



Danny, from the north-east. From a Photograph by Sir T. Mervyn Wilson, Bart.

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS, RELATING TO THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY. Published by the Sussex Archaeological Society. Vol. X. London: John Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square. 1858.

This volume of the Sussex Society contains somewhat less letter-press than either of the last two preceding, and we have no hesitation in stating, that we think the Committee have done wisely in returning to the quantity comprised in the earlier of their yearly publications. In the recent volumes we thought them over liberal. The promptitude with which this has been issued leaves no room to suspect the reduction is ascribable to any deficiency of materials. It comprises fourteen articles on a diversity of subjects, and these are preceded by a Report, in which a retrospect is taken of the progress of the Society; and, certainly, they have had cause for some self-congratulation. Before proceeding to mention the contents with more particularity, we would tender our thanks to the Committee for having, with their accustomed kindness, given us permission to use the woodcuts with which this notice of the publication is illustrated.

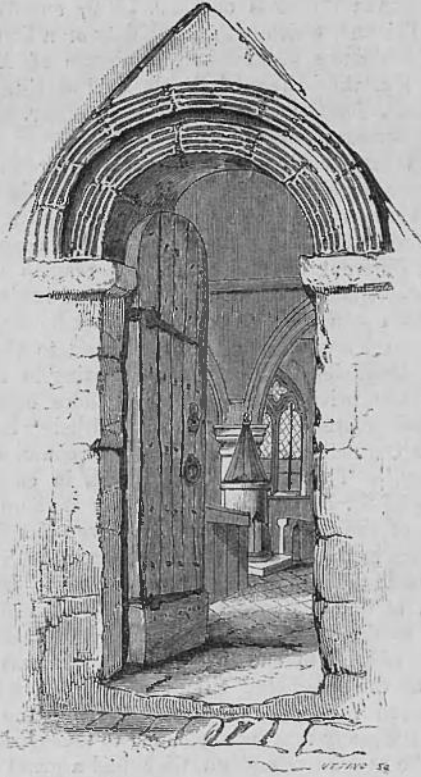
The first article comprises Extracts from MSS. in the possession of W. J. Campion, Esq., at Danny, Sussex, and of Sir Thomas M. Wilson, Bart., of Charlton House, Kent, which are edited by Mr. R. W. Blencowe. Danny, which is in the parish of Hurstpierpoint, should seem to have been part of the extensive possessions of the Earls of Warrenne, and to have been granted by one of them to a Simon de Perpoint, who had a confirmation of it to some extent in 28 Edw. III. It afterwards became the property of Gregory Lord Dacre, who sold it in 24 Eliz. to George Goring, Esq., by whom the present mansion was built about 1595. This George Goring was, according to Horsfield, created Earl of Norwich by Charles I. in the 20th year of his reign (1644); but that is probably an error, for, as the first Goring, Earl of Norwich, died in 1662, it is more likely that he was the son of the George Goring who built Danny in 1595. Of this Elizabethan mansion in its present state we are able, through the kindness of the Committee, to give a print after a photograph taken by Sir Thomas M. Wilson. From the Gorings it passed by sale to the Courthopes, and from them by marriage to an ancestor of the present proprietor. At the time the letters presently mentioned, selected from the Danny MSS., were written, the Campions had not acquired the estate; but were residing at Combwell, in Goudhurst, Kent, a house of some antiquity near the borders of Sussex, which has since been converted into a farmhouse. The earlier portion of the Danny papers, from which extracts are published, is chiefly illustrative of passages in the life of Sir William Campion, who was killed at the siege of Colchester in 1648. Some of the letters were written while he was gallantly defending Borstall House, Bucks, against Fairfax, and testify to his loyalty and bravery on that occasion. These had previ-

ously appeared in Lipscombe's History of Buckinghamshire. The latter portion is more generally interesting, as it comprises several letters from Ray, the naturalist, who was an occasional visitor at Danny, and a correspondent of Mr. Peter Courthope, who had been one of his pupils, and whose daughter was the heiress that brought the estate into the Campion family. These letters give us characteristic glimpses of Ray, not only as a naturalist, but also as a tutor, friend, and non-conformist divine. The friendly relations, that sprung up between him and several of his pupils, speak much for the kindly disposition which thus won and retained their regard. With one of them the readers of the Sussex Collections have already become familiar, namely, Mr. Timothy Burrell, whose amusing illustrated Diary was edited by Mr. Blencowe in vol. iii., p. 117, of these Collections. It is pleasant to read of Ray's journeys on horseback, sometimes alone, and at others accompanied by a friend, and no doubt, as his habit was, always "simpling" as he went. The Charlton Papers are letters chiefly to or from Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart., grandfather of the present Baronet, Sir Thomas M. Wilson. They owe their publication to there having been found at Danny a copy of a letter from him to his mother, written just after the battle of Minden, at which he, then a young man, was present as aide-de-camp to General Waldegrave, and so much distinguished himself, that his name was honourably mentioned in the celebrated order of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, that reflected on Lord George Sackville's conduct on that occasion. The original letter was afterwards found at Charlton House. These letters are contributions to modern history; but, as the Sussex Collections comprise history as well as antiquities, too rigid a line must not be drawn as to what materials are within the scope of the Society. Among these Charlton Papers are some letters from Jacob Bryant, written with a degree of humour hardly to have been expected from the author of "A New System or an Analysis of Ancient Mythology."

