

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

OF THE

**British Archaeological Association.**

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DECEMBER 11.

Mr. Redmond Anthony, of Piltown, Ireland, forwarded through Mr. Smith impressions from four small cubes of white porcelain, in his possession, such as are occasionally dug up in Ireland. On the lower face of each cube, which measures about half an inch square, are impressed certain Chinese characters, and the cube serves as a kind of pedestal to a small figure of a lion or some other animal "seiant." The whole measures, in height, about one inch and one tenth. Mr. Anthony observes that some persons have supposed these cubes to be of a period as early as the sixth century, but how or when they were imported into Ireland is a mystery. Mr. Birch stated that, in his opinion, they were used as seals by private persons in China, and from peculiarities in the characters, they can not be considered to be anterior to the sixteenth century. Communications have been made to the Royal Irish Academy, regarding these singular objects.

Mr. Wire, of Colchester, reported to the Committee that attempts had recently been made to steal monumental brasses from the church of Brightlingsea, in Essex, and also from that of Hadleigh, in Suffolk. Mr. Smith added that, according to report, one had been actually taken away from a church in Ipswich, a few months since. Mr. Smith then drew the attention of the Committee to the progressive revival of the ancient art of engraving monumental effigies on brass, and stated that the Messrs. Waller have executed and laid down brasses, in Michel-Dean church, Gloucestershire, in Windlesham church, Surrey, and in Gresford church, Denbighshire; and that Mr. Thomas King, of Chichester, is now engaged in engraving a very elaborate brass of a priest richly robed. It is copied from a monument at Dieppe, which bears the date A.D. 1447.

Mr. W. H. Gomonde, of Cheltenham, communicated some additional details in regard to the discovery of interments near the camp on Leckhampton hill, of which an account had been supplied by the Rev. Lambert B. Larking. (See Proceedings of the Committee, October 9.) The adjacent part of the hill having subsequently been excavated, part of the bit of a

bridle, with a ring for attaching the rein, measuring in diameter  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, a spear-head, and a curved implement, possibly intended for raking up the ashes of the funereal pile, were found. All these objects are of iron. Some portions of vases or urns were discovered, and some of these appear to have been formed with small handles, perforated, as if for suspension: the colour of the ware is a deep glossy black, and some pieces are of fine quality. These relics were brought to light in the space between the quarry where the skeleton was disinterred, (on the skull of which was a bronze frame of a cap, or head-piece,) and the road to Birdlip.

#### DECEMBER 18.

Mr. C. R. Smith reported a recent discovery of some extremely solid and well-constructed foundations of Roman buildings, in Old Fish-street Hill, near the entrance into Thames-street, at the depth of 16 feet. These works were brought to light by excavations made for a sewer. One wall, from 3 to 4 feet thick, ran parallel with the street towards Thames-street, and another crossed it at right angles. In the latter was an arch 3 feet wide, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  high, turned with tiles, 17 inches by 8, projecting one over the other, the crown of the arch being formed by a single tile. The walls were built upon large hewn stones, many of which had clearly been used previously in some other building, and these were laid upon wooden piles. By the side of the wall which ran parallel with the sewer, about 16 feet from the arch, were several tiers of tiles, 2 feet by 18 inches, placed upon massive hewn stones, one of which measured 4 feet 5 inches in length, was 2 feet wide, and 2 feet thick. Mr. Smith regretted that circumstances did not admit of his making such researches as the magnitude and peculiarities of these subterranean remains deserved. The depth of the walls and the piles beneath, when compared with the adjoining ground, shewed that the site had been low and boggy. Twenty paces higher up Old Fish-street Hill the excavators came upon the native gravel, at the depth of 5 or 6 feet.

Mr. Crofton Croker read a letter which he had received from J. Emerson Tennent, Esq., M.P., stating that about the year 1837-8, some turf-cutters, working in a bog at Gart-na-moyagh, near Garvagh, in the county of Derry, found the body of a knight in complete chain armour; beside it were the heads and brazen butts of two spears, but the wooden shaft which connected them had disappeared; and, close by, lay one or two trunks which had contained embroidered dresses, for threads of gold and silver could be pulled out of the peat earth which filled the space within the decayed wood of the boxes. The trappings of his horse were likewise found, and together with them a pair of stirrups which had been wrought with gold and silver ornaments, like Turkish or Saracenic work.

Some fragments of the armour were preserved, and the rings seemed, as it was stated, to indicate that they were of Milanese workmanship, because they were joined inside the ring, instead of outside as the Spanish armour was.

A letter was communicated by the President and Council of the Society of Antiquaries, from Mr. Dawson Turner, dated Yarmouth, November 30, informing them that the projectors of a railroad from Yarmouth to Diss, intended to apply to Parliament for power to demolish portions of Burgh Castle, the Garianonum of the Romans, and expressing the hope of its proprietor, that the Society would assist in the preservation of this, the most perfect specimen of a Roman castrum-hibernum, now in existence. Copies of letters were also communicated which had been addressed by Mr. Carlisle, the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, to Mr. Hudson Gurney, and to Mr. Ferrier, of Burgh Castle, requesting them to take into consideration the means necessary for preventing its demolition.

Another letter on the same subject, dated December 16, with a plan of Burgh Castle and its vicinity, was communicated from Mr. Charles J. Palmer, of Great Yarmouth, through Mr. King, stating that although the first proposed line, which would have passed through the castle, has been abandoned, the new line is so close to its south-western angle, that he would suggest the propriety of bringing the subject under the notice of Lords Dalhousie and Aberdeen. Upon these several statements, Dr. Bromet was requested to enquire as to the probability of any alteration of either of the above-named lines, so as not to endanger Burgh Castle, and to report thereon at a future meeting.

Dr. Bromet communicated a drawing and part of a letter from the Rev. C. Parkin, of Lenham, in Kent, stating that having erected a stage for the purpose of taking a nearer view of the painting in his church, than that exhibited at Canterbury, (described in the *Journal*, vol. i. page 270,) he found that the object in the hand of the horn-blowing imp, which was there called a soul, is a small trefoil-shaped figure: and, speaking of the rosary, he says that only four ave beads appear between each of the eight pater-nosters, except in one case, in which there are five. He also says that the inscription seems to have been only one word in the old English character; that it is the left hand of the Virgin which is raised in the attitude of blessing; and that something apparently meant for a net is spread over the devil's scale, as if to prevent the escape of the soul in it. With reference to these details, Dr. Bromet remarked, that ancient rosaries consisted of fifty ave, and five pater-noster beads; and suggested that the trefoil-like figure was meant to represent a bag of money.

A letter was read from the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, of Manchester, suggesting to the Committee that Archæological Societies should be established in all important localities, and strongly recommending the counties of Salop and Chester, as having peculiar claims. He recommends also a survey of the present condition of all monastic and castellated remains in the British dominions, beginning with Kent; and that this survey should comprehend, 1st, Architectural admeasurements and delineations; 2ndly, an enumeration of all chartularies, and other MS. documents connected with them; and 3rdly, the names of their several possessors. He further suggests an application to competent authority, that in each of the Crown-castles

at Caernarvon, Conway and Beaumarais, one of the towers should be restored as an example of medieval military architecture, and to serve also as a local public museum: and concludes by soliciting the Committee to use their endeavours to obtain a grant of money for the restoration of a tomb (at Penmynydd, in Anglesey) of one of Her Majesty's direct ancestors, of the race of Tudor, deceased in the fifteenth century.

JANUARY 8.

The Cambridge Antiquarian Society presented the complete series of their Proceedings, hitherto published.

The Rev. Stephen Isaacson, Rector of Dymchurch, Kent, exhibited the upper moiety of a thurible, formed of yellow mixed metal, which was discovered in the sea-wall at Dymchurch. By the general character of workmanship, which is somewhat rude in execution, it appears to have been fashioned towards the close of the sixteenth century.

Mr. Charles Roach Smith exhibited a number of beads, discovered in the county of Antrim, and communicated for the inspection of the Committee, by Mr. Edward Benn. Two or three of these ornaments, formed of glass, or semi-vitrified ware, resemble the beads which are frequently found in London, and other places, with Roman remains.

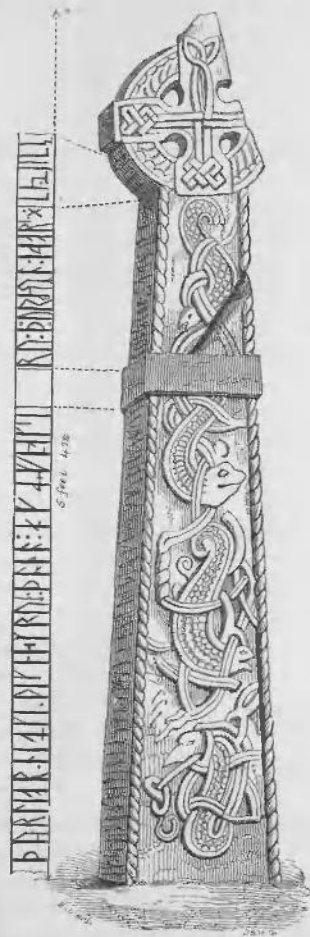
The Rev. William Haslam, of St. Perran-zabuloe, exhibited two ancient rings. The more ancient of these ornaments has been noticed by him in his recently published account of the Oratory of St. Piran in the sands, near Truro, page 146; it is of silver, and ornamented with the intention, apparently, of representing a serpent. It was found on a skeleton which was buried almost on a level with the foundation of the oratory, and therefore, probably, before it was covered up by shifting sands. The other ring is of gold, elegantly fashioned and enamelled; it is set with a ruby, and appears to be a work of the later part of the sixteenth century. It was found in the cemetery of the convent of Friars-preachers, Kenwyn-street, Truro.

Mr. Way communicated a letter from Mr. Jabez Allies, of Worcester, relating to the recent discovery of a small female figure of bronze, at the depth of about 18 feet, in sinking a well behind a house in the High-street, Worcester: it belongs to Dr. James Nash, of that city. Roman coins have been found in the vicinity, and the figure, which was sent for the inspection of the Committee, appears to be of Roman workmanship. Mr. Allies exhibited likewise a small rudely sculptured stone figure, which, as it was stated, had been found in making the excavations for the new London bridge. It bears much resemblance to figures of South American origin.

Mr. Way also submitted to the inspection of the Committee sketches of some remarkable sculptured crosses, which exist in the Isle of Man. One of these stands in the churchyard at Braddan, the shaft is ornamented with figures of dragons, or monstrous animals, intertwined together, and on the side is an inscription, apparently in runes, of which it would be very desirable to obtain a cast, or an impression, which might easily be taken with strong



unsized paper, slightly moistened, and pressed into the cavities of the surface of the stone by means of a soft brush. There is another curious cross, and a sculptured slab, or shaft of a cross, ornamented with interlaced bands, to be seen at Braddan. The other sketches represent the singular cross-



Kirk Braddan.



Kirk Andreas.

slab at Kirk Andreas, near Ramsey, which exhibits rudely designed figures of various animals, and a cross of curious interlaced design; also another similar monument at Kirk Michael, on which is portrayed the chase of the stag, with interlaced and spiral ornaments singularly designed. There are several other similar specimens of ancient sculpture in the Isle of Man, some of which are probably sepulchral memorials, such as those which are to be seen at Ballsalla, Ramsey, Kirk Bride, and Kirk Maughold: at the last-

named place there is also a cross of later character, apparently erected in the fifteenth century, on which is still seen the figure of the crucified Saviour, unbroken, and several armorial escutcheons: it is raised on a pedestal of three steps.

A letter was then read, addressed to the Secretaries by the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, of Manchester, requesting the advice of the Committee how to proceed in forming more complete accounts of certain monastic establishments than are contained in Dugdale's great work, instancing Penmôn, and Ynys-Seiriol, in Anglesey, and Bardsey Island, in Caernarvonshire. Mr. Jones also enquired whether the Committee would preserve such documents and drawings as might be collected in any survey or special investigation of such subjects, and added some remarks on the utility of a good list of *desiderata* previously to the inspection of particular districts, expressing his opinion that the publication by the Committee of a set of Instructions, similar to those issued by the French "Comité Historique," would be a valuable auxiliary to archæological research.

Another letter was read from Mr. H. L. Jones, stating that the railroad about to be made from Chester to Holyhead will pass in the immediate vicinity of the following ancient remains, which may possibly thereby suffer some injuries. In Flintshire, a Roman road, and some British and Saxon works; in Caernarvonshire, the Roman station at Conway, the castle, and the town walls there, which were built by Edward I.; between Aber and Bangor, the road from Conovium to Segontium; in Anglesey, the communication between Segontium and Holyhead, and the Roman walls which are still standing at the latter place. Mr. Jones therefore suggests that, as in the cutting of this line many valuable objects of antiquity will probably be brought to light, the Committee should apply not only to the London and Birmingham railroad company, and to its engineer, Mr. Stephenson, but also to the chief land-owners (some of whom are members of the Association), through whose property it is to pass; and urge them, with especial care of old Conway



Kirk Michael, Isle of Man



One of Two Panels affixed to the Standards of a Founders-Seat  
in North-Witham Church, Lincolnshire,



Conical Capital (ante-Norman), found beneath the Foundations of  
St Alkmund's Church Derby



Conical Capital (ante-Norman), found beneath the Foundations of  
St. Alkmund's Church, Derby

to preserve all such objects, and deposit them either in the Museum of Welsh Antiquities, now established at Caernarvon, or in the British Museum.

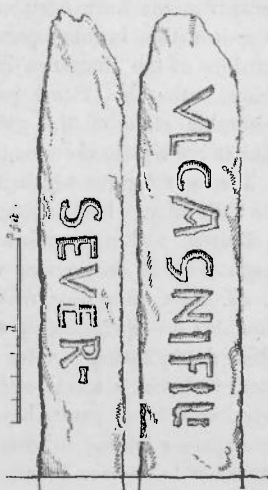
A letter from Mr. Charles J. Palmer, of Great Yarmouth, to Mr. King, was read, stating that the Yarmouth, Beccles, and Dix railway, as now proposed, will run along the low ground at the foot of Burgh Castle, and suggesting, although no part of it will be necessarily touched, that some of the Committee should communicate with the engineer, Captain Moorsom, and request him to take care that no wanton damage be done to the old walls. Upon this communication, Dr. Bromet, who had undertaken, on the first alarm, to enquire as to the probable fate of the above-named almost unique specimen of Roman fortification, reported that there was reason to doubt whether authority would be granted for the railway above-mentioned, and the project has been subsequently laid aside.

A letter to Dr. Bromet, from Mr. Henry J. Stevens of Derby, was then read, offering to present to the Association a set of casts taken from some ancient sculptured stones, formerly parts of the church of St. Alkmund, in that town, and of which Dr. Bromet gave an account to the Committee on the 13th of November last; Mr. Stevens observed that the drawings and written description, which he proposes to communicate to the Committee, will not afford such satisfactory information regarding these sculptures as might be supplied by these fac-similes. In reply to this offer, the Secretaries were instructed to give the thanks of the Committee to Mr. Stevens, and to state, that, as the Association does not yet possess a suitable place of deposit for such cumbrous objects, the Committee must decline the offer of the casts, but that they would gratefully accept the drawings and written description.

#### JANUARY 22.

Mr. Thomas Kent, of Padstow, Cornwall, communicated, through Mr. Charles R. Smith, a sketch of an inscribed slab of granite, described as apparently of the Romano-British period, which now supplies the place of a gate-post, at a spot a few miles distant from Padstow. The stone measures about 6 feet in length, and about 13 inches by 10 inches square. The proprietor of the land promises to remove it to a more secure situation.

Mr. Way laid before the Committee a sketch of another inscribed memorial, communicated by the Rev. William Haslam, of St. Perranzabuloe, which likewise now serves as a gate-post, in the parish of St. Clement's, near Truro. This primitive and simple monument is formed of a roughly-hewn slab of granite, which measures in height 8 feet from the surface of the

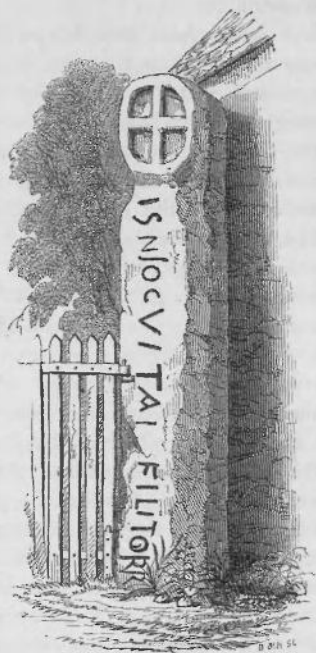


ground, 3 feet of its entire length being buried, and in breadth 18 inches at the widest part. Mr. Haslam proposes to read the legend as follows:—

ISNIOCVS VITALIS FILIVS TORRICI.  
Borlase considered this cross to be one of the most ancient Christian monuments in the county, and probably the memorial of a Roman-British Christian of the fourth or fifth century. Its present position is at the back-gate of the vicarage, near the church-yard, within the precinct of which, as it may be concluded, it had been originally placed. Mr. Haslam reports that several other inscribed monuments, apparently of very early date, still exist in various parts of Cornwall, and deserve careful investigation.

Mr. William Hylton Longstaff, of Thirsk, communicated, through Mr. Way descriptions of the stained glass, and representations of some portions thereof existing in the fine Perpendicular church of Thirsk observing that the comparison of examples of ancient decoration, symbolism, and costume, through the medium of correspondence between the Members of the Association, would prove highly advantageous. The existing glass in the nave was a few years ago collected by the zealous churchwarden of the place, Mr. Tutin, so as to fill one whole window, and the tracery of another. Several of the compartments have been arranged with accuracy and taste, but it is to be regretted that in many parts the ancient glass has been tampered with, and portions of the draperies have been restored in modern glass, without sufficient authority. Some parts, too, are in great confusion, owing to the miserable state of the glass, which had shared the fate of too many similar remains in the county.

The only figures which Mr. Longstaff has been able to appropriate are the following. 1. *St. Margaret*, beneath a canopy, having under her feet a dragon, and a cruciform spear in her hand. 2. *St. Catherine*, corresponding in decorations with *St. Margaret*, with the sword and wheel. 3. *St. Giles*, in a blue robe, crosier in left hand, book in right, and the wounded doe springing up at him. Opposite this figure is another, also in a blue dress, having a mitre and crosier, kneeling before a table with a book open, and with a scroll round the head, "*Sce Egidi ora p nobis.*" The head, and other parts, have been restored (as it is stated, faithfully) in consequence of the originals being so much broken as to render it unadvisable to replace them. 4. Two beautiful figures labelled respectively "*Anna—Cleophas.*" Cleophas is represented as an aged man, and the





robe of Anna is powdered with the letter a. The foregoing designs are nearly perfect. 5. *St. Leonard*, in an archbishop's costume, and a fetter in one hand, the other being in the attitude of benediction. Labelled "*S. leon' dus.*" 6. A head of Christ, with the cruciform nimbus, and a rude representation of the crown of thorns. No other portions of the figure could be appropriated to this head. Some other figures, more or less fractured, amongst portions of minor consequence, also exist. The following may deserve notice. Two heads with horn-shaped dresses, attached to draperies which certainly never belonged to them, near to *St. Leonard*. Beneath, this legend, "*Orate p' bono statu—Elizabet—uxoris.*" The "*Elizabet,*" is part of some other inscription. Two large heads, one an aged personage, with yellow hair, and the other a female with a coronet, perhaps intended for the wife of one of the Mowbrays who were dukes of Norfolk, but this is quite a matter of conjecture. Near them is a scroll, "*Osgodby—bina virgo sistas.*" *Osgodby* is a hamlet near Thirsk, formerly the residence of the Askews, whose arms occur five times in the windows, but the scroll probably was formerly in some other window.

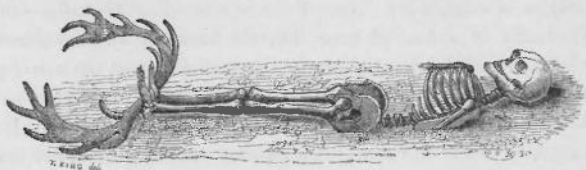
The following arms occur, mostly on shields borne by angels. 1. Askew, sable, a fess gules between three asses passant argent. In these arms three distinctions occur, a crescent, a mullet, and a mitre. 2. D'arcy, Az. semée of crosslets and three cinquefoils Arg. The Lords Darcy and Menil were very powerful in Yorkshire. 3. Royal Arms, France and England quarterly, with the motto "*dieu et moun droit.*" 4. Mowbray, Gules, a lion rampant argent. The family, it is well known, had a large castle at Thirsk, demolished in the reign of Henry II., and possessed the manor until its extinction. 5. —? Barry or and azure, a chief of the first. 6. —? Arg. on a bend cotised gules three torteaux, a chief sable. 7. —? Sable, two lions passant paly gules and argent.

Besides the above designs there are many ornaments, some of great beauty, and six noble canopies, filling the heads of the principal lights. Some of the glass is evidently older than the church, and of the Decorated period; one fragment has the ball-flower ornament, well drawn. No evangelistic emblems have been noticed, but part of an *Agnus Dei* is observable. The tracery of one of the chancel windows is nearly filled with foliated sombre-coloured glass, which was taken out during a late so-called restoration of this part of the church, but will shortly be replaced. The steward of the lessees of the tithes (who of course hold the chancel) inconsiderately suffered this glass to be extracted from the leads, rendering it a difficult task to restore it as originally arranged, and not content with this, gave some portions away, which however have been fortunately recovered.

Mr. John Virtue, in a letter to Mr. Charles Roach Smith, stated that having heard that a number of interesting documents and papers had been stored away in a room in the ruined mansion of Cowdry, near Midhurst, in Sussex, the only portion of the building that escaped destruction by the fire, he took occasion to visit Cowdry House in November last. He ascertained that the room having become ruinous and unsafe, and many of the papers

having been carried away by persons who chanced to visit the ruins, the remainder had been thrown into the closets which surrounded the room, which were then nailed up, and the papers left to decay. The present state of this chamber is such, that at no very distant time it must fall, and these old documents will probably perish.

Mr. Thomas King, of Chichester, communicated an account of the singular interment discovered in a barrow in Dale Park, near Arundel, which was opened in June, 1810, by the Rev. James Douglas, the author of the *Nenia*, and Mr. King. The tumulus was formed of coarse gravel, and no signs of any vallum around it could be perceived. In the mound, the elevation of which was inconsiderable, portions of charred wood were found, and about a foot beneath the level of the natural soil a perfect skeleton was discovered, the head placed towards the north; it measured six feet, and at



Skeleton found in Dale Park.

the feet were placed a pair of large stag's antlers. The form of the tumulus was oval, the longer diameter being north and south, corresponding to the direction in which the corpse had been deposited.

Mr. Smith laid before the Committee a letter from Mr. W. P. Griffith, representing that St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, which was the south gate of the Hospital of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, finished A.D. 1504, had fallen into decay, so that the state of the building has been reported to be dangerous, and that the official referees, under the new Metropolitan Building Act, have directed Mr. Robert Sibley, district surveyor of Clerkenwell, to make a survey of its present condition. Portions of the decayed facing of the gate have from time to time fallen, to the annoyance of the neighbours, who are disposed to desire its removal, and if the proprietor does not think fit to repair it, the building will probably be condemned to destruction, in pursuance of the act of parliament. Mr. Manby promised to obtain further information on the subject.

Mr. Goddard Johnson communicated a notice of the discovery of some bronze implements, in the village of Carlton Rode, about three miles south of Attleborough in Norfolk, by a labourer employed in digging a ditch in a piece of pasture land, the property of the Rev. Thomas Slapp. Four bronze gouges were found, three of which have sockets for hafts, and one has a shank to be inserted into a haft; there were also bronze punches, chisels, celts, portions of celts, being the cutting ends of those implements, and several pieces of metal, of which one appeared by its shape to have been the residuum left in the melting-pot. There was no appearance of a tumulus, or any other trace of ancient occupation, near the spot. Mr. John-

son remarked that the discovery of celts with implements of mechanical use, in this instance, may afford a ground for the supposition that celts were fabricated for some domestic or mechanical purpose, rather than to serve as military weapons. Mr. Smith observed that a similar discovery of celts with gouges, and portions of a bronze sword, had been made at Sittingbourne, as stated by the Rev. W. Vallance in a paper which was read at the Canterbury meeting.

Mr. J. Dixon, of Leeds, communicated a description and sketch of a fragment of painted glass, formerly in one of the windows of the old mansion called Oswin thorpe, or Osmundthorpe Hall, near Leeds, now demolished, which was, as it is supposed, a residence of the kings of Northumbria. The drawing represents a portion of a small figure of a king; he is in armour, on his shield and surcoat appears the bearing, argent, three crowns or, and it has been conjectured that it was intended to portray Redwald, the first Christian king of the East Angles. The field, however, of the arms attributed to the East-Anglian kings, is azure. The costume of the figure shews that it was designed in the earlier part of the fifteenth century. Mr. Dixon stated that a gold coin of Justinian, weighing twenty-one grains, was found at Oswin thorpe, in August, 1774.

A note from Mr. Edward Freeman was then read, in reference to the "restorations," which are now in progress, at St. Mary's church, Leicester. The removal of the Altar from the end of the wide southern aisle, where it at present stands, to the original chancel, will leave a space, originally occupied by a chantry altar, and now to be occupied by pews, which will injure or conceal some Early-English sedilia, described as of remarkably fine character. A sepulchral recess near to them has been recently blocked up by a monument, and a beautiful parclose screen, which divided the south aisle from the chancel, has been taken down, and it is proposed to re-erect it as a reredos to the new altar, and to paint the Ten Commandments upon the panels.

Mr. Way shewed to the Committee a sketch of a singular fragment of sculpture, which was discovered some years since at St. Michael's church, Southampton, imbedded in the wall of a porch, which was then taken down. The Rev. Arthur Hussey, of Rottingdean, who made this communication, states that it has been fixed against the chancel wall, within the altar rails: it represents a bishop, vested in pontificals, his right hand elevated in the attitude of benediction, whilst the left grasps the pastoral staff, which terminates in a plain volute. Unfortunately the head is lost; the fragment measures about 30 inches in height: and the only remarkable peculiarity is, that on the breast appears a square jewelled ornament affixed to the chasuble, and apparently representing the *rationale*. The sculpture is exceedingly rude, and its date may be assigned to the thirteenth century. Mr. Hussey also drew the attention of the Committee to the dilapidated state of Netley Abbey, and the injuries which it had sustained in late years; observing that the fall of some portions might be apprehended, but that wanton mischief had done more than time and decay to deface this interest-

ing monument. The ruins are now, however, strictly closed against intruders.

Mr. Thomas Inskip, of Shefford, Bedfordshire, communicated an account of the discovery of Roman remains recently brought to light in that neighbourhood. Two skeletons were found, buried cross-wise, the head of one to the south-east, and that of the other in the contrary direction. By the side of these were placed three fine vases of glass, the largest of which, of coarse metal and of a green colour, would contain about two gallons. The form is hexagonal, and it has no handles; the glass towards the lower part is half an inch in thickness. There was also a glass bottle, of remarkably elegant design, and of the colour of pale Port wine, with a slight purple tinge. All these vessels were broken to pieces; some fragments of Samian ware were found, and an iron utensil, apparently intended for the purpose of hanging up a lamp against a wall.

The Rev. Edward Gibbs Walford, Rector of Chipping Warden, near Banbury, exhibited a bead, or annular ornament of pale olive-green coloured glass, supposed to be of early British fabrication; it was found in August, 1844, near the south-east corner of the bull-baiting ground in Chipping Warden parish. Mr. Walford caused the spot to be excavated, but nothing more was discovered. The bull-baiting ground is nearly contiguous to the Arbury Banks; in the middle of it are the remains of an artificial bank, parallel with the Wallow Bank; and at a spot midway between them the bead was found. The value of this relic, as Mr. Walford remarked, is that it affords an evidence, in addition to many others, that these Banks were of British construction and occupation.

Mr. Hawkins, in reference to a communication which had been made at a previous meeting regarding the present state of Llantoney Abbey, furnished the following particulars. The owner of the property, Walter Savage Lander, the poet, now resident in Italy, has been much blamed for allowing stones to be removed from the abbey, for the construction of a house built there by him. The abbey is now very ruinous, the walls of the choir are standing, at least so far preserved that the outline of some of the windows is shewn. The walls of the south transept are tolerably perfect, the north transept is ruinous; the arches which separate the nave from the aisles are in fair preservation and very beautiful. The north aisle is occupied by a wash-house and skittle-ground. The cloisters, dormitories, &c., are used as a place for the reception of visitors, kept by a person named Webb, who does all in his power to preserve the ruins, which do not appear to have suffered any injuries of late. The western front is very perfect and beautiful, but the tracery of the great window is gone.

Letters were read by Mr. Smith from Mr. W. Webster and Mr. C. Beauchamp, relating to a Roman tessellated pavement at West Dean, Hants, which was partially laid open upwards of a century since. It is apprehended that it may now be destroyed by railway operations. Mr. Smith stated that he had written on this subject to Mr. Beauchamp, the tenant of the land, and to Mr. Hatcher, of Salisbury, and Captain Smith, R.M., who had promised to report to the Committee.

FEBRUARY 12.

Mr. John Adey Repton presented a series of drawings of piscinas, of various dates, comprising a representation of an example recently brought to light, by Mr. Repton, in Springfield church, Essex, which had been wholly concealed. He supposes it to be of the time of Edward I. or Edward II. The large piscina in Tiltey church, Essex, erected probably as early as the reign of John, is furnished with two basins, one circular, the other octangular. The other examples are from St. Laurence, Ramsgate, and a chapel near Coggeshall, Essex, assigned to the early part of the reign of Henry III., having round-headed trefoiled arches; towards the latter part of the same reign this feature was superseded by the pointed trefoil, as at Laxton, Northamptonshire, which appears to be a very early specimen. Mr. Repton sent also a drawing of the triplet window of the chapel near Coggeshall, remarkable as being wholly constructed of brick. The bricks measure  $12\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $6\frac{1}{4}$ , and 2 inches thick.

Mr. Charles Roach Smith exhibited a piece of needle-work, communicated by Mr. John Dennett, of New Village, Isle of Wight, who, in alluding to Mr. Hartshorne's paper on embroidery, remarked that in this instance the black velvet, which serves as the ground-work, has been cut out in those parts where the pattern was sewn on. It is a portion of a complete suite of furniture for a half-tester bed, formerly in the old house of Appuldurcombe, and is said to have been the work of the ladies of the Worsley family. The ornaments are much raised, and the thickness of the hangings, the lining included, were so considerable that they must have been almost bullet-proof. The date 1616 was worked in the centre of the head-cloth. Mr. Dennett sent also a rubbing from a sepulchral brass in Arreton church, Isle of Wight. It is a figure in plate armour, date about 1430, the head is lost, and when perfect it measured about 2 feet 6 inches. The inscription is on a plate under the feet, and deserves notice as an early example of the disuse of the Latin legends which commonly accompany the memorials of the fifteenth century.

*Here is y byried. bnder this graue  
Harry Hawles. his soule god saue  
longe tyme steward. of the ple of wyght  
haue m'cy on hym. god ful of myght*

Beneath was an escutcheon, now lost. The ancient name De Aula, Mr. Dennett remarks, seems now to be preserved in the name Hollis.

Mr. Smith laid before the Committee a rubbing of another sepulchral brass, found at the east end of the north aisle in the church of Yealmp-ton, nine miles from Plymouth, and communicated, with notes of other memorials there, by Mr. Charles Spence. It is a figure in armour, measuring in length 2 feet 9 inches, and under the feet is the following legend:—  
*Hic jacet Rob'tes Crokker miles quonda' ciphorarius &c signifer Illustrissimi regis edwardi quarti qui obiit xiiij die marci Anno dn'i mill'o qu'ge'tesimo octauo.* Four escutcheons, one on either side of the head, and two at the

feet, exhibit the bearing, a chevron between three crows, but the chevron is not engrailed, as usually borne by Crocker of Lyneham. Sir John Crockier distinguished himself in the suppression of Perkin Warbeck's rebellion, and accompanied the earl of Devon to the relief of Exeter, when besieged in 1497. The Lyneham estate passed, in 1740, by marriage with the heiress of Crocker, to the Bulteel family. On the north side of the church, in the churchyard, there is a very ancient inscribed slab, which bears the name TOREVS.

