-Money, Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xvii.

By Mr. FITCH.—A small bronze brooch, found within the Roman works at Caistor, near Norwich. It represents two animals, possibly a dog attacking some beast of the chase, but the work is too much defaced by time to permit of the animal being identified. Length, nearly 1½ in. The surface, in low relief, is wrought with lines apparently of inlaid white metal, indicating the outlines of the limbs. *Fibulæ* of the Roman period representing various animals have been figured by Montfaucon (a horse, fish, fly, bird, and three birds in a row). An example, in the form of a man on horseback, found at Kirkby Thore, is figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi., p. 284; another, representing a horse, in this *Journal*, vol. xii., p. 279.

A curious silver brooch, possibly intended to represent a lion, has been recently given by Mr. C. Roach Smith, in his *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iv., p. 112; it is described as of late Saxon, or early Norman, manufacture.

By the Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE.—Drawings of several Saxon urns lately found in Lincolnshire, accompanying the following notice of the discovery. These vessels resemble in their forms and character those figured in Mr. Neville's "*Saxon Obsequies*:"—

"A few months ago, in working a sand-pit in the parish of South Willingham, Lincolnshire, the labourers suddenly brought to view a number of cinerary earthen vases. Some of these were broken, but I have the pleasure of forwarding for your inspection correct drawings of three of them, two of yellow, and one of dark-grey clay. They are now in the possession of G. F. Heneage, Esq., of Hainton Hall, the owner of the sand-pit. An old Roman road from Caistor to Horncastle passes through South Willingham parish, about half a mile from the spot where the urns were found, but has evidently no connection with them."

By Mr. WHINCOPP.—A collection of rings, of gold and silver, chiefly found in Suffolk, several of them considered to be of the Anglo-Saxon period: one of these ornaments was found, in 1819, in the churchyard at Laxfield, near some Saxon coins; it bears on the facet a cruciform ornament, formed of small concentric circles, such as occur on objects of that age. Also, a gold ornament set with an hemispherical crystal, through which may be seen a delicately finished limning of the Flagellation of Our Lord.

By the Rev. T. HUGO.—A circular leaden brooch, found in the Thames in 1855, with coins of the Merovingian period, and one of Harold.

By Mr. W. W. WYNNE, M.P.—A tripod brass pot, found in a field at Hendreforfydd, Merionethshire, in 1855. In form it resembles the vessel figured in this Journal, vol. xiii., p. 74, with the exception that it has a long-necked spout, like a coffee-pot of more recent times. The height of this example is 7 inches. It is perfectly plain. Vessels of this description have sometimes been assigned to the Roman period, having been found occasionally near Roman stations; one very similar in form to that exhibited is figured in Dr. Bruce's *Roman Wall*, pl. xvi., p. 434. They have been frequently found in N. Britain. See Dr. Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals*, p. 278.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A collection of ecclesiastical rings, consisting of those of the following popes, cardinals, and bishops:—

1. Cardinal Conrad Caraccioli, of Naples; created, 1405; died, 1411. On one side of the hoop a cardinal's hat of early form; on the other, an escutcheon of the family arms surmounted by a mitre.

2. Cardinal Gabriel Condolmerio, a Venetian; created, 1408; elected pope, as Eugenius IV., in 1431; died, 1447. On one side a cardinal's hat of early form; on the other, an escutcheon with his arms, surmounted by a mitre.

3. Pope Nicholas V., Thomas of Sargana, Bishop of Bologna; created cardinal, 1446; elected pope, 1447; died, 1455. On one side has been engraved the papal tiara; on the other, crossed keys, which he adopted for his arms, being of a humble family who had no armorial bearings.

4 and 5. Pope Pius II., Æneas Silvius Piccolomini; created cardinal, 1456; elected pope, 1458; died, 1464. On one side is the papal tiara; on the other, the arms of Piccolomini.

6. Pope Paul II., Pietro Barbo, a Venetian ; created cardinal, 1440 ; elected pope, 1464 ; died, 1471. On one side are the family arms of Barbo, beneath the tiara ; on the other, those of Arragon or Naples, which at that time were the same, surmounted by a coronet formed of points or leaves.

7. Pope Innocent VIII., John Baptist Cibo, of Genoa ; created cardinal, 1474 ; elected pope, 1484 ; died, 1492. On one side are the Cibo arms, surmounted by the tiara ; and on the other, the keys of St. Peter. This ring is also ornamented with the emblems of the four Evangelists.

8. Cardinal Ascanius Sforza Visconti of Milan ; created, 1484 ; died, 1505. On one side are the Sforza Visconti arms, and on the other a cardinal's hat of the early form.

9. A massive ring, thickly gilt and richly enamelled, with the inscription in Lombard characters, "*Episc. Lugdun.*" On either side are escutcheons, bearing as arms the crossed keys, surmounted by a cardinal's or archbishop's hat. The stone is an amethyst. It is difficult to make out to whom this belonged. There were four places called Lugdunum—Lugdunum Batavorum, or Leyden, which was never an episcopal see ; Lugdunum Gallicum, or Lyons, an archbishop's see ; Lugdunum Clavatum, or Laon ; and Lugdunum Convenarum, or St. Bertrand de Comminges, a bishopric in the south of France. The arms (the crossed keys) are not those of any of the archbishops of Lyons. The word "*Episc.*" seems to point to Lugdunum Convenarum, which was only a bishop's see, though the hat, from the number of tassels, is rather that of an archbishop ; but the arms are not those of any of the bishops of that see, unless, indeed, they were those of a certain "*Johannes*" (apparently an unknown man), Bishop of St. Bertrand de Comminges, in 1465, who, having no family arms of his own, may have assumed as his bearing St. Peter's keys, in the same manner as Pope Nicholas V. had done a few years before.

These large massive rings are all of bronze, or some base metal gilt, with imitation stones, or real stones of common quality, and increase in size as their date approaches the end of the XVth century. Their use is very obscure, but there is some reason to think that they may have been credential rings, or rings given to ambassadors or messengers, as ensigns of their authority or mission.

10. A large silver gilt thumb-ring ornamented with engraving : date early XVIIth century. The body of the ring is formed by a large square box, to contain a relic, in the lid of which is set a large hemispherical common garnet, cut all over in small triangular facets.

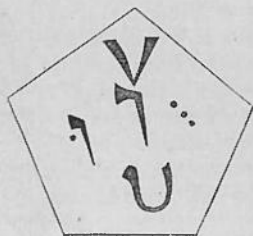
11. A thumb-ring of metal, gilt, with false stones of the same character as many of the preceding ; date, end of XVth century. This ring is but slight, and if it were for any great person, it is curious that it should be of such a common material.

By Mr. G. H. PARKINSON.—Two single-edged daggers, found about 1847, at a depth of nearly 16 feet, on the site now occupied by the Clock-Tower of the new Houses of Parliament. One of them measures $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the other $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in length. The haft, in both instances, terminates in a large ring. Date, XVth century.

By Mr. HEWITT.—A triangular object of iron plate, probably for some domestic use ; it is ornamented with scroll-work of skilful workmanship, formed with a ring at the top for suspension, and a row of small holes round the margin. This curious piece of mediæval metal-work may have been

intended to serve for holding keys, a purpose for which the hooks appear to be suited.

By Mr. B. BRIGHT.—A dodecahedron of black highly polished marble, described as “touchstone;” the pentagonal faces are engraved with the letters of the alphabet, Latin, Hebrew, and Greek; and there were doubtless originally two dodecahedrons, with a moiety of the alphabet on each. The accompanying woodcut represents one face, half the size of the original, bearing the letters V., the Hebrew Vau, and the vowel points Kibbutz and Schurek, which have the power of U., and the Greek Upsilon. This example may suffice to show the arrangement of the letters of the three alphabets. On eleven of the sides of this dodecahedron are engraved the letters N to Z (omitting U. and W.), on the twelfth side are the vowels. The counterpart doubtless presented the first twelve letters, A to M, omitting J. It is supposed that these objects may have been used for some purposes of divination.



Half-size orig.

By Mr. HUNTER, V.P.S.A.—A ball of thin brass plate, perforated over the whole surface with stars, and formed of two hemispherical cups, nicely adjusted together, so as to serve as a box, or *pomellum*, in which a scented ball might be enclosed. There is a small perforation in the centre of each moiety, through which a wire or a cord might have been passed, in order to unite them together, or for convenience of suspension. Diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It has been conjectured that this ball may have been of Eastern origin; objects of this description, however, were used in the Middle Ages, either to enclose a pomander ball, or some appliance, possibly a solid heated globe of metal, for warming the hands, and they were known as *pommes chauffettes*. In an inventory of the XVth century mention occurs of a “*pomme d'argent, pour eschauffer mains, taillce a plusieurs rosettes, ou il y a plusieurs pertuis;*” and in another, dated 1502,—“*pomum—foratum in plerisque locis, habens receptaculum etiam argenteum in quo poni solet ferrum candens, ad calefaciendas manus sacerdotis celebrantis tempore hyemali.*” See M. De Laborde's valuable Glossary, appended to his Catalogue of Enamels, &c., in the Louvre.—Also, a knife with a handle of tortoise-shell, which belonged to a gentleman deceased in 1685, and serving to illustrate the description of the “Totershell knife and fork,” mentioned at the previous meeting (see p. 89, *ante*). A singular Spanish clasp-knife, inscribed—*Peleo Agosto matando Negros. Muero por mi rey.*

By Mr. DODD.—Two miniature portraits, representing Mary, Queen of England, and Queen Elizabeth.

By Mr. LE KEUX.—A series of drawings of the collegiate buildings and other architectural examples in Oxford, by Mackenzie.

MATRICES AND IMPRESSIONS OF SEALS.—By the Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER.—Impression from a small brass matrix, of circular form, lately found at York, between Walmgate Bar and the River Foss. The device is a pair of hands conjoined, and a crescent between the wrists. Legend—* PRIVE SV. Date, XIVth cent.

By Mr. FITCH.—A small brass matrix, lately found at Wotton, near Lynn, Norfolk. The impress is the initial T. of the form sometimes termed “Longobardic,” enclosing a fleur de lys. Date, about 1450.



Seal of Margaret, daughter of William the Lion, King of Scotland, and wife of Conan, Earl of Richmond. XIIth cent.



Seal of Roger Bertram, Lord of Mitford, t. Henry III.

By Mr. W. HYLTON LONGSTAFFE.—Facsimiles in gutta-percha from two valuable seals, appended to documents in the possession of Sir William Lawson, Bart., F.S.A. One of them is the seal of Margaret, daughter of William the Lion, King of Scotland, and wife of Conan, Duke of Brittany and Earl of Richmond, the builder of the Keep Tower at Richmond Castle, in 1171. The figure of the Duchess is of remarkably slim proportions; displaying the *manches mal taillées* in all the exaggerated fashion of the period; in her right hand she bears a cross-globe, or orb, and on the left a bird. This interesting seal is of pointed-oval form: it is appended to a grant of lands in Forset, Richmondshire,—“*Engeramo pincernæ meo.*” The other seal is that of Roger Bertram, Lord of Mitford, third of the name, towards the close of the reign of Henry III. It represents a knight on horseback, with the arms of Bertram on his shield and the caparisons of his horse. See Mr. Longstaffe’s account of these documents, *Archæologia Æliana*, N. S. vol. ii., p. 10. We are indebted to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, with the kind permission of Sir William Lawson, for the accompanying woodcuts of these interesting seals.

Annual London Meeting.

MAY 15, 1857.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, ESQ., M.P., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Annual Meeting to receive the Report of the Auditors of the Accounts of the Institute for the previous year, was held on this day. The accompanying balance-sheet was submitted and approved.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1856.

We, the undersigned, being the Auditors appointed to audit the accounts of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, do report that the Treasurer has exhibited to us an account of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Institute from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1856, and that we have examined the said account with the vouchers.

The accompanying abstract is a true statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Institute during the period aforesaid.

(Signed)

WILLIAM PARKER HAMOND, JUN.
 SYDNEY G. R. STRONG,

MAY 7, 1857.

Auditors.

Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

ABSTRACT OF CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1856.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
Balance at Bank, December 31, 1855		57	9	9
Annual Subscriptions, including arrears		600	19	1
Entrance Fees		25	4	0
Life Compositions		31	10	0
Receipts for Sale of Works published by the Institute		64	6	6
Donations in aid of Illustrations for Journal		11	1	0
Nett Balance, Edinburgh Meeting, including Donations for Local Expenses		376	15	11
Received for use of woodcut blocks		2	0	0
		£1169	6	3

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
House Expenses :							
House Rent		160	0	0			
Secretary's Salary		187	10	0			
Insurance of Premises		3	0	0			
Printing Circulars		20	0	0			
Purchase of Books for Library, Binding, &c.		23	4	0			
Stationery		2	14	0			
					396	8	0
Publication Account :							
Printing Archaeological Journal		550	0	0			
Drawing and Engraving		56	2	0			
Lithography		10	18	6			
					617	0	6
Petty Cash Disbursements :							
Housekeeper's wages and disbursements		23	3	8			
Attendant's ditto ditto		19	10	0			
Expenses of issue of Journal		32	5	8			
Coals		2	4	0			
Issue of Circulars to Members in Arrear		1	2	0			
Miscellaneous Expenses, including carriage of parcels and objects sent for exhibition, postage, &c. &c. &c.		29	17	9			
Balance of Petty Cash in hand, December 31, 1856		1	5	6	110	8	6
					1123	17	0
Balance at Bank, December 31, 1856					45	8	9
					1169	5	9
By short payment to Bank of 6d. on 30th June					0	0	6
					£1169	6	3

Audited, and found correct, May 7, 1857.

(Signed) WILLIAM PARKER HAMOND, JUN. } Auditors.
SYDNEY G. R. STRONG.

The above Abstract was submitted to the General Meeting and unanimously adopted.

(Signed)
May 15, 1857.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN,
Vice-President.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

APRIL 3, 1857.

JOSEPH HUNTER, ESQ., V. P. S. A., in the Chair.

BEFORE opening the regular business of the sitting, the Chairman said, "he could not forbear adverting to the great loss which the Institute had sustained since its last meeting, in the death of Mr. J. M. Kemble, who was an unfailing attendant, and a very frequent contributor of information from his ample and varied stores of archaeological knowledge. There were, indeed, few persons to whom the Institute had been more indebted, and he felt confident that all present would share with him in the regret which he himself felt, that we should see him here no more.

"But it is not within the circle of his associates in this Institute that his loss will be felt and acknowledged; there can be no doubt that throughout the realm of Archæology, his early and unexpected departure, leaving so many works uncompleted after having shown that he could do so much and that so well, will be regarded as an event greatly to be deplored. In one department to which of late he had chiefly devoted his attention he stood in the first rank of those who have attended to it, and here his long residence on the Continent, and especially in the northern parts of Germany, gave him advantages which few others have possessed in the acquaintance which he was thus enabled to obtain with the contents of the museums and cabinets of early remains of people in origin kindred to ourselves, and in opportunities of communication with foreign scholars who had directed their attention on the remains of their and our primæval ancestors. He engaged in the study of these remains in a philosophic spirit, and there can be little doubt that in his *Horæ Ferales*, had he lived to see it issue from the press, we should have found that he had done more than had previously been accomplished, to give this portion of Archæology something of the completeness and dignity of a science.

"It is in this department of Archæology that we have most frequently listened to him in this room; but we should greatly mistake in our estimate of his services, if we looked upon him only as one surrounded by celts and ancient pottery, or even by the more finished and curious remains which are sometimes found in the barrows: with the written as well as the unwritten remains of our primæval fathers, he was intimately acquainted, and he will for ever take his place as one of the most accomplished Saxon scholars which this country has produced.

"I do not pretend to be able to form a critical estimate of his literary power in this department, but it is, I believe, most highly estimated not only at home, but among the students of the Teutonic dialects among the learned in Europe. Nor am I about to detain you with pointing your attention to many other subjects of antiquarian and historical interest which

have been indebted to his industry or illustrated by his genius ; but I cannot pass to the business of this meeting without slightly alluding to what he was, not so much as a scholar and antiquarian author, but as a man and a friend ; to his agreeable conversation, his friendly disposition, and his willingness to impart information and to assist other inquirers in their researches when he had the opportunity of doing so : and I may be excused for mentioning in conclusion one instance of it in which I, then first introduced to him, received the benefit of it. It was in the year 1834. He was then living at Cambridge. I visited the University for the purpose of reporting to the Board of Commissioners on the Public Records on the amount of manuscript matter in the various libraries that would be found useful to historical students. Mr. Kemble entered warmly into the object of my mission, and I owed to him introductions which greatly facilitated my access to some of the libraries. Honour be to his memory ! ”

The Rev. W. HASTINGS KELKE sent the following notices of the ancient encampment, known as Choulesbury, in Buckinghamshire, illustrated by a ground-plan which is here given.

“ Choulesbury, anciently Chelwoldsbury, is a very small village on the Chiltern hills, in the county of Buckingham, but within three miles of Tring in Hertfordshire. Formerly it was included in the parish of Drayton Beauchamp, but the advowson of Choulesbury was given by Marnon or Hamon Peverell, and William Peverell, about 1091, to the Knights Templars. The church, which is ancient, and built of flints, is very small, nave and chancel together being only fifty-one feet long, by fifteen feet wide.

“ The Rev. David Roderick, the antiquary and friend of Mr. Leman of Bath, was incumbent of Choulesbury. He furnished, I believe, the account of Choulesbury camp for Lipscomb’s History, and an account of Grymes Dyke, given in Clutterbuck’s ‘History of Hertfordshire.’ In the two accounts of the encampment given by Lipscomb there appears a contradiction. In one he says the form is oval, in the other, square. In the latter notice he doubtless includes some earthworks which are evidently unconnected with the original camp, which, as clearly shown by the map here given, is of oval shape. Instead of there not being two entrances now clearly traceable, a careful examination will discover undoubted evidence of four. The eastern entrance, which appears to have been the principal one, adjoins an ancient road, now called ‘The Shire lane,’ which runs directly down a very deep and remarkable cutting to the Icknield way, which passes about three miles, in this direction, from Choulesbury, but in another direction it is not, perhaps, more than a mile and a half distant. Within the area of the camp is an ancient pond, called ‘Bury Pond,’ and also a very small pond, which has apparently been an old well, in which, tradition says, is concealed a chest of treasure.

“ Grymes, Grymer’s, or Grim’s Dyke or Ditch, which passes within a mile of Choulesbury Camp, between it and the Icknield way, is an ancient earthwork, consisting of a trench and bank, which, in the more perfect parts, measure about forty feet in width and thirty in depth. Its course may still be traced, at intervals, from Verulam to the southern part of Buckinghamshire, where it passes along the side of the Chiltern hills, carefully maintaining nearly the same distance from their summits, till it reaches the Thames opposite Cookham in Berkshire. A few years ago it might have been seen in its most perfect state on Wigginton Common, but by a recent inclosure, it has been entirely obliterated there. It is, however, to be found

in good preservation in various parts, especially on Berkhamsted Common, and along old woodland districts. It cannot have been constructed for a road, because it passes over hills too high for carriages ; nor could it have been designed as a fortification, because the bank is lower and the ditch more shallow over the lower ground. It was possibly the boundary line of some British kingdom or district."

The following account of this camp is given by Lipscomb, in his "History of Buckinghamshire :"—

"On the northern verge of the parish (Choulesbury), on the border of Drayton Beauchamp, is an ancient Camp of an irregular oval form, occupying a portion of level ground on the summit of that branch of the Chiltern hills which is common to the western limits of Herts and the eastern boundary of Bucks. The area includes about ten acres, the church and churchyard being included within the south-western angle of the entrenchment. The lines consist of a very deep trench and strong vallum or rampart of earth on the north, east, and part of the south sides, strengthened by a second line at the north-eastern and north-western angles, and also from the south-eastern part, in a parallel line along that side, until it disappears near the churchyard, part of which seems to occupy the inner bank, as the site of the minister's house does likewise the exterior rampart, which has evidently been levelled. On the east and west sides or ends of the encampment the foss is single ; in some places thirty feet in depth, but towards the south-west it is nearly obliterated.

"In those parts where the trench is double, the width is about equal to the depth ; and the ramparts between them, as well as the sides of the ditches and verge exteriorly, are covered with trees and brush-wood, excepting only where a narrow approach to the area has been left on the south and west. About the centre of the north side appears to have been another opening but long disused, so as to have become obscured by trees and bushes ; and now, only to be conjectured one of the original entrances. The additions, at the angles on the north-east and north-west, have converted the oval form of the entrenchment into an oblong square ; but considerable alterations having been evidently occasioned by the progress of cultivation, the vallum is less distinct at the south-eastern and south-western corners, where the embankments have been reduced and nearly levelled, and the trenches filled up ; the appearance on that side is therefore less regular ; the trenches, however, remain of considerable depth on the southern face, and perhaps partly in compliance with the shape of the hill, form a curve in approaching the west, so that at that end, the area included within them is much narrower than the opposite portion. On the north side the contiguous ground is nearly on a level with the area enclosed by the vallum ; but on the east and west, where the trench is single but of great depth it declines rapidly. On the south, where are two ditches, the ground immediately contiguous is nearly on a level with the entrenchment, but soon gradually declines. Along this part of the camp is the course of an ancient road.