Sir HENRY ELLIS has contributed some Notices of Richard Curteys, Bishop of Chichester, 1570—1582. An Inventory of his goods is given, which was made out after his decease, and comprises chiefly stock on his manors, plate, and household goods; his books, forming one item, are valued at 20*l.*; his seal is also included and valued at 30*s.* This veteran antiquary has also furnished some observations on the Commissions of Sewers for the Lewes Levels.

From the Rev. JOSEPH DALE we have a communication on the South Doorway of Bolney Church. It appears that when he went to reside at Bolney in 1849, he observed, in passing through the porch, that the outside of the lofty and very ancient door of the church had, when shut, very little more than two-thirds of its height visible, the upper part having been concealed by a large beam resting on the extremity of the side walls of the porch, a structure bearing the date of 1718, and by a flat ceiling about two feet below the apex of the pointed roof of the same. Perceiving a series of grooves, about two or three inches in length, behind the top part of the beam and the ceiling, he was induced to make an examination, and on the removal of the beam and ceiling he exposed to view the arch of the doorway, as it appears in the woodcut on the next page. The two south chamfers of the stones or abaci, from which the arch springs, had been roughly chiselled or rudely knocked off to admit of the beam being laid flush on the outward wall of the church. The porch of 1718 had replaced an earlier porch of higher pitch, which left room for the arch. Bolney

church has been said to contain some portions of Anglo-Saxon workmanship, and Mr. Dale is disposed to regard this doorway as Ante-Norman. The height of it in proportion to the width is unusual, it being nearly nine feet from the pavement to the centre of the arch; while its width does not exceed three feet. Mr. Dale points out what he supposes to be the earliest portions of the church. The tower, which is of brick, was built in 29 Henry VIII., as appears by the churchwardens' accounts, some extracts from which showing this fact were published in vol. vi. of the Sussex Collections. Horsfield was so much misled as to state that the tower was the oldest part of the church.



Mr. W. S. ELLIS has furnished "Observations on the Earls of Eu and some of their presumed descendants," to which a pedigree is subjoined, tracing them from Richard I., Duke of Normandy. Though brief, this paper is suggestive, and the pedigree may assist persons engaged in inquiries as to that family. There is still much that needs verification. Mr. Ellis supposes that the arms of those early Earls of Eu, or at least of one of them, were a fret or fretty. This is, and we apprehend is likely to remain, a matter of conjecture, unless by some good fortune a seal of one of them

with his arms should be discovered. As the last of those Earls died in the reign of Richard I., it may be doubted whether they had any hereditary arms. The earliest coat that might seem referable to that earldom, which we are aware of, is that of Ralph de Issoudun, Earl of Eu, who died in 1218: it is said to be barry, without more,¹ but probably a label was overlooked; for the seal of his widow, Alice Countess of Eu, who was the daughter and heiress of the Earl who died t. Rich. I., is engraved in this Journal, vol. xi. p. 369, and the only arms on it are barry with a label. That however was, in all probability, the coat of Lusignan with a difference; for Ralph de Issoudun was a younger son of Hugh le Brun, Earl of Marche, the head of that family. Another coat early connected with the Earldom of Eu is billey a lion rampant, which is on the seal of Joanna Countess of Eu c. 1300, engraved by Vredius; but this may be Brienne, which was *az.* billey or a lion rampant of the latter. For her husband's grandfather, Alphonso of Brienne, married Mary Countess of Eu, the heiress of Ralph Earl of Eu, the only son of the before mentioned Alice Countess of Eu. We see Mr. Ellis has followed Dugdale in calling her son William.