Mr. Thomas King, of Chichester, addressed the Committee on the subject of the frequent injuries and spoliation of sepulchral brasses; he states that ten escutcheons have been taken, one by one, from the curious brass at Trotton, in Sussex, which represents Margarete de Camoys, who died 1310. The armorial ornaments to which Mr. King alludes are, probably, the small escutcheons with which her robe was *semée*, and their loss is to be regretted, not only because they were doubtless enamelled, but as a very singular specimen of costume; for this is the only sepulchral brass which presents this peculiar feature of ornament, and it would have been deserving of attention to ascertain whether the bearing thus introduced were her own arms (Gatesden), those of Camoys, her first, or Paynel, her second husband. Mr. King, in a second letter addressed to Mr. Smith, in reference to the collection of old papers at Cowdry House, to which the attention of the Committee had previously been called, stated that the said documents had been stored away in a detached dovecote, at the time of the conflagration, and that they related to the times of Elizabeth, James, and the Protectorate. Mr. King has some of these papers in his possession, one of which is a detailed account of expenses for liveries and tailors' work, during Elizabeth's reign: he has also court rolls and other documents, of the time of James I. The papers had been wantonly destroyed, and used as wrappers, or for kindling fires, but the Earl of Egmont has recently purchased the estate, and the ruins will no longer be accessible to mischievous idlers.

Several cases were submitted to the attention of the Committee by persons anxious to preserve from demolition certain ancient churches, which had been condemned, perhaps, without sufficient consideration. Mr. W. G. Barker, of Harmby, near Leyburn, Yorkshire, reported to Mr. Way that the vicar of Thornton Steward had resolved to demolish the venerable church of St. Oswald at that place, considered by Dr. Whitaker to be the only vestige of Saxon architecture in Richmondshire: this church is named in Domesday. The fabric is in sufficient repair, the chief landowners and the parishioners, whose families have long been resident on the spot, are opposed to its destruction: its architectural features are not very striking; the nave is Norman, the chancel, which appears to have been built during the fourteenth century, contains a "lychnoscope, credence and piscina conjoined, and a beautiful sepulchre." Portions of a very ancient sculptured cross, covered with scroll-work, have been found in the churchyard. The church is distant about a quarter of a mile from the village, and complaints are made that it is damp, but this evil at least might be corrected by draining.

The proposal to remove the church to the village has, as it is said, been sanctioned by the bishop of Ripon; but, at all events, it is to be hoped that the ancient place of burial will be preserved from desecration. Mr. John Waller, in a letter to Mr. Smith, stated, that the church of Fairlight, near Hastings, an old fabric, of humble character, had been likewise condemned, contrary to the feelings and wishes of the descendants of many generations, whose remains rest around this church, which, moreover, would require only a small outlay in order to put the building into good repair, and it is of sufficient size for the wants of the parish. A new incumbent, however, as it appears, desirous of erecting a structure of more decorated character, is endeavouring to collect subscriptions for that purpose, but it is to be hoped that he may be induced to abandon his intention. Mr. Waller's report is confirmed by Mr. W. Brooke, of Hastings, who announces that this little church is immediately to be pulled down, and that the singular little church in the middle of Hollington Wood, between Hastings and Battle Abbey, is likewise to be levelled to the ground, unless rescued by timely remonstrance. Mr. W. Gomonde, of Cheltenham, expressed his apprehension that the beautiful Norman chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, Gloucester, which belongs to some almshouses, might be demolished, to make way for a district church. The Chairman of the Trustees, indeed, declares that no such intention at present exists, but states, that if the ground were required in order to erect a larger church, the chapel would probably be sacrificed.

Mr. Gomonde communicated also a sketch of an intaglio, recently found in ploughing at Witcomb, in the vicinity of the Roman villa discovered by Lysons. It is a cornelian, set in a gold ring, and the device is composed of three heads, combined, which are supposed to represent Rome, Neptune, and Mercury. A second ring was found, set with a plain ruby.

The Rev. E. Gibbs Walford, rector of Chipping Warden, communicated a notice of an ancient burial-place, situated on a hill on the southern side of that parish, where skeletons have frequently been disinterred. It is remote from the church; but to the north-west is the British station called Arbury Banks; and in the valley beneath are the remains of Warden Castle. Mr. Walford has collected statements, supplied by various persons, who have witnessed the discovery of large pits filled with bones, a quantity of spurs, as also of skeletons interred singly, the bodies having been laid north and south, and in another case, east and west; these skeletons were laid consecutively in a line, head to foot. He suggests the possibility that these may be the remains of the Welshmen slain at the battle of Danesmore, in the adjoining parish of Edgcott, A.D. 1469, or of other persons who perished on that occasion.

Mr. Walford also laid before the Committee a coloured representation of a portion of Roman tessellated pavement, measuring about 13 feet square, which was discovered by some labourers, in the operation of trenching, at Lenthy Green, about a mile from Sherborne, Dorset. This occurred about



the year 1840; the rubbish was removed, and a temporary house raised over it; it was subsequently removed by a frame, worked by means of screws, and laid down in Lord Digby's dairy, at Sherborne Castle. The central subject, which is enclosed in a panel formed by two interlaced squares, appears to represent, as Mr. Birch suggested, the contest between Apollo and Marsyas: one figure is seated, and holds a lyre on his knees; the other plays on a double flute.

Mr. Smith reported the result of his enquiries respecting another tessellated pavement, at West Dean, in Wiltshire, which, as it had been stated to the Committee, lay in the projected line of a railway: Sir Richard Hoare mentions a discovery of a pavement at that place about a century since. The spot is in the occupation of a farmer named Beauchamp, who has uncovered a small portion, but it is believed that a much greater extent of pavement lies still concealed; and the remains of walls, the discovery of coins, and other relics, appear to indicate the site of a villa. Nearly the whole of the place is the property of Charles Baring Wall, Esq., M.P. Mr. Hatcher, of Salisbury, asserts that the site of another unexplored Roman villa exists in Clarendon Wood, about three miles from Salisbury, and that numerous coins have been there discovered.

Mr. William Downing Bruce, of Ripon, communicated an account of the tomb of Robert Bruce, competitor for the crown of Scotland, still preserved at Guisborough. This curious memorial, which appears to have been erected towards the close of the fifteenth century, consists of an altar-tomb, surrounded by small figures in armour, with armorial escutcheons, singularly disposed. A representation of the western end of the tomb, now destroyed, has been preserved by Dugdale, in his account of Guisborough Priory, which was founded by Robert de Brus, A.D. 1119. A representation of the tomb is given in Ord's History of Cleveland; and Dugdale's plate has been copied for Mr. Drummond's History of the Bruce family. The two sides of the tomb were removed to the parish church, and built into the porch, or lower part of the tower; the upper slab being employed to form an altar-table, as is still to be seen. There was no recumbent effigy, but a figure of Robert Bruce appeared at the west end of the tomb, which no longer exists.

Mr. W. H. Hatcher communicated a sketch of a portion of Norwich Cathedral, taken by the Rev. A. Power, sen., and representing a most picturesque portion of that edifice, which, as stated to the Committee, must shortly fall into ruin, on account of its having been undermined. The view is taken from the residence of the Rev. Alex. Bath Power, jun.

Mr. Charles R. Smith communicated a letter from Monsieur de Gerville, of Valognes in Normandy, respecting the discovery of 366 French and English gold coins, near Barfleur. They are chiefly of the reigns of Charles XII. of France, and of Henry V. and Henry VI. of England.

The Rev. Charles H. Hartshorne then read to the Committee a report on the present state of the interesting ruins of Wenlock Priory, county of Salop; stating that about two years since he called the attention of the late proprietor to the impending ruin of that part of the transept which had been

preserved. A singular building, which was then standing, apparently one of the fortified gates of the Priory close, has subsequently fallen, but no wilful damage has been done to the ruins. During the last autumn, on a representation to the Right Hon. Charles Wynne, the sum of 15*l*. was placed, with a view of preventing further decay, at the disposal of Mr. Harts-horne, who stated that in company with the Rev. J. L. Petit, he had made a careful examination of the ruins, and taken every possible precaution for their security, by cutting away all trees and shrubs which might disjoint the stones of the fabric, by pointing the upper courses of the masonry, by securing the coping stones, and by giving support to those parts which presented any appearance of danger.

## FEBRUARY 26.

The Rev. Henry De Foe Baker, of Browne's Hospital, Stamford, presented drawings which represent the ruined gateway of Mackworth Castle, Derbyshire; a fragment of sculpture, ornamented with figures of animals, which was discovered in pulling down St. Alkmund's church, Derby, and appears to have formed the lower limb of a finial-cross; a singular head, which was dug out of "the Roman bank," or Ermin Street Road, at Southorpe, near Stamford; a singular vessel of greenish-coloured glazed earthenware, which was discovered, at Stamford, in a subterraneous passage, partially explored; and two personal seals. One of these exhibits the bearing, a fesse dancette between three cross-crosslets fitchées, surmounted by a helm and crest, and bearing the legend *Sigill: Thome: de: Sandes*; the matrix is of silver, and was found in Carlisle Castle. The second is inscribed *s: FR'IS: IOH'IS: ROLANDI: ORD: MINOR'*, with a scutcheon bearing two lions rampant, adossés. Mr. Baker offered at the same time, for insertion in the forthcoming Journal, impressions of three glyphographic representations of ancient sculpture, produced by Mr. Palmer's process, which, as Mr. Baker remarks, may prove very valuable and available for the illustration of topographical or antiquarian works. The Committee thankfully accepted his obliging offer, and the subjects, which are here laid before the readers of the Journal, are as follows. Two sand-stone capitals of conical form, discovered under the pavement in the late church of St. Alkmund, Derby (now replaced by a new and tasteful structure). The third specimen of glyphography represents a sculptured panel of oak, formerly the end of an open seat in North Witham church, Lincolnshire, and rescued from the fire by Mr. Baker. It exhibits an interesting atchievement, which by the kind assistance of Mr. King of the College of Arms, in referring to evidences there preserved, appears to have been the coat of Sir Thomas de la Laund, of Horbling, Lincolnshire, who married Katharine, fourth daughter, and at length coheirress, of Sir Lyon Welles, by Beatrix, heiress of Sir Robert Waterton. Sir Thomas was beheaded with Richard, Lord Welles, K. G., and his son Robert, by order of Edward IV., in the year 1470, according to Polydore Vergil, (lib. xxiv. p. 519.) The quar-<sup>ter</sup>ters are as follows: 1. argent a fess dancette between ten billets gul<sup>cy</sup>.

De la Laund; 2 and 3, or, a lion rampant, queue fourchue, sable, Welles; 4, barry of five, ermines and gules, three crescents sable, Waterton. The crest, which is placed on a most grotesquely fashioned heaume, is a lion, queue fourchue, probably assumed from the Welles family.

Mr. Way submitted, for the consideration of the Committee, the circular recently issued by the Philological Society, requesting the assistance of all persons who have given attention to the peculiarities of local dialect, in furtherance of the intention of the Society to compile and publish a Dictionary of British Provincialisms. Mr. Way observed, that the proposal of the Philological Society to collect such remains of our older language as are still preserved in the local dialects of the British islands, appears to be an object well deserving of the attention and concurrence of the Committee, and that essential aid might be afforded to the efforts of the Philological Society, by making the object known to the members of the Association, through the medium of the *Archæological Journal*. The Committee expressed their desire to give furtherance to so important an object. Many of the readers of the *Journal* may have taken an interest in observing and noting down the peculiarities of local dialect in various districts, and they may be disposed to make their researches available for such a purpose. The Philological Society will thankfully receive any communication addressed to the Secretary, I. G. Cochrane, Esq., 49, Pall Mall, London. (See the list of *Archæological* works preparing for publication.)

The Rev. John Williams, of Nerquis, Flintshire, author of the *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Cymry*, or the *Ancient Church of Britain*, communicated the following observations on the early use of lime-mortar in England.

"In an article 'on Ancient Mixed Masonry of Brick and Stone,' in the *Archæological Journal* (vol. i. p. 307,) by Mr. Bloxam, he observes; "That it is doubtful whether we have any remains of early masonry, to evince that, prior to the Roman invasion, the use of lime in a calcined state mixed with water and sand, or any other substance, so as to form an adhesive cement by which stone could be joined to stone, was known to the ancient inhabitants of this island." This made me curious to know if our old Welsh documents have recorded any traditionary incidents which might throw light upon the subject. I accordingly looked into some of them, and the following extracts are the fruit of my labours. "The three beneficial artisans of the isle of Britain; Corvinwr, the Bard of Ceri Hir Lyngwyn, who first made a ship, mast, and helm, for the nation of the Cymry; Morddal Gwr Gweilgi, the mason of Ceraint ab Greidiawl, who first taught the nation of Cymry how to work with stone and lime—at the time when Alexander the emperor was extending his conquests over the world<sup>a</sup>;—and Coel ab Cyllin ab Caradog ab Bran, who first made a mill with wheels for the nation of the Cymry. And they were bards." (Triad 91, third series, *Myvyrian Archæology*, vol. ii. p. 71.)

<sup>a</sup> The words inserted within hyphens do not belong to the original Triad, but are the comment of some antiquary, at least as old as the middle of the twelfth century.

"Calchvynydd Hen ab Enir Vardd was the first who made lime. And it first happened in this way; having formed a bread-oven under his hearth with stones, the stones broke all to pieces by the force of the fire. He cast them away, and the rain first reduced them into dust, and afterwards into mortar, which became much hardened by the weather; and with some of that lime he white-washed his house: hence his name<sup>b</sup>. Llywarch ab Calchvynydd<sup>c</sup> was the first who made walls with stone and lime." Genealogy of Iestin ab Gwrgant.

Mr. Way exhibited a singular pavement-tile, which was found amongst the ruins of Ulverscroft Priory, in Charnwood Forest, near Mount-Sorrel, Leicestershire. Mr. Henry Stanley, who communicated this example of the Decorated tiles fabricated in the fourteenth century, states, that an accumulation of soil, to the depth of from three to five feet, now covers the floor of the ancient church: the principal remains consist of the tower, and the southern wall, with three beautifully sculptured sedilia, and three large windows. The tile seems to have formed a part of a set of signs of the zodiac, and presents a figure of the



ram, with the inscription SOL IN ARIETE, and in the angles appear traces of letters, apparently M. A. R. . . which may relate to the month of March, in which the sun enters into that sign. The zodiac, and emblematical representations of the months of the year by the ordinary occupation of each successive season, were frequently introduced in sculpture, painting, and other decorations. The curious pavement in Canterbury cathedral, composed of a kind of coarse mosaic work, affords a remarkable example: the ram is one of the figures still to be seen there. A curious set of decorative tiles, representing the months, and signs of the zodiac, existed in the chancel of Bredon church, Worcestershire.

Communications were submitted by Mr. John Butler, of Chichester, and Mr. Edward Richardson, regarding mural paintings, which have recently been discovered in Kirdford church, near Petworth; several figures of large size have been brought to light, and in some parts traces may be distinguished of painting executed at three several periods, covering the surface of the wall in three successive layers. Similar discoveries have been made in Lavant church, and it is much to be desired, that if these and similar mural paintings cannot be preserved, careful drawings should at least be made before they are plastered over and again concealed.

The Rev. Henry Ollard, of Didsbury College, Manchester, laid before

<sup>b</sup> Calchvynydd in English signifies a lime mountain.      nealogy" to have lived in the time of Dyvnwal Moelmud, whose era is dated 400 B.C.

<sup>c</sup> A son of Llywarch is said in the "Ge-

the Committee a rubbing, taken from a sepulchral brass, which exists in the south aisle of the nave of Glasgow cathedral, and is the only example of that kind of memorial hitherto noticed in Scotland. It consists of an oblong plate, measuring three feet by two, formed of mixed metal of darker colour, and harder quality, than was usually employed for monumental brasses; a moiety of the plate is occupied by the following inscription:—  
 HEIR · AR · BVREIT · S<sup>r</sup> · WALTIR · S<sup>r</sup> · THOMAS · S<sup>r</sup> · IHONE · S<sup>r</sup> · ROBERT ·  
 S<sup>r</sup> · IHONE · AND · S<sup>r</sup> · MATHIEV · BY · LINEAL · DESCENT · TO · VTHERIS ·  
 BARONS · AND · KNIGHIS · (*sic*) OF · THE · HOVS · OF · MYNTO · WT · THAIR ·  
 VYFFIS · BAIRNIS · AND · BRETHHEREIN. On the other half of the plate appears a single kneeling figure, in armour, and above, the word Jehovah, in Hebrew characters, from which descend rays of glory. The date 1605 is inscribed on the stone to which this plate is attached.

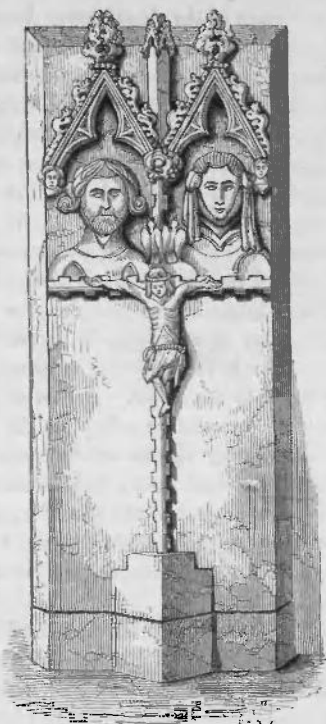
### MARCH 12.

The Rev. George S. Munn, of Cradley, Herefordshire, communicated a drawing of a remarkable specimen of early sculpture, which exists at Leigh church, near Worcester. It is a figure of the Saviour, which measures in height 4 feet 10 inches, and appears, by the character of the design, to have been sculptured about the twelfth century. It is now placed on the exterior of the northern side of the nave, in a kind of niche, or recess, which was once apparently one of the round-headed window-cases of the original Norman church. This recess, which measures 6 feet in height, is placed at the height of 15 feet 2 inches from the ground. Mr. Munn states that another figure, of very similar character, exists at the church of Rouse Lench, near Evesham. Examples of figures of the Saviour are of rare occurrence, in consequence of the destruction of all such representations and images, at the Reformation, and subsequently by the Puritans.

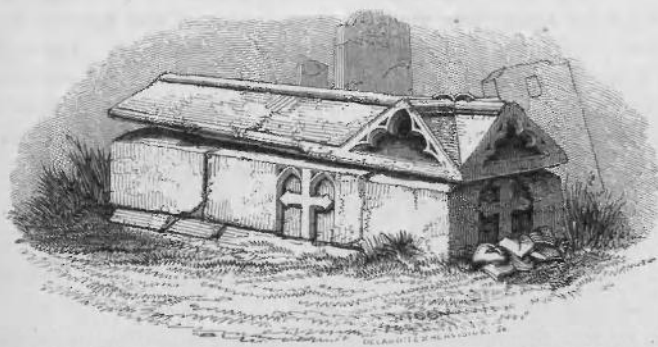


Mr. Munn presented also drawings of two monuments, which are to be seen at Bredon church, Worcestershire. One of these, recently discovered, has been placed on the southern side of the chancel; it is elaborately sculptured, and of very singular design. In the lower part appears a crucifix, the shaft and limbs of the cross being ragged, or raguly; above are seen the busts of a man and his wife, placed under purfled canopies. From the head of the Saviour proceeds a dove towards these

heads. The character of its sculpture seems to indicate that this singular monument was erected about the middle of the fourteenth century. A tomb, of very similar design, was discovered by the Rev. J. G. Butler, of Trim, county of Meath, at the depth of three feet, in the church-yard at that place, as communicated by him to the Committee; but in this instance, the figures of the Blessed Virgin and St. John appear, one on either side of the cross, under two other figures, possibly angels; and above the angels are the busts of the persons commemorated by the monument. The cross terminates in three trefoils. The second tomb at Bredon, of which Mr. Munn sent a drawing, is to be seen in the church-yard, on the southern side of the nave. It is an altar-tomb, the covering or upper slab of which is ridged, and fashioned apparently with the intention of representing the roof of a cruciform church. Monsieur de Caumont has given, in the "Bulletin Monumental," a representation of a similar church-yard tomb near a village church in the neighbourhood of Bayeux.



Mr. Munn also forwarded for inspection a restored view of the curious "Gesten Hall," at Worcester, and its singularly beautiful timber roof. It



Tomb in Bredon Church-yard.

is stated that Prior Wulstan de Braunston built the great hall, commonly called the "Gesten Hall," in the year 1320. For many years past this interesting building had been used as the deanery-house; it was disguised by a modern casing in front, and the interior filled up with ceiled rooms, so

that every feature of its character has been effectually concealed. The residence of the dean having been recently removed to the building hitherto known as the Bishop's Palace, and some intention of pulling down this ancient hall having been entertained, attention has been drawn to the fine architectural character of the structure. The plate, engraved at the expense of the Rev. William Digby, canon of Worcester, after the design of Mr. Harvey Eginton, exhibits the interior as it would appear if restored; and it is earnestly to be hoped that the interest which has been taken by several members of the chapter in its preservation, may secure from injury or demolition so interesting a monument of Decorated Architecture.

Mr. Francis Foster, of the Inner Temple, exhibited a cast in plaster of Paris, taken from a portion of a collar of suns and roses, which appears on the effigy of a knight, in Ryther church, Yorkshire. No intervening links are seen between them, as usually is the case; and a lion couchant is appended to the collar. A cast of a small piece of interlaced mail, as represented on another effigy in the same church, was likewise shewn. The conventional modes of representing mail at different periods vary considerably, and much light would, in all probability, be thrown upon the obscure subject of the use of ringed and mailed defences, if correspondents would take the trouble to send to the Committee casts of small portions of effigies, which present any unusual appearance in the representation of mail.

Dr. Bromet exhibited several rubbings taken from sepulchral brasses by Mrs. Whittam, of Cadogan Place. He described them as illustrative of the kind of armour which was used by gentlemen, or knights of an inferior degree, during the middle and latter part of the sixteenth century.

The Rev. Henry Lindsay, Vicar of Croydon, expressed his wish that some member of the Committee should examine the curious mural painting which has been recently discovered in the church of Croydon, previously to its being concealed again from view, in consequence of the decision of the churchwardens that the whole shall shortly be coloured over. The subject is St. Christopher; a little apart from the principal figure are portraits of a king and queen, in fair preservation: Mr. Lindsay supposes that they represent Edward III. and Queen Philippa. There are also traces of an inscription.



# PROCEEDINGS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

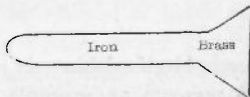
OF THE

British Archaeological Association.

MARCH 26.

Mr. John Parkinson communicated for exhibition, by Dr. Bromet, a rubbing taken on black paper from a sepulchral brass in memory of a goldsmith of York, who died A.D. 1614; it illustrated the ancient practice of quartering family arms with those of municipal guilds or companies.

A letter was read addressed by the Rev. Dr. Lyon, of Sherborne, to Dr. Bromet, expressing his willingness to furnish the Committee with an exact representation of the mosaic pavement, now preserved in Lord Digby's dairy at Sherborne castle. Dr. Bromet also communicated a letter from Mr. Alfred S. Taylor, Professor of Chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital, pointing out the injury done to brasses, which have become detached from sepulchral slabs, by re-fixing them in the matrices with iron nails. "It has been found experimentally," Mr. Taylor observed, "that the contact of two metals, such as brass and iron, or copper and iron, or even zinc and iron, (brass being formed of copper and zinc,) leads to the rapid oxidation of one, and to the slow oxidation and corrosion of the other metal, owing to a galvanic circuit being formed under the influence of air and moisture. The iron is oxidized, the oxides and carbonates of copper and zinc are slowly formed, and a blueish white crust spreads over the brass." Mr. Taylor suggested that in re-fixing brasses, brass-headed *flush* nails should be used, or that the iron should be soldered to the back of the brass, in case it were objectionable to drill a hole through the latter. Mr. Taylor added that he had found some brasses of the fifteenth century laid down with hard pitch only, which on examination had apparently all the properties of common pitch, and was as fit for being re-employed as when first used.



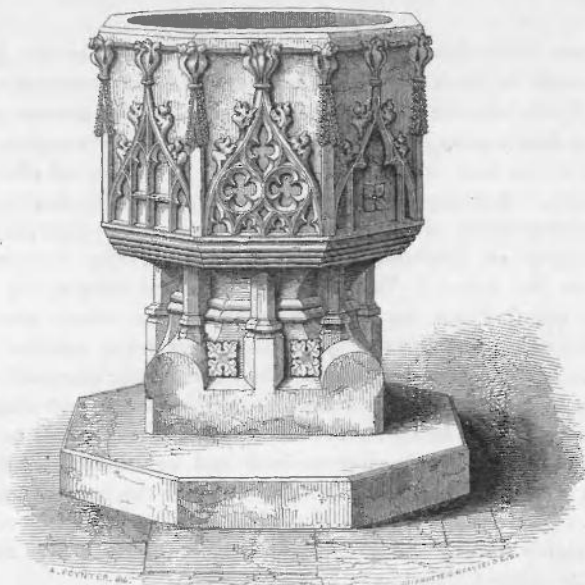
Mr. Frederick Ouvry exhibited a small perfumed ball composed of earthy or metallic matter, enclosed in a highly-wrought silver filigree case, mounted on a tripod-stand, which he conceived to have been an appendage to a toilette table of the sixteenth century. The character of the ornament appeared to shew that it was of oriental workmanship.

Mr. John Wright, of the Temple, exhibited an impression from the seal of John Pecham, found at St. Augustine's monastery, Canterbury; the subject of the device was the Holy Lamb, carrying a bannerol ensigned with the cross.

Mr. Albert Way communicated a letter from Mr. W. H. Clarke, of York, enclosing impressions of Roman coins, found in the gardens within the ancient walls of York, extending from Skeldergate to Micklegate Bar, in 1844 and 1845. Mr. Clarke stated that coins were frequently found in

these gardens on the surface of the ground, particularly after rain, and at the depth of two or three feet, in trenching. The pieces to which his present communication related are third brass coins of Constantine the Great, Maxentius, Maximinus and Carausius(?)

Mr. Poynter communicated a drawing which represents the font in Offley



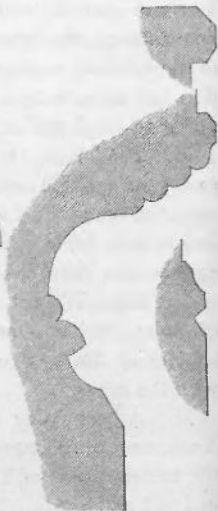
Offley Font.

church, Hertfordshire. It is of Decorated character (date about A.D. 1350), and presents an example of unusual and beautiful design.

Mr. W. Hylton Longstaff, of Thirsk, forwarded the following notes on Darlington and Kirby-Wisk churches.

Darlington church, in the county of Durham, is an extremely handsome edifice of the Early English style, consisting of nave and aisles, transepts, chancel, and central tower with a good spire: it was formerly collegiate.

INTERIOR.—The east end has been renovated in a barbarous style, and an ugly vestry has been added on the south of the chancel. The side windows are well moulded, one has a singular lozenge-shaped panelling running round it. In the chancel there are an Easter sepulchre of very plain late Tudor



Sections, of Font, &c.

work, a double Decorated piscina in the east wall, and three good Early Decorated sedilia. Beneath the chancel-arch is a stone rood-screen, plain, and supported by a simple pointed arch, now sustaining a huge organ gallery. The chancel is fitted with stalls, and the miserere seats exhibit grotesque designs, amongst which is a representation of the Scripture history of David and Goliath<sup>a</sup>. All the ceilings are flat inside, but as the transepts and nave retain their ancient pitch on the exterior, it is possible that the original roofs may still remain. The central tower is sustained by four exquisite arches, the piers of which have been much cut to admit of the construction of galleries. The nave appears to be of Transition work, but approaches to pure Early English. Many of the pointed arches of this church are untrue, one side of the arch being struck from a different centre to the other. The whole church is furnished with a clerestory, and in the nave beautiful pillars and corbels remain, as if to sustain a stone roof. The pews are of a most unsightly character, as are the galleries. The arcade-work in the transepts is very fine; the font is surmounted by a handsome Perpendicular cover.

**EXTERIOR.**—The nave is entered by three doorways, that on the west is very elaborate, but the shafts are gone; above each doorway is an empty niche; the south door had formerly a porch, which has long been demolished, leaving the flagging exposed in the church-yard; on one side of this door is a small trefoiled recess, which has apparently been a *benatura*, but the basin has been entirely destroyed. A mutilated stone coffin lies near the chancel door.

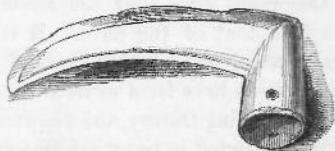
The church of St. John, Kirby Wisk, in the county of York, is built in the Decorated style, but the architecture of the chancel is much more florid than that of the nave. It consists of a western tower, nave and aisles, chancel and north aisle, and a modern south porch. Most of the nave windows have been modernized, but there are one or two in the north aisle with flowing tracery, and a square debased one with round lights without foliations, inserted in beautiful Decorated mouldings. The windows of the chancel are very good, but of the east window nothing remains excepting the five principal lights, the whole of the gable having been cut away to admit of the construction of a flat roof. On the north side of the nave there is a very good Norman doorway, and the priest's door is an excellent example of the Decorated style. All the corbel-heads are in good preservation and very beautifully executed. The nave is divided from the aisles by octagonal piers; there is nothing remarkable in the interior of this part of the church; the chancel is ornamented by three fine sedilia of equal height, terminating in finials, a trefoiled piscina, the bason of which is eight-foiled, having the form of a carved head, and two beautiful canopied niches at the sides of the east windows. One of the brackets of these niches has been represented in the Glossary of Architecture; the other is much

<sup>a</sup> This subject, according to vulgar tradition, has been supposed to represent Jack the Giant Killer.

defaced. The east part of the north chancel-aisle is separated from the rest by a stone wall; it is approached by a small door in the chancel, and in the wall separating it from this part, north of the altar, is an altar-tomb, robbed of its effigy, and placed under a trefoiled recessed arch which has a crocketed pediment terminating in a finial; a little to the right is a bracket for a lamp. The chapel itself now serves as a vestry, and in it are a bracket high up in the south-east corner, supported by a frog, and an ambry in the west wall. Probably the recess behind the tomb was open to this room, as founders' tombs frequently are. Near it stands the font, which is octagonal.

In the east window are two shields of stained glass, one of which exhibits the Mowbray arms; also three designs in the shape of shields, made up of fragments. It is said that a great portion of the glass of this church served to decorate a library near Wakefield. The window was, within memory, nearly filled with painted glass before it was cut down. In the churchyard is a stone pedestal, very plain, now surmounted by a modern dial; this appears to have formed part of a monumental cross.

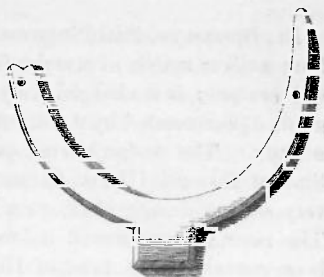
Mr. Samuel Birch communicated a notice of some ancient objects discovered in Ireland, accompanied by representations designed by Mr. J. Fitzgerald, of the British Museum. They form part of a large collection of Celtic antiquities, consisting of stone celts, arrow-heads, and knives of pyromachous silex, with some stone beads, and metallic celt-heads, found chiefly in the counties of Tyrone and Antrim. These remains were collected by Mr. Flanagan, a gentleman attached to the Irish survey, and were acquired, in the year 1844, by the British Museum. The hook-shaped bronze implement, of which a representation is here given, appears to be a kind of *falx*, or pruning-hook. It measures four inches and three quarters from the extremity of the blade to the back of the socket, into



which the handle was inserted, and fixed by a rivet. This object was found, at the depth of six feet, in a bog, in the vicinity of the mountain-range, two miles east from Ballygawley in the county of Tyrone. In the Dublin Penny Journal, vol. i, p. 108, Mr. John O'Donovan has given, as an illustration of his remarks on the antiquity of corn in Ireland, a woodcut which represents "one of the ancient bronze reaping-hooks so frequently found in Ireland, and which, from its material, must be of the most remote antiquity." This implement measures about six inches in length, the curved blade appears to be double-edged, and bears a general resemblance to the hook preserved at the British Museum, but the socket for receiving the haft is somewhat different, not being formed with a shoulder as in that specimen.

In the same collection is to be noticed a singular object formed of bronze, the use and intention of which it would be difficult to characterize; it is in the form of a crescent, and measures five inches in diameter; it is perfectly

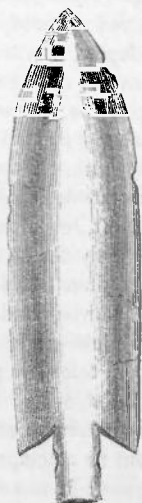
flat, the edge being slightly rounded off on one side; one extremity of the crescent is broken off, and it is furnished with a small projecting piece, apparently intended to be fitted to a handle. This relic was found in arable land, at Aughnaclay, county Tyrone. There is also a large flat bead, or amulet, formed of amber, which was found with another similar ornament and an arrow-head, as it is supposed, formed of silex, on the summit of a grassy hill, about two feet under the surface, close to a small urn which contained blue ashes. This urn, as it was stated, was broken by the finder, as was also the second amber bead. This discovery was made at a spot one mile south-east from Ballygawley, in the direction of Dungannon, county Tyrone. In the same neighbourhood was found the spear-head, of which a representation is here given: it measures six inches in length, and is a good specimen of Celtic work. On either side of the socket is a lozenge-shaped projection, perforated in order to attach it, by means of a strap or cord, to the shaft. It was discovered in a bog in the mountain range, three miles south of Terman Rock, on the road from Terman to Ballygawley.