"In form, the whole more nearly resembles the Danish Camp at Bratton, than most others ; and it agrees in many particulars with the most correct descriptions of the military fortifications of that people. Originally it appears to have been a single vallum round the top of an eminence, favouring the irregularity of the ground. One entrance, or at most two entrances, are all that can be traced. Outworks, or an additional angular vallum

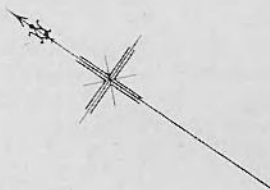
Plan
of the
BRITISH CAMP
at
CHOLESBURY.
1852.

From Duckland Common

COUNTY OF BUCKS
SHIRE LANE
COUNTY OF HERTFORD

Church

Parsonage



Scale of Chains



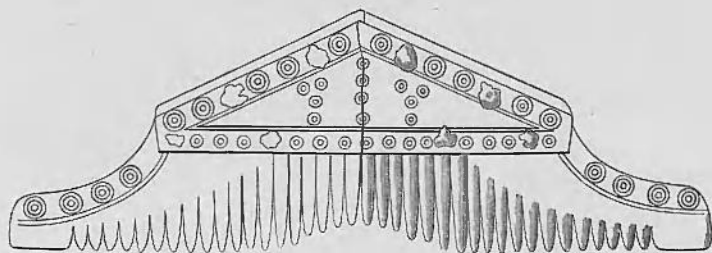
From Trough

From Chesham

Remarks.

The inside area of the Camp	9	7	0
Outside area including Woodland	15	3	0
Extreme inside length	897	feet	
Extreme inside width	558	feet	
The circumference taking the centre of the foss is exactly half a mile			
The width of the foss in its widest part	is 50	feet	
Its present extreme depth	23	feet	

ANTIQUITIES OF THE SAXON PERIOD.



Saxon Sepulchral Urns and a Bone Comb, discovered in Lincolnshire.

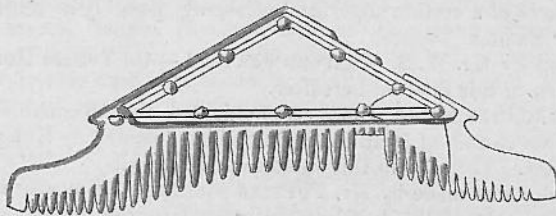
(The Urns, one-fourth orig. height. The Comb orig. size.)

having a double trench, have been made at the north-west and south-east angles ; near which the height of the neighbouring ground seemed to render such defence necessary. If any such works were likewise added at the opposite angles, they are now no longer to be traced ; the contiguous ground on the north, remaining in tillage up to the verge of the lines. Some suppose this to have been a British town, afterwards converted into a military work by the Danes, surrounded by woods, and occupying an eminence ; but it seems more probably a Danish encampment.”¹

Several other ancient entrenched works exist in the same locality. At West Wycombe, on a hill, there is a circular camp, with double vallum and deep ditch on the east side, and a shallow trench inclosing the remainder. There is another circular camp at Old, or Ald, Hollands, near West Wycombe, above the station in Desborough Field. Also ancient earthworks on the side of the Chilterns, near Ellesborough ; and a high circular mound called Castle Hill, or Kimble Castle, 80 paces in circumference, which has been assigned by tradition to Cunobelinus, the ‘Cymbeline’ of Shakspeare.

The Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE sent an account of Saxon interments, found in Lincolnshire :—

“ During the year 1856, an interesting discovery was made on the property of T. B. Richardson, Esq., of Hibaldstow, just within the northern limit of the parish of Kirton-in-Lindsey, Lincolnshire. Mr. Richardson, in making a road on his land, had occasion to cut through a slightly rising mound, situated on a high ridge of ground running north and south through the greater part of the county, called the ‘Cliff.’ Here the labourers suddenly turned up a group of dark-grey Saxon sepulchral urns, from fifty to sixty in number, greatly varying as to size and pattern, but all filled with bones. From one of them (most unfortunately) a pair of brass tweezers were extracted, for as this article shone when cut with a knife, it was immediately pronounced by the finder to be gold, and the doom of the



Saxon Comb, found in a cinerary urn in Lincolnshire.

urns quickly followed, for henceforth they were dashed to pieces as soon as found, in the vain hope of finding more of such golden treasures. Thus some fifty of these interesting relics were ruthlessly and irreparably broken to pieces. Happily, however, the proprietor, when he visited the spot at a later hour, was able to rescue seven or eight from destruction. Of six of these urns I have been enabled to take drawings, through the courtesy of Mr. Richardson, and of the Rev. J. White, of Grayingham, who directed

¹ Lipscomb's Bucks, vol. iii. pp. 314—315. “At Choulesbury, is a regular oblong square camp or trench, 289 yards from east to west, and 207 yards from

north to south, surrounded by a double ditch ; probably an ancient British town.” Lipscomb's Introduction, p. xiii.

my attention towards them. A small vase or drinking-cup was found within one of the urns, and some thin circular pieces of metal in a very decayed condition in another (probably fibulæ), also a portion of a comb, an object not unfrequently found in the Saxon urns of Lincolnshire, but never in an entire state. I am satisfied they were deposited in a fragmentary condition, and it is possible that the remaining portion was retained by some near relative of the deceased as a memento of the departed.

"On the northern side of the vases a quantity of stones were found—perhaps connected with the *Ustrina*, and above them from 4 to 5 feet of soil had been heaped up to form a tumulus.

"I also send for the inspection of the Society a drawing of an urn, presented to me by F. Eaton, Esq. It is of grey earth, and was lately found at Ancaster—the Roman *Causennæ*. It contained the burnt remains of a human body and the fragment of a comb. Two other combs, represented in my drawings, are from the same burial ground."

Two of these curious combs are here figured, the portions deficient in the originals being indicated by outline, without shading. The perfect form of the reliques, of rather unusual character, is thus shown (see woodcuts, orig. size). Combs of very similar fashion occur in the north of Europe. See examples from the Museum at Copenhagen, in Worsaae's "*Afbildninger*," fig. 287.

A short notice was received relating to recent discoveries of potteries near Chepstow, and some specimens of the wares were sent for examination by Dr. Ormerod. The site of these works, which are regarded as of the Roman period and are interesting, more especially as a fresh instance of fictile manufactures in this country in Roman times, is between the tumulus which has been described by the learned historian of Cheshire, in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxix., p. 96, and the cliffs overhanging the Severn. Vestiges of the kiln and numerous remains of vases of various forms have been brought to light; some portions of ware are glazed, whilst others present traces of a certain superficial colouring, possibly in imitation of the imported "Samian" wares.

A Memoir by Mr. W. S. WALFORD was read,—On Tenure Horns; which will be given in this Journal hereafter.

The Rev. JAMES RAINE, Jun., communicated the Original Statutes for the Collegiate church of Middleham, Yorkshire, founded by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester. (Printed in this volume, p. 160, *ante*.)

An enquiry was made by Mr. POYNTER whether any measures had been taken, on the part of the Institute, in regard to the preservation of the ancient church at Dover Castle, the demolition of which had, as it was reported, been proposed, in order to erect a new garrison church. It was stated that for upwards of a year past, the Central Committee had been in communication with the War department on the subject, and that there was every hope that the interesting remains of the fabric would ultimately be preserved. It had been deemed expedient, however, for the present to defer making any direct appeal to Lord Panmure on the subject, since certain information had been obtained, on the renewed rumour of the approaching destruction of the ruined church, a few weeks previously, that for the present year no such apprehensions need be entertained.

Prince ALEXANDER LABANOFF, in transmitting from Paris a copy of the Catalogue of the Portraits of Mary Queen of Scots, in his collection, and of Documents relating to the History of Bothwell, two works privately

printed at St. Petersburg by his directions, took occasion to advert to the interest with which he had received a detailed notice of the numerous portraits of Mary Stuart, exhibited in the Museum of the Institute at the Edinburgh Meeting. A full account had been transmitted to the Prince by M. Teulet, of the Imperial Archives at Paris, the learned editor of the Collections relating to Scottish History, preserved in France, who had been present at the Meeting in Scotland.

The works presented by the Prince are thus entitled: "Notice sur la Collection des Portraits de Marie Stuart, appartenant au Prince Alexandre Labanoff, précédée d'un Résumé Chronologique.—Pièces et Documents relatifs au Comte de Bothwell. St. Petersburg." 1856, 8vo.

It was announced, that in consequence of the interest with which the numerous portraits of Mary Stuart, and the relics connected with the history of her times, brought together at the Edinburgh Meeting, had been viewed, and the liberal offers of many other portraits for exhibition, which had not been available at that time, it was proposed to form a further display of paintings and engraved portraits of the Queen of Scots, in the apartments of the Institute, during the month of June.

Mr. ALLINGHAM, of Reigate, communicated a singular document, being a license to Henry Shove, an inhabitant of Nutfield, Surrey, to absent himself from his parish church, in consideration of the impassable state of the roads. This privilege was conceded for a term of twelve years. Mr. Hunter observed that no license of a precisely similar nature had fallen under his observation. The Very Rev. Dr. Rock stated, that in the XIIIth and XIVth centuries such a privilege had been granted not unfrequently, in cases where parishioners resided at long distances from their church. Mid-Lent Sunday was termed "Mothering-Sunday," as it is said, because on that day all were required to be present at their mother church. The document preserved in Mr. Allingham's possession is in the following terms:

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos literæ nostræ testimoniales pervenerint, seu quos infrascripta tangunt seu tangere poterint quomodolibet in futurum, Robertus Mason, legum Doctor, Vicarius in spiritualibus generalis Reverendi in Christo Patris et domini, domini Richardi, permissione divina Winton' Episcopi, necnon officialis venerabilis viri, domini Archidiaconi Surr', principalis legitime constitutus, salutem in domino sempiternam, ac fidem indubiam presentibus adhibendam. Cum coram venerabili viro Magistro Willielmo Merricke, legum Doctore, Surrogato nostro, nuper allegatum sit ex parte discreti viri Henrici Shove, de Nuttfeild in Comitatu Surr', yeoman, domum solitæ suæ habitaculis non solum distare tria fere millaria ab ecclesia de Nuttfeild predicto, verum etiam viam interjacentem (tempore presertim brumali) adeo inviam et inaccessam esse, ut ipse una cum sua familia ad eandem ecclesiam ad matutinas preces audiendas accedere, ac illinc domum revertere, ac ad ecclesiam predictam antequam vespertina officia celebrentur redire, nullo modo valeat, sicut de jure requiritur; cumque sit insuper ex parte sua allegatum vias inter eandem suam domum et Ecclesiam de Horley, in eodem Comitatu Surr', non solum esse magis pervias sed multo etiam breviores; Sciat igitur nos, Judicem antedictum, propter causas predictas aliasque nos in hac parte specialiter moventes, dedisse et concessisse (prout per presentes damus et concedimus) prefato Henrico Shove, suæque familiæ pro tempore existenti, facultatem et licentiam ad Ecclesiam de Horley predicto libere accedendi; ibidemque divinas preces et conciones audiendi, aliaque omnia divina officia ibidem

peragendi, a tempore in tempus, quamdiu ipse degerit in eodem domo : Sub hac tamen lege et conditione, quod dictus Henricus Shove suaeque tota familia quater quotannis Ecclesiam suam de Nuttfeild predicto adibunt, ibidemque temporibus a lege constitutis sacram Eucharistiam a (*vicario* erased) Rectore sive Curato ejusdem Ecclesiae recipient, sicut ad id sunt de jure astrikti ; ac omnia onera eidem Ecclesiae necessaria eisque incumbencia prompte subibunt, ac nullum inde Ecclesiae de Nuttfeild predicto, vel Rectori aut Curato ejusdem pro tempore existenti, oriatur prejuditium. Licebit autem Curato (*vicario* written over the line) qui pro tempore fuerit Ecclesiae de Horley predicto sub eadem conditione mortuos sepelire, et infantes e dicta familia baptizare, quoties erit oblata occasio (salvo semper jure Ecclesiae de Nuttfeild predicto). Volumus autem hanc nostram Licentiam per spatium solummodo duodecim annorum jam proxime futurorum post datum presentium, et non ultra, firmam remanere. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum quo in similibus uti solemus presentibus apponi fecimus. Dat' vicesimo octavo die mensis Junii, Anno Domini Millesimo Sexcentesimo Tricesimo primo.

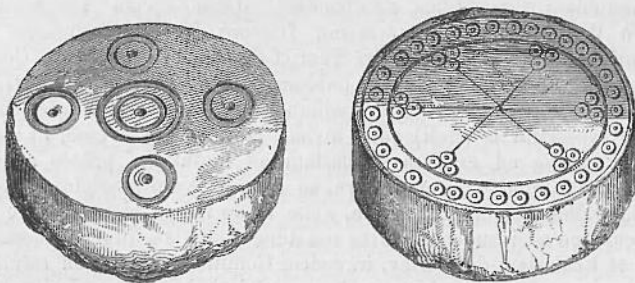
Nicolaus Sheppard.

(L. S.) (*sigillum deest.*)

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. HENRY LAING, of Edinburgh.—A collection of casts from celt-moulds of stone, and several very rare types of the weapons and other ancient relics of stone, found in North Britain. These casts, which are formed with great perfection, may be purchased from Mr. Laing, 3, Elder-street, Edinburgh. Amongst the moulds may particularly be noticed two for the manufacture of bronze socketed celts : they are valuable examples, on account of the two moieties of the mould having been in both instances preserved ; more commonly, only a single portion of such a mould has been discovered. The moulds in question were found in the parish of Rosskeen, Ross-shire, near a large sepulchral cairn : they are figured in Dr. Wilson's Prehistoric Annals, p. 224.

By the Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER.—A disk of bone, the upper face



Bone draughts-men, found at Lincoln. Original size.

ornamented with engraved circles, forming a figure with six cusplings. Diameter, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch ; thickness, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. It was found in the Isle of Aranmore, on the west coast of Connemara, and had doubtless been used as a piece for the game of tables, or draughts. Disks of bone, of similar

character, and probably for similar uses, have been brought under the notice of the Institute on several occasions. Those here figured were found at Lincoln with Roman remains, and have been regarded by some antiquaries as relics of the Roman period. They are probably of a later age.

A penannular bronze object, probably part of a brooch or buckle, found at Bedford; a knife-handle of the XIVth century, representing a female holding a falcon on her left hand, sculptured with considerable taste; a six-foiled bronze brooch; and a spoon of base metal;—these three relics were found at Winchester.

By Mr. G. BISH WEBB.—A bronze socketed celt, described as found in the Thames, near Staines; and a glass ampulla, 3 inches in height, discovered near the same place, in railway cuttings.

By Mr. W. F. VERNON.—A drawing, by Major Beauchamp Walker, of an inscribed Roman monument in the court-yard of the mosque at Ismid, (*Nicomedeia*), in Anatolia, the ancient seat of the kings of Bithynia. It resembles the upper portion of an altar with a cavity, or *focus*, the base being concealed in the ground—it may, however, have been the pedestal of a statue. On one side is the following inscription to Constantine the Great, who died at this very place, A.D. 337 :—

OPTIMO • BENIGNISSIMO • QVE.
PRINCIPI • FLAVIO • VALERIO.
CONSTANTINO • NOB • CAESARI.
GERMANICO • MAX • CONS • COLONIA.
NICOMEDENSIVM • D • N • M CÆIVS.

The remainder is illegible. Major Walker stated that many similar remains might doubtless be found at Ismid. The town presents innumerable fragments of marble, columns and slabs, built into the modern houses, and he saw a stone-cutter busily engaged in cutting a tomb-stone out of a marble block, evidently of the Roman age.

Major Walker sent also drawings of a metal crucifix picked up on the field of Inkerman, Nov. 5, 1854, and a small metal tablet, with the figure of a saint, found at Alma. The figure of our Lord, on the former, is accompanied by inscriptions and sacred symbols very rudely designed; angels, the Holy Dove, and the symbols of the Passion, in the usual fashion of Greco-Russian objects of this class.

Mr. EDWARD FALKENER exhibited the original surveys of Ephesus, and illustrations of the vestiges of the ancient grandeur of that ancient city, prepared for his forthcoming work—"Ephesus and the Temple of Diana." The plans, corrected by actual measurements, show, for the first time, with the accurate detail which the importance of the remains deserve, the ichnography of that remarkable locality, the ancient port, the agora, forum, theatre, stadium, and vestiges of other monuments; the tombs, the "Cave of the Seven Sleepers," &c. Mr. Falkener brought also for inspection views of the exterior and interior of the Mosque at Aiaslik, near Ephesus, a structure of remarkable architectural features; of the picturesque Turkish cemetery near Ephesus, and other drawings illustrative of the subject of his monograph, shortly to be published.²

² This work will be produced by subscription by Messrs. Trübner; Mr. Falkener is well-known to archaeologists as the

Editor of the "Museum of Classical Antiquities," and as the author of other valuable publications.

Mr. FALKENER produced also the case or cabinet of ebony, originally in the possession of Charles I., and in which a limning by Peter Oliver, after Titian, had once been placed, amongst the collections of art formed by that king. The cabinet is formed with panelled doors, as a protection to the painting when suspended on the wall: it measures $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 9; and on the back may be seen the brand-mark of the royal collection—C. R. with a crown. A paper is also attached to the back of the cabinet, with the following memorandum by Abraham Vanderdoort, who was keeper of the king's cabinet at Whitehall—"9 Hind shelf of his M^js Cab^t room Cubbards in y^e Wh. Hall, 1639, O. f. 6. O. f. 9," signifying the measurement of the limning, namely, 6 inches by 9. In Vanderdoort's catalogue of the collection of Charles I., preserved amongst the Ashmolean MSS., and published in 1757, from a transcript by Vertue, the following entry occurs (pp. 32, 35):—"Here followeth the fourth book of the King's limned pieces and pictures, being No. 10, that are kept in his Majesty's new erected Cab^t room within the cupboards at this present time at Whitehall [c. 1639], whereof ten limned pieces are in double shutting cases with locks and keys, the particulars thereof specified as follows.—No. 9. Done by Peter Oliver after Titian.—The great limned piece, done upon the right light, *ninth*; lying along, a naked woman on her back, where by the chamber afar off is a little waiting woman kneeling, taking something out of a chest; another waiting woman coming after bringing along a pillow; whereof my Lord Chamberlain hath the principal in oil colours; the limned piece being dated 1638." The original painting of this subject by Titian is in the Tribune, in the Gallery at Florence. The ebony case and limning enclosed in it appears to have remained in the Royal Collection subsequently to the dispersion of the principal works of Art in possession of Charles I., and is thus described in Vertue's Catalogue of Pictures in Queen Caroline's closet at Kensington, taken by him in 1743.—"No. 50. In a black ebony case with folding doors, a limning of Venus lying on a couch: *out of K. Charles I. cabinet*. After Titian by Peter Oliver." This case was recently purchased at an auction in London. The limning having unfortunately been removed from it, Mr. Falkener had supplied its place by a beautiful drawing of a Crucifixion, from the Jacob's Kirche at Lubeck.

By Mr. W. BURGESS.—A drawing of the silver hen with six chickens feeding around her, presented by Theodelinda to the church at Monza. See the Memoir by Mr. Burgess, p. 16, *ante*. The eye of the hen, which is of life size, is set with an antique intaglio; a figure standing. Also an impression from an antique intaglio on the cross of Berengarius at Monza; a warrior holding a spear.

By Mr. J. H. LE KEUX.—Drawings of various Roman inscriptions from the Roman Wall, and sculptured stones. Drawn by John Carter, in 1795. A coloured representation of a Mosaic pavement found Oct. 15, 1782, under the cellars of a house at Leicester. The subject is a man standing near a stag, which he apparently is leading by a cord, and in front is a winged boy. This pavement has been figured in Nichols' History of Leicestershire.

By the Rev. EDWARD WILTON.—A small ancient spoon of silver, lately found in digging foundations for the new Market House at Devizes, near the Bear Inn.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—Four beautiful weapons, consisting of a Persian battle-axe of steel, with engraved handle, the blade perforated with a quatrefoil; a Turkish martel, the head inlaid with brass, orna-

mented with punched markings; a Persian battle-axe of steel cased with silver richly engraved and parcel-gilt. The haft contains a knife screwed into it. Also a German mazouelle of steel, the head elaborately formed with six crocketed blades, each of them pierced with a trefoil; the haft is a square bar of steel, twisted spirally and furnished with an hexagonal guard for the hand. This beautifully-wrought specimen of metal-work is of the fifteenth century.

May 1, 1857.

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

The Rev. J. W. DUNN, Vicar of Warkworth, communicated the following particulars regarding a sepulchral cist found recently at Amble, Northumberland, near the mouth of the river Coquet:—A long upright stone was noticed, in “winning stones” near the shore, standing out of the shale to the height of about 14 inches. Alongside this stone was a large unwrought slab, which was found to be the covering of a grave, containing a skeleton, lying on its left side, with the head to the S. W.: the knees raised, and the right arm thrown back. On either side, on a line with the elbows, stood an urn. One of these crumbled to pieces; the other had been preserved, and was in the possession of Mr. T. G. Smith, of Togstone,³ on whose estates the discovery took place. (See woodcut.) The urn resembles that found at Hawkhill, near Lesbury, now in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, and other sepulchral urns found in the district. It contained a small quantity of dark earth.