From Mr. W. DURRANT COOPER we have a paper on Smuggling in Sussex, which opens with a sketch of the early trade in Wool. The restrictions on the exportation of this commodity gave rise to a considerable contraband trade along the coasts of that county, which afterwards assumed a different character. Many readers will learn, with something like astonishment, what daring acts of lawless violence were perpetrated by Sussex smugglers as late as the last century.

The Rev. EDWARD TURNER, having had access to the documents in the possession of Magdalen College Oxford, relating to Sele Priory, has availed himself of the privilege to produce a more complete history of that house than had before appeared. It is entitled "Sele Priory, and some Notice of the Carmelite Friars at New Shoreham, and the Secular Canons of Steyning." The Priory was founded, in connection with the Benedictine Abbey of St. Florent de Saumur, by William de Braose, one of the companions of the Conqueror, who had given him Bramber Castle and forty-one manors in that part of Sussex. Its growth and history are traced till it was made denizen in 1396, and thence to its annexation to Magdalen College, at the instance of Waynflete, in 1459; an arrangement in which the monks seem for a long time to have refused to acquiesce. Their number was reduced to one in 1480; and it was in 1493 given over to the use of the Carmelite Friars of New Shoreham, apparently without being severed from the College. Among the muniments at Magdalen College are many that once belonged to these Friars. From them it appears that while at New Shoreham they had a grant of a messuage with a chapel, held under a lease from the Knights Templars, which was afterwards confirmed by the Prior of the Hospitalers. The lease was granted by Guy de Foresta, the Grand Master of the Templars in England, and has the Seal of the Order attached; which "is circular, and of green wax, with the impression of the arms of the Knights Templars—a lamb with its head encircled in a glory, holding a flag, on the top of the staff of which is a cross, around which is + SIGILLVM TEMPLI; and at the back is a small head, the inscription of which is quite illegible."

¹ Sussex Archæol. Collections, viii. p. 150.

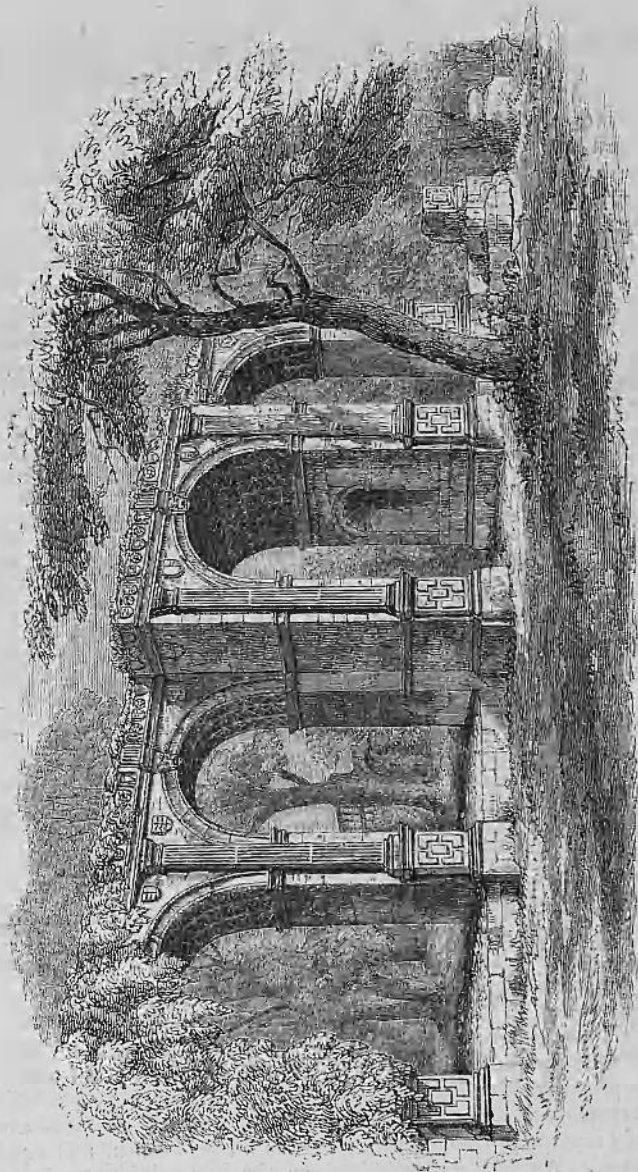
There is a mutilated seal of the Prior of the Hospitalers attached to the confirmation. This house of Carmelite Friars had been founded by John de Mowbray, whose widowed mother Aliva, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of the William de Braose who died in 1322, afterwards married Richard de Peshale or Peshale. His seal, which occurs on one of the deeds, is remarkable for its heraldry, the arms being a cross patonce with an inescutcheon upon it charged with a lion rampant. Here we seem to have the arms of Peshale himself, a cross patonce, with those of his wife (Braose), on an inescutcheon, in the same manner as the arms of an heiress are in modern times borne by her husband. A cut of this seal is given in the volume under review, p. 119, and also in Cartwright's Rape of Bramber, p. 226. It is true the crosses of the field of Braose do not appear, but that may reasonably be attributed to the smallness of the inescutcheon. The deed is dated 4 January, 3 Edw. III. (1330). This mode of a husband bearing the arms of his wife in such a case, though now in accordance with heraldic usage, was then a very rare anomaly. Of the Canons of Steyning little was previously known; and to that but little has been added. The paper concludes with a list of the Priors of Sele, so far as they had been ascertained. We are glad to find corporate bodies like Magdalen College allowing access to their archives for literary purposes; and we readily commend both their liberality, and also Mr. Turner's industry, that has turned the opportunities afforded him to such good account.