Representations of two bronze spear-heads, of remarkable form, have subsequently been communicated to the Committee, and are here given. The first was discovered at Peel, in the Isle of Man; it measures five inches in length; the drawing from which the woodcut has been executed is preserved amongst the curious collections illustrative of the antiquities of that island, formed in 1834, by Michael Jones, Esq., F.S.A., and designed by Major Edward Jones. The second is of singular fashion, the blade being flat, and of greater breadth than usual; it terminates at the lower extremity in a shape more resembling the barbed head of an arrow, than the head of a long-handled weapon. It was found in the year 1844, by some workmen who were employed in dredging, in the bed of the Severn, about a mile and a half below Worcester. This curious specimen has been communicated by Mr. Jabez Allies, F.S.A., of Worcester. It is formed of bronze, weighing eight ounces, and measures in length ten inches and a half, the breadth of the blade being two inches and three quarters.




Isle of Man.



Worcester

APRIL 9.

Dr. Bromet exhibited impressions of three ancient seals. The first was from a silver matrix of circular form, in the possession of Mr. E. G. Wrighte, of Hereford; it is charged with an escutcheon of arms (three lions passant, gardant) surrounded by the legend  S' BALLIUORVM : CIVITATIS : HEREFORDIE. The design seems to indicate that this matrix was cut in the time of Edward III., or Richard II. The second was a circular seal of very elegant design, bearing on two scrolls the name *George Rygmayden*. The matrix is preserved in the museum at York, and appears to have been cut about the time of Henry V. In the centre appears a maiden seated on a flowery bank or ridge, which is enclosed by a wattled fence (making the canting device *ryg-mayden*?); her left hand rests on an escutcheon of arms, (quarterly, three stags' faces, and a chevron between three mullets pierced,) and in her right she holds, upon a truncheon, a *grand heaume* surmounted by a unicorn's head, as a crest. The third was an oval seal, inscribed SIGILLVM. ROBERTI. TINLEY. ARCHIDIAC : ELIENSIS : with an escutcheon of arms, (a lion's head erased, between three crescents,) and above it this device,—issuing from clouds a dexter arm grasping an olive branch, motto,—*Vt in die nouissimo*. Robert Tinley, according to Willis, was collated Archdeacon of Ely in 1600, and died 1616.

Mr. Charles Winston, of the Temple, communicated the following remarks on the stained glass in the three north windows of Kingsdown church, Kent. In the course of September, 1844, the lead-work of the glass in the tracery lights of the three north windows of Kingsdown church, Kent, was renewed, and the glass protected from further injury by wire guards, at the expense of Mrs. Ann Colyer, of Farningham. The principal subject in the eastern window of the chancel is a white fish or luce, on a red ground, bordered with yellow quatrefoils; the glass itself being adapted to a trefoiled opening. That in the next window (the first in the nave) is a figure of Christ sitting enthroned, on a ground of ornamented white quarries, surrounded by a yellow border of quatrefoils, separated from each other by small cross-hatched spaces. This glass occupies a quatrefoiled opening. That in the next window consists of a figure of the Virgin Mary, crowned, standing, with a flower in her right hand, and supporting the infant Jesus on her left arm. It is surrounded with quarries and a border exactly the same as in the last example, and occupies a similar quatrefoiled opening. In the lower lights of these windows are some trifling fragments of borders and quarries, which being useful evidences of the nature of the original design, have been carefully re-leaded. The glass first mentioned is in tolerable preservation. The figures are perfect, excepting the face of Christ, which is lost, and the figure of the infant Jesus, of which the nimbus and one arm only remain. A quarry may be defective in some places, but no attempt has been made to supply these deficiencies with new painted glass: it was deemed expedient to preserve what remained, without restor-

ing any part of the designs. The date of the glass is the latter half of the 14th century.

A letter was read from the Rev. W. Drake, of Coventry, respecting a brass in the church of Laughton, near Gainsborough. It is the figure of a knight placed under a beautiful triple canopy, and lies on an altar-tomb at the east end of the south aisle. From the fashion of the armour Mr. Drake ascribed its date to the close of the fourteenth or the first twenty years of the fifteenth century; it presents scarcely any points of difference as compared with the brass of Thomas Beauchamp, at St. Mary's, Warwick, date 1401, and that of Sir William Bagot, at Baginton, Warwickshire, date 1407. The only variation worth notice is this, that in addition to a highly ornamented horizontal baldric, the sword is also attached to a narrow belt crossing transversely from the right hip. The inscription however gives a date which does not coincide with that suggested by the character of the armour. It is in raised letters, and runs thus: *HIC JACENT WILLIELMUS DALISON ARMIG' QUONDA' VICECOMES ET ESCHAETOR COMITAT'S LINCOLN' AC UN' JUSTICIAR' PACIS ET QUORUM IN EODEM COM' ET GEORGIUS DALISON FILIUS ET HERES EJUSDE' WILL'MI' QUI QUIDE' WILL'MS OBIIT DECIMO OCTAVO DIE ME'SIS DECEMBRIS ANNO D'NI M<sup>o</sup>CCCC<sup>o</sup>. XLII<sup>o</sup>. ET A<sup>o</sup>. REGNI NUPER REGIS HENRICI OCTAVI XXXVII<sup>o</sup>. ET DICTUS GEORGIUS OBIIT XX<sup>o</sup>. DIE MENSIS JUNII ANNO D'NI M<sup>o</sup>CCCC<sup>o</sup>. XLIX<sup>o</sup>. ET ANNO REGNI NUP'R REGIS EDWARDI SEXTI TERTIO. QUORUM ANIMAB<sup>s</sup> P'PICIETUR DEUS. AMEN.* From this inscription Mr. Drake considered it evident that the Dalisons had surreptitiously appropriated the tomb and effigy of some earlier knight to be their own memorial. Mr. Drake instanced, as a similar example of misappropriation, the brass in Howden church, Yorkshire, which purports to be an effigy of Peter Dolman, Esq., who died in 1621, but is manifestly to be referred to the earlier part of the preceding century; the plate on which the inscription is engraved has lines on the reverse which prove it to have been a portion of a female figure, probably the wife of the knight whose figure now represents Peter Dolman. Another example is supplied by the brass of Peter Rede, Knt., in the church of St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich, who is stated in the legend to have served the Emperor Charles V. in the conquest of Barbaria and at the siege of Tunis, and to have died in 1568, but the armour of the figure which purports to be Peter Rede is at least a hundred years earlier than this date. A representation of this figure may be seen in Cotman's Brasses.

It is probable that many similar examples are to be noticed, and some of these brasses, termed "Palimpsests," have been enumerated in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxx., p. 121.

Mr. Way read a letter from Mr. W. H. Clarke, of York, enclosing impressions of two coins recently found in excavating for the railway near St. Mary's Tower, at the end of the Manor Terrace walk; one of them appeared to be a third brass of Constantine the Great, the other was a penny of Edward I., struck at London.

A letter was then read, addressed by Mr. Benjamin Ferrey to Mr. Way,



detailing some recent discoveries at Boughton House, Northamptonshire, the seat of the duke of Buccleugh, chiefly erected by Peter Puget, in the time of Ralph, duke of Montague, ambassador at the court of Lewis XIV. The ceilings of the hall and state-apartments were painted by De Verrio. Mr. Ferrey observed, "My object in these remarks is to call attention to the more ancient part of the structure. The present great hall of the mansion is lofty and well proportioned, the ceiling is coved and elaborately painted. The hall is entirely lighted from the south side, and opens into a small quadrangle; there are evident traces in this court of a much earlier building, although the general design of the exterior parts has been accommodated to suit the more modern style; string-courses, eaves, mouldings, and window labels (skilfully as they have been incorporated with cornices and window dressings of Roman character), can clearly be defined. The only parts of the exterior of the former baronial residence which remain unaltered are the copings, summer-stones, and gable ornaments at each end of the great hall referred to. The spindles still remain on the gable turrets, but the vanes have long since been destroyed. My attention having been arrested by these remains I mentioned the circumstance to the duke, who encouraged me to prosecute my investigation further. Ladders were then procured, and perceiving small windows in each gable, which had been blocked up, I had one opened and entered the roof under which the ceiling had been painted by De Verrio. I thought it not improbable that the roof of this hall would be curious, and I was not disappointed in my anticipations. On procuring a light I found that the oak roof was of most beautiful design, and in good preservation, and a roof of no common interest. Owing to the obstructions offered by the modern timbers and iron ties which suspended the painted ceiling, I was unable to make out completely the design, and cannot speak confidently whether the roof consisted of hammer-beams at the feet of the principal rafters, but I am inclined to think it did not, but that the principal rafters were connected with elaborately moulded carved timbers which formed an arch under the collar-beams like the roof of the archiepiscopal hall at Croydon and the hall at Abbey Milton, Dorset. I found no appearance of a louvre, and indeed many large halls of this date are without such features. The spandrels above the collar-beams are filled with varied tracery. The arched braces under the purlins are cusped, and the faces of the lower range ornamented completely with sunk quatrefoils, and other devices. At one end of the roof is a couplet window, now blocked up, and at the other end a trefoiled window of very pleasing design; the character of this latter window is evidently ecclesiastical, and both by its form and mouldings may be clearly assigned to an earlier date; it is a window of very good early Decorated form, probably taken from the chapel which once formed an adjunct to this ducal residence."

The Rev. B. Belcher, of West Tisted, Hants, communicated the following particulars regarding the church of Warnford, in the same county, and the interesting commemorative inscriptions which are there to be seen. The attention of the Committee had been directed to some peculiarities in this

structure by the Rev. Arthur Hussey, as mentioned in the Proceedings, Nov. 13, 1844. (*Archæol. Journ.*, vol. i. p. 393.) Mr. Belcher stated that in the southern wall, within the porch, and just over the "consecration stone," mentioned by Mr. Hussey, is to be seen an inscribed stone with the following legend.



The last line of this legend evidently should be read thus—"Wilfrid fundavit, bonus Adam renovavit," but the two last syllables of the concluding word appear, for want of space, to have been inserted at the close of the fifth line—R' VAVIT, the letter R' serving as a reference. This mode of supplying a deficiency in space, technically termed "hooking up," is used in MSS., but very singular as occurring on an inscribed stone.

In the northern wall is to be seen a second inscribed stone, which has suffered from the injuries of time, and the letters appear to have been retouched. Mr. Belcher read the inscription thus,

✠ ADAM : DE : PORTV : BENEDICAT : SOLIS : AB : ORTV :  
GENS : CRVCE : SIGNATA : (A : QVO) SVM : SIC : RENOVATA :

The letters between brackets in the last line, which he supposed might be supplied by the words A QVO, are nearly effaced. These legends apparently record the rebuilding, by Adam de Portu, of a church founded at Warnford by Wilfrid, as Mr. Wyndham supposed, between the years 679 and 685. (*Archæologia*, vol. v. p. 363.) They have been given, but inaccurately, by Bishop Gibson in his additions to Camden, and by Pegge, in the *Sylloge* of the remaining authentic inscriptions, relative to the erection of our English churches, (*Bibliotheca Topog. Britann.*, No. xli. pp. 11, 25.) The inscription ran thus, according to Bishop Gibson :

Ade hic de Portu solis benedicat ab ortu,  
Gens cruce signata, per quem sic sum renovata.

Fratres orate, prece vestra sanctificate  
Templi factores, seniores et juniores.

Wilfrid fundavit, bonus Adam sic renovavit<sup>b</sup>.

Wilfrid, archbishop of York, driven from his see by Egfrid, the king of Northumbria, according to Bede's narration, visited these parts, and preached the doctrines of Christianity, about A.D. 676. Edilwach, king of Sudsex, had professed Christianity, A.D. 661, when this country, then called the land of the Meanviri, was given to him by Wulphere, king of Mercia. No part of the existing building can be attributed, as Mr. Belcher observed, to this early period: the tower appears to be the oldest portion, it is well built, the lower windows as well as the circular ones in the belfry, are splayed, and the intrados of the west window is supported on two slender shafts, with foliated capitals. The semicircular arch appears here, but the arch between the tower and nave is pointed, corresponding with the side windows, and may have been the work of Adam de Portu, who possessed the lordship of Warnford during the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John. (Dugd. Bar., i. 463.) The present nave, Mr. Belcher observed, is about four feet broader than that which was built at the same time as the tower, as may be seen by foundations at the south-east corner of the tower. The side walls have been raised about four feet, probably at the same time when the east window was inserted; and the original roof had, doubtless, a higher pitch than the present one, which is nearly flat, so that when it was lowered, it became necessary to raise the side walls. There is a Norman font, in bad condition; a double ambry in the north wall of the chancel; and three stalls with miserere seats, now nailed down.

In the north wall of the nave there is an arched recess, which, as Mr. Belcher supposed, indicates the position of the staircase leading to the rood-loft. There is a flat sepulchral slab, of greater width at the head than at the lower extremity, ornamented near the top with bosses and circles in relief. There appears to have been a northern porch and doorway opposite to the southern door, and a basin for holy water at the west door externally. This doorway has a pointed arch, of inferior workmanship.

Mr. Belcher corrected the following trifling errors in the notice of this church, previously given in the Journal:—The tower-stairs are supported by a single post; and the recessed landing is in the south-western angle of the wall. The inscribed stones are not both in the northern wall, one of them being in the southern wall, within the porch. At a short distance eastward of the church are the curious ruins of a structure, vulgarly called

<sup>b</sup> Camden's *Britannia*, by Bishop Gibson, vol. ii. p. 146, where the following version of the lines is given.

"Good folks, in your devotions ev'ry day,  
For Adam Port, who thus repair'd me, pray."

"All you that come here,  
Bestow a kind prayer

On the Church builders,  
Both youngers and elders.  
What pious Wilfrid rais'd,  
Good Adam increas'd."

King John's House, of which Mr. Henry Wyndham, in 1778, gave an account, illustrated by plates, and published in the *Archæologia*, vol. v. p. 357. He supposed that these were the remains of Wilfrid's church, but the architectural character indicates a much later date. It has subsequently been allowed to go very much to ruin, and is surrounded by trees, which hasten its decay: two only of the four pillars represented by Mr. Wyndham are now standing.

Dr. Bromet read some further remarks on the ruins at Warnford, addressed to him by Mr. Hussey, who observed, that the notion of their being the remains of Wilfrid's church is perfectly futile, and that the building had evidently been a domestic structure. The late Mr. Petrie made several drawings of these ruins some years since, and from these Mr. William Twopeny formed the conjectures regarding the original form of the roof, given in the letter-press which accompanies his *Etchings of Capitals* (privately printed).

#### APRIL 23.

Mr. John Lean, of the Office of Ordnance, Tower, communicated a rubbing from a sepulchral brass which exists in the church of Blisland, near Bodmin, Cornwall. It is affixed to a large slab of granite, forming part of the pavement of the chancel, immediately in front of the holy table. This memorial consists of the figure of a priest, vested in the alb and chasuble; it measures nineteen inches and a quarter in length, and under the feet of the figure is the following inscription:—

Orate p aia Johis Balsam q<sup>o</sup>nd<sup>m</sup> Rectoris isti' Eccl'ie  
qui obiit            die Mësis Septebr' Anno dñi M<sup>o</sup> CCCC<sup>o</sup> decimo.

It is singular that the date of the day of the month on which he died is not given, a blank space appearing on the brass plate, although the remainder of the legend is complete.

Mr. W. H. Clarke, of the Minster Yard, York, sent an impression in sealing-wax, from a coin recently found in Nunnery-lane in that city. It is a third brass coin of Constantine: reverse, **VIRTUS EXERCIT**—two captives under a trophy. Mr. Clarke stated that Roman coins have also been found near the Mount Hill, York, in the course of recent excavations which have been made for the North Midland Railway.

The Rev. Henry Hodges, rector of Althamstone, Essex, communicated impressions in sealing-wax from two brass jetons, discovered during the recent removal of an old building, which appeared to have formed a side of a quadrangle, portion of Clees Hall, the chief manor-house in the parish. The more ancient of the two is a *Rechen-Pfennig*, or Nuremburgh counter, which exhibits on one side the *Reichsapfel* or mound of sovereignty within a trefoil interlaced with a triangle, and on the other three *fleurs-de-lis* and three crowns placed circularly around a rose. Several similar types are given by Snelling, in his *View of the origin of jetons*. See pl. 3, fig. 31, p. 10. The second is a large counter, one of those made by Wolfgang Laufer, at Nuremburgh, which relate, according to Snelling, to France. On

one side is seen a dolphin crowned, with the inscription INCOLUMITAS A DELPHINO, allusive, probably, to the birth of the Dauphin, in 1601. On the other side is a figure of Peace, holding a cornucopia, and burning implements of war, EX PACE LIBERTAS; in the exergue the maker's name, WOLF · LAVF ·

Dr. Bromet exhibited drawings of the distemper painting lately discovered in Croydon church, Surrey. It represents St. Christopher, and is painted on the south wall, opposite to the north door. On the left of the saint are seen figures of a king and queen, intended, as Mr. Lindsay, the vicar of Croydon, suggested, to represent Edward III. and Philippa. The drawings exhibited were made by Mr. G. Noble and Dr. Bromet.

Mr. Thomas Charles, of Maidstone, exhibited, by Dr. Bromet, a fragment of an embossed tile found at Boxley abbey, Kent.

The Rev. W. Grey, of Allington, Wiltshire, communicated a representation of two memorial escutcheons, which are to be seen at Amesbury church, accompanied by some conjectures in regard to their import. The east end of the chancel was rebuilt about the time of King Henry VII., and the east window has a label-moulding supported on either side by corbels, in the form of angels bearing escutcheons. The angel which is seen on the north-



ern side is shewn in the woodcut. Both escutcheons are charged with a monogram, which is formed of red and black tile inlaid in the stone. This monogram appears to be composed of the initials I. D. and K. D. On the shield, placed on the north side, the letters are formed of red tile, and the I. D. is tied to the K. D. by a black band, as if to imply that the nearest of earthly ties are but mortal. On the other shield the initials are black, as if to shew the death of the parties, the band being loosed; but it is represented as red, to intimate that their love had not been entirely quenched by the hand of death. These escutcheons measure 10 in. by 6, and present a singular example of the use of baked clay in external decorations. The form of the escutcheons and of the letters correspond with the period of the erection of the building. There can be little doubt that these

ornaments are the memorials of a benefactor and of his wife, who contributed to the rebuilding of the chancel.

Mr. Birch, of the British Museum, communicated to the Committee a drawing of a peculiar barrel-shaped vase of pale red ware, measuring in height about 8 in., presented to the British Museum, in 1839, by the Right Hon. C. Shaw Lefevre, Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. Birch stated that the engineer of the South Western Railway, Mr. Albinus Martin, informed Mr. Lefevre that this vase was found in the winter of 1839 in the chalk-cutting, about 400 yards east of the Reading-road bridge, in the parish of Basingstoke, at a depth of from three to four feet from the surface. With the barrel were discovered also parts of four other vessels, a scull, and some human bones, apparently the remains of a female. An ineffectual search was made for coins. Mr. Birch observed that Mr. Long, of Farnham, has conjectured, in a pamphlet privately printed, that the Vin-donium of the Romans was not at Silchester, but at a point nearly identical with that where these remains were found.

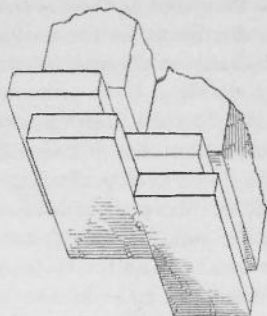
Mr. Evelyn P. Shirley, M.P., exhibited a remarkably perfect mazer bowl of the time of Richard II. The bowl is formed of some light and mottled wood highly polished, probably maple, with a broad rim of silver gilt, round the exterior of which, on a hatched ground, is the following legend in characters slightly raised—

En the name of the trinite  
fille the kup and drink to me.

Mr. Hodgkinson, of East Acton, submitted to the inspection of the Committee a fine Psalter of the latter part of the 13th century; on the first folio are emblazoned the arms of Clare and England. The initial letters are large, and of a design uncommon in English MSS. Mr. Hodgkinson stated that from the occurrence of the autograph of "Robert Hare, 1561," on the first folio, he had been led to conjecture that the volume may have once belonged to the cathedral of Lincoln, as the Hares of Derbyshire were connected with the family of Bishop Watson, the last Roman Catholic prelate of that see, who gave several relics appertaining to his Cathedral to the same Robert Hare, and amongst them the ring of St. Cuthbert. In the calendar is a memorandum of the obit of Sir John Giffard, in 1348. Mr. Hodgkinson exhibited also a walking staff carved with a calendar in runic characters, the date of which is probably about the end of the sixteenth century, and a bronze tankard embossed with the representation of a boar hunt, of about the same date, and of German workmanship. A detailed account of a similar staff, with representations of the symbols, has been published by Jens Wolff, formerly Norwegian Consul at London, under the following title: *Runakefli, le Runic Rim-Stock, ou Calendrier Runique*. Paris, 1820.

Mr. Way laid before the Committee a sketch of a singular example of construction, technically termed "joggling," of which some remains are to be seen in the field on the south side of the nave of Tewksbury abbey

church. Thirty or forty blocks, of a light calcareous material, are to be seen piled up against the southern wall, with sculptured fragments of various dates, near the old door-way which led from the church into the cloisters. Each measures about 1 ft. 8 in. by 10 in., and they appear to have formed part of a flat ceiling. The contrivance by which they are "joggled" together is shewn in the annexed wood-cut, which represents two of these blocks. The connecting mortices are formed on two adjoining sides of each block, and on the opposite sides are the corresponding tenons, which are cut with great precision, and measure in width  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. The dressed face of the stone, which formed part of the flat ceiling, measures about 1 ft. 8 in. by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in., the opposite side of the block being left rough-hewn; and the accuracy with which the stone-cutters had performed their task must have rendered this curious "joggle" a very durable construction, available in a case where a flat ceiling of masonry might be required.



A letter was read, addressed by Mr. R. G. P. Minty, of Norwich, to Mr. Barnwell, in reference to the injury occasioned to St. Julian's church in that city, by the fall of the east end of the chancel. Mr. Minty stated that there appeared to have been a settlement in the chancel-arch, partly caused, perhaps, by the pressure of the steeple and church, which is built on the side of a hill, and partly from the custom prevailing in Norwich, of digging graves close to the foundation of the building. It appeared that, several years since, the east window fell out, when it was partly blocked up, and an unsightly one inserted in its place. Mr. Minty observed that in the event of the church being restored, it is proposed to re-open the Norman doorway on the south side, which is engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xii. p. 174. It is to be regretted, however, that little of the mouldings there delineated have escaped the destructive effects of time and the violence of man. The outer moulding is entirely gone; it is difficult to ascertain what the second has been; and only a small portion of the inner moulding is perfect. The door has been bricked up, and the earth has accumulated to within three feet of the abacus. As there is a possibility of the church being destroyed, Mr. Minty forwarded the dimensions of it, as nearly as he could ascertain them.

Length of the church.....	36 feet.
Breadth .....	17
Thickness of the wall .....	3
Length of the chancel, about .....	18
Thickness of the east wall, about .....	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Height of tower, to the buttress, about.....	56
Diam. interior of ground-floor of tower, about .....	13
Thickness of the wall.....	4



The church, which is supposed to have been erected before or soon after the Conquest, is tiled, and the chancel thatched. It contains a neat Perpendicular font, of the style common in Norfolk, ornamented with panels filled alternately with the emblems of the four evangelists, and angels bearing shields.

Mr. Minty called the attention of the Committee to the contemplated destruction of a curious ancient building in Norwich, "containing," as he says, "the most perfect specimens of an old hall and staircase I have yet seen in this part of the county; it is situated not far from the site of the former palace of the dukes of Norfolk, but nothing I believe is known of its original history; it is only mentioned in the records of this place as the 'Strangers' Hall,' and is supposed to have been occupied by such guests as could not be accommodated in the duke's palace. Formerly, and even within the recollection of some of the oldest inhabitants of the town, it was used as the Judges' lodgings. The property belongs to the Roman Catholics of Norwich, and the whole is to be taken down, for the purpose of erecting a church and convent." Mr. Minty stated that representations of parts of the building have been engraved by Mr. Ninham, an artist at Norwich, who will shortly publish an etching of the interior of the hall.

#### MAY 14.

Mr. John Lean, of the Ordnance Office, communicated a sketch of a font at Blisland, Cornwall, which is formed of granite. It is of Perpendicular character, of octagonal form, and each side is ornamented with a quatre-foiled panel enclosing an escutcheon.

Mr. Lean exhibited also rubbings taken from the sepulchral brasses which exist in the church of Minster, in the Island of Sheppy, which represent, according to tradition, Sir Roger de Northwode, possessor of a manor of that name in the adjoining parish of Eastchurch, and his wife Bona. He was at the siege of Acre with King Richard, Cœur de Lion. Representations of these interesting figures have been published by Stothard, in the series of monumental effigies, and Mr. Kempe, in his description of the plate, suggests that these memorials may represent Sir John de Northwode, grandson of Sir Roger; he was knighted by Edward I. at the siege of Carlaverock, was summoned to parliament from 6 to 12 Edward II. (1318), and died about that period. He married Joan de Badlesmere. The armour represented in this curious specimen is very singular; the general character of design, and the unusual fashion of wearing the shield appended to the belt or hilt of the sword, so as to cover the right thigh, appear to afford grounds for the conjecture that this brass was engraved in France. The shield thus worn appears to have been termed *ecu en cantiel*. The bearing should evidently be, ermines, a cross engrailed, but the plate is imperfect, a portion having been cut out, in order, as it would appear, to make the figure of the knight equal in length to that of his lady, the dimensions of which were somewhat more diminutive.

Mr. Hawkins exhibited a bronze figure, which was found by Mr. W. Locket, sergeant at mace, amongst a quantity of rubbish, when some workmen were pulling down an old wall belonging to the duke of Buckingham's palace or castle in Wallgate, Macclesfield. Mr. Locket stated that the figure was covered over with dirt and rust so as to be scarcely perceptible, but he cleaned it with sulphuric acid. It had been fixed by two rivets through the feet to an iron bar secured in a piece of stone. The iron bar was corroded by rust, so that the rivets gave way, and the bar broke to pieces. It had been placed in a triangular niche about a foot high, the niche itself having been twelve or fourteen feet from the ground. The image could not even have been seen from below. It measures in length about 5 in.

Mr. Edward Hoare, of Cork, presented a lithographic representation of an "unique and hitherto unknown variety of the gold ring-money of Ireland, in the form of an ear-ornament, found in a turf bog in the neighbourhood of Macroom, co. Cork," and now in Mr. Hoare's collection. It weighs 2 dwts. 5 grs. A more detailed account of this ring is given in the Numismatic Chronicle for April, 1844. Mr. Hoare sent also a drawing of a silver ring, now in his possession, described as "a decade signet-ring," discovered near Cork, in 1844. The hoop



is composed of nine knobs or bosses, which may have served instead of beads in numbering prayers, whilst the central portion which forms the signet supplied the place of the *gaude*. Some persons,



as Mr. Hoare remarked, have considered this ring as very ancient; Mr. Lindsay supposed it to be of earlier date than the ninth century, regarding the device as representing an arm, issuing from the clouds, holding a cross, with a crown or an ecclesiastical cap beneath it. Sir William Betham expressed the following opinion respecting this relic: "There can be little doubt but your ring is a decade ring, as there are ten knobs or balls round it. The globe surmounted by a cross is a Christian emblem of sovereignty; the ring and cross, of a bishop; the cap looks like a crown, and only that the ring is too old, it might be considered the ciulid, or barred crown of a sovereign prince. It certainly is of considerable antiquity, and Mr. Lindsay is not far out in his estimation." Mr. Hoare is disposed to conclude from these statements that this relic had been the signet of an Irish ecclesiastic, at an early period: the device appears, however, to bear much resemblance to those which were used in England during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries as marks, or personal devices, by merchants. In these marks the initial of the name is usually surmounted by a cross, with a sort of vane appended to it; and in this instance it might be conjectured that the letter B was intended to indicate the name of the individual, whilst the shamrocks evidently denoted his Irish extraction.

Mr. Hoare stated also, in reference to the notice of Irish ring-money communicated to the Committee by Mr. Sainthill (*Archæological Journal*, vol. i. p. 257), that of the silver rings, the rarity of which is very great, he

possessed no specimen, but that his collection comprised four gold rings, and one of bronze. To these he had added one of the iron rings, brought from Sierra Leone, where they are used at the present time as current money, being precisely similar in shape to the Celtic ring-money which is discovered in Ireland. He reported that three fine specimens of gold ring-money, recently discovered, are now for sale at a jeweller's shop in Cork; one of them has the central portion engraved, or grooved, and large flat plates at the extremities; the others terminate in the cup-shaped fashion: they are of the purest gold, and of considerable weight, the intrinsic value of the three rings being about 18*l*. It is probable that these singular relics will shortly be condemned to the crucible, unless some purchaser should be found who would rescue them from destruction.

Evelyn P. Shirley, Esq., M.P., exhibited several Roman coins found in the parish of Easington, co. Warwick; a fibula, part of a buckle, and fragments of "Samian" pottery, stamped with the potter's marks SATVRNINI. OF. (officinā) and SENTIA.M. (Senti a manu). They were found in Easington Park.

The Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, of Bitton, communicated a rubbing from an early incised slab at Carisbrook, in the Isle of Wight; the slab narrows towards the feet, the lower portion of the figure is defaced. A representation of it was engraved by Charles Tomkins, in 1794. This slab represents an ecclesiastic, his head tonsured and bare, and in his right hand he bears a pastoral staff with a plain curved head. Possibly it is the memorial of one of the abbots of Carisbrook, where William Fitz-Osborn, who subdued the island, founded an abbey, which subsequently became a cell to the house of St. Mary de Lyra, in Normandy.

Mr. Hodgkinson sent for the inspection of the Committee an elaborately carved reliquary, or coffer, such as were called *forciers*, of the early part of the fourteenth century. It was purchased at Eu, in Normandy, and is supposed to have belonged to the abbey of St. Laurence, in that town.

Mr. Hodgkinson exhibited also a small carving in ivory, apparently of the fourteenth century, discovered on the site of Kilburn priory, Middlesex.

Mr. Charles E. Lefroy communicated, through Mr. Ferrey, for the inspection of the Committee, the remarkable collection of Merovingian, and other gold coins, discovered by him in 1828 on a heath in the parish of Crondale, in Hampshire. It consisted of one hundred small gold coins, varying in weight from 19½ gr. to 23 gr., the value of each piece being about three shillings. With these were found two triangular gold ornaments set with rubies, attached to small chains, formed like those which are made at Trinchinopoly, and terminating with a hook and an eye. The discovery was made by Mr. Lefroy at a spot where some ridges, called the Rampings or Ramparts, apparently the traces of ancient tracks, are to be noticed on the old way leading from Blackwater to Crondale, in the vicinity of an earth-work, apparently Saxon, called "Cæsar's Camp," and of other ancient remains. A turf had been pared off for firing, in the usual manner, leaving a smooth "dished" surface, on which a little heap, apparently of

brass buttons, was perceived by Mr. Lefroy, the bright edges having been washed bare by recent rains. The coins had probably been contained in a purse, of which the jewelled ornaments had formed the fastenings. Mr. John Yonge Akerman has given, in the Numism. Chron. No. xxiii., a detailed description and representations of the coins and ornaments, with remarks on the series to which several of the pieces belong, namely, the *tiers de sol*, or gold *triens* of the French kings of the first race. The most ancient of the coins exhibited were considered by Mr. Akerman to be imitations of the coins of Licinius (A.D. 308), struck at no very distant period from his time. One piece is evidently an imitation of the coins of Leo (A.D. 407.) Another bears the name of St. Eloi (ELEI. S. MONET.), who had the office of moneyer at Paris in the reigns of Dagobert and Clovis II. (A.D. 628-641). There are also pieces bearing the names MARSALLO, supposed to be Marsal, in Lorraine<sup>c</sup>; and WICCO, Quentovic or Quannage, near the mouth of the river Canche; one piece is marked LONDVNI, which was considered by Mr. Akerman as of English origin, but of uncertain date; he would assign to it a place in the Anglo-Saxon series, amongst coins struck by ecclesiastics. Three gold blanks, hammered at the edges, and prepared for the die, were also found. The workmanship of the ornaments appears to justify the conjecture that the purse, in which these singular coins had been contained, was dropped on the heath in the seventh, or early in the eighth century. Several evidences of ancient occupation occur in the vicinity; an old track, known as the "Maulth-way," is to be noticed to the eastward, leading from Farnham towards Bagshot, as also the great Roman road from Silchester to Staines, called "The Devil's high-way." This track forms for a considerable extent the boundary between the parishes of Frimley and Chobham; it is marked in the Ordnance survey, but the name is not given.