The grave appeared to have been dug out of the friable shale which lies upon the harder rock. It was composed of four side-stones, closely backed up with stones roughly broken. The ends were overlapped by the sides. The grave lay S. E. and N. W., and measured as follows:—Depth, 18½ in.; width, 26 in., and length, at bottom 4 ft., at top 3 ft. 4 in. The bottom of the grave was covered, to the depth of about ½ inch, with dark unctuous earth. Amongst the rubbish forming the filling up of the sides was found a piece of silex, which may have served as an arrow-head (see woodcut), and in the S. W. corner of the grave was placed a large, smooth cobblestone, of irregular form, measuring about 6 inches by 5, the weight being 4½ lbs. It was conjectured that it might have formed a sort of rude weapon. The slab projected on all sides beyond the grave, and the upright stone first noticed was set up, not at one of the ends, but along its length.

The skull must have been very characteristic from the unusual lowness of the frontal region, the striking development of the occipital portion of the head, and the great width and length of the lower jaw. The teeth are said to have been regular and quite sound. The thigh bone measured 19½ in., indicating that the deceased had been a man of large size.

The urn is of a light clay colour, and measures in height, 8 in.; depth, 7½ in.; diameter, 5½ in. It is ornamented with zigzag scorings, alter-

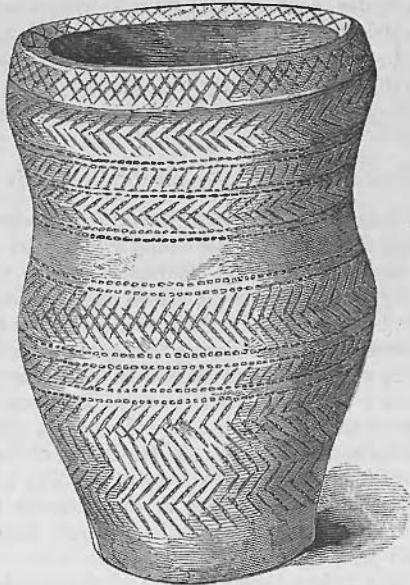


Fragment of Flint.
Length, 1½ in.

³ This fine example of the highly ornamented Northumbrian urns has been presented to the Duke of Northumber-

land by Mr. Smith, and is preserved in his Grace's Museum at Alnwick Castle.

nately with dotted and upright, or sometimes slanting lines, and the scorings are continued over the edge of the rim, as may be usually noticed in urns found in Northumberland, and those of similar fashion, accompanying



Sepulchral Urn, found at Amble, Northumberland.

early burials in the southern parts of Scotland. The massive stone noticed by Mr. Dunn, if in fact to be regarded as intentionally deposited in the grave, may have been thus preserved as having occasioned the death of the deceased.

Mr. ALBERT WAY offered some observations on the remarkable relic of Roman times in Britain, known as "The Rudge Cup," which was exhibited by permission of the Duke of Northumberland. The traces of the preservation of this cup had for some time been lost, until it was happily brought to light again very recently, in the possession of his Grace, at Northumberland House. The cup was found in 1725 on the site of a Roman building at Rudge Coppice, near Froxfield, six miles east from Marlborough, Wilts. The discovery occurred in the course of excavations made by direction of the Earl of Hertford, afterwards Duke of Somerset, and by creation in 1749 Earl of Northumberland. The Earl took an active part in promoting the taste for antiquarian pursuits which arose at that time: he was the patron of Stukeley, and succeeded Le Neve, in 1724, as President of the Society of Antiquaries, an office which he retained till the close of his life. Lethieullier states in a letter to Mr. Wise, dated May 25, 1726, that Lord Hertford had given him an account of the discoveries made during the previous year at Rudge:—"A farmer having noticed some foundations through a large tract of ground, his Lordship immediately ordered some labourers to search among them, and it was not long before they came to a tessellated pavement, 17 ft. long, and 15 ft. wide, of which a drawing has been taken and since engraved. Not far from the pavement a well was discovered, but filled with rubbish; in the clearing of which

they found several bones of beasts, four or five human skeletons, and some medals of the lower empire; but, what is most curious is a brass cup, about 4 in. in diameter, and 3 deep. The outside of it is wrought, and has been enamelled with red, blue, and green."⁴ Lethieullier proceeds to describe the inscription. Horsley, in his "*Britannia Romana*," published in 1732, first published representations of the Rudge Cup, of which he gives three views, with a statement of the opinions of Gale and Baron Clerk regarding it. (Inscriptions, Wiltshire, No. 75, and p. 329.) "Though the print of this antique cup (Horsley remarks) was but in few hands before, yet his Lordship, out of his great humanity and strict regard to good letters, readily consented to have it inserted in this collection, and favoured me with a sight of the original. The bottom of the cup is broken off from it, but is yet also in his Lordship's possession."

The inscription around the rim of the cup presents five names of places which, although not hitherto satisfactorily identified, are undoubtedly Stations either on the line of the Roman Wall in Northumberland, or adjacent to it. This difficult question will no doubt be fully discussed in the "*Corpus Inscriptionum per Lineam Valli*," to be published by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, under the editorial care of Dr. Collingwood Bruce, and of which the numerous requisite illustrations have been liberally contributed by the Duke of Northumberland. It will suffice here to give the precise reading of the inscription as follows—*A · MAIS ABALLAVA VXELODV · CAMBOGLANS BANNA*. Some traces of enamel may be perceived in the cavities of the work; the colours being a dull red, pale greenish blue, and full smalt blue. The process of art is the *champleve*, of which few examples of that early period exist; the vase found in one of the Bartlow tumuli being that most worthy of mention.⁵

The Very Rev. Dr. Rock observed that in the Museum of the Collegio Romano at Rome, there are three singular silver vessels of cylindrical form, resembling milliary columns, each of them engraved with the Itinerary of the stations between Cadiz and Rome. They had been found in 1852 in the "*Acque Apollinari*," the ancient baths of mineral water at Vicarello, with numerous votive vases of great beauty, medals, and other relics, which had been thrown into the reservoir of the baths, doubtless, as *ex voto* offerings to Apollo and the Nymphs who presided over the waters. This discovery has been related by the Padre Marchi, and the cups are figured in his Memoir, "*La Stipe tributata alla Divinità delle Acque Apollinari*." Rome, 1852. The fact that the Rudge cup had been found in a well might possibly be significant of some similar *cultus* of divinities associated in ancient times with springs and waters.

Another remarkable illustration of the usage of throwing votive offerings into springs of water is supplied by the discovery of the temple of the Goddess *Sequana*, frequented for the cure of all diseases, near the sources

⁴ Hoare's "*Ancient Wilts*," vol. ii. p. 122, from MSS. Collections made by Lethieullier. Sir Richard remarks that this curious cup still remains preserved by the Duke of Northumberland. He gives a representation of it, copied from Horsley, and a plate of the pavement discovered and laid open in 1725, by Mr. William George, who was steward to Mr.

Popham of Littlecote Park. Gough, in his edition of "*Camden*," vol. i. p. 163, ed. 1806, gives 1723 as the year when Mr. George found the pavement. Gough has a figure of the cup, a copy from Horsley's.

⁵ See a representation of the Bartlow vase in this Journal, vol. xii. p. 418.

of the Seine ; and of the large deposit there found of *ex voto* offerings and medals enclosed in an ovoid vase, inscribed *DEÆ SEQVANA* (*sic*).⁶

Dr. BUIST, of Bombay, observed in regard to the bow of horn, stated to have been found in the Cambridgeshire fens (described in this Journal, vol. xiii. p. 412), and sent by Mr. G. P. Minty for his examination, that it closely resembles in form the bow used in Northern India, similar to the Parthian bow, and that represented in Greek sculptures. The bows of that district were occasionally formed of a single horn, and the horns of the Indian buffalo are of sufficient length to supply material for such a bow as that exhibited. He inclined to believe it of Oriental origin, although possibly of considerable antiquity. The bows made in Bombay are formed of buffalo-horn and bamboo in thin slips bound skilfully together ; the horn being visible at the extremities only.⁷

The Rev. H. T. ELLACOMBE communicated a notice of an ancient bell, now in the church of Scawton, near Helmsley, Yorkshire. It had been regarded with interest, from the supposition that it might be the same bell which was removed by the monks of Byland Abbey to the chapel built at Scawton by Abbot Roger, according to the narrative of Philip, third abbot of Byland, from statements which he had received from Roger and the senior members of the fraternity. (Dugdale's Mon. vol. v. p. 351, new edit.) It there appears that Abbot Roger, considering the perils and difficulties of access to the mother church of Byland, which distressed the inhabitants of Scawton, obtained permission from Henry, Archbishop of York, in 1146, to build a chapel there ; and on its completion, vestments, service-books, font, and all necessities having been provided,—“*præcepit abbas R. Landrico de Agys cellarario suo, quod cum omni festinatione ac reverentia, ac sine mora, minorem campanam dictæ matricis ecclesiæ Bellalandæ in plaustro portari faceret usque ad dictam filiam suam de Scawton festinanter.*” The bell now to be seen there is of remarkably fine tone ; it measures 16 inches in height ; the surface is very smooth, not corroded, but slightly oxidised. Around the upper part of the bell there is an inscription in so-called Longobardic character—✠ *CAMPANA · BEATE · MARIE*, a florid letter M. being introduced between each of the words in place of a stop. On the lower part of the bell appear the letters A.V.E.R. with the initial M. as before, and a bell-founder's device in the form of an escutcheon, upon the bordure of which is inscribed—✠ *JOHANNES COPGRAF ME FECIT*. The device is composed of a crosier in pale, between a pestle and mortar on the dexter side, a bell and a two-handled tripod pot on the sinister side. It has been suggested that the letters around the lower rim may signify—*Ave Virgo Celi Regina Maria*—the third character being possibly a C.

It seems certain, from sketches of the device and inscriptions which accompanied these observations, that the bell can have no claim to be regarded as a relic of the XIIth century. It was more probably cast in the XVth, or, at the earliest, the XIVth century. The occurrence of the mortar amongst the bell-founder's devices recalls the beautifully wrought mortar of the Infirmary of the Abbey of St. Mary at York, now preserved

⁶ Revue Numism. Belge, tom. ii. p. 185.

⁷ See the Notice of a Memoir by Dr. Buist on the Scythian Bows and Bows of the Ancients compared with those of

India: Proceedings Soc. Antiqu. Scot. vol. i. p. 237, and Mr. Syer Cuming's memoir on weapons of horn: Journal Arch. Assoc., vol. iii. p. 24.

in the Museum of the Philosophical Society of that city. It is of bell-metal, and bears the following inscriptions (here printed *in extenso*):—
 + Mortarium sancti Johannis Evangeliste de Infirmaria Beate Marie Ebor'.
 + Frater Willelmus de Touthorp me fecit, A.D. MCCCXIII.⁸—This inscription supplies evidence that the mechanical arts, such as that of casting in metals, were practised by the members of conventual establishments; and the crosier which occurs on the device of John Copgraf may very probably indicate that, although not, perhaps, like "*Frater Johannes de Touthorp*," a member of such a body, he may have pursued his craft in connection with, or within the precincts of, one of the great monastic institutions of Yorkshire.

Mr J. H. LE KEUX communicated an account of the curious paintings on oak panel which existed in the church of Ingham, Norfolk, and of which he brought drawings executed by John Carter, in 1787. A minute description of the subjects was also read, being a letter addressed to Carter by Mr. Fenn, the Norfolk antiquary. The very Rev. Dr. Rock pointed out that these paintings represent certain incidents in the legend of St. Nicholas of Myra; especially his charity in rescuing the three damsels, whom their father, being reduced to poverty, was about to abandon, an act which caused his being regarded as the patron of children; and his miraculous preservation of the ship in his voyage to the Holy Land; on which account he became the patron of seafaring persons. The date of the paintings appeared to be early in the XIVth century. The same subjects are sculptured on the font in Winchester Cathedral.⁹ The drawings exhibited had formed part of the valuable topographical collections in the possession of the late Mr. Britton.

Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P., communicated notices of certain social usages in olden times, and of the various appliances for "Eating and Drinking;" and gave some curious illustrations of ancient housekeeping from the treatises by Gervase Markham and other writers once highly esteemed.

The Prince ALEXANDER LABANOFF presented to the Institute an impression of the Portrait of Mary, Queen of Scots, engraved by Pannier, from a painting in the Prince's collection at St. Petersburg. This portrait is on panel, and considered to be contemporary with the times of Mary, who is represented seated, her hands resting on the arms of the chair. The features closely resemble those of the portrait formerly in St. James's Palace, attributed to the year 1580, and engraved by Vertue in 1735. A special expression of thanks to the Prince was voted for this valuable present, and announcement was made that at the ensuing meeting a collection of portraits of Mary Stuart would be brought before the Society.

Mr. SALVIN stated some particulars in addition to his former notice of the discovery of an engraved leaden plate at Holy Island, during the works of restoration recently completed under his direction, by aid of a grant appropriated to the purpose by Government (See Vol. xiii. of this Journal, p. 411). The leaden plate was brought by Mr. Salvin, through the permission of the Hon. C. A. Gore, Commissioner of her Majesty's Woods and Land Revenue. It has subsequently been deposited in the Museum of the

⁸ See the Descriptive Account of the Antiquities in the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, by the Rev. C. Wellbeloved, p. 86; and Mr. Hamper's

notice in Gent. Mag. vol. 83, ii. p. 17.

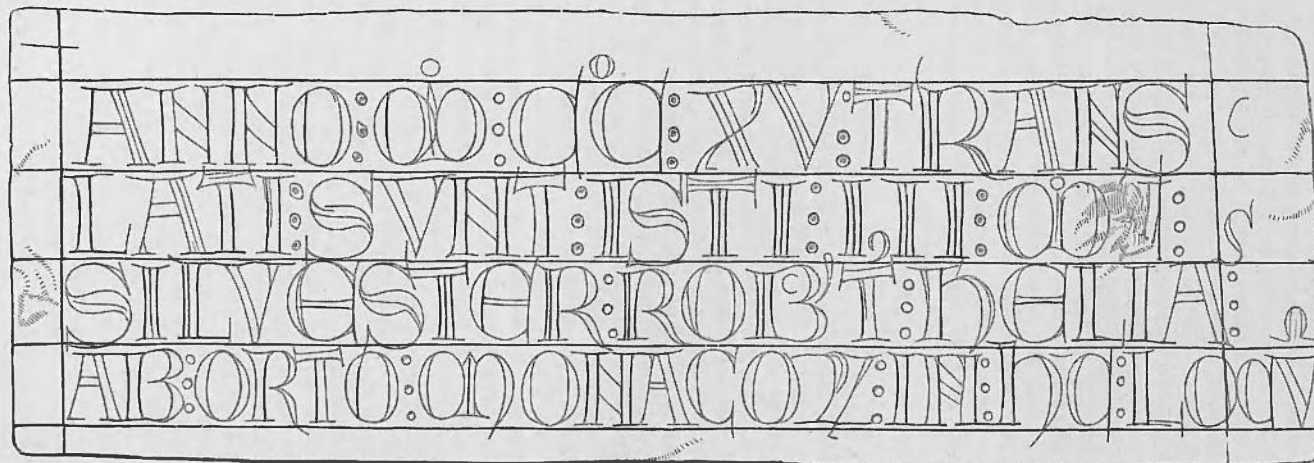
⁹ Milner's Hist. of Winchester, vol. ii. p. 79.

Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The plate is in remarkable preservation : it measures $11\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. An accurate facsimile of the inscription has been supplied by Mr. Utting. It records the removal, in 1215, of the remains of "tres monachi," Silvester, Robert, and Helias. "ab orto monacorum," the position of which, or the cause why their bodies had been there deposited, has not been ascertained :—ANNO : MCC^o XV^o : TRANSLATI : SVNT : ISTI : III : M^{ci} : SILVESTER : ROB^t : HELIAS : AB : ORTO : MONACOR['] : IN : II^c : LOC^v. Mr. Salvin produced a plan of the conventual church, showing the precise position in which the interment was found at a short distance from the east end of the choir. The discovery occurred in forming a sunk fence on the North and East sides of the buildings, to prevent any damage from cattle pastured there. It has been conjectured that the three monks may have been temporarily interred in the conventual "ort-yard," on account of some offence for which their remains were not permitted to be deposited forthwith in the usual cemetery.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—A collection of drawings of ancient remains, castles and churches in Northumberland, being portion of an extensive series in course of preparation under his Grace's direction by Mr. Wykeham Archer. They comprised views of the remarkable rocks at the Rowting Linn, near Doddington, and near the earthworks at Old Bewick, incised with curious symbols, concentric circles, and other markings of unknown import. The remains of a circle of stones on Dod Moor, near Doddington; and some vestiges of the same period on Wrangham Moor. The interesting Norman church at Rock; Warkworth church, and the cross-legged effigy there to be seen, attributed to Sir Hugh de Morwick; the arms upon the shield are not, however, those assigned to that family. The church of St. Gregory at Kirk Newton, near Yevering, a little building presenting some unusual architectural features, and occupying the site possibly of the primitive place of worship there established after Paulinus preached the Gospel in that district, and baptised numerous converts in the adjacent river Glen. A rudely-sculptured tablet of the Offerings of the Wise Men still exists in the church. Of this, as also of the supposed remains of the residence of the Saxon kings immediately beneath the entrenched works on the hill called Yevering Bell, Mr. Archer has made careful drawings. This place, distant about five miles from Wooler, has been considered to be the "Adgefrin," where, according to Bede (B. ii. c. 14), Paulinus came with King Edwin in the VIIth century, and remaining some time at the royal country seat, brought the Christian faith into that remote part of Northumbria. Also views of Dunstanborough Castle, of the Tower on the Bridge at Warkworth, and of monastic remains at Amble, near the mouth of the river Coquet, subordinate to Tynemouth Priory.

In reference to the remarkable incised marks upon the rocks in Northumberland, Mr. Wykeham Archer observed that their forms appeared to bear considerable analogy with those on a fragment of rock found in a tumulus in Cumberland ("Archæologia," Vol. x., p. 112). Such incised symbols occur also in the Channel Islands and in Brittany; and some examples had been noticed in Scotland.



Leaden Plate found Oct 1856 near the East end of the Choir, on the outside of the Conventual Church, Holy Island.

ANNO : M^o : CC^o : XV : TRANSLATI : SVNT : ISTI : TRES : MONACHI : SILVESTER : ROBERTUS : HELIAS : AB : ORTO : MONACORVM : IN : HVNC : LOCVM.

Dimensions of the original plate, 11½ in. by 4½ in.

By the Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER.—A weapon of flint, found at Hoxne in Suffolk, at a spot where several objects of a similar rudely-wrought character have been found. Two of these are figured in the "Archæologia," Vol. xiii., p. 204; and it is there stated by Mr. Frere (in 1797) that they were found in large numbers at a depth of about 12 feet, in a stratum of gravelly soil, over which is a bed of sand mixed with shells and marine substances. The flints were found generally about five or six in each square yard, and they were so numerous that they had been carried away in baskets to mend the adjoining road. Fragments of wood, and bones of unusual size had been found in the same stratum. In form they differ from the ordinary stone celt or hammer-head; they are sharply pointed, and present the general appearance of a lance-head; but the blunt extremity is usually very thick and clumsily worked, wholly unsuited to be adjusted to a haft. Mr. Chester confirmed the report, according to the statement of the brick-makers by whom the stratum is worked, that very large bones, supposed to be of the elephant, were occasionally discovered in the same bed with these flint weapons, and that these animal remains were not in a fossilised state.

By the Rev. EDWARD WILTON.—A small bronze fibula, of slender proportions, and probably of Roman workmanship, found on the Wiltshire Downs, in the parish of Great Cheverell. Numerous fibulæ and objects of metal are brought to light in the district. A coin of Constantine and some bones were found near the fibula exhibited, which is bow-shaped, the *acus* being formed of the same piece of metal as the bow, the extremity of which is twisted in a loop or knot, so as to give a certain degree of elasticity to the fastening. Mr. Wilton desired to invite attention to the proposed publication, by Mr. Vernon Arnold, of "Illustrations of the Architectural features of Edington Church, Wiltshire," well known as a remarkable example of the Decorated and Perpendicular styles.

By Mrs. A. WYNDHAM, of Blandford.—Drawing of a massive spiral ring of bronze, diameter, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 5 dr. 10 gr. It was found recently, some feet below the surface, in uncultivated down-land near Compton and Melbury Abbas; a similar bronze ring, found in the camp on Hod Hill, near Blandford, is in the collection of Mr. Durden, of that town. Also a drawing of a slight twisted ring of bright mixed metal, almost as bright as gold, which was dug up in a garden at Fontmell-Magna, Dorset. This pretty little tore-ring measures 1 inch in diameter; the weight is 17 gr. Mrs. Wyndham stated that a large gold ring had been found in the parish of Motcombe, and is now in the possession of the Marquis of Westminster. The value of the metal, as she had been informed, is 5*l*.