Mr. T. HERBERT NOYES has contributed a Subsidy Roll of the 13 Henry IV., so far as relates to the county of Sussex. To the ordinary reader nothing can be much more dull or uninteresting, but to the local historian and the genealogist such documents have an especial value. They give the names of a large number of the landed proprietors at the time, and of the manors which they held, or of the parishes in which their respective lands lay. We see in them where younger sons were located, and what formed the provision for widows of proprietors recently deceased: if we do not learn when they died, we learn that at that time the husbands were dead and the widows living. Sometimes an unknown marriage is revealed; at others a forgotten one is recalled to memory. In this Roll we have Gerard Ufflete holding a third-part of the lordship of Bramber in right of his wife, Elizabeth Duchess of Norfolk. That match was not unknown, but is sometimes overlooked. The lady was Elizabeth Fitzalan, daughter of Richard Earl of Arundel. Sir Gerard was her third husband; the first was William de Montacute, eldest son of the Earl of Salisbury of that name; the second Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, he who was to have fought Henry IV., when Earl of Hertford, before King Richard II., at Coventry; and the lady lived to take a fourth in Sir Robert Goushill. A series of these Rolls carefully edited would be of great utility.

It may be in the recollection of some of our readers, that in January, 1858, an ancient boat, carved out of a tree, was discovered in what had long ago been the mud of a creek leading out of the River Arun, but is now part of a meadow in the parish of Burpham. The particulars of this discovery, and a description of the boat, are given by Mr. Thomas Spencer, on whose estate it was found, with woodcuts of the boat, and of a wooden holdfast resembling an anchor, which was used probably to moor it to the bank. As noticed by that gentleman, several old boats, more or less like it, have been found in Kent and Sussex; one of them in 1834

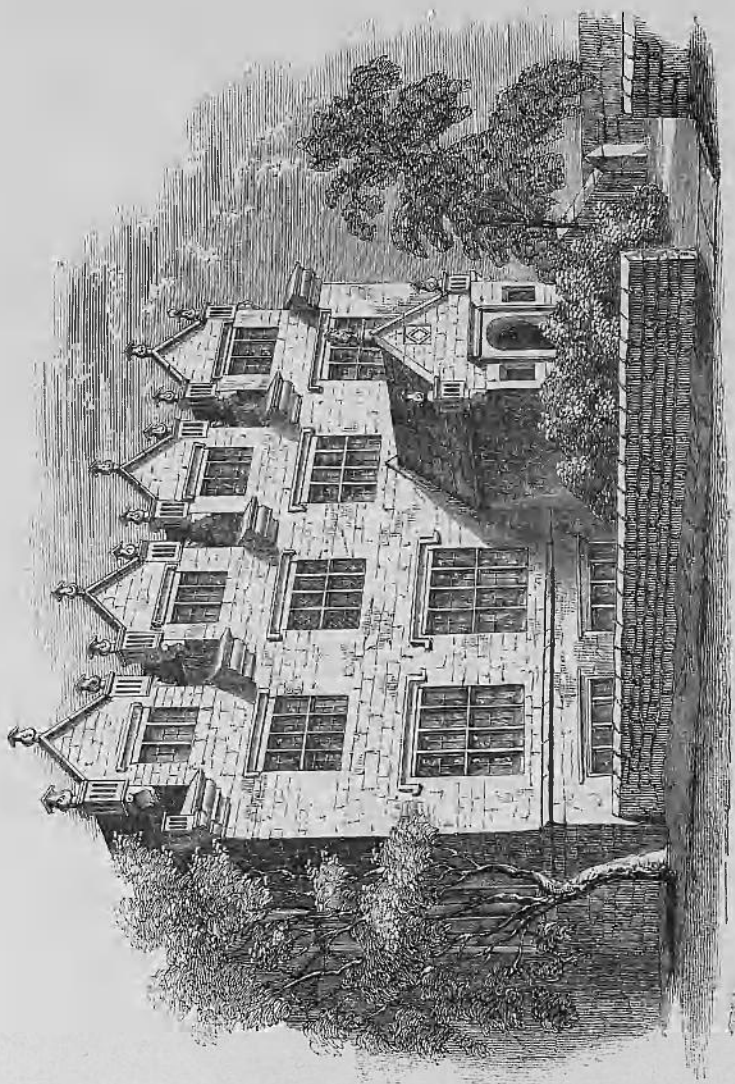
also in the Arun. That recently brought to light was 13 feet 9 inches long, and 1 foot 7 inches wide inside. There was a hole apparently for a mast. It has been deposited in the Museum of the Sussex Society, at Lewes.