Mr. Hawkins observed that his opinion regarding these coins did not coincide with that which Mr. Akerman had expressed, that they certainly do not belong to the same period. The following remarks have subsequently been communicated by Mr. Hawkins, on this subject. "I believe that Roman coins continued in circulation long after the Romans quitted Britain, that they were succeeded by base imitations which are frequently found even now, and are almost universally rejected as valueless, and therefore appear scarce. The imitations became less and less like the originals with occasional glimpses of improvement. Among the Cuerdale coins contemporary with Alfred, are one or two with a very close resemblance on the reverse to Roman coins struck centuries before, and here in Mr. Lefroy's collection occur imitations of coins of Licinius found with coins struck 350 years later. Almost all these pieces are of workmanship inferior to the coins of which they appear to be imitations, and I believe them to be all the work of one person, and not improbably of the same hand. They may

<sup>c</sup> Or possibly Marseille, Dept. de la Vilaine, a place situated near the French coast of the British Channel.

be divided into two classes, some thick, some thinner, of larger diameter, but about the same weight. Now the blanks found with them correspond in size and weight with the coins, and I consider it was only by some unknown accident that they were not converted into coins, when they would have borne two dissimilar types. The coins are, if I recollect right, in the same state of good preservation, a very improbable circumstance had they been of different and distant periods; I suspect that every little prince or chief occasionally struck money without much regard to any superior authority, and imitated the types of any pieces which happened to be circulating in his district at the time. This may account for the variation of types and inferiority of workmanship."

Mr. W. Higgin, of Lancaster, sent for inspection a large brass coin of Antoninus Pius, which was found in digging the foundations of the Penitentiary in Lancaster Castle, with some silver coins, now in his possession.

The Rev. B. Belcher, of West Tisted, Hants, communicated a sketch of the representation of St. Christopher, which was discovered on the walls of East-Meon church, but has been concealed by white-wash. The drawing was made by Mr. Richard Eames, of Petersfield, who stated that, according to tradition, the figure of a serpent or dragon had formerly been apparent at the feet of St. Christopher.

Mr. Way exhibited a silver ring, communicated to him by Mr. W. Whincopp, of Woodbridge, inscribed with the Anglo-Saxon word "*dolgbot*," the meaning of which is compensation made for giving a man a wound, either by a stab or a blow. Amongst the dooms which *Æthelbirht*, king of Kent, established in the days of Augustine, the amount of bot, or damages to be paid for every description of injury to the person, is fully detailed<sup>d</sup>. The laws of King Alfred comprise likewise numerous clauses respecting compensation for wounds inflicted, and the term "*dolgbote*" occurs in c. 23, relating to tearing by a dog<sup>e</sup>. This ring is ornamented with a simple wavy line and dots, as if to represent a branch; it weighs 45 grs., and was found in Essex.

Mr. Hawkins exhibited a brass matrix, recently purchased by him; it appears to have been the seal of a Scottish monk. It is of oval form, measuring 1 in. and two-tenths by nine-tenths of an inch; the central device is the figure of an archbishop, represented with the right hand raised in benediction, and bearing the cross-staff in the left: on either side is an angel kneeling, and holding a large flower. Beneath is seen part of the figure of a monk, tonsured and wearing the cowl, with the hands raised in supplication. The legend appears to read as follows—*s' f' w. MATHA MONAC' DABERBROTIOT*, probably Aberbrothick, or Arbroath, in the county of Angus, where a celebrated abbey was founded A.D. 1178. by William the Lion, king of Scotland, in honour of St. Thomas of Canterbury.

The Rev. W. Haslam, of St. Perran-zabuloe, communicated a sketch of a mutilated figure of St. Anthony, which was found buried in a field in the

<sup>d</sup> Ancient Laws and Institutes of England, 8vo. vol. i. p. 13.

<sup>e</sup> Ibid., p. 79.

parish of Merthyr, near Truro, and has been placed in a niche in the east wall of the chancel of Merthyr church, on the north side of the Altar. The figure measures in height about one foot seven inches; it had been broken at the waist, and suffered other injuries; under the left arm appears to have passed a staff, and the pig, with a large bell attached to its neck, appears in front of the figure. This relic was disinterred in the immediate vicinity of an ancient well, known as the well of St. Cohan the martyr, a British saint, whose little church stood close beside it. There is a parish called St. Anthony, distant about eight miles from Merthyr; an interesting door of Norman date, and some portions of Early English character are to be noticed in the church at that place, from which, possibly, the figure of the saint had been removed. Mr. Haslam observed that he had found no other specimen of Early English construction in that part of Cornwall.

## MAY 28.

Mr. Shirley exhibited a large stone hatchet, found on Stanton Moor, Derbyshire. It measured in length 8in., and the breadth of the sharp edge is 3in. Mr. Shirley exhibited also an earthen vessel shaped like a flask, which was discovered at Ipsley, Warwickshire, on the Icknield-street Road.

Mr. Charles Winston communicated an account of some painted glass in the north window of Mells church, Somerset, representing the following saints:—St. Sitha, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Agatha, St. Apollonia. St. Sitha is represented bearing in her left hand three loaves, and in her right two keys appended to a string, through which her finger passes. One of these keys appears to be a clyket, resembling precisely a modern latch-key. Her hair is long and dishevelled, as usual in the representation of virgin saints. Gough, in his description of the sepulchral brass at Tateshale, Lincolnshire, which represents Maud Willughby, who died 1497, says, that underneath one of the small figures of saints introduced in the tabernacle work at the sides of the figure, was inscribed the name *S'ca Sytha*; and that she was represented with a book and keys. (Sep. Mon., part ii. p. 330.)<sup>f</sup> St. Osith, daughter of Frewald, a Mercian prince, was born at Quarrendon, Bucks, and became the



<sup>f</sup> Sise Lane, at the east end of Watling-street, was formerly known as "St. Sithe's lane, so called of St. Sithe's Church, which

standeth against the north end of that lane."—Stow.

virgin consort of an East Anglian king, who bestowed on her the manor of Chick, in Essex, where she founded a monastery, and was beheaded by the Danes about the year 870. Her relics were preserved at that place, where a great abbey of regular canons was erected, called St. Osith's; and her life was written by Vere, a canon of that house, from which Leland extracted some particulars. (Itin., viii. f. 81.) The name of St. Apollonia is lost, but in the right hand of the figure is seen a pair of pincers, clipping a double tooth, and a book in her left hand. These four figures are placed under canopies, and are in good preservation; they occupy the upper or tracery-lights; in one of the lower lights is to be seen a canopy of very rich design. The date of this painted glass is about the time of Henry VI. Four other figures of saints are also to be seen at Mells; St. Margaret, St. Catherine, a female saint bearing a cross and book, and another bearing a book and palm-branch.

The Rev. William Staunton, of Longbridge, communicated the following notices of Fulbroke castle, accompanied by a drawing of a curious steel-yard weight, which was discovered about five years since, in the moat adjoining to a farm-house at Fulbroke, a small parish about three miles distant from Warwick. The moat encloses an oblong parallelogram of about half an acre, now used as an orchard to the farm-house, (which is a substantial modern building just without the moat,) and from the artificial banking of the ground within, it appears to have been the site of an ancient building. The moat was entire till within the last seven or eight years, when a small part was filled up to connect the house with the orchard; and in using some of the soil from the orchard for that purpose, a great many deer's bones were dug up, and broken portions of antlers of considerable size. The farm-house stands in a hollow, at the foot of a rising ground, on the summit of which, at about the distance of a quarter of a mile, the castle of Fulbroke formerly stood; it was therefore probably within the precincts of the old park, and still retains the name of Fulbroke Park Farm. A few yards distant from it is an artificial square mound, comprising about a quarter of an acre, surrounded by the trace of a fosse in which willows are at present growing. It is not therefore improbable that this may be the site of the building mentioned by Leland in his *Itinerary*, (vol. iv. p. 65.) He states that "there is a little lodge or piece of building in this park called Bargeiney, made, as I conjecture, by some Lord or Lady Bargeiney." In clearing the mud out of a portion of this moat, about five years ago, the weight was discovered in the bank. It is formed of a thin coat of brass externally, the inside being filled up with solid lead; this is shewn in consequence of a portion of the brass being worn through at the bottom. It measures in height, to the top of the handle,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches; in circumference, round the broadest part,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches, and weighs





2lb. 1loz. Around the sides are four escutcheons, standing out in relief from the surface, each of which is charged with the same heraldic bearing, viz. a lion rampant, with the tail deeply forked, and on its head a crown. The date of this relic appears to be about the reign of Henry III.

The castle of Fulbroke was built by John, duke of Bedford, third son of Henry IV., and described by Rous<sup>g</sup> as "*turrim nobilem castro æquipollentem*:" Leland<sup>h</sup> calls it "a praty castle made of stone and bricke." It was bequeathed by the duke at his death to his nephew Henry VI., who "granted the custody thereof to John Talbot, Lord L'isle, to hold during life, and to make use of the buildings therein for his own proper habitation at all times except when himself should be there<sup>i</sup>." Leland states that this castle "was an eye-sore to the earls that lay in Warwick castle, and was cause of displeasure between each lord." It consequently did not last long. Rous describes it in his day as being in a ruinous condition; and it was taken down in the commencement of Henry VIII.'s reign by Sir William Compton, keeper of the park, and the materials employed in building his house at Compton Wynyates. Joan, Lady Bergavenny (whose husband William Lord Bergavenny, brother to Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, possessed the manor immediately before the duke of Bedford) built here a handsome gate-house, of which Rous says, "*nunc hæc porta destruitur*." Dugdale also attributes to her the building of the lodge, which has been already noticed as mentioned by Leland in his Itinerary. The manor having thus come to the crown by the bequest of the duke of Bedford, it was granted by Edward IV. to Richard Neville, the stout earl of Warwick, and accompanied the descent of the earldom of Warwick till the attainder of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, (1st of May.) since which time it has been no longer attached to their possessions.

Fulbroke is in the list of depopulated places in this neighbourhood given by Rous, on which subject he breaks forth into so long a strain<sup>k</sup> of indignant and melancholy deprecation. He says, "*via olim segura, modo per sepes et palos obtenebrata, fit latibulum . . . . . et multis via est spoliationis, vulnerationis, et mortis . . . ubi olim cunctis viantibus erat salubris et satis segura*." It may be added, that the church has been long destroyed. In the 18th Edward IV. it was certified to be in a ruinous state; and in the king's books it is entered as demolished. A field, however, opposite to the farm house, in the moat of which the weight was discovered, still retains the name of the Church Piece, and a grave-stone was ploughed up in it a few years since, with a cross upon it, which has been preserved.

The present aspect of the place is that of a quiet rural hamlet, containing only three farm-houses, and presenting no traces of the past. Its church, castle, gate-house, and lodge, are all gone, and no portions of these buildings remain. The brass weight seems the only relic or trace of ancient occupation which has been brought to light, connecting it with by-gone days of importance.

<sup>g</sup> *Historia Regum Angliæ*, p. 123.

<sup>h</sup> *Itinerary*, vol. iv. p. 65.

<sup>i</sup> Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, p. 509.

<sup>k</sup> *Hist. Regum Angliæ*, pp. 122, et seqq.

Two steel-yard weights, precisely similar in form to that which was found at Fulbroke, and formed likewise of lead cased with brass, discovered near Norwich, were exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries in 1832. One of these weights was identical in dimensions, and ornamented with three escutcheons in relief, charged with a lion rampant, a double-headed eagle, and a fleur-de-lis. The second weight was rather larger, and the escutcheons presented the bearing of England and the double-headed eagle. These arms were supposed to be for Cornwall and the king of the Romans<sup>1</sup>.

The Rev. Augustus Tharp, vicar of Chippenham, Cambridgeshire, sent for the inspection of the Committee, a *ciborium*, or pyx formed of latten, or mixed yellow metal, (*pixis cooperta pro hostiis*,) recently discovered in the neighbourhood of Chippenham by a labourer engaged in trenching a plantation. Several altar-candlesticks, bells and other relics were found at the same time, and the deposit consisted, probably, of the furniture of some neighbouring church, which had been concealed in the times of Henry VIII. or Edward VI., on the promulgation of the statutes for putting away all ornaments, sacred vessels, and service books. The pyx, intended for the preservation of the Eucharist for the sick, is in the form of a covered cup, surmounted by a conical spire, on the summit of which is a crucifix; the height of the whole being eleven inches, and the diameter of the cup four inches and three quarters. Around the cover is engraved a legend in large characters of singular form, *Magnificat alo* (?) at the summit there is a ring, and a link of a chain, as if for the purpose of suspension, and there is also a small ring attached underneath the foot of the cup. It appears by Lyndwood's Annotations on the Constitution of Archbishop Peccham (A.D. 1279.) respecting the preservation of the Eucharist in a pyx lined with linen, and placed in a closed tabernacle, that it had been customary in England to preserve it "*cupd.*" in a cup, suspended over the altar "*in conopeo*," under a dais or canopy, which frequently appears in illuminations. This usage of suspension is considered by Lyndwood objectionable, as the sacred vessel might more easily be abstracted by a profane hand, than if it were deposited, as in Holland and Portugal, in an ambry or other secure place<sup>m</sup>. The pyx found at Chippenham appears to have been made in the earlier part of the fifteenth century. A representation of it will be given in a future number of the Journal.

Mr. Way exhibited drawings which represent the curious jewelled ornaments and remains of a precious mitre preserved at New College, having recently, by favour of the Warden, been permitted to examine the originals. They comprise nearly the whole of the rich decorations of the *mitra preciosa* of the founder, William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester 1366—1405; the ground-work was of silken tissue, closely set with seed-pearls, and upon this were attached at intervals plates of silver gilt set with gems and pearls, as likewise bands formed of jewelled orna-

<sup>1</sup> Archæol. xxv. pl. lxiv.

<sup>m</sup> Lyndwood, Provinciale, lib. iii. tit. 26.

ments alternating with small enamelled plates of silver of beautiful colouring, representing animals and grotesques. These bands which measure in width six tenths of an inch, are formed in separate pieces of the same breadth, curiously hinged together in order to give perfect pliability to the whole. There are also considerable remains of the beautiful crocketed crest, chased in silver gilt, and the jewelled extremities of the pendants or *infule* are likewise preserved. The most interesting of these curious fragments is an M crowned, being the monogram of the blessed Virgin, set with gems and partially enamelled, with the subject of the Annunciation introduced in the open parts of the letter. This ornament, of which a representation is here given, appears to have occupied a central and principal position on the mitre; but it has been considered by some persons as having formed the decoration of a morse, or kind of brooch used as a fastening of the cope in front upon the breast. The dimensions, however, (2in. by 2½in.) seem to indicate that it was more suited to serve as an ornament of the mitre, and no morse is mentioned in the founder's will. It is much to be regretted that these rich fragments should not be re-arranged so as to display the original beauty of this unique example of the goldsmith's art, during the fourteenth century. It would be no difficult task, by comparison with examples afforded by episcopal effigies preserved in England, such as those of Archbishop Stratford, at Canterbury (1333—1348), and Abbot William de Colchester, in Westminster Abbey<sup>n</sup>, in which instance the



ground *semé* with pearls is shewn, to re-construct in its pristine richness the mitre of William of Wykeham. For the sake of comparison, the detailed description of the precious mitre of Louis d'Harcourt, patriarch and bishop of Bayeux, who died 1479, recorded in an ancient inventory of the treasures of that cathedral, may be here given; it might indeed serve as a description of the mitre of Wykeham, so closely does it correspond with the fragments which have been noticed. "Une mitre, dont le champ est de perles menues, seme d'autres perles plus grosses, ensemble trois et trois; ayant audevant xvj. affiches d'argent doré, et derrière autant, les uns émaillés, les autres enrichis de pierreries et petites perles; ayant au devant la representation de *l'annonciation*, et derrière le Couronnement de la Sainte Vierge, en images: les pendans garnis de vij. affiches tout le long, au bout de chacun iij. (affiches) qui font les bords, d'argent

<sup>n</sup> Stothard has given representations of both these monumental effigies.

doré, enrichis d'émaux et de pierres; au bout de chaque pendant vj. chainettes ou sont attachés vj. ferets d'argent doré, et au dessus ij. saphirs taillés en forme de cœur." The restoration of the form of the New College mitre would be materially facilitated by comparison of the two original mitre cases, formed of stamped leather, with several locks for security, and preserved in the muniment chamber in the tower adjoining the south-eastern corner of the hall. The founder's crosier, of which Carter has given a fair representation<sup>o</sup>, bears much analogy in its workmanship to the remains of the mitre: it is said that some intentions have been entertained of "restoring" this unique example of chased-work and enamelling, many portions being defective; but it is much to be desired that no modern workmanship, however skilful in imitation, should be mixed up with the original, so as to destroy the value of the whole as an authentic evidence of the perfection of the arts during the fourteenth century. The collection of relics preserved at New College comprises, besides those which have been noticed, part of a mitre formed of simple tissue embroidered with the monogram *ihc*; a knit glove, curiously ornamented, and supposed to have been part of the founder's *pontificalia*; an episcopal ring; and a silver pax<sup>p</sup>.

Mr. Way exhibited also a rubbing from the sepulchral brass of Flemish workmanship, preserved in the north aisle of Topcliffe church, near Thirsk, communicated by Mr. G. S. Master, of Brasenose College. It measures 5ft. 9in., by 3ft. 1in., the figures not being cut out and inlaid on the slab, as is usual in the case of English brasses, but represented on a diapered background, similar in design to those of the rich brasses at Lynn and St. Alban's, which were probably engraved at Bruges. The close resemblance in their workmanship would lead to the conjecture that all these memorials had been the work of the same artist. The Topcliffe brass represents a man in secular attire, with his wife; the figures measure in length 4ft. 1in.; tabernacle work, with figures of angels playing upon musical instruments, appears on either side, supporting beautiful canopies and shrine work. The inscription, beginning in the middle of the plate, at the foot, runs as follows: + *hic. sacet. venerabilis . . . . . topclyff. qui. obiit. an. . . m<sup>o</sup>. ccc<sup>o</sup>. lxx<sup>o</sup>. quoru' ani'e . . . . . quondam. bror. eius. que. obiit. anno. domini. m<sup>o</sup>. ccc<sup>o</sup>. xxi<sup>o</sup>. quoru' ani'e. propicietur. deus.* On either side is introduced an escutcheon, charged with these arms, a chevron between three peg-tops, and the evangelistic symbols appear in the angles of the plate. This brass is mentioned by Gough, who gives the name *Thomas de topclyff*, now lost<sup>q</sup>.

MAY 28.

The following books were presented:—By the author, *The Worship of the Serpent*, traced throughout the World, by the Rev. John Bathurst Deane, second edition, 1833, 8vo.—*The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland*, anterior to the Anglo-Norman invasion, comprising an Essay on the Origin

<sup>o</sup> Ancient Sculpture and Painting.

page 149 of this Journal.

<sup>p</sup> A representation of this pax is given at

<sup>q</sup> Gough's Sep. Mon., i. 179.

of the Round Towers, &c., by George Petrie, Dublin, 1845, 4to.—By John Murray, Esq., Practical Geology and Ancient Architecture of Ireland, by George Wilkinson, 1845, Royal 8vo.—By Mr. George Bell, The History and Art of Warming and Ventilating Rooms and Buildings, with notices of the progress of personal comfort in ancient times, by Walter Bernan. London, 1845, 2 vols. 12mo.

Mr. John Gough Nichols, in a letter to the Secretary, called the attention of the Committee to the following advertisement which appeared in the Times of May 22:—"Reigate, Surrey. Notice is hereby given, that unless the heirs or personal representatives of the following deceased persons, viz., Richard Elyott, who died in December, 1608, Richard Elyott, his son, who died in February, 1612, Katherine Elyott, who died in 1623—repair the monuments in the chancel of the parish church, such monuments will be taken down at the expiration of one month from the date hereof. Application to be made to Mr. Small, parish clerk." Mr. Nichols stated that a quarto plate was engraved some years since at the private expense of Mr. Bryant, which gives a representation of these monuments. The larger tomb exhibits recumbent effigies of Richard Elyott, Esq., justice of the peace, and his son Richard, one of the servants of Henry, Prince of Wales, both in armour; in front are kneeling figures of his wife, Rachael, daughter of Matthew Pointz, of Alderley, Gloucestershire, and her six daughters. The other monument consists of a kneeling effigy of Katherine, fifth daughter of Richard Elyott. The inscriptions may be found in the History of Surrey, by Manning and Bray. Mr. Nichols suggested the expediency of some endeavour to discourage the practice of destroying sepulchral monuments in the manner proposed in this instance. Mr. Way stated that, having recently visited the church of St. Peter's in the East, Oxford, his attention had been arrested by a notice of a similar description, which was affixed to a board near the outer door of the porch:—"The tomb of the family of Hirons having fallen into decay, notice is hereby given to the said family, that if none of their kindred repair the tomb within two months of this date, it must be removed by due authority. April 9, 1845. E. Hobhouse, vicar. Fras. Thos. Cooper, Chas. R. Hickman, churchwardens." The tomb in question is a stone table-monument of simple but not unsightly fashion: it stands in the church-yard, on the south side, not far from the entrance: a slab which formed part of the side of the tomb had fallen down, and might have been replaced at a trifling cost: the monument appeared, in other respects, to be in fair repair. The Committee considered it very desirable that the legality of such destruction of a monument should be ascertained, for although the freehold is undoubtedly in the parson, as stated by Blackstone, tomb-stones are regarded as descending in the nature of heir-looms, and cannot be removed or defaced without liability to an action of trespass from the heir.

JUNE 11.

The following books were presented:—A Manual of Gothic Mouldings, illustrated by nearly 500 examples, by F. A. Paley, Hon. Sec. of the Cam-

bridge Camden Society, London, 1845, 8vo.—By Mr. Albert Way, *Memoirs of Gothic Churches*, read before the Oxford Society for promoting the study of Gothic Architecture, No. 1, Great Haseley Church, Oxfordshire : No. 2, Fotheringhay Church, Northamptonshire, 8vo. *Remarks upon Wayside Chapels, with Observations on the Architecture of the Chantry on Wakefield Bridge*, by J. C. Buckler and C. Buckler, Oxford, 1843, 8vo. *Promptorium Parvulorum*, the Earliest English and Latin Dictionary, compiled about A.D. 1440 ; edited for the Camden Society, with various readings and notes by Albert Way, tom. i. A—L, London, 1843, 4to.—By Mr. Michael W. Boyle, the *History of the Nevill Family*, particularly of the house of Abergavenny, with some account of the Family of the Beauchamps : by Daniel Rowland, Esq. ; illustrated by numerous engravings ; printed for private circulation only, folio. Mr. Boyle also presented a volume containing a collection of sketches taken by himself, and comprising representations of Penshurst Place ; the priory church of St. Botolph, Colchester ; the gateway of Bayham abbey ; Carisbrook castle ; the halls at Sudeley castle, and the archiepiscopal palace at Mayfield, with other interesting subjects.

Mr. Way read the following note, communicated to him by Mr. Patrick Chalmers, of Auldbar, near Brechin :—"The cathedral of Brechin, of which a great part was pulled down about forty years ago, and the remainder converted into a parish church, is supposed to have been built in the twelfth century. The roof was of oak, said to have been cut from an ancient forest covering the base of the neighbouring hills, the Braes of Angus, or lower range of the Grampians. Tradition points out certain hollows or irregularities of the ground in a district formerly occupied by the forest, as the remains of 'the Pits' in which the timber for the kirk roof 'was salted,' a term which seems to imply that it was steeped in some chemical solution. The writer knows not to what degree of credence this tradition is entitled, whether it is supported by any similar tradition elsewhere, or by any record of a process of steeping timber in old times in order to its preservation, or its preparation for use in building. Larch timber is steeped in the Tyrol, the water (pure) being changed several times before the process is completed. The wood becomes very hard and brittle, and it may be doubted if its value as a building material be increased, at least in parts where it is subjected to a strain."

The Rev. Richard Gordon, of Elsfield, communicated a sketch of a bronze figure representing the Gaulish Mercury. It measures in height nine inches, and was discovered in ploughing land in the neighbourhood of Abingdon.

Francis H. Dickinson, Esq., M.P., communicated an account of a discovery of Roman coins recently made on his estate at King's Weston, Somersetshire, at a spot about a mile and a half from Somerton, on the London road, adjoining to the sites of two buildings supposed to have been Roman villas, in one of which a tessellated pavement exists. The recent discovery comprised about forty coins of the Lower Empire, as stated by Mr. Hassell of Littleton, who has carefully investigated the Roman remains

in the neighbourhood of Somerton; he also observed that the name Willem (*vallum*) had previously led him to make excavations near the spot where the coins were found, and many traces of ancient occupation were brought to light. The coins forwarded by Mr. Dickinson for the inspection of the Committee comprised a small brass coin, apparently of Constantius II., one of Gratian, struck at Siscia, in Pannonia, and one of Theodosius (?). In the Comb under Snap Hill, near to the place where these pieces were found, three stone cists were recently found containing skeletons in perfect preservation. They were deposited without any regularity of position, and the bodies had been enclosed with thin and rough slabs of the lias stone of the neighbouring hill, placed around them in an irregular manner. One skeleton only lay east and west, and no coins or other remains were found.

Mr. Dickinson sent also, for the inspection of the Committee, the brass matrix of a singular personal seal. It is of the pointed-oval form, measuring two inches and seven-tenths by one inch and seven-tenths; it exhibits figures of the Virgin and Child, St. Thomas of Canterbury, and St. Edmund, who bears an arrow in his left hand. Beneath is seen an ecclesiastic kneeling in supplication. The following legend runs round the verge, presenting a singular example of the combined use of Latin and English words—EDMYNDI · THOME · PRECE · MATRIS · CHILD · LOKE TO ME. The date of this seal appears to be about the commencement of the fourteenth century.

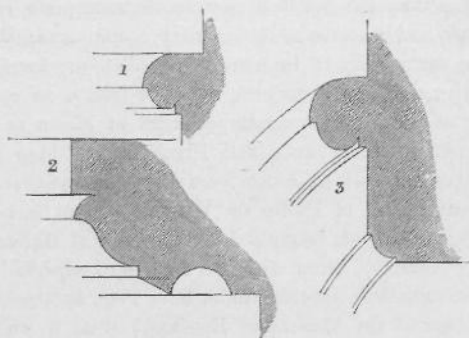
The Rev. Thomas Mozley, rector of Cholderton, Wiltshire, exhibited, through the Rev. J. B. Deane, the brass matrix of a seal, found, five years since, in a field between the two parishes of Cholderton and Newton Toney, on the borders of Hampshire, forty or fifty miles from Chichester. The adjoining parish of Amport, Hants, is a living belonging to the Chapter of Chichester. The seal, which appears by the legend to have belonged to the sub-dean of Chichester, represents an ecclesiastic praying to St. Peter, the patron saint of Chichester cathedral. The most populous parish in Chichester, in which also the close is situated, is the parish of "St. Peter the Great, or the sub-deanery." It is a vicarage, of which the sub-dean is vicar. In the cathedrals of Lincoln, Exeter, and Salisbury, the sub-deans have estates held of them, as of other dignitaries. It is probable, from the evidence of the seal discovered in Wiltshire, that a similar privilege once belonged to the sub-deanery of Chichester, but no record of a sub-deanery seal is to be found. The matrix, now in Mr. Mozley's possession, measures one inch and a quarter by eight tenths.

Mr. Charles W. Goodwin, fellow of Catharine hall, Cambridge, communicated sketches of two coffin slabs, ornamented with highly decorated crosses flory, which were disinterred, a few years since, from beneath the flooring of the church of Llandudno, on the promontory of Ormshead near Conway. They are formed of blue stone, apparently a kind of slate, and the foliated ornaments, which cover the entire surface, are carved in low relief. The dimensions of the larger slab are 6 ft. by 2 ft. at the head, and 1 ft. 6 in. at the foot. The other slab measures 5 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 8 in. at the



head, and 1 ft. at the foot. Mr. Goodwin stated that as far as he could ascertain no coffins were found with them, and that he was inclined to suppose they had been brought from Gogarth, where the bishops of Bangor had a palace, a few miles distant from Ormshead. At the time when the slabs were found, the church of Llandudno was dismantled, and a fine screen, which, according to tradition, had been brought from Gogarth, was, as well as the carved roof of the chancel, carried away to serve as fuel.

A letter from the Rev. W. H. Owen, vicar of Rhyddlan, was then read, inviting the attention of any members of the Committee or Association, who might visit Flintshire, and requesting them to examine the beautiful roof of carved oak brought from Basingwerk abbey, now to be seen in the church of Cilcain, about four miles from Mold. The trusses are supported by figures of angels bearing escutcheons charged with the emblems of the Passion, and grotesque figures ornament the corbels. The roof is in a very insecure state, and must shortly be taken down; Mr. Owen therefore expressed a desire that some person conversant with the peculiarities of mediæval timber-work should examine this highly ornamented specimen, previously to the repairs which have become indispensable.



Mouldings of the South Doorway, and Decorated Timber Porch, Long Wittenham, Berks. See p. 133.

1. Wooden String on the Porch.
2. Wall Plate in the Porch.
3. Mouldings of the South Doorway.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

JUNE 23.

Mr. Jonathan Gooding, of Southwold, Suffolk, communicated a sketch of the basin of an ancient font, formerly in the church of Reydon, near Southwold. It is of octagonal form, at each angle there is a little column, and the sides are perfectly plain. The pedestal had been destroyed; the upper portion, as Mr. Gooding stated, had long been used as a trough for feeding bullocks on the premises of a farmer at Reydon. It was recently purchased by a clergyman in the neighbourhood, in the hope that it might be restored to the church to which it had originally belonged, anciently known as St. Margaret's of Risse mere, the mother-church of Southwold. Several similar cases of desecration were mentioned by Mr. Shirley, the Rev. Arthur Hussey, and Mr. Way; especially the existence of three ancient fonts in the garden of the Shakespeare Arms Inn, at Stratford-on-Avon. The Committee agreed fully with Mr. Gooding that it is very desirable to preserve objects of this nature, and if possible to replace them in the churches whence they may have been heedlessly removed.

Dr. Bromet exhibited a drawing by Mr. G. J. L. Noble, and tracings taken by himself from some portions of the distemper painting recently discovered in Croydon church, accompanied by the following observations.



"On the south wall, and opposite to the north door of Croydon church, is a colossal figure of St. Christopher, of which the general design is so grand

and elegant, that I regret much to report that its ornamental details are not easily discernible, and especially that nothing more of the Christ than the feet is now visible; the legs of St. Christopher also are hidden by some panelling. The drapery of this figure is a purplish-coloured tunic and a green cloak, and the folds of both are artistically disposed. In his hands he bears a knotted staff, which, though green, is not in that sprouting state occasionally seen; and instead of the flying birds commonly met with, here has been apparently a choir of seraphs, of which two playing upon brazen pipes, and one upon a double drum or timbrel, may still, by close inspection, be made out. On each side of the saint's head is an inscribed scroll, one from the mouth of Christ probably, and the other from the saint; but these mottoes are now illegible, except one or two words which are not referable to any of the known distichs alluding to St. Christopher. Further down, as if at a door, is a comparatively small figure of the hermit friend of St. Christopher, with a large flaxen beard, and in a yellow dress, holding forth his beacon lantern, which it is worthy of remark is here painted like an heraldic shield, quarterly argent and gules, the arms probably of the donor of the painting. I believe that the horn or glass of mediæval lanterns was sometimes coloured in this manner.

“On the left of the saint, though not relating to any legend concerning



him that I can find, is a semicircularly-arched and portcullised embattled gateway, over which, at a quadrangular window in a lofty tower, seemingly of brick with stone dressings, are the figures of a king and queen. The king has a flowing grey beard, and is habited in a purplish tunic with an

ermine collar, and a red cloak. The queen is much younger, with auburn hair, and is in a purplish robe lined with red. Their crowns are of Edwardian character, having on the circles three elevated trefoils with intervening short broad rays, but to what English monarch and his wife to appropriate these figures I am at a loss. The vicar, Mr. Lindsay, thinks they were meant for Edward III. and his queen, but on this point I must differ with him, and would rather take them for some royal personages of holy writ, or perhaps of St. Christopher's time; first, because of the apparent disparity of their ages, (Edward and his wife having both been married when very young,) and secondly, because I cannot find any elderly English monarch with a young wife who existed at that period, the fifteenth century, during which Croydon church may be presumed, from its architectural features, to have been built; unless, as Mr. Lindsay says, the portion of wall on which they are painted be older than the other parts of the church."