By Mr. FITCH.—An oval jewelled ornament, possibly a fibula, of gilt metal, found near Swaffham. It appears to be of Roman character, but some doubt had arisen in regard to its being of Roman workmanship, on account of the gilding, which as it had been supposed is unusual in the works of that period. An oval fibula, however, of similar size and fashion, is figured in Gent. Mag., vol. 58, part ii., p. 702, described as set with an imitative gem resembling an amethyst, shaped nearly to a point, the setting being thickly gilded. It was found with coins of Constantine, Probus, Septimius Severus, and Pertinax, in "Four Acre Honeycomb," in the Parish of Wickham Brooke, Suffolk. Mr. Fitch sent also a circular Roman *speculum* recently found at Caistor, near Norwich. It was unfortunately broken by the spade at the time of discovery. It is of white

metal, exceedingly brittle ; it measures about four inches in diameter, and around the rim there is a row of circular perforations closely set, a feature which may be noticed in other Roman *specula*, such as those found with pottery and glass, in 1835, in Deveril Street, Southwark. One of these mirrors, with a portion of its handle, is figured, "Archæologia," vol. xxvi., p. 467. It is now in the British Museum. The marginal perforations occur in the elegant mirror found at Pompeii, figured in the Rev. E. Trollope's "Illustrations of Ancient Art," pl. 44, and in an example in the Copenhagen Museum, precisely similar to that exhibited by Mr. Fitch, figured in Worsaae's "Afbildninger," No. 292. The compound metal of which these *specula* were formed is supposed to be copper mixed with antimony ; the fractured edges, which are remarkably sharp, show that its colour is reddish white. The best *specula* were made, according to Pliny, at Brundisium. In 1823 a remarkable double mirror was found with Roman urns at Coddensham, Suffolk, the case being ornamented with the head of Nero on one side, and on the reverse the Emperor addressing the army. This object is figured, "Archæologia," vol. xxvii., p. 359, and is in the British Museum. A mirror with the head of Nero is also figured in Montfaucon, Supp., vol. iii., pl. 21 ; and another object of the same class in Caylus, "Recueil," tom. iii., p. 331. In the work last mentioned, tom. v., p. 174, may be found an account of the analysis of the metals of which Roman mirrors were composed ; and in the "Hist. de l'Acad. des Inscr.," tom. xxiii., p. 140, the researches of M. Ménard on the same subject have been published. The form of the Roman *speculum* is usually circular, but in the excavations carried out by Mr. Clayton on the line of the Roman Wall in Northumberland, a portion of a *speculum* of rectangular form has been found, which is now in his collection at Chesters.¹

By the Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A.—A Brank, precisely similar in fashion to that exhibited at a former meeting by Mr. Carrington, and figured in this Journal, vol. xiii., p. 257. It differs from that example solely in the forge-mark on the band which passes over the head : it is the letter H (or possibly H and D combined), instead of the crowned W noticed by Mr. Carrington as indicating the date of the reign of William III.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A circular talisman of silver, inscribed with mystic symbols, including those of Venus, the Moon, and Libra. Around these is inscribed, running spirally—"Accipe mihi petitionem o domine : keep me as the apple of an eye, hide me under the shadow of thy Wings from all evil. Up Lord and help us for thou art my strong Rock and my Castle. Amen." On the other side is a magic square of forty-nine compartments, containing Hebrew characters, the numerical value of the whole being 1225. The preparation and virtues of these amulets is fully set forth by Reichelt, in his treatise "De Amuletis," Strasburg, 1676 ; and it appears that the silver disc now exhibited is an amulet of Venus, made under the influence of the Moon and Libra, and efficacious against wounds by weapons or firearms. Mr. Morgan subsequently read a detailed notice of these amulets, at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries ; it is printed in their "Proceedings," vol. iv., p. 86.

Mr. Morgan brought also a collection of Astronomical and Geometrical

¹ A Roman *speculum*, with its handle, found on the Lexden road, Colchester, was exhibited by Mr. Whincopp at one

of the meetings of the Institute in 1850, Arch. Journ. vol. vii. p. 87. See two examples in Journ. Arch. Ass. vol. v. p. 138.

Instruments, consisting of Astrolabes, Ring-dials, hanging-dials, ivory *Viatoria*, and other portable universal sun-dials, oblique and horizontal. Also a solid octagonal dial and a curious cup-dial. The dates ranging from about 1530 to 1730. One of the ring-dials, or "Journey rings" had been formerly in Mr. Whincopp's Museum, and was shown at a former meeting.—A rubbing from the inscribed brass plate on the rood screen at Usk, Monmouthshire, as given in the "Archæologia," vol. ii., p. 19, where the interpretation by the learned Dr. Wotton may be seen.² This inscription, which commences—"Nole Clode"—has never hitherto been satisfactorily explained. A Dissertation, accompanied by an engraved representation (not scrupulously correct) may be found in the Appendix to "Cox's History of Monmouthshire," vol. i., p. 418. The original plate measures $19\frac{1}{8}$ in. by $2\frac{1}{8}$ in.

By Mr. J. H. LE KEUX.—Drawings and tracings from drawings by John Carter, representing various antiquarian reliques, executed towards the close of the last century. Amongst these memorials of objects of interest, of which some have subsequently perished, were, the original coloured drawing of the painting in Canterbury Cathedral, representing the Martyrdom of St. Thomas. This, as also some other subjects exhibited, was engraved by Carter for his "Painting and Sculpture in England." Ancient chalices, pontifical rings, with other valuable relics, found in York Minster, and now to be seen in the Treasury of that church:—An enamelled candlestick of very elegant design, found during the repairs of the Chapter House at York, about 1740, and in the possession of Lady Salisbury. It is similar in workmanship to that exhibited in the local Museum at the Meeting of the Institute at Winchester, by Mr. Beever, of Ambleside. The designs represent birds, flowers, grapes, &c., the enamels being chiefly green and white. Date, XVIth century. The candlesticks formerly in the Bernal collection, bearing the name of Sir Thomas More, 1552 (lot 1305) are of the same class of enamels, supposed to be of English work, but are wholly different in their form.—Decorative pavement tiles of varied colouring, probably Flemish imitations of *azulejos*, found near the door of the library, at Rochester Cathedral.—The font in St. Gregory's Church at Sudbury, with its lofty canopy of wood, elaborately sculptured and painted, resembling in form the spire of a church. A second view shows the interior of the lower part of the canopy, which opened with folding doors, so as to give access to the basin of the font.—The head-piece, formerly suspended over the tomb of the Duke of Beaufort, in Wimborne Minster: drawn in 1798.—A spur, of the very long-necked fashion of the XVth century, found at Hyde Abbey, Winchester.—An iron forked arrow-head, "in Capt. Keen's Museum, in Beach Lane, Cripplegate, 1789;" resembling in form those in Mr. Morgan's possession, figured in this Journal, vol. ix., p. 118.—A set of eleven keys, ingeniously constructed so as to fold up into small compass, hinging on one pivot upon which the whole turn freely: they were found in the area of the castle, Castle Acre, in 1783, and were in the possession of Mr. J. Fenn, the Norfolk antiquary.—A rondache formed with concentric rings of iron, in the collection of Mr. Fenn. It resembles that in possession of Gen. Vernon, at Hilton Park, figured in this Journal, vol. vii., p. 181. The diameter measured about 14 inches. "East Dereham, 1786."—A singular piece of armour, pro-

² See also Camden's *Britannia*, ed. Gough, vol. viii. p. 116.

bably Oriental, a scull-cap, described as formed of eight plates of steel, fastened together with leather thongs; it had a projecting ornament on the crown of the head, to which was appended a tassel. In possession of Hon. H. Walpole, 1789.

Mr. C. E. LONG, by kind permission of Mr. Mortimer Drummond, exhibited two silver drinking cups, now in possession of that gentleman, and formerly belonging to Lyons' Inn. They bear inscriptions which record their presentation to that Society, in 1580, by Giles Allington, the Treasurer. The form of these pieces of ancient plate is peculiar; they resemble bottles, wide-mouthed and short-necked, with two plain handles. The height is 5 inches; diameter of the mouth $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. They are engraved with the following arms—Quarterly, 1. a bend engrailed between six billets (Allington): 2. three covered cups, (Argentine): 3. six birds (usually blazoned as eagles) a canton ermine, (Fitz-Symon): 4. per fesse, a pale counterchanged, three griffins' heads erased (Gardener). A crescent charged with a martlet, as a difference. Crest, on a helm a talbot ermine. Motto—NON · POVR · HAINE. The inscription is as follows,— + EX DONO · EGIDII · ALLINGTON · THESAURAR · HOSP · LEONIS · 1580. The Assay marks are, the leopard's head, lion passant, on one cup the Roman capital D. (1581) on the other the Roman capital N. (1590). It thus appears that one of the cups was made in the year after the donation by the Treasurer to the Society, the other not until ten years later, although probably with the monies given for the purpose at the earlier period recorded on both the cups. Mr. Morgan remarked that a similar discrepancy in the date of manufacture occurs in regard to two grace-cups, in possession of the Goldsmiths' Company. He stated that amongst some of the college plate at Christ Church, Oxford, there are similar two-handled cups now used by gentlemen-commoners for drinking beer. The Allington family had estates at Wymondley, Herts, and at Horsheath, Cambridgeshire. The donor of the cups appears to have been of a junior branch of the Allingtons of Horsheath. Giles Allington, of that place, Sheriff of Cambridgeshire, 22 Hen. VIII., was the eldest son of Sir Giles Allington by the heiress of Sir Richard Gardiner: the said Sir Giles being lineally descended from William Allington, who lived in the time of Edward IV., and married the heiress of John de Argentine, of Wymondley, Herts. Mr. Long brought also a miniature portrait of William Allington, of Horsheath, raised to the peerage of Ireland in 1642, as Baron Allington, of Killard. This contemporary painting is in the possession of Mr. Henry L. Long, of Hampton Lodge, Surrey.

By Mr. HEWITT.—An iron chain, formed apparently as a scourge or implement of torture. It has been recently added to the collection in the Tower.

By Mr. DODD.—A document, dated 30 Edw. I., 1302, with the Great Seal appended. It is a Warrant to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Bona Garda to aid Bernard de Rinucio, and John de Lysto, merchants of Bayonne, in supplying corn, wine and beer for castles and towns in Gascony.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

June 5, 1857.

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

IN accordance with the announcement made at the previous meeting an extensive collection of portraits of Mary, Queen of Scots, was brought before the Society. The noble President, in opening the proceedings, observed that in consequence of the high degree of interest with which the proposed formation of such an exhibition had been received, and the liberal readiness with which various portraits of essential value in the series had been promised by private collectors and public institutions, the requisite arrangements would still occupy some time before these numerous memorials of the ill-fated Queen could be suitably displayed. Lord Talbot felt the highest gratification in announcing the gracious condescension shown by Her Majesty and by the Prince Consort, on the present occasion. His Royal Highness, who had been recently pleased to extend the distinction of his Patronage to the Institute, had signified his approbation of the undertaking now contemplated; and the permission had been graciously conceded that the series should be enriched by the valuable portraiture of Mary Stuart in the Royal Collections.

Mr. EDWARD FREEMAN discoursed on the architectural peculiarities of a picturesque church in Monmouthshire, an example of the fourteenth century,—St. Mellons, situated between Newport and Cardiff. It presents some features of remarkable if not unique character; of these a detailed description will be found in the Memoir subsequently published by Mr. Freeman, in the "*Archæologia Cambrensis*." (Third Series, vol. iii., p. 265.)

Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P., offered some observations on the progress of the art of watchmaking, as exemplified in a most attractive manner by the collection formed by him, and which he brought before the Society on this occasion. He traced the characteristic peculiarities in their construction, from the earliest pocket-clocks, as they were termed, produced at Nuremberg about 1510. Before that period the motion had been given to the mechanism by weights alone; the ingenuity of the German artificer, Peter Hele, devised a new moving power by means of a coiled spring, and produced small orloges which might be carried about, as a contemporary writer Cocclæus observes, "*etiam in sinu marsupiove*." Mr. Morgan pointed out examples of the successive improvements in the mechanism of watches, more especially in the earlier periods, as illustrated by the remarkable series in his possession. He has given a valuable memoir on this subject in the "*Archæologia*," vol. xxxiii., p. 84. He remarked, in allusion to the memorials of the ill-fated Queen of Scots, to which the

attention of the Society had been invited, that no personage of her times, if tradition may be believed, had possessed so many watches as Mary Stuart; and amongst the innumerable specimens attributed to her there were doubtless some of high interest and authenticity, as associated with her history. The celebrated watch in the form of a human skull, of which Mr. Morgan had found a drawing amongst the collections of the Society of Antiquaries, was, probably, an authentic relic of her times. Miss Agnes Strickland, who was present on this occasion, remarked that in her "Life of Mary Stuart" mention would be found of several watches which might be regarded as having undoubtedly belonged to that Queen; and amongst these she might specially call the attention of the Society to the watch given by the Queen to Knox, by whose biographer, Dr. McCrie, it is described as in the possession of Mr. Thompson of Aberdeen. The very curious *memento mori* mentioned by Mr. Morgan, had been the gift of Mary to her maid of honour, Mary Seton, and belonged to the late Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart.¹ The maker's name is Moyse, of Blois. Another of the Queen's watches now belongs to Sir Peter Murray Threipland, Bart.; it is of crystal, in the form of a coffin.

Professor BUCKMAN, of Cirencester, related the following particulars in regard to the progress of the Museum of local antiquities recently established at that place:—

"Knowing the kind interest the Institute has ever taken in our antiquarian proceedings at *Corinium*, I have much pleasure in furnishing you with the following report upon the Museum. You are aware that a good building was erected by the Earl Bathurst for the accommodation of our fine pavements, and in this the tessellated floors have been most successfully relaid. The plan for carrying out this operation, which I had the pleasure of communicating to the Institute on a former occasion,² has proved to be most effective and successful, as every particle of the design remains intact; and with our method of cleaning the pavements, their general effect is, I am happy to say, increasing in brilliancy. The plan adopted has been to give an occasional rubbing with a Bath brick, wiping the pavements over afterwards with milk.

"The substantial oak and glass cases arranged round the Museum are full of ancient relics of the most curious description; the collection is particularly rich in personal ornaments and domestic appliances; much of this instructive collection was obtained in the extensive diggings, which I carried on at the Leases gardens, and in which I was so kindly assisted in the matter of expense by several members of the Institute.

"Amongst our ornaments of Roman workmanship may be mentioned the large collection of armillæ and fibulæ, many of very beautiful design, as may be seen from the wood-cuts by Delamotte, accompanying the account which I have given in the 'Remains of Roman Art in Cirencester.' Some of these, with other interesting relics are now in the Art Treasures Collection at Manchester, where they will fill up in part the earlier details of the history of art-manufactures in Britain. In pottery, we have three rare objects, namely, a funnel, a *colum*, or colander, and an infant's feeding-bottle—all of interest, as illustrative of home manners. The collection of cutlery is very large, and a very perfect

¹ This curious watch has been figured in Smith's "Historical Curiosities."

² Archæol. Journal, vol. xiii. p. 183.

counterpart of the modern oyster-knife, with a jet haft and bronze guard, shows us that our present implement of that description is no new invention.

"However, without being tedious in describing our local curiosities in detail, the Society will be pleased to hear that I have succeeded in bringing together about fifteen hundred objects, which are now in progress of being numbered and catalogued, with a view to the publication of an Illustrative Guide to the Museum. Such a work is required, not only for the instruction of our numerous visitors, but as a means of reference for the antiquary, enabling him to compare the results of observations at different Roman stations.

"As an illustration of the interest taken in this collection, you will be gratified to learn that the visitors' book contains more than one thousand names in nine months; and as the head of a party often enters only his own name, and many persons avail themselves of the perfect ease and freedom of admission for repeated visits, it will be seen that this collection is exciting a degree of attention highly gratifying to the noble Earl who has been its founder, as I assure you it is to myself to witness that a permanent and convenient depository has been provided for these remains.

"I may further remind you that most of the specimens have been brought together by myself within a period of five years: this I mention to show how important it is for our antiquarian studies that such collections should, as far as possible, be secured by some one locally interested, with the view of forming a permanent Museum. We can only hope that the wishes of those who may so attend to researches of this kind may be as cordially encouraged as my own have ever been by the Institute, and by the liberality evinced in providing for the permanent preservation of these collections in so commodious and suitable a structure.

"It will, I am sure, be most gratifying to the Institute to know that since this Museum has been opened, much that would otherwise have been lost is constantly added to the collection. However, we have still to regret that some exquisite architectural remains, which would form a noble feature in the *Corinium* Museum, remain built up as a kind of rock-work in a private ground, where few persons can ever see them, and which, in that position, can never present the same instructive and interesting character with which they become invested when surrounded by other vestiges of the same period."

Capt. EDWARD HOARE, of Cork, communicated notices and representations of two ancient relics found in Ireland, and now in his collection. One of them, a penannular gold ring of unusual form, is here figured. It was found in December, 1855, in the neighbourhood of Rathfarnham, co. Dublin, and is described by Capt. Hoare as an unique variety of the ancient Celtic gold Ring-money of Ireland, formed like seven rings joined together. The weight is 6 dwt. This type of ring does not appear to have occurred previously in Ireland, and it is not found among the numerous varieties described by Sir W. Betham, and other writers on the so-called 'Celtic Ring-money.'³ Two gold rings, of similar appearance in their general fashion, were communicated to the Institute by the Rev. C. Bingham; one of them (weight twenty-three grains) was described as an "open grooved ring," according to the statement given in this Journal, vol. vi. p. 57. They were found in Dorsetshire. (See wood-cuts). The other ancient object, of which Capt. Hoare presented a lithograph, is a silver ornament described as the

³ See Sir W. Betham's Memoir, Trans. Roy. Irish Acad., vol. xvii. p. 91.

bracelet of a bishop, and bearing his seal. It was found in November, 1855, at a depth of several feet, in a garden at Rathmines, near Dublin, amongst ruins, apparently of a building, and some of the mortar still adheres to the ornament. The weight is 4 oz. 7 dwt. Capt. Hoare stated that there are certain cavities, in which gems or imitative pastes had probably been set. This relic, the true intention of which is very uncertain, was accidentally broken into three pieces, measuring in length, when joined together, about 10½ in. A portion has, however, been lost. It is highly enriched with foliated ornaments and a kind of coarsely-formed filigree; in its general fashion it bears some resemblance to a bracelet; it has been conjectured also, that it may be part of the ornamental fastenings of a MS. volume, a chartulary, or a pontifical. The principal feature is a cast in metal from a very fine episcopal seal, measuring about 3 in. by 1½ in.; it is of rich design and in most perfect preservation, displaying within an elaborate piece of tabernacle-work an episcopal figure, holding a crosier, the right hand upraised in benediction. This probably represents a patron saint, although no nimbus is apparent. In a little arched com-



Gold Ring, found in co. Dublin. Orig. size.

Gold Rings found in Dorset. Orig. size.

partment beneath is seen a demi-figure of a bishop in the attitude of prayer. The legend (in black letter) is as follows: *S: thome: dei: gratia: episcopi: manensis.* The usual designation of the bishops of Sodor and Man was "Sodorensis;" they were called, however, "Episcopi Manniæ et Insularum," and "Æbudarum." There can be little doubt that this casting was taken from a seal of a bishop of Man. The last bishop appointed by the Scotch was named Thomas: he occurs about 1334 and died in 1348; a period too early for the design of the seal, which seems to belong to the earlier part of the XVth century. Thomas Burton held the see till his death 1457-8; and another bishop Thomas, previously abbot of Vale Royal, Cheshire, was elected his successor June 21, 1458. He died in 1480.⁴ It is remarkable that, among certain Irish antiquities contributed to the Exhibition at Manchester, a second fragment, bearing a similar seal in silver or mixed white metal, was produced. The workmanship was precisely similar: a few of the fictitious gems remained in the settings. The form was slightly different, the seal being the same. This ornament, and that in Mr. Hoare's possession, may have originally been united; or they may have formed a pair of clasps for a book, a casket, or some object pertaining to Bishop Thomas.

Mr. FREELAND, of Chichester, gave a short account of the remains of a conduit-pipe, supposed to be of the Roman period, recently found on his property on the north side of Chichester, in the direction of the extensive earthworks known as "The Broil" (*Bruillum*, Fr. *bruil*, a

⁴ Le Neve's Fasti, edit. Hardy, vol. iii. p. 326. In Keith, no mention is made

of any bishop of the Isles named Thomas, in the XVth century.

wood or copse, a chase: see Ducange). Various Roman remains and coins constantly occur in the neighbourhood of the spot where the conduit was found, at a depth of about three feet. The terra-cotta pipes are of unusual length, each joint measuring about four feet; they are not straight, but formed with a slight waving curve. About fifteen of the pipes were found. Mr. Neville and other antiquaries, familiar with remains of the Roman age, concurred in assigning the conduit to that period.⁵

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Hon. RICHARD NEVILLE.—A stone implement of an uncommon type, found in a gravel pit about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south of Audley End, and 150 yards from the Cam; a large cinerary urn was found at the same time. The stone object resembles a small club or maul, but had doubtless served as a pestle for triturating grain or other substances at an early period, length 9 inches, girth of largest part $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. A stone muller of similar fashion was found in Holyhead Island, near the western shore. Another, found near tumuli at Pulborough, Sussex, is in the Chichester Museum. Mr. Neville brought also a choice selection from his collection of Rings, consisting of recent valuable additions to the series, including several examples attributed to the Saxon period, with others of great beauty of workmanship. He presented to the Institute the privately printed catalogue of his valuable *Dactylotheca*, comprising 180 rings of various periods.