“Wakehurst, Slaugham, and Gravetye,” the names of three old houses in Sussex, is the title of a contribution by Mr. Blaauw. Of the first, which is in the parish of Ardingley, he says: “Among the many large old mansions of Sussex, few have been so little known to topographers as Wakehurst Place; and as a great portion has been destroyed even within the last few years, it will be well to put on record some notice of it, and of the important family which built and inhabited it.” After mentioning the family of Wakehurst, the two co-heiresses of which married Culpepers, he proceeds to notice that family, of the Sussex branch of which he gives a pedigree; one of whom, Sir Edward Culpeper, built this house about 1590, as appears by that date and his initials over a small door in the west front. Two interior views of the Hall and Staircase have been published in Nash’s Ancient Mansions in the Olden Time, where he has inadvertently described the building as of brick; whereas, the exterior is of stone. Sir W. Burrell’s Notes in the British Museum state that “it was of considerable extent, and was originally a square, the south front of which has been taken down a considerable time.” On what authority this is asserted, Mr. Blaauw says, does not appear; and he mentions that there were no signs left of such partial destruction about fourteen years ago; but unhappily since that time both the wings have been shortened three-fifths of their length, and their now stunted frontage is faced by replacing the same gables which terminated formerly the more extended wings. The heavy roofing of Horsham stone had so pressed upon the beams, that the expenses of repair were alleged as necessitating this lamentable destruction. Previous to this alteration the south front extended 110 feet 11 inches from east to west, each wing being 25 feet wide, leaving an open court between them; and the fronts to the east and to the west facing the garden were 109 feet 6 inches in length. The many dormer windows, with their enriched crocketed gables and pinnacles, gave a peculiar noble air to the court, when approaching the great central porch. The hall, though a handsome room, is not so large as is often found in such mansions: it has an embossed stucco ceiling, with a deep frieze of mermaids and other devices, and the family crest (a falcon *argent* with wings extended, beak and tassels *or*, on the breast a crescent, standing upon the branch of a tree with a branch issuing from it, *proper*) is seen between E. C. at the west end. For further details we must content ourselves with a reference to Mr. Blaauw’s description of the house as it was before the mutilation just mentioned, and to the illustrative engravings of it from clever drawings made by Mrs. F. Davies. He has put on record some notes of the heraldry that he found remaining in the hall.—The stately remains of Slaugham Manor House, also little known to topographers, attest the importance of the Covert family in the county. It was built by one of them in the reign of James I., within a park of 1200 acres. In less than two centuries and a half its own grandeur has passed away, as well as the ancient family that once occupied it with a retinue, it is said, of seventy persons. The situation of it is low, being at the foot of the hill on which the village and church stand. The buildings of the house itself extended over a space of 175 feet