The Rev. Hugh Jones, D.D., rector of Beaumaris, informed the Committee that having recently visited Llugwy, where the largest of the cromlechs existing in Anglesea is to be seen, he was informed that certain persons had been digging around it in expectation of finding money, and had brought to light only a number of bones, some of which he had preserved, in order to learn whether they are the remains of men or of animals.

Mr. Holmes sent for examination fac-similes of two singular inscriptions taken from portions of a screen, formerly in the church of Llanvair-Waterdine, Shropshire, near Knighton, on the confines of Radnorshire. They were communicated by the Rev. William I. Rees, rector of Casgob, in the latter county. The characters are carved in relief on two rails of a piece of panelled screen-work, which had been concealed by a pew. The uppermost inscription consists of two lines, measuring in length about 2 ft. 3 in., and the width of the rail is about 3 in.; it is chamfered off on either side in a hollow moulding. The words, as it appears, are divided from each other by incised lines. Sir Samuel Meyrick exhibited casts from these inscriptions to the Society of Antiquaries, Jan. 26, 1843; suggesting that the characters may be regarded as musical notes, and that the perpendicular lines answer to the bars in music; the whole forming, probably, the strain of a chant. The church



Inscriptions in the Church of Llanvair-Waterdine.

was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the first word of the lower inscription appears to be *Maria*.

The Lord Stanley, of Alderley, communicated for the inspection of the Committee some Roman coins, found near Holyhead, Anglesea. They consisted of a small gold medallion of Constantine the Great, struck at Treves. Obverse, CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG. Reverse, within a chaplet of leaves, VOTIS XXX. In the exergue, TSE (Treveris signata.) Weight, 83 gr. This piece was found in 1825, on the Holyhead mountain.

There were also small brass coins of Valerian, Gallienus, Claudius Gothicus, and Posthumus the elder, being a portion of a large number of coins discovered in 1843, under a large stone in a field at Tref Arthur, near Holyhead.

The Rev. John Williams, of Nerquis, near Mold, reported, that in removing the materials of the old church of Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog, in Denbighshire, preparatory to the erection of a new fabric, a large quantity of gold and silver coins had recently been found, some of which were supposed to be of the reign of Edward III. Nearly one hundred pieces were discovered, chiefly of silver, and they remain in the possession of the incumbent, the Rev. D. Davis. Mr. Williams sent impressions taken in sealing-wax from two of the gold coins, an angel and a noble of Edward IV.

The original foundation of the church where this discovery was made is ascribed, as Mr. Williams observed, to Garmon, or Germanus, one of the anti-Pelagian champions, in the fifth century. It stood in the district which formed, it is conjectured, part of the possessions of Cadell Deyrnllug, prince of the Vale Royal, and part of Powys, who was assisted by Germanus in obtaining the throne. It is possible that the site of the church had been granted by him to Germanus in consideration of this service. At a later period the church recently demolished had been erected upon the site of the more ancient fabric, and its date, it is supposed, may be ascertained by the discovery of coins which has there occurred.

Dr. Bromet, who, on his departure with the view of attending the congress of the French Society for the Preservation of Historical Monuments, held at Lille during the second week of this month, had been deputed by the Central Committee to submit to the meeting some enquiries regarding mailed armour, as used in Europe during the middle ages, the peculiar conventional modes of representing mail, and other details of a similar nature, reported, in a letter to the Secretary, the proceedings which occurred at that interesting assembly. The received opinion on the Continent appeared to be, that the common ring-mail, as it is termed, in describing the armour of our earlier effigies, apparently composed of rings set edge-wise in parallel rows, is merely a conventional mode of representing interlaced mail, identical in construction with the chain mail haubertes occasionally seen in armouries or museums. The President, M. de Caumont, announced his intention of causing the queries submitted

by the Central Committee to be inserted in the programme of the next General Meeting of the French Society; and the presentation of the first volume of the *Archæological Journal*, made on the part of the Committee by Dr. Bromet, was acknowledged by a special vote of thanks, with the presentation in return of the last volume of the *Bulletin Monumental*, published under the direction of the Society.

The Rev. Richard Lane Freer forwarded a note on the sculptures in Brinsop church, Herefordshire. The church is dedicated to St. George; and the accompanying representation of the patron saint, from a drawing by



St. George.—Brinsop Church.

Mr. Gill of Hereford, is now built into the north wall within the church, opposite the south door. It has been the tympanum of a doorway, perhaps of the principal entrance. The face of the figure is mutilated as well as the right arm. This relievo is 3 feet 6 inches high, and 4 feet wide. Above are the sculptural decorations of the arch of a door; and the way in which the subjects are mixed together would lead to the supposition that the present arrangement has been made by chance. They are for the most part carved on separate stones, sometimes two on one, so that if they were at any time thrown together, they may have been built into their present position without regard to the original design. In this arch there are two of the zodiacal signs, Taurus and Pisces; Sagittarius occurs in a rude circular arch above the north doorway. Mr. Freer considers these and other sculptured decorations of the building to have belonged to an edifice of earlier date than the present one; and though perhaps part of the old walls may remain, it appears probable that the early church had been either destroyed, or so neglected, that it became necessary to erect a new one, when these antiquities were placed in the walls for preservation. The holy-water stoup in the wall on the right side of the south door, within the church, is of the fourteenth century, but an armed figure in stained glass in the east window, said to be Bishop Cantilupe, would direct us to the thirteenth century, as the period of the erection of the present building.

JULY 7.

Captain Stanley R.N. forwarded, by Mr. Way, a drawing of a font discovered in the sea, near the mouth of the Orwell; and a sketch of the gate-way of Erwarton Hall, Suffolk, about to be demolished.

Mr. Ferrey read a letter from the Rev. R. G. Boodle, vicar of Compton Dando, respecting a Roman altar discovered in that parish. Mr. Boodle supposes it to have been dedicated to Peace; one of the figures on it being that of Hercules Pacificator; and the other Apollo. The Wans-dike runs through the parish, and part of it is very distinct about a quarter of a mile from the church.

Mr. Hodgkinson, of East Acton, exhibited a lease under the common seal of the priory of Montacute in Somersetshire, dated 16th January, 1507. The name of the prior in this deed is John Water, erroneously called Watts by Collinson, *Hist. of Somerset*, vol. iii. p. 213. The seal of this priory is rare, and has not been hitherto engraved; it is described in the last edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon*, from a very imperfect impression, appended to the deed of surrender, among the Augmentation records. The priory of Montacute was founded by William Earl Moreton, temp. Hen. I., and granted by him to the monks of Cluny, to whom it continued a cell until made denizen in the 8th of Henry IV.

The Rev. Arthur Hussey of Rottingdean, communicated a note on some earthworks at Clifton, in which traces of masonry are discernible. "Upon the cliff on the southern side of the Avon, just below the hot well, is an ancient camp, inclosing a considerable space, and defended on the most accessible side by a triple intrenchment, of which the inner one certainly was formed of masonry, and its remains even now are unusually high. The mortar appears to have been used hot, in a very liquid state, and, in the



Font discovered near the mouth of the Orwell.



Seal of the Priory of Montacute.



several spots which I examined, contains no particles of pounded brick. On the eastern (or south-eastern) side, which was not difficult to approach, the fortification seems to have been slight, but I had opportunity only for a cursory inspection. My reason for wishing to bring this matter before the Committee is the idea, that masonry is scarce in specimens of the military works of the ancient occupants of this country, save in those of the Romans and Normans, to neither of whom, I presume, can this example be referred. The road from the proposed suspension bridge over the Avon, if ever executed, will be carried directly through these remains."

Mr. King (Rouge Dragon) exhibited a facsimile taken by the Hon. and Rev. A. Napier, rector of Swyncombe in Oxfordshire, from a sepulchral brass in the church of Ewelme in that county. The inscription, which is not given by Skelton, runs as follows:—

"Here lyeth buried Thom's Broke Esquier late Chaunt at Armes to our Sou'raigne lord King Henry the viii & Anne his wife which Thom's Deceased the xxii day of Septembre the yere of our lord M<sup>c</sup> XVIII<sup>e</sup> and the said Anne Deceased the day of the yer of o<sup>r</sup> lord M<sup>c</sup> on whose soules Jhu have mercy."

The arms over the male figure (in armour) are, quarterly, 1st and 4th, a bull; over all a pale. 2nd and 3rd, a chevron between three eagles displayed (the chevron appears to be charged). Those under him, are the same, impaling Bulstrode with a quartering, a chevron between three eagles' heads erased. The arms over the figure of the lady are, quarterly, 1st and 4th, a stag's head caboshed, between the antlers a cross pattee, and pierced through the nose by an arrow; for Bulstrode: 2nd and 3rd, a chevron between three eagles' heads erased.

The arms under her are those which appear in the shield above her husband. Mr. King stated that "the arms or a bull passant gules, over all a pale ermine, are ascribed in an alphabet of arms in the College of Arms (of the time of Car. II.) to 'Broke, Serjeant at Arms to King Henry 8,' so that no difficulty exists in this case; but as we do not appear to have any pedigree of this gentleman, I am unable to say what coat he quarters. The arms of the lady are those of the family of Bulstrode of Upton, co. Bucks, where they had been seated from the time of Edward II., and were resident there in the time of Charles I. An Anne appears in the pedigree as one of the daughters of Richard Bulstrode, of Hugeley in the parish of Upton, which Richard married in 34 Hen. VI., but no husband is given to her, and there was issue from other branches of the family. The coat of Bulstrode is, sable a stag's head caboshed argent, attired or, between the attire a cross pattee fitchy or, and through the nostrils an arrow or, feathered argent. I have not been able to ascertain to what family the quartering (chevron entre three eagles' heads) belongs."

# GENERAL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF

## The Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland,

HELD AT WINCHESTER,, COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1845.

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TUESDAY, SEPT. 9.

The General Meeting was held at 12 o'clock at St. John's Room, the County Hall not being found large enough to contain the numbers attending the proceedings. The lower parts of the walls of this large room were covered with some excellent rubbings of interesting brasses, principally by the Rev. E. Hill, Student of Christ Church, Oxford, and the Rev. H. Ad-dington. There were also casts from the curious fonts in Winchester cathedral, and the church at East Meon; the figures on the latter giving a very rude representation of the Creation and Fall of Man. The President, attended by the members of the several Committees, having entered the room, ascended the platform, and the business of the meeting commenced.

The MARQUIS of NORTHAMPTON, having taken the chair, addressed the meeting. He said it was his pleasing duty to open the proceedings of this meeting, which from what he saw in that room would prove as gratifying as its most earnest promoters could wish. He should not enter into a discussion on the nature and value of the study of archæology, for that subject would be much more ably handled by the reverend gentleman who would follow him, the Dean of Westminster. He might be allowed, however, to repeat what had been said by others before him, that archæology was the handmaid of history—without her, history would be a mere skeleton; but archæology served to re-animate the dry bones of facts, and to give a colouring where all was lifeless before. Without dwelling further on that subject, he would now notice one or two charges that had been made against the Association. A statement had gone abroad that this was a political meeting, but the notion was in itself so perfectly ridiculous that he did not feel in the slightest manner called upon to deny it. It had been said it was a polemical meeting. For this also there was no foundation. It was true that it was very numerously attended by the clergy, of whom he was proud to see so many around him; and that ecclesiastical monuments must naturally be interesting to them could not be doubted. They had only to look at the work of William of Wykeham, and at the beautiful church of St. Cross so near to them, when it would be evident that not only professional, but architectural and archæological motives had brought them together, and not polemics. If any differences of opinion had arisen among the members of the Established Church, those present were not met to enter into any discussion upon them, but to call on all to join in maintaining those sacred edifices which had been raised, it was impossible to doubt, by a sincere piety, although accompanied with the superstition of a dark age, and which proved the great excellence of architecture exalted at a time when other arts were in comparative debasement. The society might, if they pleased, discuss the wars of the Roses, but with the wars of the 19th century they had nothing whatever to do; and if they at all entered into the religious differences of the past, still they could not into those of the present. With minor complaints he would not trouble them. It was not for them then to consider any dif-

ferences that might have arisen among archæologists ; he deprecated their discussion, although he could not but regret them. Their meeting was indeed a large one, and so numerous and powerful a body could stand by themselves, holding out the hand of friendship to all lovers of archæology who would join them.

The DEAN OF WESTMINSTER then delivered an address on the nature and value of the study of archæology, which will appear in the forthcoming volume of the Proceedings of this Meeting.

The DEAN OF WINCHESTER said that he would not have presumed to address the meeting at that early period, surrounded as he was by so many possessed of greater talents, had he not been called upon to do so by the very kind manner in which the noble Marquis had spoken of the exertions of the clergy. Among the many duties of the Christian Pastor, there was none more important than that of using his utmost exertions to promote social intercourse between all ranks and degrees of men. Feeling strongly the advantage and necessity of such an institution as the Archæological Association, what could they, as clergymen, do less than open their gates and their hearts to receive such an assemblage as that with which he had now the honour to be associated? This was a proud day for the ancient city of Winchester, to receive within its walls so honourable and respectable a body, eminent not only for their rank and talent, but above all for their moral worth. A deep debt of gratitude was due to those gentlemen who had left their comfortable homes and travelled a long distance, to impart from their stores of knowledge, information calculated to enlighten others less instructed than themselves. In addition to the advantages which the city would derive by the presence of such a numerous assemblage, he might observe that, while by means of such meetings as these, a greater attachment to hereditary rank and institutions was created—a wider field was at the same time thrown open for the exertion of talent, whereby men of humble grade were raised up to social importance. It was gratifying to see the names of so many young men enlisting themselves under the banners of the society, determined to find employment in their hours of recreation. With respect to the excellent and eloquent lecture which they had just heard from the lips of the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, he would say, it was so good in composition, and so strong in argument, that seldom was a discourse of so much importance offered to the public. To that gentleman he returned his thanks for the great exertion of his very superior talents, and he was sure all would heartily concur in the proposition. He trusted the Association would long continue to flourish under the direction of the noble Marquis—that it would remain established on so firm a basis as to be beyond the reach of malice or misrepresentation.

The REV. DR. WHEWELL (Master of Trinity College Cambridge) rose and seconded the motion ; he expressed his diffidence in appearing before them so prominently, when so many better qualified than himself were present in the room. But he did rejoice to say how much he was filled with delight, at the noble sentiments, the noble language, the power worthy of

the greatest poets, with which the Dean of Westminster had given utterance to their feelings. They did love Antiquity, and that and every other of the noble thoughts, they had just heard so eloquently expressed, must now live and abide with them. Perhaps he might be allowed to say that he was no unfit representative of the amateurs in Architecture; he was a student of it of considerable standing: when a schoolboy, he had imbibed it with his very grammar, and the little work of Rickman which he then happened to possess, was always in his pocket. It became the Grammar and Dictionary of a new language to him. To that time, now above twenty years ago, he had often looked back with pleasure, and many others present perhaps could ascribe their present knowledge to the same source. The study of Architecture was not a mere amusement, but a most profound and valuable mental culture. To those who have pursued this study, buildings presented a meaning and a purpose which, though others might feel, they could not understand. He would not detain them further, but by expressing again the extreme gratification he felt in seconding the vote of thanks to the Dean of Westminster, for the pious and dignified address in which he had explained the purposes for which they ought to be, and he had no doubt were, met together.

The PRESIDENT, in putting the vote, could not but express the pleasure he felt in seeing those who had done for Germany and Italy what Rickman had done for England, present to take part in their proceedings. He alluded to Dr. Whewell and Professor Willis.

The vote was then put and carried.

Lord ASHBURTON proposed a vote of thanks to the noble President, in which he was sure he would be joined most cordially by the whole county of Hants. The noble Marquis had hastened, while on his travels abroad, at considerable personal inconvenience, to meet them, and to add the weight of his dignity, as President of the Royal Society, to the proceedings of the present Meeting.

The REV. THE WARDEN OF NEW COLLEGE, Oxford, said he felt it a great privilege and high honour, to be allowed to express his thanks and those of the Meeting to the noble Marquis, for the ability with which he had officiated as Chairman that day. As he had the honour to hold the office of Warden in the elder of William of Wykeham's Colleges, he might be allowed to express his great satisfaction in seeing so large a body of persons interesting themselves in the study for which that great man was so eminently distinguished. He felt it alike a pleasure and a duty to be present, and should listen with every attention to the remarks of the Archæologist on scenes so familiar to him, and although he could not contribute any information on that particular subject in which William of Wykeham so much excelled, he should look hereafter with more intelligent eyes on his buildings, and owe a large debt of gratitude to those whose researches should enable him to discover some new proof of the genius of their noble founder.

The REV. THE MASTER OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Oxford, after apologizing for intruding on the Meeting, said that having once held the office of



President of the Oxford Society for promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture, and still holding that of one of its Vice-Presidents. he might be allowed to express the great satisfaction that all the Members of that Society would feel in the assistance rendered at the present Meeting towards the full developement of the principles of Architecture. It was highly gratifying to him to see the vast improvement that had taken place during the last few years in the style of Ecclesiastical Architecture; not that professional knowledge of the science was previously wanting, but rather taste to appreciate the talents of those who were fully competent to raise good buildings. It was gratifying to him to think that, to the small Society commenced in the University of Oxford—from which so many others had sprung, and of which the present Meeting might be considered as the full developement—was owing, to a great extent, the general improvement that had taken place. However great he might feel the desire to enter fully upon Architecture, he felt he could not do justice to the subject; he must however observe that buildings should not be studied for the purpose of making mere servile imitations, but that their structure should be modified for purposes more in unity with present times. There was a higher object than the mere study of ancient buildings for the sake of admirable principles evinced in the harmony of their proportions, there should be respect had for sacred things, and a higher appreciation of those great truths which the art was calculated to support. In the research after Ecclesiastical Antiquities, they must not only revere sacred things and sacred places, but endeavour to promote a noble rivalry with a bygone age, in favour of a purer faith, and shew their gratitude to Him, from whom they received all wherewith they were enabled to promote His glory. The recent revival of Gothic Architecture in this country had been without parallel, and he rejoiced to see the noble efforts made by individuals in erecting buildings at their own expense—not with a niggardly feeling, by giving merely that which they could spare out of their own superfluity, but by contributing with a liberal hand, in order to make the house of God worthy of the holy object for which it was designed.

LORD ASHBURTON then moved a vote of thanks to the Marquis of Northampton, for his kind attention in presiding over the meeting. This was carried unanimously.

The Marquis of NORTHAMPTON expressed his acknowledgments for the kind feelings displayed towards him by the Meeting, and to the noble lord for the manner in which he had introduced his name. It was true that he had come from a distant part of Europe on purpose to be present on this occasion, but, though he had somewhat shortened his stay on the continent, yet he did not feel that he had made any great sacrifice of pleasure. Whatever churches he might have seen in Germany, he could assert that none was more worthy his attention than the noble cathedral at Winchester; and it was worth while to come from any part of Europe to hear the noble address from the Dean of Westminster. A great deal had been said about architecture; but let it not be supposed that their pursuits were confined to

architecture alone, or that any thing interesting to the Archæologist was foreign to their purpose, Antiquities of every kind were to be their study. The noble lord, after noticing the auspicious commencement of the meeting, announced the different arrangements for the day, and the company separated.

In the afternoon, visits were made by very numerous parties of the members to the church of St. Cross, situated about one mile from Winchester, and its architectural features were examined under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Whewell, E. Blore, J. Colson, and J. H. Parker, Esqrs.

In the evening a General Meeting was held at the St. John's Room, President, the Marquis of Northampton, when the Rev. John Bathurst Deane read a Paper on the early usages of Druidical worship, which he illustrated by some very interesting views, plans, and models of primeval monuments and hypæthral temples; several of these models were sent for exhibition from the Institute of Bath, by the kind favour of J. H. Markland, Esq.

The Rev. J. L. PETIT, Secretary of the Lichfield Architectural Society, read a Paper on Romsey Abbey Church, illustrated by drawings.

EDWARD A. FREEMAN, Esq., Secretary of the Oxford Architectural Society, also read a Paper on the Architectural peculiarities of St. Cross, illustrated by his own pen and ink sketches, and by drawings by Mr. P. H. De la Motte. [As the Papers will be published at length in the forthcoming volume of the Proceedings of this meeting, their titles alone are here given.]

#### WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

In the morning a meeting of the Architectural Section took place in the St. John's Room, President, the Marquis of Northampton, when the Rev. Professor WILLIS delivered a lecture on the History and Architecture of Winchester Cathedral, illustrated by diagrams and drawings.

After which Professor COCKERELL, R.A., read a Paper on the Architectural genius of William of Wykeham, as displayed in his works generally, and particularly in the plans of Winchester College, and New College, Oxford, illustrated by ground plans and sections.

Early in the afternoon the President and several of the members visited the College, accompanied by Professor Cockerell, who pointed out the beauties and peculiarities of William of Wykeham's style of architecture on the spot; a less numerous party also visited Wolvesey Castle. At four o'clock Professor Willis accompanied a very large party over the Cathedral, and illustrated his lecture by directing attention to various parts of the building, proving his deductions, and shewing the method of his researches in a manner most gratifying to those who had the pleasure of accompanying him.

In the evening the Dean entertained all the members and visitors attending the Meeting, at the Deanery, with his wonted kindness and hospitality. By his permission a Museum of antiquities and works of art was formed in the gallery in the Deanery, and was thrown open to his visitors on this occasion. Of the precious and interesting objects exhibited by the kind liberality

of their owners, no account is here given, as a second edition of the catalogue of the museum, with many additions and corrections, will be published in the forthcoming volume of Proceedings.

#### THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

In the morning a meeting of the Historical Section took place in the Nisi Prius Court, County Hall, President, H. Hallam, Esq., who delivered a brief address, pointing out the province of the section, and distinguishing it from the other two sections of the Association. Mr. Hallam further observed that there were some defects which belonged to the English historical school, but that its distinctive character was remarkable accuracy, arising from the patient and business-like habits of the people, and producing a more just appreciation of evidence than is usual among our continental neighbours. He hoped that in the progress of the Association a more enlarged view would be taken of the objects of this study.

The following Papers were then read :—

On the ancient Palace at Winchester, and Arthur's Round Table, by E. SMIRKE, Esq., shewing that the present County Hall in which this Section was then holding its Meeting was the Hall of that Palace.

On Anglo-Saxon names, surnames and nicknames, by J. M. KEMBLE, Esq.

After which T. HUDSON TURNER, Esq. gave a short account of the ancient Fair of St. Giles in the city of Winchester.

The Section of Early and Mediæval Antiquities met in the Crown Court in the County Hall, President, W. R. Hamilton, Esq., when the DEAN OF HEREFORD gave an account of some Roman remains recently discovered at Kenchester, or Magna Castra, near Hereford.

E. P. SHIRLEY, Esq., M. P., gave a description of some Irish Antiquities discovered in a Crannoge, or wooden house, on an artificial island in a lake in the county of Monaghan, which were exhibited at the meeting.

ALBERT WAY, Esq., read a letter from Sir S. R. Meyrick explanatory of a curious missile weapon laid before the meeting.

The following Papers were then read :—

On some Ancient British, Romano-British, and Roman Sepulchral Remains, discovered in the neighbourhood of Rugby in Warwickshire, by M. H. BLOXAM, Esq.

On some Encaustic Pavements in Churches in Devonshire, by the LORD ALWYN COMPTON.

On a Decorative Pavement of Encaustic Tiles formerly existing in Jervaulx Abbey, York, by the Rev. JOHN WARD.

The President and a large party, on quitting the County Hall, inspected the sallyport and subterranean works which had been opened expressly for the occasion, and lighted up by the kindness of Mr. Brown, the proprietor, consisting of a portion of the passage of descent from the keep, or chief portion of the stronghold above, which gave access to a sort of vestibule or small chamber, whence proceeded passages of descent to the exterior moat,

and to the interior moat towards the city: by this last the party entered on this occasion. The arrangements for strong doors, bars, &c. appear in the vestibule closing off these passages; the masonry is very excellent; the vaulting constructed with a slightly pointed arch: the whole is in the style of the early part of the thirteenth century. There is a tradition of a passage hence to the Cathedral.

In the middle of the day an excursion to Romsey Abbey Church took place, when several Members, desirous of shewing the interest which they felt in the progress of the restoration of this noble fabric, offered towards the work the following Contributions.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
The Most Noble the Marquis of Northampton -	5	0	0	Rev. W. Staunton -	1	0	0
Lord Alwyn Compton -	1	0	0	Rev. Dr. Plumtre -	1	0	0
The Very Rev. the Dean of Ely -	1	0	0	E. A. Freeman, Esq. -	1	0	0
Rev. G. M. Nelson -	1	0	0	John Murray, Esq. -	2	0	0
Rev. A. Hussey -	1	0	0	Rev. R. Willis, Jacksonian Professor -	1	0	0
A. J. B. Hope, Esq., M.P. -	10	0	0	Rev. C. W. Bingham -	0	10	0
Rev. C. Awdry -	1	0	0	Rev. J. J. Smith -	0	10	0
Albert Way, Esq. -	5	0	0	John Noble, Esq. -	0	10	0
W. W. Bulpett, Esq. -	1	0	0	Rev. Dr. Todd -	1	0	0
Evelyn P. Shirley, Esq., M.P. -	1	0	0	Rev. C. Gaunt -	0	10	0
Rev. G. H. Bowers -	1	0	0	C. F. Barnwell, Esq. -	1	0	0
Rev. Henry Addington -	1	0	0	Richard C. Hussey, Esq. -	0	10	0
Rev. John Ward -	1	0	0		0	10	0
Rev. C. W. Lukis -	1	0	0	R. W. Blencowe, Esq. -	1	0	0
Rev. C. H. Hartshorne -	1	0	0	C. R. Cockerell, Esq. -	0	10	0
Lewis H. Petit, Esq. -	2	10	0	C. J. Palmer, Esq. -	0	10	0
Robert Southey Hill, Esq. -	1	0	0	Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart. -	2	0	0
Miss Mackenzie -	1	1	0	William Burge, Esq. -	1	0	0
R. E. E. Warburton, Esq. -	1	0	0	Brownlow Poulter, Esq. -	1	0	0
J. Clarke Jervoise -	1	0	0	Rev. Dr. Bliss -	2	2	0
Beckford Bevan, Esq. -	1	1	0	J. H. Markland, Esq. -	2	2	0
Rev. W. H. Gunner -	1	0	0	Rev. W. Dyke -	1	1	0
P. H. De la Motte, Esq. -	1	0	0	Edward Hawkins, Esq. -	1	0	0
Rev. J. L. Petit -	2	10	0	Rev. S. R. Maitland -	1	0	0

In the evening a public dinner took place at the St. John's Room, at which the Marquis of Northampton presided, nearly 200 being present.

#### FRIDAY, SEPT. 12.

On this morning a large body of the members visited Porchester castle, every facility for the examination of which was afforded by the kind favour of the proprietor, Thomas Thistlethwayte, Esq., of Southwick Park. During the inspection of the outer walls of the castle Mr. Hartshorne pointed out the portions which he supposed to belong to the original Roman work, explaining the mode of structure, and making many interesting remarks.

Another party visited Southampton and Netley, and the celebrated remains of Beaulieu abbey in the New Forest, and returned by the new Gothic church at Marchwood. At Southampton, Mr. Parker called their attention to the church of St. Michael, with its Norman tower-arches, and the rich font of the latter part of the twelfth century; and at Holyrood

Church, to the nave-arches of the fourteenth century, and chancel of the fifteenth, with some good stalls; the ancient hospital called "God's House," a curious example of an alms-house of the early part of the thirteenth century: the town walls, with other arches of several different forms, and some remains of other buildings of the twelfth century. At Beaulieu, Mr. J. G. Nichols explained the peculiarities of the very remarkable tiles; and the beautiful pulpit of the thirteenth century was much admired.

During the day a magnificent series of drawings of antiquities found in Ireland, was exhibited, by the kind permission of the Council of the Royal Irish Academy, in the museum at the Deanery.

In the evening a meeting took place in the St. John's Room, President, the Marquis of Northampton, when a very full account of the structure and history of Porchester castle was read by the Rev. Charles H. Hartshorne, illustrated by numerous drawings on a large scale, exhibiting sections of the walls of this and similar buildings.

E. SHARPE, Esq., then read an essay on the pointed arch, illustrated by drawings and by models of vaulting and groining. In the course of his paper, Mr. Sharpe explained some structural peculiarities of the church of St. Cross, and after it was concluded the President adverted to the church of St. Andrea at Vercelli, in the north of Italy, recently visited by him, and which might be considered as an example of the anomalous class of structures on which great light had been thrown by Mr. Sharpe's essay.

#### SATURDAY, SEPT. 13.

In the morning a meeting of the Historical Section was held in the Nisi Prius Court, at the County Hall. Sir J. BOILEAU presided, and regretted the absence of Mr. C. Bailey, the Town-clerk, who had promised to read an interesting paper on the domestic regulations of the city of Winchester.

The following papers were then read:—

An inedited account of the marriage of the duke of Burgundy, with the princess Margaret, sister of king Edward the Fourth, by Sir THOMAS PHILLIPPS, BART.

On the ancient Mint and Exchange, at Winchester, by EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq.

Mr. WEDDELL of Berwick on Tweed, made a few remarks on the importance of the Pipe Rolls in all investigations connected with the ancient Mints.

One of the Honorary Secretaries then read a paper by Sir Frederick Madden, on the Common Seal and privileges of the men of Alverstoke. The roll, and a wax impression of the seal referred to in this paper, were at the same time exhibited.

A Meeting of the section of Early and Mediæval Antiquities, was held in the Crown Court, at the County Hall, President, W. R. HAMILTON, Esq., when the following papers were read:—

1. On the Seals of the Earls of Winchester.
2. On the Seals of Win-

chester city, and on the Seals for the Recognizances of Debtors, temp. Edward II. 3. On the Seals for cloths used by the King's aulnager, by JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, Esq.

E. HAILSTONE, Esq., then read a paper by the Rev. John Gunn, on Roman remains discovered in Icenia: at Burgh, near Aylsham; and at Caister, near Yarmouth, Norfolk; and a paper by George Du Noyer, Esq., on the classification of bronze celts and arrow-heads.

The PRESIDENT then read an abstract of a paper by Sir F. Madden, on the monument of Sir R. Lyster, in the church of St. Michael's, Southampton, which has been wrongly called the monument of the Lord Chancellor Wriothesley, earl of Southampton; and communicated a letter from the Rev. Dr. Ingram, the President of Trinity College, Oxford, on Roman roads in Hampshire, and another from William Roots, M.D., giving an account of Roman antiquities found in the Thames, near the town of Kingston.

Mr. HERBERT WILLIAMS exhibited a small brooch of gold, in the form of the letter A, inscribed on one side; at the back are four small precious stones, two rubies, and two turquoises, and the letters *AGLA*. This relic was ploughed up in Wiltshire.

In the middle of the day a Meeting of the Architectural Section took place in the Nisi Prius Court, at the County Hall, J. H. MARKLAND, Esq., in the chair; the following papers were read:—

A communication from the Mayor of Winchester respecting the proposed restoration of the King's Gate and church of St. Swithin.

A. J. BERESFORD HOPE, Esq., M.P. Some account of the Priory Church at Christchurch, Hants.

Rev. GEORGE ATKINSON. On Stow Church, Lincolnshire, read by Mr. Turner.

B. FERREY, Esq. Remarks on the Churches of St. Cross, Crondal, and Christ-church, read by the Rev. J. L. Petit, illustrated by numerous drawings.

O. B. CARTER, Esq. On East Meon Church, Hants, illustrated by some very fine drawings.

JOHN BILLING, Esq. An account of the Friary Church, at Reading, Berks, now the Town Bridewell; also illustrated by some interesting drawings.

Sir JOHN AWDRY. On the superior purity of the English Gothic style.

The Rev. WILLIAM GUNNER. On Southwick Priory.

Mr. PARKER made a few observations on the Norman house at Christ-church, which is perhaps the most perfect house of the twelfth century remaining in England, the walls being entire, though much concealed by ivy.

Mr. GUNNER made some remarks on the remains of Roman dwellings discovered in Winchester.

In the evening, a Meeting took place at the St. John's Room, President, the Marquis of NORTHAMPTON, when the following papers were read:—

The Rev. Professor WHEWELL. On the Distinctions of Styles in Architecture in general, and their names, read by Mr. W. R. Hamilton.