By Mr. ROLLS.—A bronze spear-head, of very peculiar form, found in the parish of Pendoylan, near Cardiff. It lay at a depth of three feet in a peaty soil on gravel. It bears considerable resemblance in form to that found in the bed of the Severn, about a quarter of a mile below Kempsey Ferry, as described in this Journal, vol. iii. p. 354, and figured vol. ii. p. 187. It was in the collection of Worcestershire antiquities belonging to the late Mr. Allies. The blade in both examples is barbed, and of considerable breadth: that last mentioned measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, whilst the specimen exhibited measures only 7 inches in length, breadth at the barbs $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The socket is oval, pierced on one side for a rivet to fasten it to the haft. It has been supposed that these barbed weapons may have been intended for use as fishing-spears.

By the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—A gold ring found at Corbridge, near the line of the Roman Wall: the head or bezil is engraved with a little animal, in intaglio, somewhat indistinct, the surface being worn away; the head of the ring is rectangular, with a globule of gold affixed to each angle.—Three matrices of seals of the Percy family; the most ancient is of lead, found in the Thames about 1846; it bears an armed figure on horseback 'SIGILL' : HENRICI DE PERCY' Diameter 2 inches, date XIIth century.⁶ Mr. Hylton Longstaffe supposes this to have been the seal of Henry de Percy, son of Josceline de Louvaine.—A silver matrix of the close of the XVIth or early part of the XVIIth century; it bears an escutcheon, surmounted by an earl's coronet, and placed within a garter. Diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. As the last of the numerous quarterings is the coat of Nevill, this was probably the seal of Henry Percy, ninth Earl, who succeeded in 1585, was elected K.G. 1593, and died 1632. Henry Percy,

⁵ A detailed account of this vestige of the ancient *Regnum*, will it is hoped be given by Mr. Freeland in the "Sussex

Archæological Collections."

⁶ Figured in Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc. vol. i. p. 154.

his father, married the eldest daughter and co-heir of John Nevill, baron Latimer.—Silver matrix in two pieces, obverse and reverse, the adjustment of which was by means of four pins in one piece, passing through four corresponding holes in the other; an arrangement which seems to have been commonly adopted for the Great Seals, official, and other large matrices.⁷ Obverse, an armed figure on horseback, in unusually high relief: the sea and ships in the distance, in the field, a crescent within a garter, surmounted by an Earl's coronet. Reverse, a boldly designed achievement of 16 quarterings within a garter, with supporters, crest on an helm, lambrequins, &c.—SIGILLVM ALGERNONI COMITIS NORTHUMBRIÆ DECIMI. Diameter 3 inches. Algernon, tenth Earl, succeeded in 1632; he was elected K.G. 1635; constituted Lord High Admiral of England, 1637, 13 Car. I.; Captain General of the Army, 1639; and died 1668. This fine seal has been regarded as the work of Thomas Simon, by whom it may probably have been engraved for the Earl at the period of his appointment as Generalissimo by Charles I. Simon had previously engraved the official seal when the Earl became Lord High Admiral.—“The first specimen,” (Vertue observes) “of Simon's curious Works, in seal-engraving, which I have seen, with T. S., the initial letters of his name, is that *Broad Seal* with his Majesty's Royal Ship, for the Admiralty, when Algernon Piercy, Earl of Northumberland, was made Lord High Admiral, anno 1636. Which seal, for its Curiosity was much admired.” Vertue has not engraved this Admiralty Seal, but he describes it as of the same dimensions and design as that subsequently executed by Simon for James, Duke of York, as Lord High Admiral, 1660; the legend, arms, and other *insignia*, of course excepted: this seal measured $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.⁸—A miniature portrait of the Duke of Buckingham, by Baltazar Gerbier, probably one of his finest productions. It bears the date 1618, and represents the Duke on horseback, in superb costume: in the distance appear James I. and his suite. Gerbier was the *protegé* of the Duke of Buckingham, and attended him in his mission to Spain. This exquisite miniature, which is mounted in an elaborately enamelled case, is probably the identical portrait painted for the Duchess, in accordance with the request made in her letter to her husband, at that time in Spain. “I pray you, if you have any idle time, sit to Gerbier for your picture, that I may have it well done in little.”

By Mr. HOWARD, of Greystoke Castle.—A miniature of Queen Elizabeth, by Isaac Oliver, formerly in the collection of Charles I., and retaining its original ivory case. It bears the date 1588. The features had been greatly injured: the costume is remarkably rich, and delicately finished.

By Mr. LE KEUX.—Tracings from numerous sketches of Roman inscriptions and antiquities, chiefly from the Roman Wall, drawn by John Carter, when he was sent by the Society of Antiquaries about 1795, to prepare drawings of Durham Cathedral. They formed part of the Topographical Collections of the late Mr. Britton. The sketches comprised the large series of inscriptions from Lanchester, Ebechester, Corbridge, &c., chiefly collected by Warburton, now in the Cathedral Library at Durham. Also, two fragments fixed into the wall at the inn at Walwick; a pedestal or base of a

⁷ See the more full description of such adjustment in this volume, p. 56, *ante*.

⁸ Medals, Coins, Great Seals, &c., by

Thomas Simon, engraved by Vertue, 1753; pl. xxxvii, pp. 60, 63.

ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS FOUND IN GREAT BRITAIN.



Inscribed Tablet found at Benwell, with the Capricorn and Pegasus, symbols of the Legio Secunda Augusta. Now in the British Museum.

Dimensions, 1½ in. by 10.

column; and a rude sculpture, displaying the Pegasus and Capricorn, legionary symbols,⁸ now removed to Mr. Clayton's Museum at Chesters. Another sketch is of value as serving to identify an inscribed tablet actually in the British Museum, where its origin however was unknown.⁹ On Carter's sketch, dated 1795, it is described as "a stone taken out of the Roman Wall, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the possession of the Rev. Mr. B." This was Brand; and a figure of the stone, which was found at Benwell, may be seen in his "History of Newcastle," p. 606. Although damaged it is of interest, as will be seen by the woodcut here given. It displays the legionary symbols, Capricorn and Pegasus, with a vexillum inscribed *LEG. II.*, and the inscription repeated beneath, *LEG. II. AVG.* These devices of the second Legion, styled Augusta, occur on other sculptures. Horsley gives three found in Northumberland, and one from Cumberland. Other examples are figured in Gordon's Hist. Sept., pl. 10; Stuart's Caledonia Romana, pl. 8; Lee's Caerleon, pl. 21. The capricorn, cognizance of the second Legion, occurs on coins of Carausius. On a metal plate figured by Buonarroti ("Osservazioni sopra alcuni medaglioni") and relating to the second and twentieth Legions, the capricorn and the boar appear on the standards. We are indebted to Mr. C. Roach Smith for calling attention to this curious plate in his "Richborough," p. 25.

Mr. Le Keux exhibited also a selection of drawings in water-colours, from the collection of the late John Britton, executed by some of our earliest topographical and architectural draftsmen, "worthy men and artists," as Mr. Le Keux observed, "all of them now gone from amongst us, leaving such memorials of their ability as are now placed before our members." Amongst the drawings exhibited were the following:—By John Webber, who was the appointed draftsman in Captain Cook's voyage, and went round the globe with the expedition:—view of Chepstow Castle in 1788.—By William Alexander, the draftsman to the embassy to China under Lord Macartney, and engaged in making drawings for architectural publications fifty years ago:—Leighton Buzzard Cross; and a Market Cross which formerly stood in the town of Maidstone, the only view of it known to Mr. Le Keux.—By Sir H. Englefield:—view of a Cross at Wells (now demolished?).—By Edward Dayes, who instructed Turner in drawing: view of Buildwas Abbey, Salop.—By J. M. W. Turner. R.A.:—view at Barnsley-upon-Don, Yorkshire, dated 1806.—By John Carter:—Ely Cathedral, dated 1787.—By Samuel Prout:—Launceston, for the engraving published in 1808; also, a view of St. Leonard's Church, Stamford.—By Thomas Stothard: part of a Great Seal of Edward VI.—By John S. Cotman: Cromlech in Wiltshire, known as "The Devil's Den."—By Thomas Baxter, a very accurate draftsman: monument of Bishop Bingham, and drawings of three effigies, Salisbury Cathedral.—By Thomas Hearne:—the singular stones in Penrith churchyard.—By W. H. Pyne: two views at Laycock Abbey; also, drawings by Joseph Gandy, Rickman, Pugin, J. A. Repton (Mackenzie's master), Frederick Mackenzie, Dewint, and William Bartlett.

By Mr. ALBERT WAY.—Facsimiles of the Hunterston Brooch, most skillfully taken in sulphur and in gutta percha, by Mr. Henry Laing, 3, Elder Street, Edinburgh, from whom they may be purchased. This brooch is figured on a reduced scale in Dr. Wilson's "Prehistoric Annals of Scot-

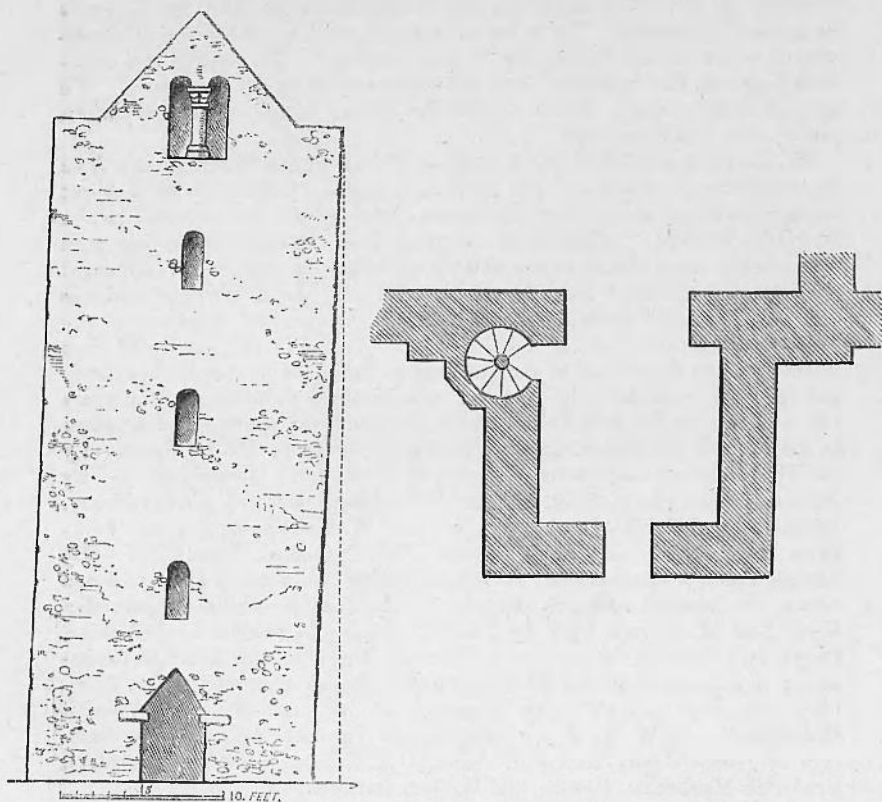
⁸ See some notices of Legionary Symbols, Arch. Journ. vol. xii. p. 194.

⁹ Described in the "Townley Gal-

lery," vol. ii. p. 284; nothing being stated of the facts regarding its discovery.

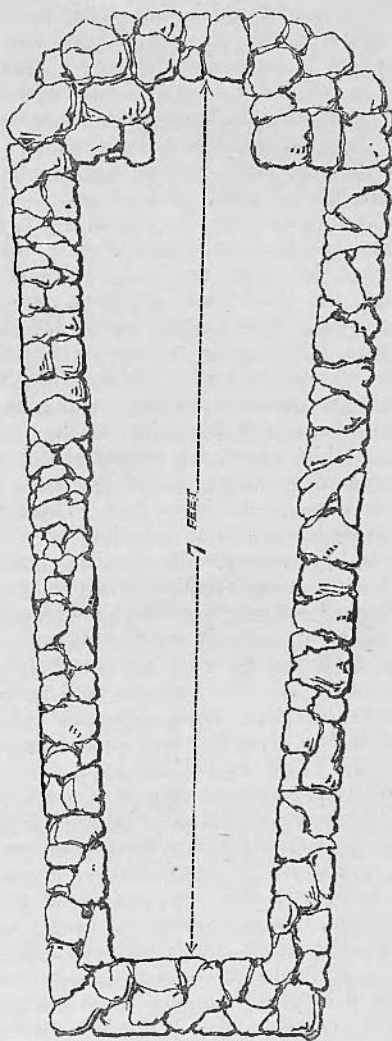
land," (described p. 524, and see the preface, p. xxiv.). It is remarkable not only as the most richly decorated ornament of its age found in North Britain, but also as bearing an inscription in Runes, hitherto not satisfactorily explained, and which appear distinctly on the facsimiles ingeniously executed by Mr. Laing. The brooch, which by the kindness of Mr. Robert Hunter, of Hunterston, had been exhibited in the museum of the Institute at the meeting in Edinburgh, was found near the sea in Ayrshire, at a spot where a conflict is believed to have occurred, shortly before the defeat of King Haco and the Norsemen at Largs in 1263.

Mr. SALVIN communicated a notice of some interesting details of early architectural construction, and of a singular interment recently discovered at Flixton Church, Suffolk, during the demolition of the Tower, which leaned over to the south, and being wholly constructed of flint, with the exception only of the belfry window, was considered to be in imminent



Ground-plan and elevation of the west front of the Tower of Flixton Church
Suffolk, demolished in 1856.

danger. The character of the building may be seen in the woodcut which represents the west side. The height of the tower to the top of the battlements, as recently existing, was 51 feet 6 inches; the width



Ancient Grave constructed of Rubble. Found within the Tower, Flixton
Church, Suffolk, lately rebuilt under the direction of
Anthony Salvin, Esq.

at the base, 17 feet 6 inches; the inclination out of the perpendicular, at the upper part of the tower, 2 feet $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Remains were found at the upper corners proving that the tower had four gables. The west doorway was worthy of observation, being formed with an angular head, constructed in the flint-work of which the walls are built, and having no jambs or facing-stones resting on the imposts and leaning together, in lieu of an arch, as at Barnack and Brigstock churches, Northamptonshire. The imposts, it will be seen, were plain slabs of no great thickness, built into the side walls. There were three small round-headed windows of a single opening, and above these one of two lights divided by a short shaft with base and double cushion capital. Within the tower, in the middle of the area, which measured 11 feet each way, the curiously constructed grave was discovered, as here represented: it was built of rubble, internal measurement 7 feet, the cavity shaped to the head and shoulders of the corpse, the bones of which extended through the whole length, and the scull fitted tightly to the space formed for it. The side walls were about 15 inches in height, and nearly four feet of soil lay over the grave. This grave of rag-masonry as a substitute for a solid stone coffin was doubtless so formed from the want of other material in the locality; graves constructed with rude pieces of ashlar set on their edges have been more frequently found. Several very curious "kistvaens" of rough thin stones, set edgewise, and covered over with rough slabs, were found in the churchyard at Pytchley, Northamptonshire, as described in this Journal, vol. iii. p. 106. These rude coffins were mostly formed in cavities excavated in a friable stratum; they were considered to be "British," but were possibly of a comparatively late period, to which also the grave discovered at Flixton may be assigned.

Capt. OAKES presented several beautiful photographs of architectural examples, recently taken by himself in Norfolk, and forming a valuable addition to the series of photographs with which he had previously enriched the collection of the Institute. The subjects now presented by Captain Oakes comprised views of Castle Rising, Pentney Abbey, and its picturesque gateway; Middleton Tower; the South front of St. Nicholas' Church at Lynn, and the South Gate of that town.

By Mr. WEBB.—Two remarkable sculptures in ivory, of the Carlovingian period; the decoration presenting various features of classical ornament, whilst the treatment, as observed by Mr. Westwood, has a very Byzantine character. Also a "palimpsest" ivory, having originally as it appeared formed part of the cover of a MS.; the subject of the Last Judgment appears in this sculpture, treated in a style of design unlike any object of this class known to Mr. Westwood, who pointed out a singular feature in the details, that the spirits of the deceased are represented as doves descending towards the reanimated corpses emerging from the graves. Also a fine example, early XIVth century. Mr. Westwood observed that casts in perfect imitation of ivory might now be obtained of the sculptured book-covers and numerous valuable examples in the Museum at Darmstadt, and in other collections in Germany. A catalogue of these "fictile ivories" had been published at Francfort.

By Mr. WESTWOOD.—A portrait of Shakspeare, probably painted in the XVIIth century, and bearing a strong resemblance in the features to the celebrated Chandos portrait recently purchased for the National Portrait Gallery.

MEDIEVAL SEALS.—By Mr. ARTHUR TROLLOPE.—Impression from a brass matrix found at Lincoln during the previous month. Parts of the face of the matrix have been defaced violently, probably with the intention of cancelling the seal.¹ The device is a seated figure under a canopy, the head tonsured, and before him is a desk or lectern, upon which is a large open book.—s' · COMISSARII · OFFIC' · LINCOLN'. The form is pointed oval, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Date, XIVth century. This matrix is now in the possession of Mr. Hayward of Lincoln. The Commissary was an Official of a Bishop, that exercised for him ecclesiastical jurisdiction in remote or outlying parts of the Diocese. (See Law Dict. Cowel and Blount, ed. 1727, *in voce*).—Impression from a matrix of pointed-oval form, dug up near Peterborough. The device is a lion in conflict with a dragon, the tail of the latter terminates in the head of an animal.—* LEO PVGNAT · CUM DRACONE. The matrix measures nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. Date, XIVth century. This is a seal designed with much spirit, and of unusually skilful workmanship.

By Mr. JOSEPH FAIRLESS, of Hexham.—Impressions from a brass seal, possibly not an original matrix, but one of the numerous casts in brass, fabricated from impressions of genuine seals. The specimen in question is from a seal of the Hospital of the Holy Ghost at Rome. It is of pointed-oval form, 3 in. by $1\frac{7}{8}$ in., the device is a patriarchal cross, fitchy: the Dove descends towards the cross, around which are twelve heads with *nimbi*, representing the Apostles. In the field are certain letters, commencing near the first pair of heads; dexter side P. (? Petrus); sinister, A. (? Andreas). Near the upper bar of the Cross, S—P. (? Spiritus Paracletus), and between the bars the Greek characters Alpha and Omega. Lower down, B—M and G—D, which have been explained—Beata Maria Genitrix Dei. Inscription,—*s. CAPITVL. HOSPITALIS. SANCTI. SPIRITVS. IN. SAXIA. DE. VRBE. The hospital of *Santo Spirito* at Rome is of vast extent; receiving 1620 patients and upwards of 3000 foundling children. It was founded in 1198 by Innocent III. and styled *Santa Maria in Sassia*, or *Ripce Sassiensis*, being placed with consent of John, king of England, in the locality occupied by the School or *Hospitium*, the foundation of which is attributed to Ina, king of Wessex, A.D. 728.² The *Schola Saxonum* obtained many benefits through Offa, Ethelwulf, Alfred and Canute. In the "Recueil de la Société de Sphragistique de Paris," tom. iv. p. 225, there is a memoir by M. Germer-Durand, describing a collection of Seals connected with this hospital; the matrices were obtained in Italy by Séguier, and bequeathed to the library at Nismes, his native town. The seal above described is not of the number. An impression of one of earlier date, similar in design and probably its prototype, is noticed, appended to an instrument dated 1311, but known only by a drawing in Dom Calmelet's MS. History of the Hôpital du Saint-Esprit at Dijon. The motive of the design, as regards the heads of the Apostles, is traced to the silver chasing on the binding of an ancient MS. Rule of the Order still preserved at Rome, and in which a similar "orle" of heads is introduced.³

¹ It has been conjectured that the matrix may have been thus defaced and cancelled on account of its having been fraudulently imitated.

² Matt. Westm. Flores, ad ann. 717. Harpsfield, Hist. Eccl.

³ Recueil, Soc. de Sphrag. tom. iv. pp. 226, 242.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1857, HELD AT CHESTER.

JULY 21 TO 29.

THE proceedings of the Annual Meeting, for which the ancient city of *Deva* had been selected, when the Society bid farewell to Edinburgh at their last yearly gathering, commenced under very encouraging auspices on Tuesday, July 21. The Lord Bishop of Chester not only favoured the meeting by becoming its Patron, but consented likewise to take the part of President in the section of History; the President of the division of Antiquities being Dr. Guest, Master of Caius and Gonville College, Cambridge; whilst the section of Architecture was under the efficient direction of Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., unrivalled in the minute accuracy of his Ecclesiological knowledge.

The opening meeting took place at the Town Hall, the entire accommodation of which had been freely placed at the disposal of the Institute by the Mayor and Corporation. The members of the Town Council met at noon in the Assembly Room, where Lord Talbot de Malahide, accompanied by the Lord Bishop of Chester, the Lord Bishop of Oxford, Sir Charles Anderson, Bart., the Rev. Canon Slade, and several influential members of the Chester Archaeological Society, were introduced to the Mayor, Peter Eaton, Esq., who wore his insignia of office on the occasion. The noble President was then conducted by the Mayor and Corporation into the Town Hall, and the following address, which was read by the Deputy Town-Clerk, John Walker, Esq., was formally presented by the Mayor:—

“ To the Right Honourable Lord Talbot de Malahide and the Members of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen—We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city and borough of Chester, in Council assembled, beg to offer to the members of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland our sincere congratulation on the selection of this ancient city as the place at which to hold their annual meeting for the present year. Associated as you, my lords and gentlemen, are, for the intelligent investigation of the history and remains of past ages, we venture to express a belief that the many remarkable antiquities and interesting memorials of former days with which Chester and the adjacent district abound, will be found worthy of your examination and illustration; and in the prosecution of your researches you may confidently rely on our assistance and co-operation. Assuring you of our anxious desire to render your visit to this city as agreeable and interesting as those which the Institute has previously enjoyed at other municipal boroughs, we trust that you will receive with favour this official expression of congratulation and welcome, and that Chester may obtain a record in your Proceedings suggestive, not only of historical associations, but of pleasant and friendly reminiscences; in the confident hope of which result, we heartily wish you every success and gratification in the promotion of your important and learned pursuits.”

Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE rose to express his cordial acknowledgment of this gratifying address from the Corporation. “ On behalf of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland,” said the noble

President, "I tender you our thanks for the kind manner in which you have given us a welcome to this city. It is a source of great gratification that we find such influential bodies as the corporations of our country rallying round our standard and expressing sympathy with our views. Since the Archaeological Institute has existed it has visited many places of historical interest and presenting a rich variety of monuments of ancient art, but I may venture to assert that no place at which it has met will have afforded the members greater gratification than the City of Chester and its neighbourhood. We all know what an important part this city has taken in the history of the country, and we all know that for a long succession of years it has given a name to a royal prince. At all times it has been distinguished for its loyalty to the throne and its attachment to the liberties of the subject. I beg leave, gentlemen, to return you my sincerest thanks for the honour you have conferred on the members of the Institute."

The LORD BISHOP OF CHESTER then addressed the assembly:—"My Lord Talbot and gentlemen; my name having been associated with those of distinguished persons as patrons of this meeting, I wish that the duty devolving on me could have been placed in more able hands. It has fallen to my lot, to bid you and the members of your society, a cordial welcome, assuring you that we earnestly adopt those sentiments so well expressed in the address which the Mayor of Chester has just now presented to you. It is with very great satisfaction that I am enabled to welcome the noble President of the Institute as my guest on this occasion, having feared that private anxieties might have detained him on the continent, whence he has hastened hither to-day, with the earnest desire to take his place amongst us at the very outset of the present proceedings. I hope that Chester may fully realise the anticipations formed when you conferred on us the honour of selecting this city as the scene of your annual assembly. There is scarcely any town more interesting than this, when we consider the part it has taken in the history of our country. From the time of the Romans and through the mediæval ages, the struggles of the Reformation, and the stirring scenes of the Civil Wars, our hearts warm at the gallant deeds of our ancestors, and we can scarce determine which to prefer, chivalry or liberty. With such historical recollections and with such features of interest connected with this ancient city, I heartily bid you welcome to Chester."

The REV. CANON SLADE then said,—“My Lord Talbot de Malahide, in the absence of the Dean his duties on the present occasion devolve upon me, and I have much pleasure, as he would have were he present, in inviting your Lordship and the members of the Society to the investigation of our venerable cathedral. The exterior is not attractive, but its interior possesses features of great archaeological and architectural interest. I scarcely know any cathedral which possesses so many remarkable features in the variety of styles and details. I hope that as a result of this meeting we shall be favoured with a more perfect Architectural history of our cathedral than any we have yet seen. The King's School, the ancient refectory of the abbey, has been placed at the disposal of the Society for their temporary Museum; and every facility will be afforded to the members of the Institute during their visit.”

Mr. HICKLIN next addressed the meeting as follows:—"I have the honour and pleasure of appearing, at the request of my friends, as the official representative of the Chester Archaeological and Historic Society

to welcome the arrival of the Institute, and to assure you of every assistance which it is in our power to render. With full appreciation of the special value and advantage of the pursuits in which you engage, we are ready and anxious to extend the study of Archaeology, and to recognise its influence, as awakening an intelligent spirit of inquiry—illustrating the history of the past—stimulating the progress of improvement—causing, as it were, forgotten generations to live again, and gathering from the wisdom and errors of former years, materials for the instruction of the present age. In Chester and the adjacent districts, you will doubtless find much to investigate with advantage; the walls of Chester have echoed to the tramp of the legions of Rome; here the raven standards of the Danes floated amidst scenes of carnage and tumult; here the Barons of the Norman Court have displayed all the pageantry of chivalry; here, as our reverend diocesan has reminded us, loyalty has vindicated by its heroism its claim to the gratitude of the Crown and the approbation of the country. Here, in ancient days, a persecuted faith found a sanctuary, freedom a home, and Chester became the centre of religious knowledge, and the seat of many important institutions which it has always been its glory to foster and support. Amidst the relics of the past, and on spots which revive so many historical associations, we sincerely offer you our congratulations and our ready aid during the time of your sojourn, that your investigations may be pleasant and instructive, and your visit to Chester agreeable and memorable. I may also state, on behalf of another local body, the members of the Mechanics' Institute, their kindly readiness to place at the service of the Institute their library, and their museum in the Water Tower, which will be found to contain many objects of interest and relics of bygone times, not unworthy of your examination."

The noble PRESIDENT expressed the gratification with which these kind assurances of friendly feeling must be esteemed. "In the first place (Lord Talbot observed), I cannot but be grateful for the kind expressions which have been used by my friend the Lord Bishop of the diocese. And I can sincerely assure you that he only does justice to my feelings in stating to you that it was a source of great anxiety to me to be able to be present here amongst my friends this day. I am heartily sensible of the kind feeling expressed in the absence of the Dean by the reverend dignity who represents the authorities of the Cathedral; as also by Mr. Hicklin on behalf of the local societies. To all these institutions we feel deeply indebted for their welcome and for the sympathy expressed in the objects of our Society. These sympathies are calculated to give a fresh and stimulative impulse to our proceedings, and I trust that our visit to Chester will be conducive to that purpose. In conclusion, I beg to offer our warm acknowledgements to the local societies of Chester, to the Architectural and Archaeological society which has done much for science, much to revive and maintain the study of the National monuments of the Palatinate. I am aware of the valuable publications issued under their auspices, and of the great loss sustained by the death of our talented friend the Rev. W. Massie. I had the pleasure on several occasions to meet that lamented gentleman—besides the knowledge I obtained of his exertions in connexion with the local institutions kindred to our own—and I know that his loss will be difficult to replace. I trust, however, that there are many active members remaining in the society who will be stimulated to pursue the investigations in which Mr. Massie was so efficient a guide."

The Lord Bishop of Oxford addressed the meeting, and said that "upon behalf of himself and those who were associated around him, and as an old member of the Institute, he begged to return thanks to the Lord Bishop of Chester, the Very Rev. the Dean, and the Canons of the Cathedral who formed the Chapter, for the very kind welcome which had been given them by his Rev. friend Canon Slade. He was sure that every member would gladly join in the acknowledgment, and that they would not only be bad men but very bad archaeologists if they did not distinctly and very clearly acknowledge such a welcome from such a body; because, amongst all the different institutions which marked their common country, and which embodied the peculiar character of England, in which it differed so markedly from every other country, was, that instead of building the present upon the past, as an ancient worn-out debris, hiding it underground as a foundation, and showing to the present eye nothing but what is new; instead of doing this, a very special characteristic of this country was that it conserved the old, and more than any other country invented and adopted new, and by the practical ability of the people kept the old in a state of perfect preservation, and yet was very much ahead of other nations in the newest of the new. It seemed to him that the Cathedral Chapter was a sort of thermometer, exhibiting the natural tendency of the nation; because, on the one hand, it was one of the oldest institutions in the land, and on the other, it came forward and welcomed a body such as the one they represented. He fully believed the Chapter did well in thus coming forward, and that his Right Rev. brother, the Bishop of Chester, felt that he was doing well in welcoming such a Society; because, after all, there was far more than the mere gratification of a somewhat idle curiosity by groping in the dust of antiquity in such pursuits. It was carrying out the great plan of the Creator and ruler of this world, who had so ordered the affairs of men that things returned again in a perpetual cycle, the past reproducing itself in the present, with only slight external alterations; but really and truly in the kernel the same which was before. And, therefore, when people did set themselves to study thoroughly the past, not to get a mere superficial acquaintance with it, but see it as it lived and moved, and breathed and had its being, to understand it in its temper, in its circumstances, and in its inward life, those persons did get a certain sort of prescience for the future from their acquaintance with the past. It was so in everything. It was so in religious matters; old heresies were perpetually turning up their dishonoured heads in some new form in the Church. They knew in the history of men, that political events were continually gyrating in the old struggles between liberty and authority; the one running into tyranny and licence on the one side, and being capable of producing the most blessed fruits on the other hand, if only guided aright; therefore, the man who thoroughly understands the past, would be the man who could most perfectly forecast the future, according to those trite lines of the poet, that such a man was the one in whom

Old experience did attain
To something of prophetic strain;

the understanding of the past giving him, as it were, the power of prophecy regarding the future. But in this, as in everything else, accuracy was all important. Take it in this way—in the returning cycle some social danger is threatened; but the power of estimating the danger depended upon the accuracy with which we could distinguish its effects in the past, when

we should be able to separate between the good and the bad. To the vulgar eye this was the old error, and they said, 'Put it down ;' but the discerning eye says, 'Yes, there is the old error ; but the old error must have had some truth to grow upon ;' and if we could find the old truth and cut off the growth of error, then we should be bringing a blessing upon all around us, and providing for the future development of our race."

Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE said, that "after the speeches he had heard, he should be unwarrantably intruding on the meeting were he to indulge in any lengthened remarks. Whether the object of the orator was to carry his audience with him on the more engrossing topics of the day, or to call up the recollection of the past, and inculcate the advantage of seeking in the past for examples to guide us in the present, no one could discourse with greater spirit, none with a greater power of enchaining his audience, than his Right Rev. friend the Bishop of Oxford. The speech of his Lordship would render it a work of supererogation to enter into any of the details of the objects of the Archaeological Institute. Their study was not a mere dull and dry pursuit, but was fraught with good and instruction to the public. He might confidently state that, so far as the study of archaeology was concerned, many practical objects were gained by institutions like that now assembled. The Society, he might also observe, had done much to arrest the threatened destruction of national monuments. Only a few days since, he had visited the Castle of Dover, with which so many associations interesting to the country were connected—similar to those with which the city of Chester was invested—memorials from the old Roman time to the Saxon, from the mediæval ages down to the present. Unfortunately, as many of his hearers knew, there were a short time since engineering projects which would have interfered with some interesting features of the fortress ; but he (Lord Talbot) was proud to say, it was in great measure due to the exertions of the Society, that these alterations had been arrested, and, he believed, the authorities at present were fully impressed with the necessity of maintaining the interesting details of that noble building. It would be in the power of every one present to know individual instances in which a zealous and judicious archaeologist, by the exercise of taste and judgment, could often be of great service. It had come to their knowledge a few days since, that a very interesting monument of antiquity—he would not name the place, but it was one of the most venerable castles in the south of England—had been doomed to destruction ; but through the personal exertions of a well-known antiquary, the design was completely arrested. These two instances were sufficient to convince the most sceptical that every antiquary had a good deal in his power, if he availed himself of the opportunities which come under his influence, in order to maintain and save our national monuments. There was another subject in reference to the preservation of monuments and memorials of the times of old, which he had several times before alluded to ; but he regretted to say that the evil was still unredressed, and it might not be inexpedient to advert to the matter in a few words now. He alluded to the question of 'Treasure Trove.' The meeting were aware that, according to the present state of the law, any article of value composed of the precious metals found was the property of the Crown or of the grantee of the Crown. The consequence was, that in a great number of instances, the most valuable articles discovered had found their way to the crucible instead of to the British Museum, or some local collection. This matter was found to be a grievance

elsewhere as well as in England; and in Denmark, where there was one of the best museums in Europe, the laws had been altered to meet that grievance. They had given to the party finding, a right to certain compensation, at the same time reserving to the State the right of pre-emption on giving such compensation. He was convinced that such a change was desirable in England, and that it could be made without violating those rights of property which he would be the last to interfere with. There would thus be a vast accession to our museums, and at the same time no party could complain of injury. It was a matter of such importance that, for some time, he had endeavoured to urge his friends connected with the Houses of Parliament to take it up. There was, however, a lukewarmness on the subject; and he was so impressed with the importance of the question, that unless brought forward by some more influential member of the House of Lords, he would move that a Committee be appointed to inquire into it; and he hoped that members of the Institute, and archaeologists of every kindred institution, would be prepared to come forward with facts to prove the evil, and also be prepared with a remedy for the grievance. The inquiry must not end in declamation, but an array of facts must be produced such as would speak for themselves. He was not aware of any other subject that called for remark. He hoped there would be a good provision of memoirs, as the scientific portion of the proceedings must not be forgotten. The business of the Institute must not be confined to the study of archaeology by means of hospitable entertainments, however pleasant to many that course might be, but the scientific department, however dry or tedious, should be strictly followed up. Much instruction had resulted from various memoirs, which had sustained the character of their former meetings, and he trusted that, on the present occasion, further benefits would arise in the extension of those purposes which they should ever keep in view."

Mr. MARKLAND, as an early friend and supporter of the Institute, desired to express his warm concurrence in the expressions of those distinguished members of the Society who had preceded him. He adverted to some of the advantageous results by which the annual visits to various localities had for some time past been accompanied, and commended the judicious selection of Chester for the present year.

A vote of thanks to the noble Chairman, proposed by Sir CHARLES ANDERSON, Bart., and seconded by the Rev. HUGH JONES, D.D., was carried with acclamation.

The meeting then adjourned; the museum of the Institute was opened in the ancient refectory of the abbey. Amongst the collections were an extensive assemblage of relics of Roman occupation at Chester, inscriptions, personal ornaments, pottery, &c., contributed chiefly by the Chester Archaeological Society, Mr. F. Potts, Mr. Gardener, Mr. Edwards, Mr. T. Brushfield, and Mr. John Lowe. The Marquis of Westminster sent the gold tore found near Holywell, and some gold ornaments of still more uncommon type were brought by Mr. Mayer. A large collection of the minor relics of all periods found at Hoylake were contributed by Mr. Mayer, the Lancashire Historic Society, the Rev. Dr. Hume, and Mr. Eeroyd Smith. Sir Philip de Grey Egerton, Bart., contributed the gold armlets found at Malpas, and several bronze weapons of interest, found at Broxton. Some very uncommon types of stone antiquities and many objects of later periods were contributed by the Warrington Museum, Dr. Robson, and Dr. Kendrick.

The Viscount Combermere sent the original grant by Henry VIII. of the Abbey of Combermere to Sir George Cotton ; and numerous documents of local importance were produced by the corporation of Chester, Sir Philip de Grey Egerton, Bart., Mr. T. W. Jones of Nantwich, and Mr. Warburton. Mr. Jones produced also the knife and fork, part of the effects, as it believed, of Milton's third wife, and which had possibly belonged to the poet. They are described in this volume, p. 89. Amongst the chief contributors of works of mediæval art were Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., the Right Hon. W. Gladstone, Major Egerton Leigh, Mr. C. Kynaston Mainwaring, and Mr. Farrer. The Hon. R. Neville brought his precious collection of rings, including his most recent acquisitions, and some silver ornaments of unique type, found in his excavations near Audley End. Miss Ffarington sent many interesting objects ; the antiquities lately found in Penwortham Castle Hill, near Preston ; a large series of impressions of seals, from her family muniments ; some curious ancient plate, &c. The Rev. W. Marsden sent an ancient portrait of Henry VII. on panel. A collection of early antiquities from various localities was sent by Mr. Brackstone ; some Saxon remains from Norfolk, by the Rev. J. Lee Warner ; and numerous relics of various periods were produced, not connected with Cheshire, forming an instructive series. The striking interest, however, of the museum arose from the extent and variety of the local collections. Amongst these must be mentioned the illustrations of Chester in olden times, contributed by Mr. T. Hughes, Mr. Topham, Dr. Davies, &c., and by the numerous possessors of delicately finished drawings with the pen, the work of Thomas Musgrave, an engraver living at Chester about fifty years ago, whose accurate views of the old buildings in that city are in very high estimation.

In the afternoon a general exploration of the Roman remains, the ancient buildings, the churches, city walls, and objects of interest in Chester took place, under the guidance of Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes, Mr. T. Hughes, and other members of the Chester Archaeological Society.

At the evening meeting the chair was taken by the Bishop of CHESTER.

A Memoir was read, communicated by Mr. WILLIAM SALT, F.S.A., "On the Visits of Henry III. to Chester, Shropshire, and Staffordshire."

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22.

The Meetings of Sections commenced at ten o'clock at the Town Hall.

In the Section of Antiquities, the chair was taken by the President, Dr. GUEST, Master of Caius and Gonville College, Cambridge.

A Memoir was read by the Rev. J. EARLE, M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, "On Local Names in the neighbourhood of Chester ; with the view of illustrating the evidence in regard to the ancient occupation of various parts of Britain by various races, as traced through the names by which the various localities are known."

In the Section of Architecture, the chair was taken by Sir STEPHEN R. GLYNNE, Bart.

Mr. J. H. PARKER, F.S.A., read a paper "On St. John's Church, Chester," and he has kindly supplied the following abstract of his observations :—

"The collegiate church of St. John the Baptist, in the city of Chester, existed in the Saxon period ; but the present structure was entirely refounded in the time of Peter, the first Norman bishop of the united dioceses of Chester, Coventry, and Lichfield, who was consecrated in 1067.

His successor, Robert de Limesey, translated the seat of the bishopric to Coventry in 1095. We have, therefore, the foundations of a large cathedral; and the work was carried on for about twenty years, but left very incomplete, and the funds of the priory were very inadequate to its completion. Of this early Norman period we have remaining the massive piers and round arches of the nave and of the central tower, the first bay of the choir and its eastern arch, and at the west end of the nave the foundations of the two great western towers, the northern of which was completed up to the first story, of the southern the foundations only remain, and had only now been brought to light by excavations under the direction of Mr. Parker. During the XIIth century the monks had completed the choir, now destroyed; and quite at the end of that century they built, upon the old arches of the nave, the very beautiful triforium and clerestory of transition Norman character. But the two western bays of the nave, as well as the western towers, being left incomplete, they despaired of completing the original plan, and therefore built up a massive square buttress to resist the thrust of the arcade at the north-west corner, and connected this by a wall with the existing tower; in this wall is a late Norman window, opening into what would have been the nave, if the plan of completing it had not been abandoned. The other Norman apsidal chapel at the east end of the choir was entirely rebuilt in the XIIIth and XIVth centuries, and probably the choir itself was partly rebuilt also: but all this part of the church is in ruins, with hardly enough remaining to indicate what it has been. Two of the Norman windows of the south aisle of the choir remain, one of them turned into a doorway with very rich work on the exterior face; this window-doorway opens into a building of the XIIIth century, with a vaulted substructure of the Early English style, probably the vestibule of the chapter-house, which has been destroyed or was never completed. The central tower fell down in the time of Elizabeth, and crushed the remains of the choir, from which the lead of the roof had been sold in the time of Edward VI. The present north-west tower, half detached as it stands, was completed in the time of Henry VII. or Henry VIII. In the west face of the tower there is a figure of St. Giles, abbot, in a niche of well-designed work, with his usual emblem, a stag, in his hand, to which the tradition of the white hind has been applied."

In the afternoon a meeting of the Section of Antiquities was held at the Town Hall, Dr. GUEST presiding.

MR. GEORGE SCHARF, jun., read an interesting communication from Mr. Waring, to whom had been entrusted the arrangement of the Mediæval portion of the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester, giving an account of the mode in which the collections had been brought together, and noticing the more remarkable features of the series. Mr. Waring expressed his full appreciation of the assistance which had been rendered to him by the Archaeological Institute. He hoped that the Society might find many objects of interest among the treasures that had been brought together, and that they might derive pleasure and instruction from the proposed visit on the following day.

MR. SCHARF then delivered an address on the "Gallery of Ancient Masters in the Manchester Exhibition," the formation of which had been wholly due to his exertions; and he reviewed with much ability the various schools of Art, and the peculiar merits of the examples which had been so liberally contributed. He noticed the unprecedented opportunity which the Institute

would now enjoy of viewing in one continuous series the productions of the most eminent painters of all countries, from the earliest period ; as also a portrait gallery of unrivalled interest, arranged by Mr. Peter Cunningham, and which he trusted might be the prototype of the National Portrait Gallery.

The meeting then adjourned ; and at six o'clock the annual dinner of the Institute took place in the Music Hall, Lord Talbot presiding, supported by the Bishop of Chester and Mrs. Graham, Sir Philip de Grey Egerton, Bart., Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., Lady Anderson, the Master of Caius College, Major Egerton Leigh, the Rev. Canon Slade and Mrs. Slade, the Hon. R. C. Neville, the Mayor of Shrewsbury, and Mr. Markland. At the close of an evening passed with much good feeling and cordiality, the company, at the kind invitation of the Bishop of Chester, proceeded to the palace, where a very hospitable reception awaited them.

THURSDAY, JULY 23.

At an early hour a large party of members and visitors proceeded by special train to the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester. A general feeling of satisfaction was evinced by the assembled archaeologists, in having an opportunity of examining the choicer portions of the "Faussett Collection," which was secured in so spirited and patriotic a manner by Mr. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., as an addition to his extensive Museum at Liverpool. Great regret was expressed that objects of such beauty and interest should have been lost to the National Collection through the inexcusable negligence of the Trustees of the British Museum. The inspection of the scanty commencement of the series of Celtic and other early antiquities, brought forcibly to the remembrance of many members present the severe loss which Archaeology had so recently sustained in the untimely death of Mr. Kemble, and the consequent failure of the extensive display of national antiquities which he had here proposed to achieve.