Slougham Manor House. North Front

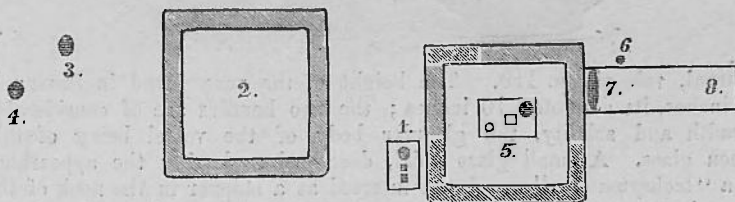
in length, by 133 in breadth; but these were inclosed, in a manner unusual at the period of its erection, within a much larger area, bounded by a square stone wall, with turrets at the angles and on the sides, and an outside moat, which still retains some moisture on the south side, where the pier of a bridge remains opposite an open passage in the ruins. A large sheet of water near at hand was, no doubt, connected with the moat. The north wall had been widened into a terrace 20 feet broad, and about 300 feet long, opposite to the most ornamental front of the house; and the whole ground now occupied by fruit-trees and a rabbit-warren was probably devoted to a garden and the offices commonly placed near a mansion. There remain portions of the decorated centres of three fronts. Of that towards the north, availing ourselves of the permission accorded to us, we give the accompanying print. The south side, which abuts on the wall, was occupied at the southwest corner by the spacious kitchen, measuring 35 feet by 25 feet, having two fire-places, one 13 feet wide, separated by an oven from a second which is 7 feet wide: in the same side were other offices now destroyed. The plan seems to have comprised an interior square court of 80 feet; and on the west side are still considerable remains of a hall 54 feet by 23 feet in dimensions, and also of dwelling apartments which had bay windows with stone mullions. A large portion of the house was taken down in the last century; and the carved oak staircase, which formed the grand approach to the upper rooms, was removed to Lewes, and, though somewhat maimed in its proportions, was put up in the Star Inn, where it still remains an object of admiration. The quaintly carved devices upon it are characteristic of the period. A woodcut of it, from a drawing by Mr. N. Lower, contributes to the illustration of the paper under notice. There must have been a profuse display of heraldry on the building, for much still remains on the ruins. Mr. Blaauw has given notes of the bearings on the weatherworn shields, so far as he was able to make them out. The Coverts would seem to have had a great love for such decoration, as even on a small house of theirs at Hangleton, now used as a labourer's residence, a string course of shields with some of the alliances of the Coverts runs across the projecting centre; and over the window above it are other coats. A pedigree of the family is given in Berry's *Sussex Genealogies*, and a few extracts from some of their wills are printed in this communication. —The Elizabethan mansion of Gravetye in the parish of West Hoathley, with its broad mullioned windows and terraced garden, retains much of its original appearance. "Its series of tall dormer windows, grotesquely breaking up into fragments its ponderous cornice, and the Doric triglyphs, supported on corbels and upholding pinnacles at the angles, give the architecture a very peculiar character." The stone porch has on it the initials H. F., and in the spandrils of the west door are the initials R. I. and K. I., all relating to the family of Infield, who for a brief period possessed the property. The ceiling of the hall is ornamented with a series of devices in stucco, viz., a ram's head erased, an oak-leaf with acorns as a crest, a bunch of grapes with vine leaves, a rose with a leafy branch, and a pelican vulning itself. An iron chimney-back in the hall exhibits the last mentioned initials thus: "R. I. an^o. Do. 1598, K. I." The family name of Infield is supposed to have been originally the Essex name Hanningfield; its intermediate forms having been Inningfield and Engfield, as it occurs in the Subsidy Roll, 19 James (1625), printed in vol. ix., p. 71, of the



Garetye, in the parish of West Heathley, Sussex.

Sussex Collections. A family of that name held property at Lingfield, Surrey, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Richard Infield, supposed to have been descended from them, married Katherine, daughter of Edward Culpeper of Wakehurst, and is believed to have built this house. The H. F. on the porch should seem to be of later date, and to stand for Henry Faulconer, who married the heiress, probably a granddaughter, of Richard and Katherine Infield.

From the Rev. W. SMITH we have an account of certain Roman Sepulchral remains lately discovered at Densworth in the parish of Funtington, Sussex. This is a detailed description of the discovery which was communicated to the Institute at our meeting in January, 1858, and has been reported among the Proceedings at p. 152 of vol. xv. of this Journal. Mr. Smith describes traces of considerable earthworks, consisting of a fosse and vallum, that once extended, he conceives, fully eight miles, and was in connection with part of the lines in which the sepulchral remains de-



1. Cist, containing bones of a child and four glass vessels.
2. Enclosure, 12 ft. by 12; supposed to have contained a tile cist
3. Urn of earthenware, buried in the ground without protection.
4. Ditto. Both this and No. 3 have been broken by the plough.
5. Cist, containing decayed glass vessels, with bones, earthen urn, and fragments of iron.
6. Urn, broken, containing bones, with coin of Hadrian.
7. Stones on which fire had been lighted.
8. Charcoal-bed, 9 ft. by 2, at the depth of 14 to 16 inches.

scribed by him were found. We gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded us to reproduce the woodcut showing the Plan of the interments;



and also the woodcuts of the Urns found at Nos. 3 and 4, and of the Glass found in Cist No. 1, in illustration of the report in our own Proceedings of this remarkable discovery; but our limited space obliges us to

refer our readers to the volume under review for the further particulars furnished by Mr. Smith respecting these antiquities. It may suffice here to observe, that the largest of the glass vessels here figured is a *diota*, bearing close resemblance in form and dimensions to the vase found with a sepulchral deposit at Geldeston, Norfolk, as described by Mr. James Yates in this