CHARLES WINSTON, Esq. On the Painted Glass in the Cathedral at Winchester, read by the Rev. J. L. Petit.

W. S. VAUX, Esq. Notice of Records in the Corporation Chest at Southampton, read by one of the Honorary Secretaries.

At the close of the proceedings of the evening the President read the following list of Papers offered to the Association at this Meeting, for the reading of which he regretted that there had not been sufficient time.

On the Minor Decorations of the Abbey of St. Alban's, by the Rev. Henry Addington, late Secretary of the Oxford Architectural Society.

On the Torques, Armilla and Fibula, by Samuel Birch, Esq., Assistant Keeper of the Antiquities, British Museum.

Notice of a remarkable chamber in the south of France, fitted with elaborately carved wainscot, a very interesting example of the florid domestic architecture of the sixteenth century, by Sir John Boileau, Bart.

Some account of the Castillion family formerly seated at Benham Vaience in Berkshire, by George Bowyer, Esq., D.C.L.

Extracts from the return of the Commissioners of the Hospitals, Colleges, Fraternities, &c., in the counties of Southampton and Berkshire.

Extracts from the Commissioners' return of Colleges, &c., made 2 Edw. VI., so far as relates to the city of Winchester, from the Public Record Office, by Henry Cole, Esq., one of the Assistant Keepers of Records.

Copy of the Deed for building Helmingham Steeple, Suffolk, A.D. 1723, by David E. Davy, Esq.

On ancient modes of Trial by Ordeal, by William Sidney Gibson, Esq.

On the changes of Style observed in the Works of William of Wykeham, by the Rev. William Grey.

Particulars relative to the Parishes of Upham and Durley, extracted from the old Registers and Churchwardens' Accounts, communicated by the Rev. John Haygarth, Rector of Upham.

Account of the Church of Poynings, Sussex, and its decorations, by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Holland, Precentor of Chichester, communicated through the Very Rev. the Dean of Winchester.

Notice of the richly carved roof of Cilcain Church, Flintshire, supposed to have been brought from Basingwerk Abbey, by the Very Rev. C. S. Luxmoore, Dean of St. Asaph.

Notes on Hyde Abbey, and some ancient relics there discovered, by Miss Melissa Mackenzie.

On Polychrome Painting, by James Laird Patterson, Esq., Treasurer of the Oxford Architectural Society.

Some account of Antiquities discovered in a Crannoge, or wooden house, on an artificial island in the county of Monaghan, by E. P. Shirley, Esq., M.P.

Notice of some elegantly designed specimens of Decorative pavement tiles, of French fabrication, discovered at Keymer, in Sussex, by the Rev. Edward Tromer, through the Rev. Charles Gaunt.



Notices and Extracts from the Episcopal Registers of Winchester, by T. Hudson Turner, Esq.

Notices of the general History of Winchester, from the Saxon period to the close of the thirteenth century, by T. Hudson Turner, Esq.

Note on the Royal Charters granted to the city of Winchester from the Conquest to the time of Edward I., by T. Hudson Turner, Esq.

Transcript of the inedited MS. History of Winchester Cathedral, written by a monk of Winchester, the original preserved in the Library of All Souls College, Oxford, by the Warden of New College.

#### MONDAY, SEPT. 15.

At half past 11 o'clock a General Meeting of the Subscribing Members of the Association, took place in the St. John's Room, President, the Marquis of NORTHAMPTON.

The Treasurer, the Rev. S. R. Maitland, at the request of the President, made a statement of the accounts, from which it appeared that the amount in the hands of Messrs. Cockburns & Co. on the 8th instant, was £369. 6s. 6d.; besides which had been received on account of the Institute up to, and including Sept. 13, 1845, £160. 2s. The amount of expenditure up to the 8th instant was £187. 17s. 3d. One of the Honorary Secretaries then read the following list of extraordinary donations, towards defraying the expenses of the Annual Meeting:—

	£.	s.		£.	s.
The Marquis of Northampton	-	5 0	Rev. Edward Burney	-	1 1
The Lord Ashburton	-	10 0	Albert Way, Esq.	-	5 0
Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.	-	5 0	Edward Hawkins, Esq.	-	2 0
Sir John Boileau, Bart.	-	5 0	William Roots, Esq., M.D.	-	1 0
The Hon. Richard Watson	-	5 0	Matthew Dawes, Esq., Westbrook	-	-
Rev. Charles H. Hartshorne	-	4 0	Bolton.	-	2 0

ALBERT WAY, Esq., Honorary Secretary, read the following report:—

“I have the honour to report to the meeting on the present occasion several circumstances which may justly be regarded as of a very encouraging nature as connected with the future prospects of this society. It must be highly interesting to all persons who desire our welfare and permanent establishment to observe the friendly sympathy and disposition to co-operate in our endeavours shewn at the present time, not only by numerous distinguished individuals, but also by public bodies in various parts of the kingdom instituted for purposes similar to our own. I have to announce amongst the donations received for the library of our society a work of no ordinary interest, presented by his excellency the Chevalier Bunsen, being his recently published *Dissertation on the Basilicas of Christian Rome, and their connexion with the Theory and History of Church Architecture*. I will claim the attention of the meeting for a few moments whilst I read the communication which accompanied this gratifying donation.

[Mr. WAY then read a letter from one of the sons of the Chevalier Bunsen.]

“The Irish Archæological Society, by a vote of council, have pre-

sented a series of their valuable communications on subjects connected with the ancient history of Ireland, which are this day laid before you by their Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Todd, honorary member of your Central Committee. That gentleman, in his official capacity as a member of the council of the Royal Irish Academy, has also been charged to submit for the inspection of the present meeting, the collection of drawings, which so admirably represent the weapons and implements of the early races by which Ireland was occupied. This exhibition forming an illustrated catalogue of their museum, supplies a series of examples highly valuable as evidences for the purpose of comparison with the few scattered remains of the same period found in our own island, and of essential service for the arrangement of a class of objects hitherto very imperfectly studied by English Antiquaries. The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland has shewn, with singular liberality, their desire to promote our cause by the vote of their council to send the more valuable antiquities preserved in their museum for exhibition at this meeting. We must deeply regret that a domestic calamity has deprived us of the gratification of seeing amongst us this day their Secretary, Mr. Turnbull, one of our local representatives at Edinburgh, to whom this valuable charge had been intrusted. The Principality has likewise shewn itself not less zealous in behalf of our Society, and the friendly feeling of the Royal Institution of South Wales induced that body to forward to Winchester a valuable contribution to the rich stores which have been exhibited. They have been despatched by their honorary librarian, Mr. George Grant Francis, your local secretary for Glamorganshire, whose unavoidable absence from our meeting is much to be regretted. I cannot omit on this occasion to invite the attention of members to the very great benefit which would accrue to us from the formation of a library at our apartments in London, composed chiefly of modern Archæological publications, which I feel assured would greatly facilitate the researches of many of our members. I have to report that the number of our subscribing members amounts at the present time to upwards of seven hundred; and, whilst I cannot but congratulate the society on this rapid increase of our supporters, I must hope that we shall, by a still greater augmentation of our body, gain extended means of carrying into effect that system of correspondence and research which is amongst the chief objects of our institution. It must be borne in mind that with the present moderate rate of our annual contribution, it will be difficult to carry our intentions into effect unless aided by the co-operation of a very numerous body of subscribers. I cannot omit, at the close of this most gratifying meeting of our Society, to call attention to the encouraging fact that so large a proportion of the members who pledged themselves to attend on this occasion, amounting to upwards of 150, many of whom were engaged in important professional and official duties, should have been enabled to realize their promise of being present, and taking part in our proceedings here. More than two-thirds of that number have given their active and cordial co-operation on this occasion. The causes which have unavoidably prevented some of our warmest friends

from joining us at the present time have been already announced, and I will, by permission, lay before you several communications which have been subsequently received. I cannot conclude without offering my hearty congratulation on the highly favourable auspices under which this meeting has so happily been conducted, and the hopeful promise which is afforded to us by the character of its proceedings."

The PRESIDENT then expressed on the part of the following gentlemen their regret at having been unavoidably prevented from attending this Meeting,—the very Revs. the Deans of Exeter, Salisbury, Peterborough, and Chichester, His Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen the Prussian Ambassador, the Rev. the President of Trinity College, Oxford, Archdeacon Burney, Rev. Dr. Spry, Rev. Dr. Bandinel, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., P. Hardwicke, R.A., A. Poynter, A. Acland, R. B. Phillips, Esquires, and W. B. Turnbull, Esq., Secretary of the Antiquarian Society of Scotland.

The PRESIDENT then said,—We have now to proceed to the more important business of the day—that of making the regulations for our guidance in the future, and there is one point of considerable importance to which I will now direct your attention, as it is one on which may arise misconception or misconstruction. We ourselves, and the public generally have been put to great inconvenience—to use a vulgar and old saying—by there being two Simon Pures in the field. It is inconvenient to persons wishing to join us,—it is inconvenient to persons wishing to join other associations,—it is inconvenient to all, and seeing the way in which we have been supported by the public, they are, I think, entitled to consideration at our hands, and I therefore am of opinion we ought to change our name. I have thought of this before, and immediately before I went abroad I held a conversation with Mr. Way respecting it, to see if we could not make some arrangement before another meeting. I thought it right to recommend that some mutual agreement should be come to by the two Societies, and a change of designation take place. I recommended to our rivals,—not that I mean to call Lord Albert Conyngham my rival, for I believe that his intentions are of the best kind, although I am afraid he has allowed himself to be deceived,—that both, by common consent, should change our names, and that, as there were two words to the present title—Archæological Association—we should take one word and they the other; that one should be called the Antiquarian Association, and the other the Archæological Society. I will read to you Lord Albert's reply, which I think most honourable to him individually. I am sorry to say I cannot read you my letter to him, I unfortunately did not preserve a copy of it. The Marquis then read Lord Albert's letter, which was to the effect, "that he could not well make the Marquis's proposition to members of an association who had just elected him their president, as by so doing, they would admit that they had assumed a title without any claim to it. That they were willing to listen to any proposal for re-uniting the society, but that such proposal must come from the other side, and that he himself was will-

ing to make any personal sacrifice to secure such object." The Marquis then stated that the substance of his reply was, "that he was afraid any attempt to unite the bodies at present would be more likely to prevent than to produce so desirable an object; that he did not wish the other party to make any concession, for if it was a concession on one part, it must be so on both. That he had suggested that the first step should be taken by them, because they held their meeting first, and would thus have the first opportunity: that besides, Lord Albert was president of his section, while he (Lord Northampton) was only the local president elect of the other. That he did not intend that either party should abandon their claim to be *the association*, but that they should simply for mutual convenience each give up part of their common name." The Marquis added, I did not succeed, but my feelings still remain the same, and the Central Committee, to whom I have submitted the question, agree with me. We do not call upon you to make any concession to the other party, but to look to the public convenience; that public who have so generously supported us on the present occasion, and who have a right to say, "Why put us to this inconvenience? Why make matters personal that ought not to be personal? Why talk of the Way party and the Wright party?" We are now strong. We can stand upon our own ground. We can say to Lord Albert, "You are the minority, the name is of no consequence to us, you may have it." We are seven hundred. Under these circumstances I deny that we are making any concession, and if we were, we could afford to make it. We do not say we are not in the right, for I believe we are. We were right in not consenting to the violent measures taken at the time. Our opponents always avoid the real question at issue. Lord Albert Conyngham resigned the presidency, and this put us into a difficulty. There are times when it is necessary for public bodies to use violent means, but they should always avoid being more violent than is absolutely necessary. Now, in this case, admitting, for the sake of argument, that there was a grievance to be redressed, all that could be necessary was that the general committee should be called upon to summon a general meeting of the members. Instead of this, a meeting was called by the Treasurer, at which about 150 out of 1,700 or 1,800 members attended. No notice was given that the minority intended to turn out the majority of the committee; but an intimation rather to the contrary. What right then had they to turn them out? What power had they to do so? None. But we had a right to say we would not abide by the decision of such a meeting; and it should also be observed,—the meeting took place before Easter—at a time when very few of the members of the Association were in London. A meeting so called had no power to re-elect Lord Albert Conyngham. Without now going into the question of the *Album*; admitting (for the sake of argument) that there had been mistakes in that matter, nothing justifies such a proceeding. However, by a change of name we in no way recognize the validity of such acts; the only parties concerned in the change are ourselves and the public, and I think the latter have a right to expect thus much at our hands. I must now refer

to a statement by Mr. Pettigrew published in *The Times* to-day. He says, "I cannot but deeply regret to see a nobleman for whom I entertain the highest respect standing forth as the leader of the secessionists, and in his speech, as reported in your paper of this day, he is represented to describe himself as 'one of the earliest members that joined the association, and afterwards filled the situation of president of the architectural section.' Now, Sir, this must surely be an error of your reporter, for the Marquis of Northampton never attended a meeting of the association, neither proposed either a member or a correspondent, never subscribed to the funds, nay, even declined to be president of the central committee upon its formation, on the ground of his position as president of the Royal Society. The only architectural section ever held was at Canterbury, and Professor Willis was the president." In regard to my being one of the earliest members of the association, I believe I was, though I did not contribute before the division, being then absent from town, and being desirous to know what sums were given by others; but after the separation I at once made a donation, because I thought it advisable that the President of the Royal Society should discountenance an irregularity so dangerous as a precedent. The Reporter was wrong in stating that I claimed the honour of having "filled" the situation of President of the Architectural Section. What I did say was, that I had "accepted" that Presidency for the present Meeting, in fact it was so announced in the printed advertisement, but I did not fill the office, having subsequently accepted that of President of the Meeting. It is also true that I never attended any previous meeting, because there never has been but one,—that at Canterbury last year—at which I fully intended to have been present, had I not been prevented by the necessity of my going abroad and by the state of my health. To return, however, to our regulations. The Committee have come, after great consideration, unanimously to the determination to change our name and adopt a fresh one. It is not one of the names I recommended to Lord Albert; but still it will shew I was sincere in my offer, and will not in any way detract from our position. We are to be called the Archæological Institute of Great Britain. The word "Institute" is, I think, a better name than "Society," and it is borne by one of the leading bodies of Europe—I mean the Institute of Paris. The word implies that we mean to teach, and that we are not merely a company met together for the sake of society. There will be no difficulty in regard to our journal—the name will remain the same. The next number of our journal will be *The Archæological Journal*, No. 7. You are now called upon to confirm the decision of the Committee; you, of course, have a perfect right to negative the decision of that Committee. This, I trust, you will not do; but place that trust in them which I think they have deserved at your hands. So far we have had a prosperous voyage, and are nearly in port, where I hope we shall arrive safe. With these observations I trust I have made my farewell speech to the controversy, and that we shall have no more of it. If it becomes absolutely necessary to defend ourselves, of course we must not shrink from this

necessity; but, as we shall abstain from attacking others, I hope others will abstain from attacking us.

At the suggestion of Mr. BABINGTON the words "and Ireland" were added after "Great Britain."

One of the Honorary Secretaries then read the regulations for the management of the Institute, which were afterwards submitted to the meeting, and carried unanimously. They are as follows:—

#### REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland is formed in order to examine, preserve, and illustrate all Ancient Monuments of the History, Manners, Customs and Arts of our Forefathers.

I. The Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland shall consist of LIFE MEMBERS, contributing a donation of not less than £10., of ANNUAL MEMBERS contributing not less than £1. each year, and of CORRESPONDING MEMBERS who, taking an interest in its objects, and being disposed to give furtherance to them without any pecuniary contribution, may desire to attach themselves to the Institute. The Corresponding Members shall not be entitled to vote nor have any other privileges.

II. The Government of the Institute shall be vested in a Central Committee consisting of a President, four Vice-Presidents, three Honorary Secretaries, a Treasurer, and twenty-four ordinary Members.

III. The President's tenure of office shall be for one year.

IV. The Honorary Secretaries and Treasurer shall be elected by the Committee, who shall also have the power of electing a Secretary at such a Salary as they may consider proper.

V. The Election of the President, Vice-Presidents, and Members of the Central Committee shall be made by the Ballot of the Life and Annual Members at the Annual Meeting. The Committee shall select one Vice-President and six Members of their body who are to go out annually, and shall nominate one Vice-President and six other Members to fill up the vacancies. The names of those who go out and of those who are proposed to supply their places shall be hung up in the Local Committee Room during the whole time of the Annual Meeting, and a printed copy of such lists furnished to each Member of the Institute with his Ticket for the Annual Meeting. No Member of the Committee, except the Honorary Secretaries and Treasurer, shall remain on the Committee more than four years, or be eligible to serve again until after the lapse of one year. Any Member of the Institute is at liberty to substitute on the list other name or names for those proposed by the Committee.

VI. The Committee shall be empowered to fill up *pro temp.* by election all occasional vacancies that may be caused by the Death or Resignation of the President, any of the Vice-Presidents, or ordinary members of the Committee.

VII. These Vacancies shall be supplied on the recommendation of at least three Members of the Committee, made in writing at one of the ordinary Meetings, the proposed Member to be balloted for at the succeeding ordinary Meeting.

VIII. The Annual Meeting shall be holden in one of the cities or principal towns in the kingdom, at which the elections, the appointment of the place of Meeting for the ensuing year, &c. shall take place. Notice of this Meeting shall be given by one of the Honorary Secretaries, by order of the Committee.

IX. The Committee shall have the power of nominating a certain number of Local Vice-Presidents.

X. No other General Meeting of the Institute shall be holden without the consent of at least three fourths of the Committee expressed in writing; for such Special Meeting a notice of at least three weeks shall be given by Advertisements in the public papers. At this Special Meeting the President, or in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents, shall take the Chair, and in their absence the Committee shall appoint a Chairman.

XI. Neither at the General Annual Meeting, nor at any Special General Meeting shall any alteration of, or addition to, any of the Rules or Regulations of the Institute be submitted to the Meeting unless upon a proposal in the form of a Resolution in writing, signed by two Life or Annual Members, which shall have been sent to the Committee one month previous to the Meeting, and suspended in their Committee Room.

The Summons for the Special General Meeting shall specify the Resolution or Resolutions to be submitted to the Meeting, and the discussion shall be confined to that object only: in case such proposed Resolution or Resolutions shall be carried, another Special General Meeting shall be summoned by the Committee after the lapse of not less than a fortnight, or more than a month, for the sole purpose of ratifying or rejecting such Resolution. If, however, the first mentioned Special Meeting take place at a time not more than two months before the Annual Meeting, then such Resolution or Resolutions shall be ratified or rejected at that Annual Meeting.

XII. The Chairman of the Annual, or any other General Meeting, shall have an Independent as well as a Casting Vote.

XIII. A certain number of persons, not usually resident in London, shall be associated with the Central Committee as Honorary Members of that Body, and shall be entitled to a Vote at their Meetings. Such Honorary Members shall be proposed on the recommendation of at least three Members of the Committee, and the Election shall take place at the succeeding Ordinary Meeting.

XIV. The Committee shall appoint a certain number of persons, not resident in London, as their Local Secretaries.

XV. The Election of Local Secretaries and Corresponding Members shall be made by the Committee on the proposal of one of the Members



thereof, either on his own personal knowledge or on the recommendation of two subscribing Members of the Institute.

XVI. In these and all other Elections made by the Committee it shall be allowable for any Member thereof to demand a Ballot.

XVII. Subscriptions and Donations may be paid to the Treasurer, to any Member of the Committee, or to the Account of the Archæological Institute with the Banker of the Institute, and no Subscriber shall be entitled to Vote at the Annual Meeting who has not paid his Subscription. The Year shall be considered as closing with the termination of the Annual Meeting; from which time the Subscription for the ensuing year shall become due.

XVIII. The Cash-book and an Account of all Receipts and of the Balance in the Banker's hands, shall be laid on the table at each Meeting of the Central Committee. All Bills having been duly examined and approved in writing shall be paid by Cheque upon the Bankers, signed by the Treasurer.

XIX. The Accounts of the Institute shall be submitted Annually to two Auditors, who shall be elected for that purpose by the Members of the Institute at the General Meeting, and who shall attest by their Signatures the accuracy of the said Accounts. The Accounts having been thus approved, shall be submitted to an Annual Meeting of the Committee to be holden on the First Wednesday in May, and shall be printed and published in the Journal of the Institute as part of the proceedings of the Committee.

XX. A Report of the Proceedings of the whole year shall be submitted to the Annual Meeting.

XXI. The Central Committee shall be empowered to make such Bye Laws as may from time to time appear to them expedient.

The RECORDER of WINCHESTER then proposed the following vote of thanks:—That the warmest and sincerest thanks of this Institute are offered to the Marquis of Northampton, for having presided over this Meeting, and this Meeting gratefully acknowledges the consummate ability, the unceasing zeal, and the undiminished kindness, with which he has, in discharging that office, devoted his cultivated taste and extensive acquirements to the service of the Institute.

The DEAN of WINCHESTER seconded the vote of thanks.

The MARQUIS of NORTHAMPTON returned thanks.

The DEAN of WINCHESTER then moved that the Marquis of Northampton be requested to take the chair for the ensuing year.

J. H. MARKLAND, Esq., seconded the motion.

The MARQUIS of NORTHAMPTON said— I am perfectly willing to accept the presidency until the next meeting, when I trust you will find some person connected with the locality in which you may decide to meet, to take the office, and under whom I shall be very happy, if I can be of any use as Vice-President, to act as such. His Lordship then read the list of the Central Committee proposed for the ensuing year, which he submitted to the meeting and it was unanimously accepted.

## President.

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON.

## Vice-Presidents.

The Viscount Adare, M.P.

Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P., F.R.S.

Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart., M.P., F.R.S.

The Very Rev. S. Wilberforce, D.D., Dean of Westminster.

Charles Frederick Barnwell, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., late Assistant Keeper of the Antiquities, British Museum.

Samuel Birch, Esq., F.S.A., Assistant Keeper of the Antiquities, British Museum.

Edward Blore, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A.

George Bowyer, Esq. D.C.L., F.R.S.A., Barrister-at-Law.

William Bromet, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., Corresponding Member of the "Société Française pour la Conservation des Monuments Historiques."

Hon. Robert Curzon, jun.

Rev. John Bathurst Deane, M.A., F.S.A.

Benjamin Ferrey, Esq., Fellow of the Institute of British Architects.

The Ven. W. H. Hale, B.D., Archdeacon of London ; Master of the Charter-House.

Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq., one of the Assistant Keepers of the Records.

Philip Hardwick, Esq., R.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.

Edw. Hawkins, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., Keeper of the Antiquities, British Museum.

Thomas William King, Esq., F.S.A., Rouge Dragon Pursuivant.

Sir F. Madden, K.H., F.R.S., F.S.A., Keeper of the MSS., British Museum.

Rev. Samuel Roffey Maitland, F.R.S., F.S.A., Librarian to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Keeper of the MSS. at Lambeth, *Treasurer*.

Charles Manby, Esq., Secretary of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

Charles Newton, Esq., M.A., Student of Christ Church ; Department of Antiquities, British Museum.

Ambrose Poynter, Esq., Honorary Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects ; Member of Council of the Government School of Design.

Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.P.

Thomas Stapleton, Esq., F.S.A.

William John Thoms, Esq., F.S.A., Corresponding Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Patrick Fraser Tytler, Esq., F.S.A.E.

William S. W. Vaux, Esq., M.A., Department of Antiquities, British Museum.

Albert Way, Esq., M.A., Director of the Society of Antiquaries ; Corresponding Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, *Honorary Secretary*.

Sir Richard Westmacott, R.A., F.S.A., Professor of Sculpture, Royal Academy.

## Honorary Members of the Central Committee.

*Not usually resident in London.*

Rev. Philip Bliss, D.C.L., F.S.A., Registrar of the University of Oxford.

Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., Ketteringham, Norfolk.

The Ven. Charles Parr Burney, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., Archdeacon of St. Alban's.

The Very Rev. George Butler, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., Dean of Peterborough.

The Very Rev. Thomas Garnier, D.C.L., Dean of Winchester.

Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., M.P., F.S.A., Hawarden Castle, Flintshire.  
 Henry Gally Knight, Esq., M.P.  
 The Very Rev. Thomas Hill Lowe, D.D., Dean of Exeter.  
 The Very Rev. Charles Scott Luxmore, M.A., Dean of St. Asaph.  
 James Heywood Markland, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., Bath.  
 The Very Rev. John Merewether, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., Dean of Hereford.  
 George Ormerod, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., Sedbury Park, Chepstow.  
 The Very Rev. George Peacock, D.D., Dean of Ely.  
 Rev. Frederick C. Plumptre, D.D., Master of University College, Oxford.  
 Rev. J. L. Richards, D.D., Rector of Exeter College, Oxford.  
 Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D., Trinity College, Dublin.  
 Rev. Wm. Whewell, D.D., V.P.R.S., F.S.A., Master of Trinity Coll., Cambridge.  
 Rev. Robert Willis, M.A., F.R.S., Jacksonian Professor, Cambridge.

The MAYOR proposed, and the Rev. E. JAMES seconded a motion that W. Burge, Esq., the Recorder of Winchester, and the Rev. C. H. Harts-horne should be appointed auditors for the ensuing year.—Carried unanimously.

The PRESIDENT said—The next business we have to consider, is the place of meeting for the ensuing year. We were last year well received at the first archiepiscopal see, viz., Canterbury, and the committee and myself think it right that we should next year take York. York possesses peculiar advantages: its Minster is second to no cathedral in the kingdom, and there are ruins of a magnificent abbey within the very walls of the city. At York there are also the remains of a castle; I do not speak of the minor objects in which the neighbourhood abounds, or of the architectural magnificence of Beverley Minster, of Selby or Rivaulx Abbeys; for Yorkshire is indeed a sort of monopolizer of fine buildings; a county three times as large as any other county in England, it has more than three times the attractions of any other. I call upon you to accede to the proposal of the committee for the next meeting to take place at York. It may appear to you perhaps that I am advocating a submission to the will of the committee, tending to make them autocratical or despotic; but I think, that under existing circumstances, it is better for us to put as much confidence in the committee as possible, and it is as well to do so at all times, for there are often reasons presenting themselves to a committee which it would be invidious to bring before the public. I ask you now to put that confidence in the committee, and to agree on York as the next place of our meeting.

Carried unanimously.

J. H. MARKLAND, Esq., then read an invitation from the Archdeacon of Bath, in the name of the Dean and Chapter of Wells, for the Institute to meet at an early year in their cathedral town, to which the following reply was made. "The Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland has received with much satisfaction the obliging communication of the Venerable Archdeacon Brymer, expressing the readiness of the Dean and Chapter of Wells to receive the Institute in that city. The Institute is

well aware of the many objects of interest which that city and its neighbourhood present; and the members indulge the hope that in some future year they may be enabled to avail themselves of this kind proposal, and investigate what is so well worthy their attention."

Sir R. WESTMACOTT moved the thanks of the meeting to the Dean and Chapter for the cordial hospitality they had afforded to the members.

A. J. B. HOPE, Esq., M.P., seconded the motion.

The DEAN of WINCHESTER returned thanks.

The DEAN of HEREFORD then moved a vote of thanks to the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College.

Sir THOMAS PHILLIPPS, Bart., seconded the motion, which was put by the President, and carried unanimously.

The WARDEN of WINCHESTER COLLEGE returned thanks.

Lord ALWYN COMPTON proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation of Winchester, for their kind assistance to the Institute.

The HEAD MASTER of WINCHESTER COLLEGE seconded the vote.

The MAYOR of Winchester returned thanks.

The Count MORTARA proposed, and J. M. KEMBLE, Esq., seconded, a vote of thanks to the Recorder.

The RECORDER returned thanks.

J. H. MARKLAND, Esq., proposed a vote of thanks to the nobility, gentry, and clergy of Hampshire, for the countenance afforded by them to this meeting.

C. F. BARNWELL, Esq., seconded the motion.

The Rev. C. H. HARTSHORNE then moved a vote of thanks to T. Thistlethwayte, Esq., proprietor of Porchester Castle, for the facilities of access which he most kindly afforded to the Members of the Institute on their visit to that building.

The Rev. W. H. GUNNER seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Royal Irish Academy, the Irish Archæological Society, the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and the Royal Institution of South Wales, for their kind liberality in sending for inspection numerous objects of great value from their respective museums, was proposed by the WARDEN OF NEW COLLEGE, and seconded by the WARDEN OF WINCHESTER.

A vote of thanks to the exhibitors, and especially to Colonel Greenwood, for his obliging offer to submit to the meeting the results of his researches into the Roman remains on his property, was proposed by W. W. BULPETT, Esq., and seconded by the Rev. J. L. PETIT.

A vote of thanks to the Local Committee, and especially to the Rev. W. H. Gunner, who had officiated so zealously as their Secretary, was proposed by the Rev. S. R. MAITLAND, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. TODD.

A vote of thanks to Edward Hailstone, Esq., for his indefatigable exertions

in the arrangement of the museum at the deanery, was proposed by EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., and seconded by ALBERT WAY, Esq.

The PRESIDENT then moved a vote of thanks to Albert Way, Esq., for his services of Honorary Secretary.

The PRESIDENT closed the proceedings, by moving a vote of thanks to Owen B. Carter, Esq., architect, for the great services he had rendered the Institute by making drawings for the use of the Meeting.

Towards the close of the proceedings, the Hon. and Rev. G. Noel communicated to the meeting an interesting discovery which had just been made in the Abbey Church at Romsey, and of which Mr. Ferrey, the architect, (under whom the restoration of that edifice is taking place,) gives the following explanation:—

“It was found necessary to move a large Purbeck stone slab to the extent of two or three feet, in order to prevent its concealment by the intended flooring of some seats. From the circumstance of this slab being 11 ft. 6 in. long, by 3 ft. 9 in., and once ornamented by a large floriated cross of brass, of which the impress now remains, I was not without expectation that it might cover a stone coffin. Great care was therefore exercised in raising the stone. Upon its being moved, there was discovered, immediately under it, a stone coffin, 5 ft. 10 in. long, by 2 ft. wide in the broadest part, and one foot deep, containing the skeleton of a priest in good preservation, the figure measuring only 5 ft. 4 in. in length, the head elevated and resting in a hollow cavity worked out of the stone, so as to form a cushion. He had been buried in the vestments peculiar to his office, viz. the alb and tunic. Over his left arm was the maniple, and in his hand the chalice, covered with the paten. Considering these remains to be at least five hundred years old, it is remarkable that they should be in such preservation.

The chalice and the paten are of pewter, the latter much corroded; a great portion of the linen alb remains; the maniple is of brown velvet, fringed at the extremity, and lined with silk; portions of the stockings remain, and also all the parts of the boots, though, from the decay of the sewing, they have fallen to pieces.

On the sides of the coffin could be traced the marks of the corpse when it was first deposited, from which it would appear that the deceased had been stout, as well as short in stature.

It is to be regretted that the inscription being stripped from the verge of the slab, we have no means of knowing whose remains these are. The Purbeck marble slab had never been disturbed, being found strongly secured by mortar to the top of the stone coffin. It is curious that the covering should be so gigantic, and the coffin under it so small. Judging from the size of the slab and the beauty of the large floriated cross, it might have been supposed to cover some dignified ecclesiastic. This is clearly not the


case ; the vestments found being such only as belong to the humbler grade of the clergy. Perhaps the great size of the cross on the slab (which has, indeed, the peculiarities of a processional cross) may be intended to designate the office of the deceased, whose duty it might have been (if a sub-deacon) to carry the cross on solemn festivals.

This is, however, mere conjecture ; but it can scarcely be concluded that a Purbeck marble slab of such magnitude as compared to the coffin would be fixed, without some special reason or meaning.

In the absence of any known date, judging from the impress on the marble, and the shape of the stone coffin, I should assign both to the early part of the fourteenth century."

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

JULY 7.

The Rev. F. T. Bayly, vicar of Brookthorpe, Gloucestershire, communicated a rubbing taken from an early incised slab, recently discovered in the church of St. Bride's, Glamorganshire. It measures in length 6 ft. 5 in., by 1 ft. 8 in. at the head, and 1 ft. 2 in. at the feet; the edge is bevelled, measuring 2 in. and a half in width, and bears the following inscription:  IOBAN: LE : BOTILER : GIT : ICI : DEU: DE: SÆ: ALWæ: eIT: WERCI : AEWEN. He is represented with his legs crossed; he is armed in a hawberk and *chausses* of mail, and wears a long surcoat, open in front. The only portion of plate armour is a small scull-cap, or cervelière, on the front of which appears a fleur-de-lis, between two covered cups, and the shield, which hangs over the left arm, is charged with three covered cups, the bearing of Botiler. The spurs have rowels, and the feet rest on a wivern. In the right hand he holds his sword, drawn and upraised, and there appears a wavy line or ridge along the middle of the blade, which is of very unusual occurrence. The fashion of ornamenting the head-piece with any heraldic device is also unusual, and the only example hitherto noticed is supplied by the monumental portraiture of Geoffrey Plantagenet, who died A.D. 1149. That prince is represented as wearing a head-piece, similar in form to the Phrygian bonnet, and deco-





rated with a golden lion, being part of the heraldic charge which is displayed upon his shield<sup>a</sup>. A branch of the Butler family appears to have been settled at Llaneltid, in Glamorganshire, not far distant from St. Bride's. "Johannes le Botiller, de Lanultyt" was knight of the shire, co. Gloucester, A.D. 1324, 17 Edw. II.<sup>b</sup> The effigy, however, appears to be of earlier date, and exhibits the peculiarities assigned to the later part of the thirteenth century.