On the return from Manchester, the members were received by Mr. Williams, of the Old Bank, at his house in Chester, and the evening passed with much satisfaction.

FRIDAY, JULY 24.

The Historical Section assembled at the Town Hall, the Bishop of CHESTER in the Chair. The following Memoirs were read :—

"The History of St. John's Church, Chester." By the Rev. FRANCIS GROSVENOR.¹

"On the Ancient Inventories of the Library of Winchester College from the time of Richard II. to that of Henry VI." By the Rev. W. H. GUNNER, M.A.

"Illustrations of Magic in the Middle Ages, extracted from the Documents in the Archiepiscopal Registry at York." By the Rev. JAMES RAINE, jun.

"On the Alleluiah Victory, and the state of England in the Fifth Century." By JOHN ROBSON, M.D. (Printed in this Volume, p. 320.)

¹ Printed in the "Gentleman's Magazine," Nov., 1857.

In the Section of Antiquities the chair was taken by Dr. GUEST.

The first paper was read by J. A. PICTON, Esq., late President of the Liverpool Architectural and Archaeological Society, "On the Primitive Condition and Early Settlement of South Lancashire and North Cheshire, with the Physical Changes which have taken place." The locality referred to is that one which extends for some distance on each side the Mersey. Geologically this tract belongs to the new red sandstone series. In no place do any of the eminences rise 300 feet above the sea-level. In the uplands the sandstone comes to the surface, and generally the soil is a tenacious clay. In the neighbourhood of the sea that clay is covered by drift-sand, and more inland by peat moss. Little is known of the condition of the locality during the occupation of the Romans. When they penetrated into the district in the reign of Claudius, the county of Chester was occupied by the Cornavii, comparatively a peaceful race. Roads were constructed and settlements were made, of which Chester was the chief. The north side of the Mersey was in the hands of the Brigantes, a fierce tribe, who were continually in rebellion. The Mersey at all times seems to have been a great barrier to the union of the inhabitants of its opposite shores, and the men of Lancashire and Yorkshire are more similar than those of Lancashire and Cheshire. In the district under consideration some of the names of the rivers and places are of Celtic origin; others, without doubt, are of Danish derivation; but the majority are Saxon. Great physical changes had taken place in the district from cultivation and other causes; and in the hundred of Wirral, where it once was said—

From Birkenhead to Hilbree
A squirrel might hop from tree to tree,

it had become difficult to find shelter from the westerly blasts sweeping over that locality. Mr. Picton proceeded to show that forests must have existed on the site now occupied by the docks at Liverpool; since far below high-water mark huge stumps of oak trees have been found with roots extending so widely as to prove that the trees had originally flourished there. Mr. Picton concluded an interesting discourse by a reference to the spread of civilization and commerce, as shown in Liverpool, which would, he trusted, continue to benefit the present and future generations.

The Rev. J. H. MARSDEN, Disneian Professor of Archaeology at Cambridge, read a Memoir "On the Altar with a Greek Inscription, found in 1851, behind the Exchange in Chester."

The Section of Architecture resumed its proceedings in the Council Chamber, Sir S. R. GLYNNE, Bart., presiding. A discourse "On the Architecture of Chester Cathedral" was delivered by Mr. JOHN HENRY PARKER, F.S.A., who invited his auditors to accompany him in visiting the cathedral after the evening service. We are indebted to Mr. Parker for the following abstract of his Lecture:—

"The abbey church of St. Werburgh, now the Cathedral, was commenced soon after the abbey was founded, or refounded, by Hugh Lupus, the first Earl of Chester, assisted by St. Anselm, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. The body of the founder was 'translated' to the chapter-house in 1128 by Ralph, the third Earl, which shows that the original fabric was then in a great degree completed; and this Earl granted more land for the enlargement of the abbey buildings. Of the early Norman period we have remaining the lower part of the north-west tower (now part of the bishop's

palace), the lower part of the north wall of the nave, the four great piers of the central tower (partly cased with work of the XVth century), and the two eastern grand piers of the choir (although cased with work of the XIIIth century), and the whole of the north transept. We have, therefore, enough to show that the dimensions of the Norman church were nearly the same as at present. At the end of the XIIth century the church is described in the Red Book of the abbey as being in a deplorable state; and, in 1205, letters, appealing for funds, were sent out by several bishops on behalf of this abbey. These appeals were liberally responded to, and the work of rebuilding was commenced vigorously; and, in 1211, the choir is stated to have been entirely completed, but this is probably an exaggeration. Of this period we have the two eastern bays of the choir, the Lady Chapel, and the jambs of the windows of the choir aisle, with the vaulting shafts and springers of the vault, both of the choir and aisles. In 1281, some important lawsuits, in which the abbey had been long engaged, were decided in its favour, and the work of rebuilding then proceeded again with vigour, and venison was supplied to the monks engaged in the building, from the adjacent royal forests. To this period belong the western part of the choir and the vaulting of the lady chapel. Thomas de Bureheles, the fourteenth abbot, was buried in the choir, in 1323, which marks that it was then completed. The south transept was rebuilt in the XIVth century, and much enlarged, to serve as St. Oswald's parish church, the aisles and the windows of one aisle are of this period, but it was not finished, and was much altered in the XVth century, at the same time as the nave. The nave is of so many periods, and the styles are so mixed together, that it is difficult to describe it in an intelligible manner. The arches and pillars are of the XIVth century, with vaulting shafts attached to the face of each pillar, cutting through the capital, and reaching up to the springing of the vault of fan tracery—begun, but never completed. On the north side some capitals were also introduced at the same time as the vaulting shafts by Simon Ripley in the time of Henry VII. The two eastern arches of the nave belong to the tower, and are earlier than the rest; the piers square, probably Norman, altered in the XIVth century. The whole of the exterior of the church was newly cased with stone, and the perpendicular tracery introduced into the windows in the time of Henry VII. and VIII. Of the other abbey buildings, the abbot's house has been rebuilt, and is now the bishop's palace; the Norman passage to it from the cloister remains; the substructure of the Dormitory on the west side of the cloisters remains—it is early Norman work of about 1100, and corresponds with what is often commonly called the Ambulatory; it was divided by wooden partitions into various convenient offices connected with the Refectory, such as the bakehouse, salting house, buttery, and pantry. The dormitory over it has been destroyed. The Norman substructures join on to the 'screens,' or passage to the west end of the Refectory, which occupied the whole of the north side of the cloister; the western part of it has been destroyed, but it is still a fine Early English hall, with an elegant pulpit and passage to it. On the eastern side of the cloister is the chapter-house, which is fine Early English work with lancet windows of about 1220. The vestibule to it is of the same period. There are no capitals to the pillars of the vestibule, the mouldings of the ribs being continued to the bosses, which is more usual in France than in England. The vaulted passage on the north side

of this vestibule led from the cloisters to the Infirmary, now destroyed. The straight stone staircase, with the Early English doorway and windows, led to a smaller hall or chamber, probably the strangers' hall. Under this are some vaulted chambers of the thirteenth century, one of which has been turned into a kitchen. The wall which encloses the Close and the gate-house are of about 1380, the license to crenellate the abbey having been obtained in 1377. The repairs which have been made recently, such as the vault of the choir and the doorway of the chapter-house from the cloisters, have been carefully and judiciously done, and it is to be hoped that they will be continued."

The Rev. CHARLES HARTSHORNE read a paper on "Carnarvon Castle, with reference to Flint, and other Castles in Wales." In the month of July, 1277, Edward I. first turned his course towards the Principality, and arrived at Chester on the 16th. He passed four days in camp at Basingwerk at the close of the month. From the 18th to the 23rd of August, he was at the same place, and at Rhuddlan on the 25th, where he remained until the 15th of October, proceeding on the following day to Shrewsbury. We find him again at Rhuddlan from the 9th of November until the 16th. In the tenth year of his reign (1282) he reached Chester on the 6th of June, continued there till the 28th of the same month, when he went to the encampment of his army at Newton for two days, returning to Chester on the 1st of July, and leaving it again in a week for Flint. On the 8th of July, he fixed himself before Rhuddlan and continued there, with only a very few days' absence in the neighbourhood, till the 11th of March, 1283—a period of eight months. On the 13th, he took up his quarters at Conway, and remained there and in the immediate vicinity till the 16th of June, when he again came to Rhuddlan. On the 1st of July, he left it for Conway, on his route to Carnarvon; he reached that place on the 12th, and continued there till the close of the month. Criccaeth and Harlech were subsequently visited by him. He paid a short visit to Rhuddlan again at the close of December, 1283. In March, 1284, the twelfth year of his reign, he came to it on the 8th of March, dividing the early part of the month between that place and Chester. On the 24th, he left it for Conway, and on the 1st of April, arrived at Carnarvon. At Carnarvon he stayed through the whole of April and until the 6th of June, not being absent a day. On April 10th, he was at Harlech; on the 23rd, at Criccaeth, and returned again to Carnarvon on the 25th, staying there till the 8th of June, when he took up his residence at Baladenthlyn till the 3rd of July. The whole of the remainder of the month was spent at Carnarvon. On the 2nd of the month of August, he visited the island of Bardsey, and subsequently Porthleyn, Carnarvon, Aber Conway, Rhuddlan, Flint, and Chester, where he returned on the 10th of September. There he remained for a week. On the 8th of October, we find the King at Conway for four days, on his route to Carnarvon, which he reached on the 12th, and remained till the 24th, going thence, by way of Criccaeth and Harlech, to Castle-y-Berrio, or Bere, and Lampeter, in South Wales. It was not until the twenty-third year of Edward's reign that he is again found on the borders of the Principality; in 1294, he visited Chester on the 4th of December, sojourning there for four or five days. It was his last visit to Chester. He was now on his road to Conway, which he reached by making a diversion from the direct line on the 25th of December, no doubt spending his Christmas in that beautiful residence, for he was there through the whole of January, February, and

March, and through the first week of April, 1295. He continued in different parts of Anglesea and Merionethshire through May and June ; was once more at Conway the five first days of July ; at Carnarvon on the 7th, 8th, and 9th, when he finally left that part of his dominions. Mr. Hartshorne then stated the order in which Edward I. built his castles in North Wales, commencing at Flint and Rhuddlan, in the eleventh year of his reign, 1283, then carrying on his works at Conway. He stated that there were no accounts of the expenses of erecting the former, and those of Conway Castle were simply set down on the Great Roll of the Pipe, with the accounts for Carnarvon, Criccaeth, and Harlech. Nor are there any accounts for building Beaumaris Castle. Upon Conway, he remarked that Edward I. came there on March 13th, 1283, and remained till August 28th. During his residence he sent writs to the sheriff of Rutlandshire for twenty expert masons, and to the sheriff of Shropshire for carpenters, and two hundred soldiers to guard them on their journey. Llewellyn's Hall was commenced in 1286, and took four years to complete, at the cost of 48*l.* 13*s* 11*d.*, the round-headed window being the work of Elias de Burton and William de Walton. The town walls were constructed in 1284.

Having stated other facts regarding the movements and actions of Edward I., Mr. Hartshorne proceeded to state some facts relating to the close of his life. The King, he said, came to Lanercost about the last day of September, 1306, and remained there throughout October, November, December, and through January and February in the following year. In the commencement of March, he went to Carlisle, staying there until the 5th of July, the latest day the royal writs were there attested ; he expired on the 7th, at Burgh-upon-Sands. Mr. Hartshorne then adverted to the last days of the King, giving an account of his illness and sojourn at Lanercost. He stated the charges for medicines during Edward's illness, and the expenses of preparations for the King's embalment, as they appear in the wardrobe accounts of his reign. The detailed particulars of the remedies employed under the direction of the royal physician, Nicholas de Tingewick, are given in this volume, p. 270. Ten days after his death, an inventory was taken at Burgh-upon-Sands, in which we find the following items. Amongst the relics was a purse, which had been the Earl of Cornwall's, containing a thorn from the crown of Christ ; part of the wood of the Holy Cross, and many relics of the blessed Edward the Confessor ; bones from the head of St. Lawrence ; a bone of St. James of Galicia ; part of the arm of St. Maurice ; two fragments of bones of St. Blaise and St. Christina ; a small bottle of silver, with milk of the blessed Virgin, also part of the sponge which our Lord received ; a tooth of a saint, efficacious against thunder and lightning ; also a small purse, containing some of the vestment and hood of the Virgin Mary and St. Gregory ; one of the nails of the cross of our Lord, and part of his sepulchre ; an arm of silver gilt, with relics of St. Thomas and St. Bartholomew ; also a bone from the arm of St. Osith ; the arm of St. David ; the arm of St. Richard of Leicester ; the arm of St. William of York ; and a little silver ship gilt, containing many bones of the 11,000 virgins.

In the afternoon, LORD TALBOT and a numerous party assembled at the Cathedral, and were conducted through the edifice by the Bishop of Chester, the Rev. Canon Slade, and the Rev. F. Grosvenor. The principal features of architectural interest were pointed out by Mr. Parker.

In the evening there was a meeting in the Music Hall, the LORD BISHOP

OF CHESTER presiding, and Mr. HICKLIN gave a Lecture, entitled "A Walk round the walls of Chester." In his imaginary walk, he pointed out, as he proceeded, the objects of historical interest, which were marked on an enlarged plan of the city. The more striking incidents connected with each structure, and the associations which they suggested, presented a subject of great and varied interest. In the course of his observations he introduced a series of manuscripts, illustrative of the siege of Chester during the reign of Charles the First, lent to him for the purpose by Mr. Hawkins, of the British Museum. The lecture included notices of the most important historical and local vestiges of the city, from the period of its occupation by the Romans to comparatively modern times.

THE BISHOP of CHESTER considered the occasion presented by Mr. Hicklin's lecture very suitable for establishing some definite conclusion with respect to the origin of the walls. He was surprised that their Roman origin should have been doubted; the remarks made by Mr. Hicklin with respect to that question appeared to him quite conclusive.

THE Rev. C. HARTSHORNE thought Mr. Hicklin's argument was perfectly decisive; the question must be set at rest for ever. In addition, there was ample evidence afforded by the moulding to be found on the walls between the Northgate and the Phoenix Tower, and, also, of that of the old Ship Gate, which was near the Old Bridge, and which originally led to a ford across the river. Of these and numerous features of interest, as illustrations of the vestiges of *Deva* in olden times, a series of striking drawings were produced by Mr. Hicklin.

SATURDAY, JULY 25.

On this day a visit was made, on the cordial invitation of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, to Liverpool. The arrangements were intrusted to the Rev. Dr. Hume and Mr. Joseph Mayer, through whose admirable management and courtesy an excursion, replete with varied attractions and features of novel interest, was achieved with entire satisfaction.

On their course by special train from Chester, the noble President, with a numerous suite of archaeologists, stopped to examine the remains of Birkenhead Priory, and they reached the shore of the Mersey at eleven, where, through the kindness of the Cunard Company, a steamer awaited them, which had been placed at the disposal of the Historic Society for the accommodation of their guests during the day. After a very agreeable cruise, with the gratification of witnessing the departure of the royal mail steamer *Persia*, and visiting the American ships, the *Niagara* and *Susquehanna*, the vessel proceeded to Garston, the most convenient point of landing for Speke Hall, in accordance with the hospitable invitation of Mr. Watt to visit one of the most interesting examples of ancient Domestic architecture existing in the Counties Palatine. His carriages awaited the arrival of Lord Talbot and the party at their landing, and on reaching the Stone Bridge and picturesque entrance gate of Speke Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Watt received them with hearty welcome and hospitalities worthy of the most generous days of Old English festivity. The curious features of the old moated mansion, the gardens and demesne, having been examined, the archaeologists took their leave, highly gratified by the courtesy and kind feeling which had marked all the arrangements for the visit of the Institute.

On returning to Liverpool, the excursion party proceeded to inspect the

various objects of interest in that city, especially St. George's Hall, the public buildings of chief note, and the extensive Museum formed by Mr. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., including the Faussett Collections, which were viewed with fresh regret at the deplorable indifference of the Trustees of the British Museum to the acquisition of such an invaluable mass of evidence in illustration of the obscure earlier periods of our history. The liberality and good taste of Mr Mayer in rescuing these treasures of antiquity, and in throwing open his extensive collections for public instruction, excited a general feeling of gratification. After a collation, provided at the Adelphi Hotel, the visitors proceeded to the brilliant conversazione to which they had been invited by the Historic Society of Lancashire, and which took place in the Town Hall, through the kind permission of the Mayor of Liverpool. The arrangements presented the fullest evidence of the considerate forethought on the part of Dr. Hume and his colleagues, for the gratification of their guests, which was so amply evinced throughout the proceedings of this memorable day ; and towards the close of a very social evening, Mr. Mayer, in the name of the Historic Society, presented to the noble President of the Institute an interesting appropriate memorial, in the form of a "Mazer Bowl," banded with silver, and bearing an inscription commemorative of the occasion. In placing in Lord Talbot's hands this gratifying token of their friendly sympathy in the objects of the Institute, Mr. Mayer thus addressed the President :—

"As Honorary Curator of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, whose guest you are this night, I have the honour to present this bowl, made from one of the roof-timbers of the house used as head-quarters by Prince Rupert, when he besieged Liverpool. In doing so, I have the more pleasure, as the offering is made to one not distinguished for classic attainments only, but for steady encouragement of those studies, which are indispensably requisite for the historian and the philosopher ; for, surely, it is a high point of philosophy to study the character, habits, manners and customs of the different races, who have successively occupied these islands, and whose descendants we are. The study of National Antiquities has, by your influence, and the stimulus which you have given to other ardent followers in the same pursuit, been raised from the degraded position it once held, when it was regarded as merely a trifling amusement, into a higher position, in which it is now acknowledged worthy of being ranked as a science. It is, my lord, from the encouragement given by you and kindred spirits to this noble and loyal feeling for the sources whence our National Institutions spring, that young societies, struggling on through difficulties, receive fresh energy and perseverance to meet the local discouragement that often besets them. Assuring you, my lord, of the high appreciation my colleagues have of your efforts in a cause in which we feel so hearty an interest, and of the honour you have done us this day by coming amongst us, I conclude with the assurance of our hope that you may, for many years to come, on looking at this bowl, think of the good wishes and cordial sympathy in all your high and intellectual purposes, which we are desirous now to express, and that your successors may drink from this cup, and continue for generations to come to do honour to the cause in which you have so nobly engaged."

Lord TALBOT responded to this address, expressing his sense of the high compliment thus paid to himself, and to the Institute : and with the most hearty acknowledgment of all the kind feeling and attentions which had

rendered this day one long to be remembered amidst the annual progresses of the Society, he took his leave, and the party returned by special train to Chester.

MONDAY, July 27.

This day was devoted to an Excursion to the Castles of Caernarvon and Conway, and a numerous party of members of the Chester Archaeological Society accompanied their friends of the Institute on the occasion. The train reached Caernarvon about noon, and the party proceeded to the Castle, where they were met by Mr. Turner and other inhabitants, who showed them every courtesy.

The Rev. C. H. HARTSHORNE delivered a short address on the History of the Castle, respecting which his researches have thrown considerable doubt upon opinions generally received. After mentioning the Castles at Flint, Rhuddlan, and Conway, which had been seen in the course of their journey that day, and which were built before that of Caernarvon, he proceeded to observe that Edward I. was at Caernarvon for the first time on April 1st, 1284; that his son Edward was born April 25th in that year; that three days after the birth of the Prince, writs for building the Castle were first issued. Consequently, the assertion that Queen Eleanor was at Caernarvon Castle at the period of Prince Edward's birth, is contradicted by the public records. On Nov. 12th, the King issued writs for workmen to proceed from Rutland to Caernarvon, and sent 200 soldiers to guard them; and similar orders were issued for masons and carpenters, to proceed from Nottinghamshire and Salop. Two years afterwards payments occur for lead to cover the Castles of Criccaeth, Carnarvon, Harlech, and Conway; and the Castle of Caernarvon was completed in 1291, at a cost, as appears from the sheriff's accounts, of 3,528*l*. The town walls were built in 1286. During the revolt of Madoc in 1295, when Edward was much engaged in his foreign wars, Caernarvon Castle was razed to the ground. In the 23rd year of his reign Edward made his last visit to Caernarvon, and before his death the works for rebuilding the Castle had been carried on to a great extent; they were continued and completed by Edward II., the result being one of the most magnificent military structures in any part of the world. One hundred masons were sent from Chester to assist in building the Castle, and Mr. Hartshorne pointed out in the portion of the work erected in the reign of Edward II., its similarity to that of the Water Tower in Chester, as marked by the mouldings and other indications. The works seem to have been commenced at the north-east tower, and to have been carried round in the direction of the river. Edward II., if he did not commence his operations at a more advanced point in the works, certainly began at the curtain wall, south-east of the Eagle Tower. The Eagle Tower was roofed over in November, 1316; and floored in February, 1317. The eagle was placed on the summit the first week of March, 1317, and the effigy of the King fixed over the gateway on the last week of April, 1320. Mr. Hartshorne proceeded to verify his statements by extracts from public records. He afterwards conducted the party through the ruins, which have been put into perfect repair under the direction of Anthony Salvin, Esq., at the cost of the Crown; and he pointed out the peculiar characteristics of the architecture in the interior arrangements and external features.