Journal, vol. vi., p. 110. The height of the vase found in Sussex is 12 inches, its diameter 10 inches; the two handles are of considerable breadth and solidity, the globular body of the vessel being of thin green glass. A small glass phial, described as having the appearance of a "lachrymatory," was found inserted as a stopper in the neck of the vase, but there can be little doubt that such had not been its original

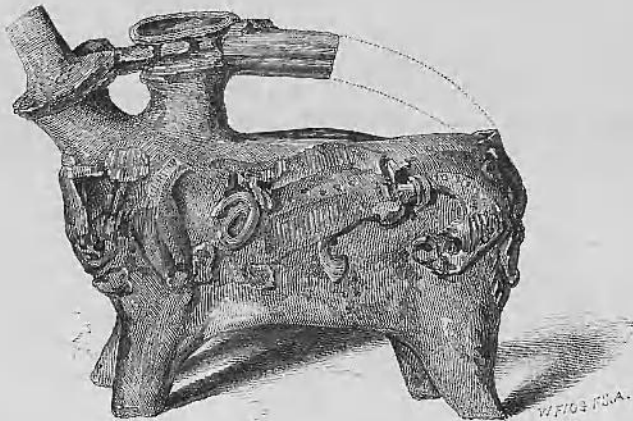


intention. It appears to be one of the small recipients for perfumes or unguents, often found accompanying ancient interments; but this example is remarkable as bearing at the bottom a device, or maker's mark, a human figure robed and surrounded by an inscription of which the letters . . . RIM . . . only can be decyphered. (See woodcuts.) Two other glass vessels were also found, and are figured above. These had been formed in a mould, and measure $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. One of them contained remains of some brown vegetable substance, resembling lees of red wine. Notices of vessels of glass, either used as *Ossuaria*, or discovered with Roman interments, may be found in the memoir by Mr. Yates before cited, also in Akerman's *Archæological Index*, plates ix. x., and in the two valuable works by the Abbe Cochet, "*La Normandie Souterraine*," and "*Sépultures Gauloises, Romaines*," &c.

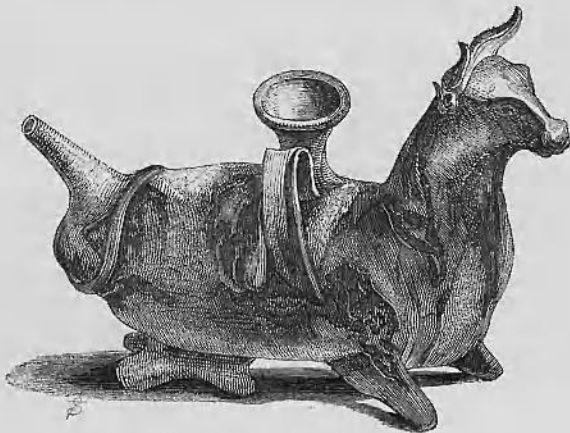
FICTILE VASES IN FORM OF ANIMALS.



Ewer of glazed ware, found at Lewes in 1846.
Height, 10 in. ; length, 11½ in.



Ewer of glazed ware, found at Seaford, May, 1858.
Height 8½ in. ; length, 11½ in.



Ancient Greek vessel, found at Agrigentum.

Mr. LOWER has slightly touched the subject of Inns and Inn-signs in Sussex. We agree with him that "the archæology of Inns is a subject which merits more attention than it has yet received. It offers several illustrations of the manners and habits of our ancestors which have become obsolete. The Signs, too, by which these houses of entertainment are distinguished, are in many instances connected with religious symbolism and with heraldry." In our old towns where little change has taken place the inn-signs are historical, and even sometimes biographical fragments. Royal and baronial badges, that were famous rallying points, and marks of fellowship, protection, and support in those days, there linger, though little understood; and some of the Signs are among the latest vestiges of families that have almost passed into oblivion. Often may the tourist with an heraldic eye still read, who have been the ancient lords of the soil, in the Bulls, Bears, Lions, Dragons, Boars, Swans, &c., of the humble inns of our villages and country towns.