Mr. W. H. Clarke, of the Minster-yard, York, sent impressions of two coins of the usurper Carausius, which were discovered in a garden near Micklegate-bar, on Thursday, the 22nd, and Friday, the 23rd, of May. The first bears on one side the head of Carausius, and on the reverse LAETITIA. AVG., a woman standing, in her right hand a garland, in her left ears of corn. On the reverse of the second, FORTVNA AVG. Both examples occur in Akermann's larger work on Roman coins. Mr. Clarke forwarded also impressions of the following Roman coins found on the 30th of May last, in Cracer's-gardens, near Micklegate-bar, viz.:—One of Victorinus, rare, third brass, reverse VIRTUS AVG., a military figure standing: one of Constans: and a very small Constantine. These impressions were accompanied by one of a large coin of Allectus, recently found at Bishop-hill. In a subsequent letter to the secretary, Mr. Clarke enclosed impressions of several coins of William the Conqueror, and Rufus, discovered in digging the foundation of a house in Jubbergate, the ancient quarters of the Jews of York. They were found at the depth of six feet from the surface on Saturday, the 21st of June, and were in number about 300.

Mr. Hawkins observed that the type of these silver pennies of the Conqueror, with the exception of one as he had been informed, was that of 234 in the "Silver Coins of England," and that all he had been able to learn of the one exception, was, that the face was in profile. The whole number discovered was reported to be about 600, but Mr. Hawkins had been enabled to obtain a view of 167 pieces only; and he had communicated to the Numismatic Chronicle a list of the moneyers whose names are not given by Ruding, about twenty-five in number. A single penny of the Confessor was discovered with these coins of William the Conqueror.

#### JULY 21.

Mr. Way read the following communication from the Rev. J. Graves, of Borris-in-Ossory, one of the Local Secretaries for Ireland:—"I have frequently observed in the low moory lands of the Queen's county, especially in the neighbourhood of bogs, heaps or mounds of various shapes and sizes, which appeared to be composed of small fragments of grit-stone, mixed with particles of charcoal. To myself, as well as to some intelligent friends with whom I conversed on the subject, these mounds appeared to be

<sup>a</sup> Stothard's Monum. Effigies.

<sup>b</sup> Parl. Writs.

traces of the smelting of iron ore, with which the bogs in this neighbourhood are in many places charged, forming deposits of an ochry nature. One gentleman informed me that in the course of reclaiming some moory land he had removed a heap of this description, consisting of many hundred horse-loads of broken stones and charcoal.

“This conjecture was lately confirmed by personal inspection of a mound of this kind on the lands of Shanboe, near Borris-in-Ossory, on the verge of what once had been a turf-bog, which is now exhausted, or according to the country phrase, “cut out.” The field had been tilled for potatoes, and the mound was cut through in various directions, so that I was enabled to make accurate observations on its composition. The greater portion of the mound was composed of fragments of the sandstone grit of the district, about the size of stones used on a Macadamised road. This grit, as to its geological character, belongs to the old sandstone formation. Mixed up with these broken stones were innumerable fragments of charcoal, and most of the pieces of stone shewed the decomposing effects of fire: this of itself would indicate that the fire had been formed for the purpose of burning or smelting some mineral substance. On closer examination I discovered many pieces of an ochry substance, resembling the ferruginous deposit frequently found in the neighbouring bogs, and amongst the rest a fused mass of clinkers, comprising fragments of sandstone, charcoal, and this bog-iron ore, which would go far to prove that these heaps are the residue of large fires, kindled for the purpose of smelting the bog-iron ore of the district, while the aboriginal forests, which as we know formerly covered this country, and probably the greater part of Ireland, afforded fuel. The sandstone might have been used for a fuse<sup>c</sup>, or perhaps in order to extract any iron with which the sandstone itself might be charged.

“The reason of my submitting this hurried notice to the Archæological Institute is my belief that these mounds afford proof of mining operations having been carried on in very remote times by the native Irish, for we must recollect that the Queen’s county, the ancient district of Leix, was not made shire ground, or planted with English colonists, until after the year 1557, as appears by the Irish statute of the 3rd and 4th of Philip and Mary, chapters 1 and 2. (Rot. Parliament, ch. 7 and 8.) It is true that the smelting of iron was carried on in this district subsequently to that period, as Ledwich, in his survey of the parish of Oghavae, published in Mason’s statistical work on Ireland, tells us, iron-works having been established by Sir Charles Coote at Mountrath, but it is not likely that the rude operations to which I have referred belong to that period; it appears much more probable that they were the work of the native Irish of the district anterior to the settlement of the English in those parts.

“That the native Irish carried on mining operations, even of more scientific character than these under notice, is certain: in the year 1770, in work-

<sup>c</sup> I say this under correction, as I am not certain whether this description of stone is used to mix with iron ore for that purpose.

ing the coal strata near Fairhead, in the neighbourhood of the Giant's Causeway, the miners broke into an old gallery, the walls of which were covered with stalactites, evidently of great age, and ancient mining tools were found therein<sup>d</sup>. The residents in the district had never heard of a tradition of the mine having been anciently worked, and the excavation must have been made at a very remote period. About the year 1750, in working a copper mine at Killarney, ancient shafts and implements of mining were also found; and similar discoveries were made about the commencement of the seventeenth century in the lead mines of Knocaderry, since called 'the Silver Mines,' in the county Tipperary<sup>e</sup>. It is true that in remote ages the Irish do not seem to have been acquainted with the use of iron, the swords and other implements found in tumuli and ancient burying places being invariably of bronze. But we find that the Irish had battle-axes of steel so early as the English invasion, during the reign of Henry II., as testified by Giraldus Cambrensis, (Dist. iii. cap. 10,) who asserts that they derived them from the Danes; but even supposing this to have been the case, it is more than probable that a people who were acquainted with the working of coal, and copper, and lead mines, could not be ignorant of the mode of smelting iron."

The Rev. R. C. Boutell, of Sandridge, Herts, Local Secretary, communicated a notice and drawing of a mural painting representing the incredulity of St. Thomas, recently discovered in the abbey church of St. Alban's. It is executed upon one of the large Norman buttress-strips in the interior of the north transept, on its eastern side. Its size is 8 ft. 10 in. by 5 ft. 10 in. The heads are very good. St. Thomas has a blue robe, and a crimson or rather scarlet mantle: the figure of the Saviour is habited in a whitish-grey vestment, fastened by a golden morse. The nimbus around either head has been gilt. The small banner is charged with a red cross. The architecture, which is of a bluish-grey tint, is now very imperfect, though clearly distinguishable. The subject is painted on a red ground, apparently semée with crowns of thorns. The pavement is a pattern of yellow and blue tiles, with a few of a brown tint. The tiles in the angles are brown.

#### AUGUST 4.

The Rev. R. Vernon Whitby, of Osbaston Lodge, Hinckley, presented two fac-similes of sepulchral brasses existing at Sawtrey, All Saints' church, Huntingdonshire. They represent a knight and a lady; the figures measure in length about 4 ft. 5 in., the costume and general design present several features of similarity to those exhibited by the brasses of Thomas Beauchamp, at Warwick, (A.D. 1401,) and Robert, lord Ferrers at Merevale, (A.D. 1407.) The knight is armed with the basinet and camail;

<sup>d</sup> Professor Kanes' *Industrial Resources of Ireland*, second edition, Dublin, 1845, page 15.

<sup>e</sup> Historical facts prefixed to *Collection of Resolutions of the Volunteers of Ireland*. Dublin, 1782, page lxxx.



MURAL PAINTING OF ST. THOMAS, ABBEY CHURCH, ST. ALBAN'S.

under his head is a heaume surmounted with the Stourton crest, a demi-figure of a monk, the head covered with a cowl, brandishing a scourge of six knotted cords. He wears a close-fitting jupon with the edge escalloped, and a cingulum across the hips. The head-dress of the lady affords a good example of the crespine, or reticulated caul in which the hair was enclosed; and over this is thrown a coverchief. A portion of the inscription still remains, by which we learn that the date of the knight's death was 1404, and that the name of his wife was Maria. *Mens' Aprilis An° dñi M°. CCCC. iiij. et Maria br' eius quor. . . . Ame'.*

The Rev. William Haslam, of St. Perran-zabuloe, communicated a sketch of an early inscribed memorial, which now stands on the left hand of the road, about a mile distant from Fowey. The only approach to that ancient town, as Mr. Haslam described it, is a narrow winding road with spaces or recesses cut out of the hedge, at intervals of 100 or 150 yards, to allow one cart to draw out of the track while another passes it. This stone was noticed by Leland, who gave a reading very different from that which has been proposed by Lluyd and Borlase<sup>f</sup>. It formerly stood near the four crossways, north of Fowey, and, when seen by Borlase, lay in a ditch in the way from that place to Castledor. It is a rough slab of granite, measuring about 8 ft. above the level of the ground, about 1 ft. in width, and



<sup>f</sup> Leland, Itin. iii. 26; Borlase, p. 392; Moyle's Posthumous Works, i. 189.

Inscribed stone near Fowey.

1 ft. in thickness. The inscription may be thus read: *SIRVSIVS HIC IACET CVNOWR FILIVS*. Lluyd proposed the reading *CVNOMOR*. At the top there is a sort of mortice in which Mr. Haslam imagined that a cross might have been fixed; and on the side opposite to that which bears the inscription, there is a small cross, carved in relief, as shewn in the woodcut. Borlase supposed that this memorial might have been erected in the seventh century.

Two singular personal seals were communicated. The Rev. John Horner, rector of Mells, Somersetshire, forwarded an impression from a matrix found at Mells. It is a seal of oval form, measuring 1 in. and a tenth by 9 tenths. The device is curious: it is composed of a kind of branch, terminating in large masses of leaves, over which is seen a human head, with a long beard, placed in a bowl, probably intended to represent the head of St. John the Baptist, in a charger; below is seen a lion, couchant. The legend runs thus: *FRANGE . LEGE . TEGE*. Immediately after each word there is a star, there is also a crescent and a star (not united) before the initial letter. Date, *t.* Edward III.?

The Rev. Daniel B. Langley, L.L.D., vicar of Olney, Bucks, sent an impression from a brass matrix of circular form, measuring in diameter 1 in., discovered at Lavendon, near Olney, not far from the ruins of the castle. In the centre there is a head seen full face, possibly intended to represent either the Saviour (the vernicle or *verum icon*) or the head of the Baptist. It is surrounded by four small busts, the faces in profile, each turned in a different direction to that which is placed opposite to it. The inscription is in English: \* *NON . SWILK : AS : I .* (non such as I.) Date, 14th century?

Mr. Way read a letter from Dr. Travis, of Scarborough, respecting a gold torques ploughed up in the spring of 1843, in a field between the villages of Scalby and Combouts. This ornament, of which Dr. Travis forwarded a drawing, is twisted, with hooks at the extremities; thirty-five inches in length, (exclusive of the hooks, which are each one inch and a half long,) and one-sixth of an inch thick. It is of very pure gold, and weighs  $2\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 1 dwt. By the liberal permission of Timothy Hardcastle, Esq., to whom it belongs, this torques is now deposited for inspection in the Scarborough museum. Representations of similar gold torques, discovered in Ireland, are given in the *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. v. pl. 29. Dr. Travis added that many flint arrow-heads, and an urn containing calcined bones, were discovered at the same spot. The urn is figured in *Archæologia*, vol. xxx., with a description by Jabez Allies, Esq., F.S.A.

Mr. Way read a letter from Monsign. C. L. Fisher, addressed to the Rev. J. L. Petit, to the following effect:—"Seeing that a report had been made to the Committee (*Archæological Journal*, No. vi. p. 197) by Mr. Minty, of Norwich, relative to the proposed destruction of an ancient building in that city, called the Strangers' Hall, for the purpose of erecting a convent on its site, I wrote to the Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern District, with whom I am personally acquainted, conceiving that my application would not be

altogether without success, should such demolition be really intended. His Lordship's answer is most satisfactory. The Bishop says:—'Mr. Minty's information is partly correct and partly not so. In April last it was proposed to remodel and improve the Catholic property in Norwich. In my instructions and directions to the architect, I specially stipulated that the old hall, with its valuable specimens of architecture, should be retained, and made very available, without any dilapidation. Since then other plans have been proposed, viz., to build on a new site. At all events these interesting architectural remains, with which I am well acquainted, shall not be destroyed with my consent.' I should suppose this answer will be interesting to Mr. Minty and to the Committee, and perhaps you will have the goodness to let them know that the building is safe, and will, probably, be well and judiciously restored, if the design of attaching it to the proposed convent be acted upon."

Mr. Way laid before the Committee a sketch of the sculptured tympanum of the south door of Ruardean church, Gloucestershire, to which his attention had been called by Sir Samuel Meyrick, on account of the curious features of costume which it presents. It appears to have been sculptured in the earlier part of the twelfth century, and is very similar to the contemporary work, of which a representation, communicated by the Rev. R. Freer, had been given in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. ii. p. 271. The figure



St. George, Ruardean.

appears to represent St. George, his head protected by a head-piece of the form termed Phrygian, precisely similar to that which appears in the monumental portraiture of Geoffrey Plantagenet, who died A.D. 1149<sup>2</sup>. He is represented as attired in a tunic, open at the side and fitting closely to the

<sup>2</sup> See Stothard's *Monum. Effigies*. The general form of the armour on the head,

as seen on the Great Seals of Stephen and Henry II., is of this Phrygian fashion.



body, as if girt around the waist; over this is seen a flowing mantle, fastened on the breast by a brooch. The prick spur has a recurved point, without any neck. There is a *poitrail*, or strap, around the breast of the horse, and the cantel of the saddle is high. The tunic and mantle appear likewise in the portraiture of Geoffrey le Bel, the latter being of very unusual occurrence in connection with any features of military costume. The mode in which the drapery is treated, the folds being represented by parallel rolls, of almost equal breadth throughout their length, seems to characterize the rude sculpture of the twelfth century, of which several singular examples occur in Herefordshire and the neighbouring counties.

The Rev. John Horner, rector of Mells, Somerset, communicated a drawing of a mural painting recently discovered on the north wall of a chantry chapel, adjoining to the chancel of Mells church, and separated both from the chancel and north aisle by *parclose* screens. The painting, of which a representation is here given, was found in the western corner of this chapel, the faces of the figures being turned towards the east. On the removal of

the first coats of whitewash the walls were found to have been entirely covered with texts of Scripture, probably inscribed thereon during the time of Edward VI.; these passages of Holy Writ were not found to correspond with any version known to Mr. Horner. On removing the surface whereon these had been painted, the original colouring of the walls appeared; and behind a large mural tablet the figures here given were discovered; the lower portion of the subject had been cut away in order to fix the tablet to the wall. The words inscribed above appear to have no reference to the figures. This chantry was an addition to the original fabric of the church, but it is not known by any distinctive name. Traces of colour may be found in all parts of the church: the upper



walls of the south aisle were decorated with yellow stars on a red ground, and the pillars had evidently been covered over with arabesque ornaments. Over the north door are to be traced some remains of a figure of St. Chris-

topher, and adjoining to it is a diminutive grotesque figure. The two figures here represented appear to have been intended to pourtray Aquila and Priscilla, distinguished by the symbol of a shoemaker's rule<sup>h</sup>; usually each of them holds a sword, in allusion to their martyrdom. They are mentioned in Acts xviii. 2, as tent-makers by occupation, and the object resembling a shoemaker's measure was doubtless originally intended to represent some implement of their craft.

AUGUST 25.

Mr. J. G. Jackson, of Leamington, communicated sketches of the interesting tombs discovered behind the wainscot in St. Stephen's church, Bristol. Of one of these an account had been received from Mr. Wreford, on Aug. 28, 1844<sup>i</sup>. These memorials will be more fully noticed hereafter in the *Archæological Journal*.

Mr. Hodgkinson, of East Acton, sent for exhibition a steel scissor-case, elaborately engraved, date about the end of the sixteenth century. It was dug up some years ago in forming a sewer in the neighbourhood of the Seven Dials, a spot reputed to have been used as a burial-place during the plague. The following legend is engraved on the cover: AV. TOVRNOVIS. VOVIS. IE. LORE. OV. IE. MOVRE. Sir Frederick Madden conjectures that it may be rendered thus: At the tournament may I behold Laura or I shall die.

Mr. Spencer Smith sent for exhibition twelve Roman silver coins, discovered some years since in digging the foundation of Gillows' upholstery warehouse in Oxford-street. They were ordinary types of Vespasian, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Gratian, Valens, and Julian the Apostate. It was observed that few coins, or other antiquities, had been found in that part of London.

Mr. Jackson, Secretary of the Architectural Committee of the Warwickshire Archæological Society, communicated a plan and several drawings, representing the desecrated church of St. Michael, in Saltisford, the suburb of Warwick on the north side of the town. The rector of this church was anciently presented by the dean of the Collegiate church of the Virgin Mary, and in 19 Edw. I. it appears that the canons had a portion out of it, a small sum being also reserved for the lepers in the hospital there. In the

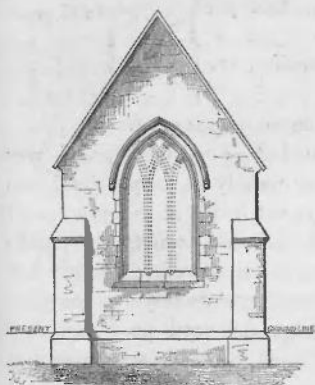


Steel Scissor-case.

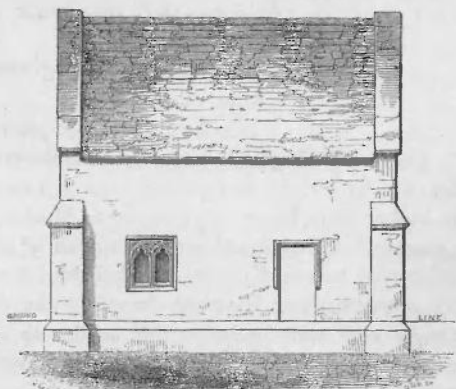
<sup>h</sup> Die Attribute der Heiligen, Hanov. 1843, v. Schumachergerathe.

<sup>i</sup> *Archæological Journal*, vol. i. p. 260.

reign of Edw. III. the parishioners had greatly decreased in number, and the yearly revenue having been reduced almost to nothing, the church became ruinous. Leland notices "the Chappell of St. Michael, where sometime was a Colledge, haveinge a Maister *et confratres*, but nowe it is taken as a Free-Chappell. The Kinge giveth it. The buildinges of the House are sore decayed<sup>k</sup>." Amongst the Collections in the possession of William Staunton, Esq., of Longbridge, there is a "Certificat of all Chauntries and Hospitalls, Colleges, Free Chapells, Fraternities, &c. within the Countie of Warr', 37 Hen. VIII.," which was examined by Dugdale, who gives an account of the foundation of this hospital in the twelfth century, a list of the guardians, and states that it had fallen into a very reduced state. The remains of St. Michael's church, after having been converted into a dwelling house and blacksmith's shop, were finally overbuilt in a row of houses, in the year 1819, and concealed from view: the point of the western gable

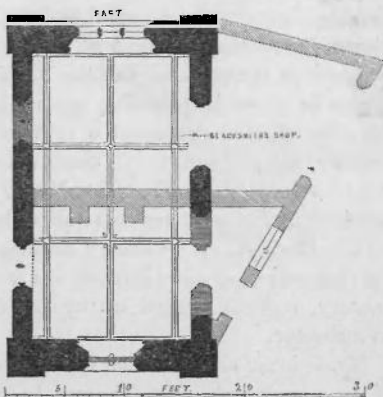


East end.



Elevation of the North side.

may still be seen from the road, and the east end of the building is visible in the yard behind. The tracery in the east window has been cut away, but there are evidences which may suffice to supply a restoration: on the north side there was a small doorway, and a window of two lights. The dimensions of this little building are about 30 ft. by 17 ft., and the height within, from the floor to the ceiling, 18 ft. 6 in. The ceiling was panelled, and bosses ornamented with escutcheons covered the intersections of the framing, but no armorial bearings are now to be distinguished. It would be difficult to find a more



Ground Plan.

<sup>k</sup> Leland Itin. iv. part 2, f. 165 b.

sad example of desecration than the church of St. Michael in its present state.

IN THE COLLECTIONS AT LONGBRIDGE.

"Hospitale Sancti Michaelis in Villa Warr'.	Valet in	Redditibus et firmis omnium terrarum et tene- mentorum predicto Hospitali pertinentibus sol- vendis ad festa Annuntiationis beate Marie Virginis et Sancti Michaelis Archangeli equa- liter prout per Rentale inde factum et reno- vatum particulariter apparet per annum.		l. s. d. xii xi vi
		Redditu resolutu domino Regi ut in jure nuper monasterii Sancti Sepul- chri v. <sup>s</sup> eidem domino Regi ratione dissolutionis nuper collegii beate Ma- rie vis. viij <sup>d</sup> . ville Warr' in toto per annum.		s. d. xi viii
	P.e- prisæ viz. in	Decimis domino Regi annualiter so- lutis, per annum		s. d. xxx. viii.
		O. Remanent clare per annum xl. xixs. xd.		xx <sup>s</sup> .

The seyd Hospytall hathe no foundacyon but as yt ys deposed was founded by a Kyng to thentent to geve Almous wekely to the pore and also to harber them, howe be yt the seyde Master ys not resydent there but as yt ys seyde hathe dymysed same Hospytall w<sup>t</sup> all rents and proffytts there unto belongyng to one Rycharde ffysher by lease paying therefore by yere but x<sup>li</sup>. notw<sup>t</sup>standyng the same fermor dothe destrybute wekelye to the pore people viii<sup>d</sup> and fyndythe iiiij<sup>or</sup> beddes to lodge the seyd pore and also gevythe to a certayne pore woman attendyng upon the seyde pore men and makyng there bedds wekely viii<sup>d</sup>. And the Inventory of there goods and ornaments to the same belongyng hereafter dothe appere."

The Rev. Charles Boutell, of Sandridge, Herts, Local Secretary, exhibited the brass matrix of a personal seal of the fifteenth century, recently found on Bernard's Heath, the field of the first battle of St. Alban's, A.D. 1455, and now in the possession of the Architectural Society of St. Alban's. The device is an eagle pouncing upon a hare, with the legend ALA IE SV PRIS. Mr. Boutell also presented a rubbing of a sepulchral brass of the fifteenth century, lately discovered in clearing the basement-course on the exterior of the church of Abbot's Langley, Herts. It represents a civilian, his wife and children, in the ordinary costume of the period.

The Rev. W. H. Gunner, Local Secretary at Winchester, forwarded for the inspection of the Committee, a gold ecclesiastical ring of the fifteenth century, recently turned up by the harrow in a field at Chilcomb, near Winchester.

Mr. Gunner also informed the Committee that in digging the foundations of the new church of St. Thomas, in Winchester, which are of considerable extent, and of great depth, a number of deep holes, apparently old wells, filled up with loose soil, were found, in which were a few coins, chiefly

English, but among them several Roman. One of the English pieces was laid on the table, and proved to be a penny of Henry the Third, struck at Durham. It was suggested that the cavities to which Mr. Gunner alluded were the remains of ancient granaries.

The Rev. Arthur Hussey, of Rottingdean, stated in a letter to the Secretary, that there is a family at Chiddingfold, in Surrey, (a parish near the borders of the county, between Godalming and Petworth,) who claim to be of uninterrupted Saxon descent, and not merely to have held the property on which they reside from the period of Saxon ascendancy, but also to possess a deed which is dated before the Conquest. Mr. Hussey mentioned that his information was derived partly from private intelligence, and partly from Cartwright's and Dallaway's History of the Rape of Arundel, (note to p. 363,) and that his object in calling attention to the subject was to suggest the expediency of making inquiries upon the spot, should any opportunity occur.

Mr. Beck, of Esthwaite Lodge, Ambleside, Local Secretary, transmitted a drawing of the fragments of an inscribed stone, which were discovered by him, a few years since, in excavating the site of a Roman encampment, supposed to be the ancient *DICTIS*, at the head of Windermere, in Westmoreland. The slab is of limestone, about four inches and a half in thickness, and was found among the ruins of the rampart at the south-east angle of the parallelogram. The inscription is very imperfect, but Mr. Beck stated that he would endeavour to obtain the remainder of the stone in future excavations, and that he hoped to be able, in a short time, to send a plan of the encampment and some observations upon it.

Dr. Richardson, of Haslar Hospital, exhibited, by Mr. Birch, a small engraved onyx, representing Mars gradivus, found in the Sochar moss, near Dumfries, at Mansewold, north of the Roman wall, and close to a Roman station. A large oak tree, with its roots striking down through the sand to a substratum of clay, was discovered in cutting a drain through this moss, and near it was found an iron hatchet, apparently of no great antiquity. The moss varied in depth from 20 to 25 feet, and was filled with roots of trees embedded in sand resting upon clay. A block, such as is used in the rigging of a ship, was dug up in the sand stratum.

#### OCTOBER 6.

Mr. Clement Smythe, of Maidstone, communicated, through Dr. Bromet, an abstract of the will of Richard Marley, of the parish of Holy-cross, Canterbury, dated 12th of June, 1521. He desires to be buried in the churchyard there, "afore the crucifix of our Lord, as nigh the coming in of the north door as conveniently may be:" mentions the brotherhood of the holy cross, and the three altars in the said church. Wills that his executors "shall cause to be gylt well and workmanly the crucifix of our Lord, with the Mary and John standing upon the porch of the said north door." The testator alludes to the pictures of "our lady of Pite," and of St. Erasmus in the said church, and bequeaths five shillings "towards the setting up of a new Rode Loft" therein.

Mr. Hodgkinson, of East Acton, sent for the inspection of the Committee a gold ring, engraved, both in the interior and on the exterior, with cabalistic characters; date about the middle of the fourteenth century. It was discovered in a creek of the Thames, in the parish of Fulham.

The Rev. E. B. Dean, vicar of Lewknor, Oxon, exhibited rubbings from two small brasses in the church of Stokenchurch, Oxon, which are remarkable for the late use of Norman-French in inscriptions. They represent the effigies of two knights of the same name and family, Robert Morle, descendants probably of Geoffrey de Morle, who, 16 Edw. II., made over to Geoffrey Haumon and Margaret de Morleye, messuages, lands, and rents in Nethercote, Lewknor, and Aston, of which latter parish Stokenchurch was, until very recently, a hamlet. The two brasses almost exactly correspond, and were doubtless engraved by the same hand. Each knight is represented in plate armour, with roundels at the elbows, a skirt of taces, sword and dagger at the sides, and the hands joined in the attitude of prayer. The following inscriptions appear below the figures:—

De terre ieo sup fourme et en terre sup retourne Robert Morle iadis nome dieu de salme eit pite q' murust lan de grace m<sup>cccc</sup>o.

De terre ieo sup fourme et en terre sup retourne Robert Morle iadis nome dieu de salme eit pite q' murust lan de grace m<sup>cccc</sup>xix<sup>o</sup>.

These knights were probably of the ancient family of Morle of Morle in Norfolk, much distinguished in the French wars of Edward III. and Henry V., who bore for their arms "Argent a lion rampant sable, armed and crowned or." The original bearing had the lion without the crown, the assumption of which at the siege of Calais, temp. Edw. III., by Sir Robert de Morle, or Morley, called forth a challenge from Nicholas lord Burnell; on which occasion it appears to have been decreed by the marshal to Robert de Morle *for his life*. At a subsequent period it was again challenged by lord Lovell, who had succeeded to the estates and arms of the lords Burnell, when Thomas de Morley, then marshal of Ireland, pleaded the decision in favour of his ancestor. From the sequel it would seem that he had gained his cause, for the descendants of the Morleys ever after bore these arms, whereas the Lovells enclosed their lion within a bordure azure<sup>1</sup>. In point of fact the real arms of Morle or Morley were *sable* a lion rampant *argent*, as we find in the roll of arms, temp. Edw. III., published by Sir Harris Nicolas.

Whether the Robert Morles commemorated by these brasses were of this family or not does not plainly appear. The following entries occur in the Inquisitiones post mortem:—

3 Hen. V. Robertus Morle Chivaler. 1416. Morle maner', &c. Norfolk.

4 Hen. V. (1417). Thomas de Morle chivaler. Morle maner.'

6 Hen. V. Robertus Morle frater et hæres Thomæ Morley Militis.  
Morley maner.'

<sup>1</sup> History of Norfolk.

Mr. Way exhibited the following Roman coins transmitted to him by Mr. W. H. Clarke, and found at York in 1844, 5.

Three coins of the Scribonia family.

BONEVENT LIBO a young head bound with diadem, to the right.

Rev. IVTEAL SCRIBON Altar with festoon; at each angle a lyre.

Another. A third in less good condition.

A coin of the Sentia family. Head to the left in Phrygian helmet.

Rev. L. SATVRN Saturn to the right driving a quadriga citata, holding in right hand a scythe, under the horses c. This letter is an unusual mint mark.

Three coins of the Vibia family.

FANSA Female head to the right bound with ears of corn, in front lamp as mint mark. Rev. c. VIBIV. SC Mars armed in a quadriga citata, to the right.

The same, in front of the head x as mint mark. The mint mark on this coin is rare.

The same, no mint mark or adjunct.

#### IMPERIAL.

Titus. Rev. figure of Pax seated to the left.

Antoninus Pius. Rev. BOS. IIII. Two joined hands holding caduceus and ears of corn.

M. Aurelius. Rev. COS. II. Figure of Pax standing.

Geta. Rev. MARTI VICTORI. Mars with trophy and spear

#### OCTOBER 29.

Mr. Way read a communication from the Rev. J. Graves, of Borris in Ossory, Local Secretary, suggested by Mr. Du Noyer's paper on the cross-legged sepulchral effigies existing at Cashel, published in the 5th No. of the *Archæological Journal*. Mr. Graves observed that it had been stated (in a note, p. 126) that one other cross-legged effigy *only* has been described as existing in Ireland. "This statement is, I believe, correct; I am confident, however, that many such effigies do exist, unknown and undescribed. For example, in the county of Kilkenny *two* such monumental figures can be pointed out: one of these is built into the wall of the Roman Catholic chapel at Graignemagh, a town situate on the river Barrow, and in the barony of Gowran. An abbey was founded there for Cistercian monks by William Marescall, the elder, earl of Pembroke, in the early part of the thirteenth century<sup>m</sup>. Of this abbey extensive remains of singular beauty existed until some years since, when the site having been given by the lord of the soil in order to erect a place of worship for the Roman Catholics of the parish, most part of the abbey was pulled down, and the portion spared was barbarously disfigured. Into the wall of this building the slab bearing the cross-legged effigy has been inserted in an upright position; the figure is larger than life, and represents a knight clad in a complete suit of mailed armour, over which a surcoat, fitting closely about the throat, is worn; the right hand grasps the sword-

<sup>m</sup> *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 352.



hilt, as if in the act of drawing it, while the scabbard is held by the left hand; a broad belt attached to the scabbard, and buckled in front, sustains the sword. I am unable to describe the kind of spur, as the lower portion of the figure is lost; a fracture also extends across the waist. There is no clue to be drawn from history or tradition as to the individual in memory of whom this sculpture was placed in the abbey of Graignemagh; but that its date should be assigned to the early part of the thirteenth century, or at furthest to the middle of that era, may be concluded from the character of the armour; it is very rudely carved in high relief, the left leg of the figure is thrown over the right, and the mailed defence of the head is conformable to the globular shape of the skull. The material is a fine-grained limestone.

"The parish church of Kilfane is situate in the barony of Gowran and county of Kilkenny, about six miles south-west of Graignemagh: some years since it was deemed necessary to erect a new church, and the old building was dismantled. On removing the floor a cross-legged effigy in excellent preservation was discovered at the eastern end of the church: the figure is larger than life, measuring in length seven feet ten inches. The body is defended by a complete suit of mailed armour, the head and throat being covered by the chaperon of mail, which is somewhat flattened at top, presenting the appearance of a slightly elevated cone: a triangular shield is borne on the left side, supported by the guige passing over the right shoulder; it measures three feet four inches in length, and is charged with the arms of the Cantwell, or De Cantaville family<sup>n</sup>, viz. a canton ermine, four annulets: these bearings are carved in relief. A surcoat is worn as usual over the hauberk, confined by the sword-belt at the waist; the right arm is extended by the side, and the right leg crossed over the left; on the heel may be seen a spur *with a broad rowel*; the end of the sword appears from between the legs as if placed under the figure.