A discussion ensued in which Mr. Hicklin, Sir Stephen Glynne, and

other Archaeologists took part, and Mr. Hartshorne observed that it appears certain that Edward II., if not actually born in Caernarvon, was at that place in very early age. In the Wardrobe Accounts, a payment occurs of half a mark, given as alms by the king's own hands at Porchester to Margaret Attewode, who stated that for a certain time she had nursed him at Caernarvon.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Hartshorne having been proposed by Sir Stephen Glynne, the visitors returned by railway to Treborth, and inspected the Tubular Bridge and the Menai Bridge. They thence proceeded to Conway Castle, where they were met by Lady Erskine, by whom the castle is held by lease from the Crown, and who with very kind attention had made every arrangement for the gratification of the numerous visitors. Mr. Hartshorne gave some historical notices of the structure, the building of which commenced in 1283, and the noble fabric known as Llewelyn's Hall, in 1303. We may refer to Mr. Hartshorne's memoir in the *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, vol. v., New Series, p. 1, for details relating to the castle which he has designated as the most perfect example of the Edwardian type. After examining Plas-Mawr, the town walls, the curious gate-towers of Conway and the church, the party returned to Chester.

TUESDAY, JULY 28.

The Architectural section assembled in the Council Chamber, under the Presidency of Sir STEPHEN GLYNNE, Bart., and a memoir was read by the Rev. J. L. PETIT, on Nantwich Church. The fabric, Mr. Petit observed, is of the fourteenth century, although the original work was much earlier; it is a cruciform church of striking character, with a central octagonal tower. The recent restorations under Mr. Gilbert Scott's direction had not introduced many material changes with the exception of the West window. Mr. Petit made special mention of the beautiful stone pulpit, enriched with perpendicular panelling, as also of the sculptured wooden stalls of the church, actually in a decayed condition; and he expressed his wish to record his opinion of the great architectural value of that part of the building, an example of late Decorated character, in the hope "that should it ever fall into the hands of the restorer, it may be dealt with mercifully and tenderly." Mr. Petit's discourse was admirably illustrated by a series of his beautiful and artistic drawings.

A paper was then read, communicated by the Rev. JOHN MAUGHAN, Rector of Bewcastle, Cumberland, entitled "An Attempt to Allocate by Etymology the Stations *per lineam Valli* in Cumberland."

At the close of the proceedings, an excursion was arranged for the purpose of visiting Nantwich Church, under Mr. Petit's kind guidance; as also Beeston Castle, and other remains of antiquarian interest.

In the evening a conversazione took place at the Museum of the Institute, in the ancient Refectory, now the King's School. A large number of visitors, residents in Chester and the neighbourhood, were invited to participate in this agreeable assembly. In the course of the explanatory observations offered regarding the various ancient remains which composed the collection, those more especially of local interest, the wish having been generally expressed for some details regarding the extensive display of relics found at Hoylake, and the remarkable discoveries there, on which no memoir had been communicated, particulars were related by the Rev. Dr.

Hume. His account of those curious remains, read at the meeting of the Institute at York, in 1846, will be remembered by many of our readers.

"As early as the year 1845, (Dr. Hume observed) his attention was drawn to the curious objects found at Hoylake, on the Northern shore of the Hundred of Wirrell, at the mouth of the Dee, and it was then ascertained that they had been found at intervals during eighteen years, though no collection had been made. At that time he purchased all he could procure, and in 1847 his essay on the subject was published. Since that time there had been numerous collectors, and thousands of objects had been recovered. These were chiefly in possession of Mr. Mayer, Mrs. Longueville, of Eccleston, Mr. Ecroyd Smith, Mrs. Fluit, Mr. C. B. Robinson, Mr. Shawe, of Arrowse, the Historic Society of Lancashire, and himself. He had presented upwards of a hundred objects to the Society, yet still had four or five hundred remaining. There were scarcely any gold objects, one coin, and some small articles, being the only exceptions known to him; but there were several in silver, and many in bronze, copper, and brass. Latterly, iron instruments, such as ancient knives, pheons, cross-bow bolts, prick spurs, javelin heads, &c., had been brought to light; but formerly these were not cared for. There were perhaps twenty different kinds of keys, and he thought that eighty or ninety forms of buckles might be arranged from three various collections, no two of which were alike. The form and construction of various objects were explained, including needles, spindle wheels, coins, spoons, rings, fibulæ, tags or pendants of girdles, handles of small caskets, &c.; and the character of the coast, with its submarine forest, was traced for about two hundred years. Dr. Hume next noticed the theories respecting the articles in metal and in stone. One is, that the place is the site of a town, of which all the more perishable evidences have long since passed away; and another, that none of the relics were deposited at this spot, but that they were carried down from Chester, Hilbre, and other points, by the tide, and deposited in the smooth water along with other heavy substances. It would probably be found, after all, that an extensive burying place had existed there, in the shadow of the great forest trees, and that the sea, which could not restore its dead, gave forth these relics which are the evidence of their former existence. The disintegration of the soil, which the Abbe Cochet, Dr. Faussett, the Hon. Richard Neville, Mr. Lukis, and others, performed by the spade and mattock, was here effected by natural causes; and thus the relics of populations extending over a period of fifteen centuries were found side by side, to the astonishment and perplexity of the antiquary." Dr. Hume added that he had in preparation a treatise on the whole subject, which he hoped to issue in the ensuing autumn, or early in the winter.

An expression of thanks to Dr. Hume for these interesting remarks, delivered on the impulse of the moment, was proposed by the Rev. Canon Slade and Mr. Charles Tucker, and unanimously adopted. The numerous concourse of visitors then dispersed.

WEDNESDAY, July 29.

The Annual Meeting of the Members took place at half-past nine, at the Town Hall. In the absence of Lord Talbot, who had been summoned to Ireland on pressing business, the Chair was taken by the Treasurer, Mr. Hawkins.

The Report of the Auditors for the previous year (printed page 181, *ante*) was read, as also the following Annual Report of the Central Committee, and both were unanimously adopted.

The Committee of the Institute, in submitting their customary Report of the proceedings of the Society, and of the advance of Archaeological science during the year that has elapsed since the highly gratifying meeting at Edinburgh, viewed with renewed encouragement the progress which has been achieved, and the hopeful promise for the future. There had been no diminution either in the zeal or the unanimity of purpose, evinced by their fellow-labourers in the field of Archaeological research, or in the abundant harvest of information by which their exertions have constantly been rewarded. On the present occasion the Committee had to congratulate the Members of the Institute on an event which they confidently believe will be of great importance in giving a fresh impulse to the operations of the Society. His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT, who had on previous occasions evinced his favourable consideration, has very graciously been pleased to become the permanent Patron of the Institute. The distinction which His Royal Highness conferred on the Society in honouring the meeting at Cambridge with his presence, and thus showing in a marked manner in that ancient seat of learning his cordial encouragement of the study of Archaeology, is fresh in our grateful recollection. The Prince Chancellor, we may venture to hope, has condescended to bear in mind with favour the proceedings in which he then participated, and to recognise their utility as a means of public instruction, not unworthy of the distinction now conferred in his Patronage. The gracious condescension of Her Majesty had likewise been evinced from time to time in enriching with the choicest relics of ancient art in her possession the temporary collections formed during the annual meetings of the Institute. The Committee desired to record their grateful sense of the Royal favour shown during the past year, on the occasion of the Exhibition of portraits of Mary Queen of Scots, displayed in the apartments of the Institute in London. That remarkable collection of paintings, engravings, miniatures and historical relics connected with the history of Mary Stuart, derived its greatest attraction through the permission so graciously conceded, that the series should be enriched by the whole of the portraits and miniatures of the Queen of Scots, preserved in the Royal Galleries at Windsor Castle, St. James's Palace, Hampton Court, and also in the Queen's private collection. These evidences of the distinguished favor of Her Majesty were accompanied by the most gratifying encouragement on the part of the Prince Consort, who visited the Stuart Exhibition, accompanied by Prince Frederic of Prussia, and his Royal Highness was pleased to contribute from his own collections at Osborne House a very interesting portrait of Queen Mary, in token of his approval and interest in the undertaking. It were needless here to recall the liberality shown by many distinguished persons, possessed of portraits and of authentic relics of Mary Stuart's times; or to describe the enthusiasm with which the results of the endeavour to throw light on the identification of a very interesting series of historical portraiture were universally received.

The progress of archaeological investigation, and the continued supply of interesting facts or discoveries communicated at the meetings of the Society

in London, have fully equalled the results which the Committee has recognised in former years. They have been duly registered in your Journal; and amongst these special researches may be mentioned excavations of considerable interest prosecuted by Mr. Neville, with his accustomed energy; as also those which have been recently carried out in Gloucestershire and in Buckinghamshire, under the direction of Mr. Akerman, and in various sites of Anglo-Saxon occupation, which have proved productive of numerous ornaments, arms, and other remains of instructive character. Those who have taken part in our meetings in London will not fail to remember the cordial interest with which the project of the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester was viewed by the members of the Institute, and the readiness with which they rendered their co-operation towards bringing together that unrivalled collection of examples of the Decorative Arts in the Middle Ages, which has been there formed under the direction of Mr. Waring. The success with which his exertions have been repaid may doubtless be in no trifling degree attributed to facilities of access to scattered treasures of art which had been brought to light from all quarters of the land in the temporary museums at the meetings of the Institute, or produced at our monthly meetings in the metropolis, and their existence and possessors placed on record in our publications. It will be remembered, moreover, that our lamented friend, Mr. Kemble, had proposed, with his accustomed intelligence and enthusiasm, a project of the most important character in its bearing on archaeological science, in connection with the Manchester Exhibition. The Executive Committee assented to his views, and the Committee had for a moment confidently anticipated the realisation of Mr. Kemble's proposal to combine in chronological classification an assemblage of antiquities of the Celtic and earlier periods, on a scale and to an extent never hitherto contemplated. Such an adjunct to the Exhibition at Manchester, tracing the growth of arts and manufactures from the earliest examples, would doubtless, under Mr. Kemble's auspices, had his life been spared, have presented a series unequalled in its instructive character. The deficiencies, moreover, of our National Museum, and of any extensive display of our earlier antiquities, would have been more strikingly apparent, had this great archaeological enterprise been carried out. We might, indeed, have cherished the hope of some permanent benefit in the demonstration of the essential value of national antiquities, for the purposes of public instruction, which such a series as had been contemplated by Mr. Kemble would have placed before the Trustees of the British Museum. In the midst of his most promising efforts for the extension of science, and surrounded by the materials which, with his wonted earnestness of purpose, he had succeeded in bringing together for this important object, Mr. Kemble was suddenly taken from that career of intellectual exertion in which few have been his equals.

Whilst adverting to this, the greatest loss which the Institute has sustained for some years past, the Committee recalled with sincere regret some now no more, whose friendly participation in our meetings, and the general progress of the Society, had for some years been familiar to all. Amongst those to whose memory the tribute of heartfelt respect was due on the present occasion, especial mention must be made of the late Sir Richard Westmacott, one of the earliest members of the Committee, and at all times a most friendly and liberal supporter of the Institute, as also a contributor to the Publications.

In the number of other distinguished members, deceased during the past year, must be named the Earl of Ellesmere, to whom archaeological science is indebted for the earliest detailed manual of Scandinavian antiquities, translated from the Danish language; the Viscount Downe, also, who, at an early period of the career of the Society, was enrolled on its lists, and by his exertions and influence materially contributed to the success of the Annual Meeting at York. The Society had to regret the loss of a warm friend and accomplished archaeologist in the late Miss Anna Gurney, the translator of the Saxon Chronicle,—the zealous observer of all that might illustrate local customs and traditions, or the remarkable dialects of East Anglia. The late Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Lyall, Honorary Member of the Central Committee, had from an early time joined in the proceedings of the Society, and was always friendly to its exertions. Amongst those by whose hospitalities or co-operation in various parts of England the gratification and success attending the Annual Meetings had been promoted, the Committee desired to make honorable record of the late Sir Hugh Richard Hoare, who with great kindness welcomed the Society at Stourhead, on the occasion of their meeting at Salisbury, and permitted the numerous visitors to examine those invaluable collections of British and Roman Antiquity, the fruits of the long and indefatigable researches of that distinguished archaeologist, who laid the foundation of a scientific knowledge of the vestiges of the earlier races in Wiltshire. The memory also of Mr. Wyndham, and of Mr. Corbet, of Sundorne Castle, whose reception of the Institute within the venerable walls of Haughmond Abbey, is fresh in remembrance, claimed the tribute of respect. During the past year, the ranks of archaeology have sustained a severe loss in the death of the veteran *Emeritus*, John Britton, whose career has closed at an advanced age, and who must ever be held in honored remembrance, as having given a strong impulse by his publications, and his energetic investigations to the taste for architectural researches. Mr. Britton frequently rendered his friendly assistance at the Meetings of the Institute, and contributed to the Annual volumes. Nor must two names of high distinction amongst the Honorary Members of the Institute be forgotten. The Pere Martin, whose great knowledge of Mediæval antiquities and exquisite skill in delineating the characteristic features of Christian Art, were perhaps unequalled. He took part in the Meeting of the Society at Salisbury; and the detailed examination of the painted glass in the Cathedral at that place, which he had at that time occasion to make, caused the publication of some admirable illustrations of those examples of Art. The Pere Martin fell a victim to his devotion to our science, having sunk under to the unhealthy climate of Ravenna, where he was engaged in carrying out his researches. The sudden and untimely death of another archaeologist of the highest attainments, who had been more recently numbered amongst the foreign members of the Institute, must also be sincerely lamented,—the Commendatore Canina—so well known by his important architectural publications, and not less by his cultivated taste and proficiency in Art. He honoured the meeting at Edinburgh with his presence, and had his life been spared, his friendly interest in the purposes of the Institute would doubtless have secured most valuable co-operation in Italy.

In drawing to a close this tribute to the memory of the lamented friends and supporters whose loss they have now to record, the Committee could not omit to recur once more to the heaviest of those losses, and which all the

archaeologists of Europe must deplore, the distinguished historian and Saxon scholar, Kemble, who has fallen a sacrifice to his zealous devotion to the cause he had for many years so eminently promoted.

The following lists of members of the Central Committee retiring in annual course, and of members of the Society nominated to fill the vacancies, were then proposed to the meeting, and adopted unanimously.

Members retiring from the Committee:—W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., M.P., *Vice-President*; W. H. Bayley, Esq.; Talbot Bury, Esq.; William Burges, Esq.; R. R. Caton, Esq.; Sir S. M. Peto, Bart.; J. O. Westwood, Esq. The following members being elected to fill the vacancies:—The Lord Londesborough, K.C.H., *Vice-President*; Henry Cheney, Esq.; C. R. Cockerell, Esq., Professor of Architecture, R.A.; John Henderson, Esq.; Charles Edward Long, Esq.; the Rev. Walter Sneyd, M.A.; and Sydney G. R. Strong, Esq. Also, as Auditors, William Parker Hamond, Esq., and James E. Nightingale, Esq.

The attention of the members was then called to the choice of the place of meeting for the ensuing year. Invitations had been received from various cathedral towns and localities presenting many attractions to the Society; communications of very encouraging character had been made from Peterborough, Hereford, Cirencester, and Southampton. The desire had been expressed by several influential friends of the Society that a meeting should take place at Carlisle, and the following highly gratifying invitation had been addressed to the Secretary on the part of the municipal authorities of that city.

“Carlisle, 28th July, 1857.”

“Sir,—I beg to inform you that at a Special Meeting of the Corporation of this city, held this day, it was unanimously resolved that I should forward an invitation to the President and Members of the Institute to hold their Annual Meeting for 1859 at Carlisle. Should the Society do us the honour of visiting this city and neighbourhood, I have no doubt they will receive a most welcome and kind reception.

“I have the honour to be, &c.,

“G. MOUNSEY, *Mayor.*”

The most cordial requisitions had also been received from Bath, and from the kindred Institutions in that city:—the Bath Literary Club; the Philosophical Society, and from the Somerset Archaeological Society, with every promise of friendly co-operation, in the event of a meeting being held in that city. The following Resolution was read, which had been received by the Central Committee:—

“At a meeting of the Council of the City and Borough of Bath, held on the 23rd day of June, 1857, it was Resolved, that a cordial invitation be forwarded by the Mayor on behalf of the Corporation and citizens of Bath to the members of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, to hold their Annual Meeting for the year 1858 in the City of Bath; and that the rooms in the Town-hall, available for public purposes, be granted to the Institute for its meetings.”

After a short discussion, in which the fullest assurances of cordial welcome and of hearty assistance in carrying out the purposes of the Institute were expressed by the Rev. H. M. Scarth, it was unanimously determined that the Meeting for the ensuing year should be held at Bath.

At twelve o'clock the Concluding Meeting was held in the Town-hall.

The Lord BISHOP of CHESTER presided, and opened the Proceedings with the most kind expressions of satisfaction in the results of the visit of the Institute, and in the scientific as well as social gratification by which the proceedings of the week had been characterised.

The customary acknowledgments were then moved, and cordially responded to. Sir Charles Anderson, Bart., moved a vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation; Sir Philip de Grey Egerton, Bart., proposed thanks to the Dean and Chapter, for the valuable facilities they had given in promoting the objects of the Institute, and for permitting the King's School to be used as the Museum. Thanks were moved by Mr. Hawkins to the Chester Archaeological and Historical Society, and especially to Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes, Mr. Hicklin, Mr. Thomas Hughes, Mr. James Harrison, and other active members of that body who had been unwearied in friendly co-operation. By the Rev. J. L. Petit, to the Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society, to the Mayor of Liverpool, to Mr. Watt, who had with such marked kindness and hospitality welcomed the Institute at Speke Hall; more especially, however, to Dr. Hume and Mr. Mayer, by whom on behalf of the Historic Society the arrangements for the agreeable excursion to Liverpool had been combined so highly to the gratification of their numerous guests.

The Rev. Dr. Hume, in acknowledging the compliment, expressed the satisfaction which the Historic Society had experienced in the occasion of tendering fraternal welcome to so many distinguished visitors, devoted to purposes kindred to their own. He concluded by proposing thanks to the contributors of Memoirs during the meeting of the Institute, mentioning especially Mr. Hicklin, Mr. J. H. Parker, and the Rev. F. Grosvenor, whose communications had illustrated subjects of great local interest. Mr. Hicklin responded in a speech of much ability and kind feeling; and he proposed thanks to the Contributors to the Museum of the Institute, naming especially Viscount Combermere, Sir Philip de Grey Egerton, Sir Stephen Glynne, Major Egerton Leigh, with several antiquaries and collectors resident in Chester.

Sir Charles Anderson, Bart., then proposed the grateful acknowledgments of the Institute to the Bishop of Chester, the Patron of their Meeting, and who had consented with great kindness and courtesy to take the part of President in the Historical Section. The vote was seconded by Mr. E. G. Salisbury, M.P., and carried with general acclamation.

The LORD BISHOP desired to assure the meeting of the sincere gratification with which he received this warm acknowledgment of his endeavours to promote the objects of the Institute, during their visit to Chester. He certainly felt that he had little claim to such expressions of their thanks, unless, indeed, for the cordial goodwill towards the purpose for which the Society had been instituted, and to those by whom its proceedings were carried out, in a manner so highly conducive to public instruction, and the general gratification of all who were brought within their influence. He concluded by expressing the pleasure he had experienced in receiving under his roof the Noble President of the Institute, as also in offering any attentions and hospitalities in his power to those who had been attracted on the present occasion to the ancient city of Chester. With a kind acknowledgment to the officers of the Society, and of their efforts to render these periodical assemblies as attractive and pleasant as possible, the Bishop bade the Institute a hearty farewell, and the meeting terminated.

The Central Committee desire to acknowledge the following Donations, received during the Chester Meeting:—The Marquis of Westminster, 10*l.*; The Earl Grosvenor, 5*l.*; Sir Philip de Grey Egerton, Bart., 10*l.*; H. Raikes, Esq., 10*l.*; Philip S. Humberston, Esq., 5*l.*; the Bishop of St. Asaph, 5*l.*; Sir John Boileau, Bart., 5*l.*; R. E. E. Warburton, Esq., 5*l.*; Edwin Guest, Esq., 5*l.*; Major Egerton Leigh, 5*l.*; Edward Walker, Esq., 2*l.*; R. Barker, Esq., 2*l.*; Frederick Potts, Esq., 2*l.*; C. W. Potts, Esq., 2*l.*; Charles Barnard, Esq., 2*l.*; W. Beamont, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.*; W. Wardell, Esq., 5*l.*; Thomas Brassey, Esq., 5*l.*; James Nicholson, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.*; William Hall, Esq., 2*l.*; F. Maddock, Esq., 2*l.*; A. Potts, Esq., 1*l.*; Thomas Topham, Esq., 1*l.*; J. Ashton, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.*; J. F. Marsh, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.*; W. N. Welsby, Esq., 2*l.*; J. Woodcock, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; J. H. Spiers, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; James Dearden, Esq., 1*l.*; R. Platt, Esq., 3*l.* 3*s.*; the Rev. Hugh Jones, D.D. 1*l.*; William Ayrton, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; A. Ayrton, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Thomas N. Brushfield, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Charles Parry, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Edward Evans, Esq., 10*s.*; Albert Way, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.*; A. W. Franks, Esq., 5*l.*; the Rev. J. M. Traherne, 2*l.* 2*s.*; the Rev. J. Davies, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Hugh Roberts, Esq., 10*s.* The whole amount being 129*l.* 13*s.*