Mr. FIGG has called attention to another quaint piece of mediæval pottery that has been discovered in Sussex. It was found at Seaford in May last, in digging the foundation of a school-house, and bears some resemblance to the mounted knight found at Lewes in 1846, of which a description by him and a wood-cut were published in this Journal, vol. iv., p. 79, and also in the Sussex Collections, vol. i., p. 45. Of the newly-discovered piece, which is in height $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and in length $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches, he says, "the figure is intended for that of a stag; on each of the sides are rude figures representing boars attacked both before and behind by animals of which it is difficult to give a description; they may be intended for griffins or dogs. It is covered with green glaze of a somewhat lighter colour than that found in 1846. The workmanship is so similar as almost to lead to the supposition that they were both made by the same individual. In that recently found the workmanship is more elaborate, and therefore probably a later production from the same manufactory, if not from the same hand." It was much broken, but has been so well restored, that nothing is wanting except a few small pieces, the loss of which in no way interferes with the perfect understanding of the whole design. Several fragments of pottery, apparently patterns of a similar figure, were discovered in the earth turned up on that occasion. With the representation of this curious ewer we are enabled to place before our readers that of the vessel formerly discovered at Lewes as above noticed, and an example of a much earlier period, found at Agrigentum, and in the form of a cow. It appears to have been intended for some such purpose as the mediæval vessels found in Sussex, and is well deserving of notice for comparison with them. Ewers in forms of lions or other animals, knightly figures, &c., have repeatedly been brought under our notice, and an enumeration of the most remarkable examples has been given in this Journal, vol. xv., p. 280. Mediæval relics of this description are comparatively rare. Part of a vessel of dark mottled glazed ware, probably intended to serve as an ewer, was exhibited in the museum at the meeting of the Institute at Chester. It was found in that city, and is in the collection of the Chester Archæological Society. A fragment, part of a knightly figure on horseback, found in London, is figured in Journ. Arch. Assoc., 1857, p. 132. A similar relic, of green-glazed ware, dug up in the church-yard of Winwick, Lancashire, is now in the Warrington Museum; and another has recently been found at Warrington, which is in the

possession of Dr. Kendrick of that town. It is figured in the Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire, vol. x., p. 338.

Mr. J. G. NICHOLS has contributed a notice of the Progress of King Edward VI. in Sussex. It was the only progress made by that Sovereign, and took place, he says, in 1552, correcting, in regard to the year, some statements respecting it in more than one of the earlier volumes of the Sussex Collections. Edward's other journeys had only exceeded the round of his palaces by a visit to the Bishop of Winchester at Farnham. On this occasion he left London on the 27th of June, and visited the following places in the order in which they are named, viz., Hampton Court, Oatlands, Guildford, Petworth, Cowdray, Hainaker, Warblington, Bishop's Waltham, Portsmouth, Titchfield, Southampton, Beaulieu, Christ Church, Woodlands in Dorsetshire, Salisbury, Wilton, Mottisfont, Winchester, Basing, Donnington Castle, and Reading; and thence came to Windsor, where he arrived on the 15th of September. Mr. Nichols has confined his remarks, with few exceptions, to the Sussex portion of the Progress, as was to be expected from the purpose and title of his communication.

Some Notes and Queries conclude the volume. One of them records that the Brass at Echingham Church, to the memory of Elizabeth Echyngham and Agnes Oxenbrigg, who died in 1452 and 1480 respectively, has been found to have an earlier inscription at the back; and another of them announces the discovery of a Roman pavement near Danny, in the parish of Hurstpierpoint.

Archæological Intelligence.

The Rev. ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.A., announces as ready for the Press, a Dictionary of the Cornish Dialect of the Cymraeg, or ancient British language, in which the words are elucidated by examples from the Cornish works now remaining. The synonyms will be given in the cognate dialects, Welsh, Armoric, Irish, Gaelic, and Manx, showing the connection between the different dialects, and forming a Celtic Lexicon. A comparative grammar will be prefixed. The work will form one volume quarto; subscribers' names are received by the author, Rhydycroesau, Oswestry.

In the Public Library at Zurich is preserved a remarkable Roll of Arms, of the fourteenth century, formerly in the collection of the learned Scheuchzer. It measures about twelve feet in length, and comprises not less than 587 coats of sovereign princes, and of the chief noble families of Europe, carefully drawn and illuminated. Three specimen plates were produced by the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich, in 1848, in their valuable Transactions; and their President, Dr. Keller, proposes to publish a facsimile of the entire Roll (by subscription) forming one vol. 4to., with about 24 plates in colours. The great utility of so early an authority, for identification of monuments, works of art, &c., requires no comment. The subscription price is 20 francs (about 16s.). Subscribers' names are received by Messrs. Willis and Sotheran, 136, Strand.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Archæological Institute will commence at CARLISLE, on Tuesday, July 26.