"This effigy is well sculptured, apparently in the dark fine-grained limestone of the district commonly called Kilkenny marble: the contour of the head and neck is fine, the legs and feet are also well formed, and the folds of the surcoat are disposed with freedom and elegance; but it may be remarked that the shoulders are rather narrow for the height of the figure, and that the right arm is badly designed. The whole figure is carved in very high relief, and, as will be seen by the foregoing description, presents in a great measure the same characteristics as that of the knight given by Mr. Du Noyer; it may therefore be referred to the latter part of the thirteenth century, and is probably coeval with the walls of the church, as the still remaining, though much mutilated, sedilia in the Early English style would serve to shew.

<sup>n</sup> On the monument of Edmund Butler, Viscount Mountgarret, who died Decemb. 20, 1571, and which still exists in the cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny, is sculptured a shield charged with armorial bear-

ings, and over it the single word "Cantewell." These bearings differ somewhat from the above, being on a *field ermine*, four annulets.

“By an inquisition post mortem taken the 6th of Sept. 1637, (old style,) it appears that John Cantewell of Cantewell’s Court was seized, amongst other proprietors, of the castles and lands of Kilfane, Stroan, and Cloghscreggie<sup>o</sup>, which were held of the king in capite by knight’s service; and that this monumental effigy was erected to the memory of a member of that family, there can be no doubt from the arms borne on the shield.

“The De Cantavilles were originally of Norman extraction; and we find the name of Thomas de Kentewalle amongst the witnesses to a grant made to his town of Gowran by Theobald Walter, who was appointed chief butler of Ireland by Henry II. about the year 1177; (see Introduction to Carte’s Life of James Duke of Ormonde.) By a patent roll of the eleventh year of Edward II., (1317,) we find that a Thomas de Cantewelle was empowered to treat with the *felons* (meaning the Irish) of the cantred of Odogh, now the barony of Fassadineen in the county of Kilkenny. This Thomas lived to be an old man, for by a patent roll of the thirteenth of the same king he was exempted from attending at assizes, “being worn out with age.” In the fifth year of Richard II. (1382) licence was granted to Thomas Derkyn and Walter Cantewell, “living in the marches of Ballygaveran in front of the Irish enemies Mc Morough and O’Nolan, to treat for themselves, their tenants, and followers<sup>p</sup>,” this Walter was probably grandson to the Thomas above-mentioned; his castles of Stroan and Cloghscreggie were on the verge of the barony of Gowran, here called Ballygaveran, the “marches” of the English pale as bordering on that part of the county of Carlow, then possessed by the Irish septs of the Mc Moroughs, or Cavaughs, and O’Nolans, between whom and the English settlers a constant warfare was maintained.

“In the year 1409, the 18th of March, we find the custody of the lands, &c. “of Robert, son and heir of Walter Cantewell in Rathcoull and Strowan, committed, rent free, to Richard and Thomas Cantewell;” and on the 16th of December of the same year, on this Robert Cantewell’s coming of age, “all the lands, tenements, &c. in Rathcoull and Strowan, in the county of Kilkenny, then in the king’s hands,” were released to him<sup>q</sup>.

“That the cross-legged effigy in Kilfane church was erected there in memory of the immediate predecessor of the Thomas de Cantewelle who was an old man in 1319, seems probable from the reasons above mentioned; from the entire absence of plate armour it cannot have belonged to Thomas himself. It is probably the work of a foreign artist, though perhaps executed in Ireland.”

Nov. 10.

Mr. Preston, of Flasby Hall, near Skipton, exhibited through Mr. Hailstone, Local Secretary, the brass matrix of the personal seal of William Grainde-

<sup>o</sup> There are remains of castles still existing, both at Stroan and Cloghscreggie, in the immediate neighbourhood of Kilfane church.

<sup>p</sup> Rot. Pat., 5 Rich. II., No. 160.

<sup>q</sup> Rot. Pat., 10 Hen. IV., No. 46, et 2da pars, No. 48.

horge, date, 13th century, found in 1843 at Flasby, near Gargrave. The family of Graindehorge, Grandorge, or de Grano-hordei, a remarkable name which existed in Craven until the last century, were settled at Flasby as early as the reign of Stephen. They were great benefactors to the abbey of Furness, which acquired by their devotion the extensive manor of Winterburn, and lands at Flasby, a township in the parish of Gargrave. Dr. Whitaker says that they bore in allusion to their name, three ears of barley, "a bearing which appears on several seals yet appendant to their charters at Bolton Abbey<sup>r</sup>." These deeds, however, must be of comparatively recent date, as the charter whereby William son of William Graindorge confirmed his father's grant of Winterburn to the monks of Furness, circa 1227, has a seal appendant with the device of a *lion passant guardant*, the legend being **✠ SIGILL' : WILL' : FILL' : WILL' : GRAINDORGE**. Mr. Beck has printed the charter and given an engraving of the seal, in his elaborate work on the History of Furness Abbey, p. 189. It appears highly probable that the seal in the possession of Mr. Preston, of which a cut is annexed, belonged to the same William, as it was by no means uncommon for the same individual to use seals with different devices. This William Graindorge was buried in Furness Abbey, where an incised slab which probably covered his grave yet exists. An engraving of it will be found in the *Annales Furnesienses*, p. 387.



Mr. Auldjo communicated facsimiles of the ornaments and inscriptions which appear upon a portion of a sculptured cross now to be seen in the Relig Orain, or Chapel of St. Orain, at Iona. It supplies a characteristic example of the decorations generally found on the tombs and sculptured remains at Iona; and it is the only remnant of a cross on which there is a date. No other fragments of this cross are now to be found, but they are probably concealed amongst the rubbish which encumbers these ruins. The inscription may be read as follows. **✠ HEC : EST : CRUX : LAUCLANNI : MAIC : FINGONE : ET : CIUS : FILII : JOHANNIS : ABBATIS : DE : HY FACTA : ANNO : DOMINI : M<sup>o</sup>. cccc<sup>o</sup>. lxxx<sup>o</sup>. ix<sup>o</sup>.** Beneath is seen a galley, considered to be the ancient device of the kings of Man of the Norwegian race, and retained as one of the quarterings of the coat of Mackinnon. John Mac Fingone, abbot of Iona, died A.D. 1500, and his monumental effigy lay near the altar in the cathedral church<sup>s</sup>. Mr. Auldjo reported that the tombs and remains of sculpture at Iona had greatly suffered from wanton injuries, and that although precautions had been taken to put a stop to the work of destruction, much remains to be done for the preservation of these interesting ruins, some portions of the walls and arches being in a state of dangerous decay. Mr. Auldjo expressed the hope that the attention of the Duke

<sup>r</sup> History of Craven.

<sup>s</sup> Pennant's Tour in Scotland, pp. 286, 290, plate xxiv.

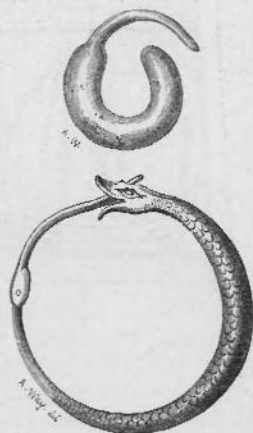


SCULPTURED CROSS AT IONA.

of Argyle might be directed to the desecrated state of these remains, and that the people of the island might no longer be permitted to make interments, by which the resting place of the kings of Scotland, Norway, and Ireland, has constantly been disturbed.

Mr. Way read a letter from the Rev. J. Graves, of Borris-in-Ossory, Local Secretary, in reference to the paper in the 7th number of the *Archæological Journal* on "The ancient Oratories of Cornwall" by the Rev. W. Haslam. Mr. Graves observed that it was "a subject most interesting to an Irishman, as it shewed the identity of the ancient ecclesiastical architecture of Ireland, and of the countries converted by her missionary sons. At page 229 there is a trifling error which I am sure the author will allow me to correct; in observing on the analogy between the sculptures of St. Piran's in the sands, and those of Clonmacnoise, he states that the latter is 'supposed to have been founded by St. Piran.' Now Clonmacnoise was founded by a St. Ciaran or Kyran, but not the Saint of Saiger or Seir Kyran, the founder of St. Piran's. The founder of Clonmacnoise is termed in the Irish annals "the son of the carpenter" to distinguish him from his elder namesake of Seir Kyran. Kyran of Clonmacnoise was simply an abbot, Kyran of Seir Kyran was a bishop as well as abbot. The monastery of Clonmacnoise was founded in the middle of the sixth century, Kyran of Saiger by the latest accounts died in the middle of the fifth century. I think it probable that Mr. Haslam is right in assigning the date of the oratory of St. Piran in the sands, to the fifth century; but as it is a disputed point among Irish hagiologists, whether St. Kyran died at Saiger or in Cornwall, it would be interesting to know on what day his festival is celebrated at St. Piran's, as, if it coincided with the day observed at Seir Kyran's, (5th of March,) such a fact, together with the tradition of his tomb being there, would go far to prove that Kyran of Saiger died at St. Piran's."

Mr. Whincopp, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, sent for exhibition three silver ear-rings, discovered in Norfolk. Two of these, forming a pair, are almost precisely similar to some golden ear-rings preserved amongst the Egyptian antiquities in the British Museum. The third, which is apparently the least ancient of these ornaments, was found at Thetford, it is in the form of a serpent, the weight is 72 gr., and the weight of each of the smaller rings is 72 gr. The annexed woodcuts, representing these singular ornaments, shew the precise dimensions of the originals.



#### BOOKS, PRINTS, AND ANTIQUITIES PRESENTED TO THE INSTITUTE.

By MR. RICHARD GALE, of Winchester, a plan of the city of Winchester.  
By MR. ALBERT WAY, Sepulchral Monuments, &c.; by the Rev. C. H. Harts-

horne, M.A.; Account of the painted chamber in the royal Palace at Westminster, by John Gage Rokewode, Esq., Dir.S.A., fol. 1842; engraved portraits of Philip and Mary, (published by the Granger Society,) portraits of John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, and his Lady, and an engraving from a sepulchral brass in Stoke Fleming church, Devonshire; Cotgrave's French and English Dictionary, 1650, fol.; A Treatise on Ancient Armour and Weapons, by Francis Grose, 1776, 4to.; A Critical Inquiry into Ancient Armour, &c. by Sir Samuel R. Meyrick, 2nd. ed., 1842, fol. By MR. BOYLE:—Salmon's Chronological Historian, 1723, 8vo.; The Ornaments of Churches considered, &c. 1761, 4to.; Archæologia, vol. I. 1770, 4to.; The History and Antiquities of the Abbey and Borough of Evesham, by W. Tindal, M.A., 1794, 4to.; Burton's History of Leicestershire, fol. imperfect, the missing portions supplied in the hand-writing of Francis Peck, the antiquary of Stamford; History and Topography of the Isle of Axholme, by the Rev. W. B. Stonehouse, M.A., 1839, 4to.; Sandford's Genealogical History of the Kings of England, 1677, fol.; Lodge's Life of Sir Julius Cæsar, Knt., &c., 1810, 4to. By MR. J. H. PARKER:—A Glossary of Terms used in Architecture, 2 vols. 8vo., 1845; Account of the Abbey Church at Dorchester, 1845, 8vo., published by the Oxford Society for promoting the study of Gothic Architecture; The Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral, by the Rev. R. Willis, M.A., &c., 1845, 8vo.; Churches not to be violated, written by Sir Henry Spelman, Knt., reprint, 1841, 16mo.; The Rich Man's Duty to contribute liberally to the Building &c. of Churches, by Edward Wells, D.D., and the Journal of William Dowsing, of Stratford, Parliamentary Visitor for demolishing the superstitious pictures and ornaments of Churches, &c., within the county of Suffolk, in the years 1643, 1644, reprint, 1840, 16mo. By the AUTHOR:—A Guide through the Town of Shrewsbury, 1845, 16mo. By the REV. C. LUKIS:—Representations of Church Plate, printed in gold and silver. By the EDITOR; Documents illustrative of English History, in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth centuries, selected from the Records of the Department of the Queen's Remembrancer of the Exchequer, and edited by Henry Cole, assistant keeper of the Public Records, 1844, fol. By GEORGE BOWYER, Esq., D.C.L.:—Abingdon in 1644, a Lecture by H. G. Tomkins, 8vo. By F. DICKENSON, Esq., M.P.:—The Pitney Pavement, &c., by Sir R. C. Hoare, 8vo. By J. B. LANGHORNE, Esq.:—Gale's Registrum Honoris de Richmond; fol., large paper, rare. By MESSRS. HODGES and SMITH:—A Grammar of the Irish Language, by John O'Donovan, 1845, 8vo. By the AUTHOR:—A concise Genealogical and Biographical History of England, by George Russell French, Architect, 1841, 8vo. By HENRY SMITH, Esq.:—Religio Medici &c., by Sir Thomas Browne, edited by Henry Gardiner, M.A., of Exeter College Oxford; 1845, 8vo.

Bronze arrow-head of singular fashion, with the point bifid: discovered in 1844 in the lake of Monalty, co. Monaghan.

Presented by EVELYN PHILIP SHIRLEY, Esq., M.P.

Matrix of the seal of the chantry founded at Wimborne, Dorset, by Thomas de Brembre, Dean of Wimborne, 1350. Engraved in Hutchins' Dorset.

Presented by the REV. ROBERT WICKHAM, of Twyford, Hants.

Leaden matrix discovered at Dunwich, SIGILLVM PENITENCIARI IEROSOL'. Device, a patriarchal cross fitchée between two keys. A representation of it is given in the *Archæologia*, xxiii., 410.

Presented by THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, Esq.

Three ancient rings, one of silver, with this device, the letter W surmounted by a crown, date, 15th century. A small silver watch of early workmanship.

Presented by the REV. ROBERT WICKHAM, of Twyford, Hants.

Impressions from sepulchral brasses.

Presented by MICHAEL W. BOYLE, Esq., RICHARD P. PULLAN, Esq.,  
REV. R. VERNON WHITBY, REV. C. BOUTELL, JOHN LEAN, Esq.,  
MR. HOOD, A. P. MOOR, Esq., and CHARLES JAMES, Esq.

Sixpence of the reign of Elizabeth, found with a large number of coins of that period, at Skibbereen.

Presented by the REV. R. WEBB.

A large collection of casts of ancient seals, including the Great Seals of England.

Presented by EDWARD HAILSTONE, Esq.

The subjoined cut, forming the lower part of the inscription on a screen formerly in the church of Llanvair-Waterdine, Shropshire, was accidentally omitted in the last number. See p. 269.



### Q u e r i e s.

Is there any early representation of St. Michael and the Dragon which exhibits the Saint as mounted on horseback?

Where is the remarkable enamelled reliquary in the form of a small chapel, formerly in the possession of Astle, now preserved? It was ornamented with Limoges work, and large pieces of rock crystal. Two representations of it are given in the *Vetusta Monumenta*.



## NOTICE OF THE MEETING OF THE FRENCH SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS,

HELD AT LISLE, JUNE, 1845.

THE following account of the Archæological transactions at the congrès of the French Society for the Preservation of Historical Monuments, held last June at Lisle, is partly from the local press and partly from notes taken by the writer. But as the programme of the questions for discussion was published by him in the Gentleman's Magazine for May last, and as in a future number of that useful repertory he may possibly give an account of the historical transactions at the congrès, and of some of the speeches at the banquet given to it by the citizens of Tournay, he need here only state that, as the Deputy of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, he was on every occasion treated with especial honour and respect.

The meeting having taken place in the apartment destined for it—once the chapel of the palace of the Counts of Flanders—Monsieur de Caumont, as director of the Society, invited to the president's chair the Baron de Contencin, Prefet of the Department, and placed on the bench with him some of the other local authorities and distinguished foreigners there present, with such secretaries and committees as were necessary, and then pointing out the advantages and pleasure derivable from the "re-union" of the learned men of distant provinces and kingdoms, concluded an eloquent address by presenting ten silver medals to be the rewards of such gentlemen as the Society should deem to have best carried out its several intentions.

The President then enumerated those monuments of antiquity in his "Department" which he considered as most remarkable, and announced the time of meeting of the Archæological section for each day. A list of the several Essays received was also stated, when the Baron de Roison was called on to produce his Essay on the question, "Whether the architectural styles of Flanders and its neighbouring provinces were borrowed from France or Germany;" and which was particularly interesting, on account of its frequent allusions to the edifices near the Rhine, and to the "Notes on German Churches," published by our learned countryman Dr. Whewell, some of whose dates, however, M. de Roisin had occasion to correct. A memoir was next read by M. Kesteloot of Brussels relative to some ancient frescoes lately found on the walls of a stone stair-case at Nieuport, and the Count de Merode described a fresco at Utrecht. The Baron de Reiffenberg then presented a fac-simile of the woodcut, dated xiv xvij, lately found at Mechlin, and under circumstances which, he said, precluded any suspicion of the authenticity of this interesting date. It represents the Virgin and Child accompanied with angels offering to them crowns, and with four females represented by emblems, the names St. Ka-

therine, St. Barbara, St. Margaret, and St. Magdalen, being written underneath. All the figures are in a palisaded garden, except a solitary rabbit in the foreground, an animal existing also in the woodcut of St. Christopher, dated 1423, belonging to Lord Spencer, and which, previously to this discovery at Mechlin, was considered as the oldest specimen of wood-cutting extant.

In the Archæological section next day, with reference to some observations by M. Wilbert of Cambrai on M. de Roisin's Essay, its author said that, although the date of 1206 therein given to a Romanesque building might be erroneous, he would contend that the church of pointed architecture observed on was really of the date 1145; and also that to Germany, if not to Sicily, must be attributed the origin of the earliest pointed style—allowing however to France her claim to the invention of the style of the thirteenth century.

M. de Lambron of Tours having alluded to the utility of heraldry in ascertaining dates, was thereon solicited to publish whatever researches he had made on that subject. M. von Quast of Berlin presented some highly interesting drawings from a series of frescoes in the church at Halberstadt. In answer to the question on Celtic monuments, the Chevalier de la Basse-Moûturie mentioned a Druidical stone at Altlinster near Luxemburg, which he described as sculptured in relief, with two colossal human figures in long-sleeved garments; and also a paved road near Arlton of a period older than the Romans, and a Gaulish forge with large blocks near it of ferruginous scoriæ now covered with thick moss. M. de Caumont considered this sculpture merely the effect of atmospheric exposure; but M. Dusevel of Amiens thought otherwise, and stated that at Corbie Church in Brittany is a Celtic stone sculptured with a long human face of a peculiar saint-like expression, and begged to be informed whether at Brunswick there be not a similar example. On the question as to Roman roads, those in the duchy of Luxemburg were described as consisting of three different layers, each about one foot thick, and thus disposed: viz. 1st, a foundation of stone blocks bonded together as well as their rude shape would allow, the intervals being filled with sand; 2nd, a bed of small broken stones covered with a thin bed of earth; and 3rd, a bed of hard concrete, composed of lime and gravel. The base being twenty-five feet broad, diminishing gradually upwards to the surface, a bed of gravel six feet broad. M. Dumortier on this observed, that the Roman road at Tournay is composed of large stones arranged herringbone-wise, and took occasion to suggest a further investigation of the Roman roads leading to Boulogne, with the hope of discovering the site of Nemetacum. M. Guillemin said that vestiges of Roman roads from Cassel to Arras and to Amiens still remain; that at Vongres the fragment of a military column had been lately found; and, imbedded in the vallum of a Roman camp at Avesnes, some hundred large-headed quadrangular spikes of iron nearly a foot long.

At the general meeting in the afternoon, M. Dumortier gave a long account of Tournay cathedral preparatory to the next day's intended visit.

But this account was more commendable for its ingenious inferences than for the correctness of its dates, one of which, viz. the year 900, assigned to the nave because of a resemblance of its capitals to some in a crypt at Oxford stated to have been built by St. Grimbald of Tournay about that time, Dr. Bromet felt it necessary to impugn by informing the meeting that this statement was now considered apocryphal. But M. Dumortier still contended that this early date was corroborated by the accordance of the measurements of the nave with the Roman foot, whereas the transept was planned with the Byzantine foot, and the choir with the foot of Tournay. Of these and other opinions, however, there was so general a doubt that the President thought fit to suggest the propriety of not further discussing the subject until after the inspection of the morrow.

In the evening some of the Spanish edifices in Lille were visited, among which were the party-coloured brick gates of Gand and of Roubaix, both still retaining the armorial bearings of Castile.

The third day was occupied by the excursion to Tournay, but to this we can only allude in our subsequent account of the proceedings to which it gave rise.

On the fourth day, with reference to the question as to the absence of statuary on the façades of Flemish churches, a discussion took place concerning those equestrian figures so common on church fonts in Poitou. The Abbés Jourdain and Duval of Amiens considered them as representations of the "smiting of Heliodorus by the horse of the terrible rider;" and so did M. de Caumont, because of their being frequently accompanied with a human figure under the horse's "fore-feet." But M. de Lambron—alluding to the equestrian figures on seals, and to the absence of nimbi about the heads of these statutes—thought with M. de Clerge that they are portraits of the founders or patrons of the churches on which they appear. M. Didron, however, thought Christian art could not be explained by profane history, and he therefore looked upon them as figures of St. Martin and St. George, many being accompanied with a dragon. M. de Lessaulx of Coblenz then read a memoir illustrated with plans of several ancient churches in Germany, and of a mode of building vaults without centerings, referring to the Exchange at Lisle for examples of such construction. M. de Roisin gave an account, with drawings, of a large church lately built by the munificence of the Count von Fürstenberg near Remagen upon the Rhine; and the Count then presented a collection of casts made by Herr Lenhart of Cologne from some architectural ornaments in that neighbourhood, and which casts, according to the custom of the Society, were forthwith deposited in the museum of the town in which the congrès had taken place.

In the afternoon's sitting, M. de Godefroy gave an interesting *viva voce* account of a discussion in the Historical section relative to the locality where Julius Cæsar "overcame the Nervii," and which, Dr. Leglay stated, was on the Scheld between Bonavis and Vaucelles. The Secretary of the Archæological section also gave a narration of the preceding day's visit to Tournay; especially mentioning the examination of the cathedral and the

churches of St. Piat, St. Quentin, and St. Jaques; as well as of the burial-place of King Childeric, and some domestic edifices of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; and not forgetting the sumptuous banquet to which we have before alluded. M. M. Dumortier and Le maistre d'Anstaing, on behalf of the commission for the restoration of Tournay cathedral, then requested from the congrès an opinion as to the dates of its several parts, with a view of being guided by such opinion in the progress of their undertaking. Whereon M. Benvignat of Lille said, that he for one agreed with M. Dumortier, that the employment of the Roman foot in planning out the nave, denoted it to be more ancient than the introduction of Byzantine measurements. But the Abbe Jourdain, in an explanation of its sculptured portals and capitals, objected to any such inference, as well as M. Didron, who, moreover, said, that restorers had nothing to do with dates, for that all restorations should be restricted to consolidation, to cleansing and clearing away whitewash, &c.; recommending the use of stones and joints similar to the old ones, and especially deprecating all attempts to retouch paintings or such other decorations as time may have injured. The date of the pointed choir was, however, then considered; M. Dumortier, from some ancient chronicle, assigning to it the date of 1110, and thence asserting that the pointed style arose in Belgium. But this M. de Contencin and M. Benvignat much doubted, because of the slenderness of its pier-shafts; and M. de Roisin with many other gentlemen having again strenuously combated the opinions of M. Dumortier, a committee was eventually appointed for re-visiting the cathedral, and for reporting on the propriety of what had been already done, and as to what should further be accomplished.

On the fifth day, with reference to ancient pavements, M. Villers read a memoir on a pavement in Bayeux chapter-house, exhibiting one of those rare kind of mosaics which, from the arrangement of their materials, have been called labyrinths, and the threading of which was considered in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries as a penance equivalent to the Jerusalem pilgrimages then often enjoined. Whereon M. de Caumont observing that there is still a labyrinth near the west end of the cathedral at Chartres, and that another formerly existed at Amiens, presented a drawing of a brick mosaic from a mansion of the middle ages; and M. de Givenchy gave an account of certain incised slabs in the church of Notre Dame at St. Omer, with allusion to a detailed description of some of them by Dr. Bromet in the *Archæologia*, who informed the meeting that portions of others might still be found in the cathedral at Canterbury. There are also some, M. de Givenchy said, at Blaryngthem near Therovanne, and at Lillers and Arras. On the question as to the form of mediæval instruments of music, M. de Roisin spoke of the representation of a rote with seventeen strings; and Dr. Bromet stated that there are several stringed and wind instruments not only depicted but named in a manuscript Psalterium of the tenth century, once belonging to the abbey of St. Bertin at St. Omer. On the question as to the contents of neighbouring museums, M. Tailliar of Douai gave an

account of two stone celts rudely sculptured with representations of the human face, an inscribed Roman glass vase, and a large antique cameo with three heads supposed to be portraits of the sons of Constantine; M. Dinaux spoke of thirty thousand coins of a period before the time of Constantine, found at Famars in some vases, with some moulds illustrating the Roman mode of coining, but which, it is worthy of remark, are not the matrices of the coins found. M. Guillemin enumerated the finding of four thousand two hundred coins in some extensive Roman buildings overwhelmed with sand at Etaples, a sea-port of Normandy supposed to have been called Quantovicus; and M. Bouthors referred to several bronze hatchets and instruments of unknown use lately discovered at Amiens.

At the afternoon meeting, on a paper read by M. Rigolot of Amiens relative to ancient representations of the Virgin and other holy personages, M. Didron remarked, that we generally attribute too great an influence to pagan art over the art of Christian times; and instanced the frequent misapplication of the name of Orpheus to the figure playing on a lyre meant for King David. He also said, that ancient figures of the Virgin are not so uncommon as supposed, they being found on several Christian sarcophagi at Arles and at Marseilles; and terminated his interesting discourse by an account of Christian art and symbolism at different epochs of the middle ages.

On the sixth day, the Director drew attention to the hitherto neglected study of sacerdotal vestments, and of stuffs and tissues brought by crusaders *from the East*, and exhibited a chasuble from the church of St. Rambert near Lyon, and a long-sleeved jacket of Charles de Blois, the pattern of which is embroidered with octagonal compartments, alternately of lions and of eagles.

Dr. Bromet then, in the name of the Archæological Institute, proposed a series of questions as to the representations of armour on the mediæval monuments of France, and especially as to any peculiar decorations on such as are attributed to Knights Templars and Crusaders, accompanying these questions by casts from English effigies in chain and in ring mail. To which M. de Caumont, as Director of the French Society, politely acknowledging the honour thus done to it by their English brethren, regretted that for want of documentary evidence he could not then reply to their communication, but observed that in the Bayeux tapestry some of the figures were in ring mail, and others in a kind of armour composed apparently of metallic discs sewn to a leathern jacque.

The committee appointed on a previous day to consider on the falsification of ancient coins, reported that, in their opinion, the vendors of false coins for true were equally with vendors of other spurious matters, fully amenable to the 423rd article of the French Penal Code.

The congrès then repaired to the Concert Hall at the invitation of the Musical Society of Lille, to hear a symphony in honour of their visit, and of which the composer was subsequently rewarded with their medal.

On the seventh day, the President of the "Commission Historique" of the "Département du Nord," gave an account, with drawings, of a shrine

(chasse) of the twelfth century at Maubeuge; a processional cross of the thirteenth century, now in a collection at Cambrai; and a "Dance of Death," on a chimney-piece at Chereng; whereon M. Quenson of St. Omer observed that there, in the cathedral, is a cross of the same style as that just described; and Dr. Bromet, after an inquiry as to what remarkable sepulchral monuments were in the neighbourhood, begged to point out the effigies of a knight and his lady, (unknown he believed to the commission,) which he considered remarkable for their heraldry, the female effigy bearing on her mantle the charges only, without the ordinaries, of her husband's arms. The President then spoke of certain Roman antiquities at Bavai in the possession of M. Crapez, whom he complimented on the benefit conferred on archæology by his catalogue of them: collections without explanatory catalogues being as it were in a second state of inhumation. M. Baralle submitted a design for enlarging the cathedral at Cambrai; and M. de Givenchy of St. Omer exhibited an interesting ground-plan of St. Bertin's abbey, proving that three several edifices had been erected on the same spot, and shewing by a different colouring of their plans how each succeeding substruction had been adapted to its predecessor.

M. Didron, as Secretary of the "Comite des Arts et Monuments," then proposed that the meeting should express its deep regret at the approaching demolition of the interesting palace in which they were assembled, and especially of its handsome staircase; whereon M. de Contencin, as Prefet of the Department, stated that this and every other portion of it worthy of archæological attention would be carefully reconstructed; M. Bianchi adding, that before blaming the town-council, gentlemen should learn what measures they had taken on the subject. Dr. Leglay said that a regret was not a blame; and M. Didron replied that the Society could not be expected to know what had passed in the town-council, citing several promises of reconstruction which had never been performed; and having just then heard that the Hospital-Comtesse was also to be sacrificed, he could not but say that such gloating Vandalism deserved something more than the expression of regret. Nothing however was done in this matter.

Dr. Leglay then read the analysis of a work by M. Cauvin, President of the "Institut des Provinces," on the ancient geography of the diocese of Le Mans; on which M. de Caumont took occasion to inform the meeting, that the objects of this new body were to give a uniform direction to the intellectual labours of departmental scientific associations, and to encourage works on art and antiquities, as well in the provinces as in Paris.

The Baron de Roisin then reported that, in the opinion of the committee for re-inspecting Tournai cathedral, the quatrefoils of the choir had been injudiciously pierced; that the paintings (which are of the twelfth century) should be preserved; that the portail, and the jube, and the transept altars, should remain; and that stucco should be placed on those parts only which undoubtedly had been originally covered with it. M. Dumortier then said that, although he had not been put on the committee above-named, he had accidentally been present at their re-inspection, and proved that he agreed

with most of their opinions, by reading a remonstrance written long ago against any general use of stucco, as well as against the crude and brilliant colouring of the capitals and of the vaulting of the nave, and any wish to hide the fresco in the north transept. The congrès however declined to pronounce a formal judgment as to the merit of the work, and M. M. de Roisin and De Lassaulx requested that their opinions should be printed only as the opinions of private individuals.

At the general meeting on the eighth and last day, under the presidency of the Prefet, M. Dumortier exhibited a silver processional flambeau-holder lately found in the cathedral at Tournay. It is a hollow cylinder in two parts, each about four feet long, and covered with small armorial shields in relief; the upper part being terminated with the Tournay arms, viz. a tower and fleurs-de-lys. On its lower part is engraved the date of 1528; but M. Dumortier imagines that the upper part is as old as 1280; many of its arms appertaining, he said, to families then flourishing, but which had become extinct before 1528. Dr. Leglay, however, and the Viscount de Melun, thought that no part was older than 1528, and that the arms of its upper part were placed there merely in memory of the founders of the fraternity to which the instrument had belonged; and Dr. Bromet remarked on the improbability of the date of 1280 assigned to its upper part, because several of the bearings thereon are quartered, a mode of blazoning not known (in England at least) before the middle of the fourteenth century. But M. de Lambron seemed to think that in France quartering may have been used as a "brisure familiale" even in the thirteenth century.

M. Kuhlmann of Lille then communicated a mode of hardening soft calcareous stone, which was considered so easily applicable to its purpose, and so likely to be useful in the preservation, not only of delicate sculpture, but also of the surfaces of buildings liable to atmospherical deterioration, that he was requested to furnish an account of his process sufficiently detailed for publication in the Volume of Transactions. A memoir was afterwards presented, explanatory of certain verses in a language not hitherto translatable, which having been referred to the Committee for deciding as to the propriety of publishing it; the Director begged to observe on the long approved expediency of such a measure on any papers sent to the Society containing only portions, and others nothing, fit for publication. He then exhibited a plan and estimate for erecting a memorial of the battle at Bouvines, in the vicinity, which was adopted with *the proviso* that the date of the battle should be the only inscription on it. The Secretary General announced the names of those to whom medals had been decreed, and a committee was appointed to superintend the printing of the *Historical* portion of their transactions, (according to a bye-law of the Society,) in their place of annual meeting. The President then thanked the several foreigners who had so kindly assisted at the congrès, and hoping that the seeds sown by it would have due effect in the surrounding districts, closed the sittings by announcing that the next year's general meeting would take place at Metz and Trèves.

W. BROMET.