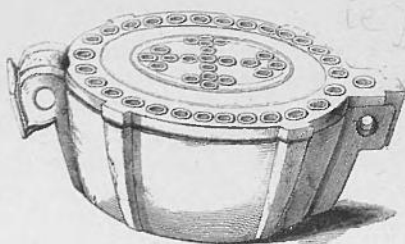


PROCEEDINGS OF INSTITUTE.

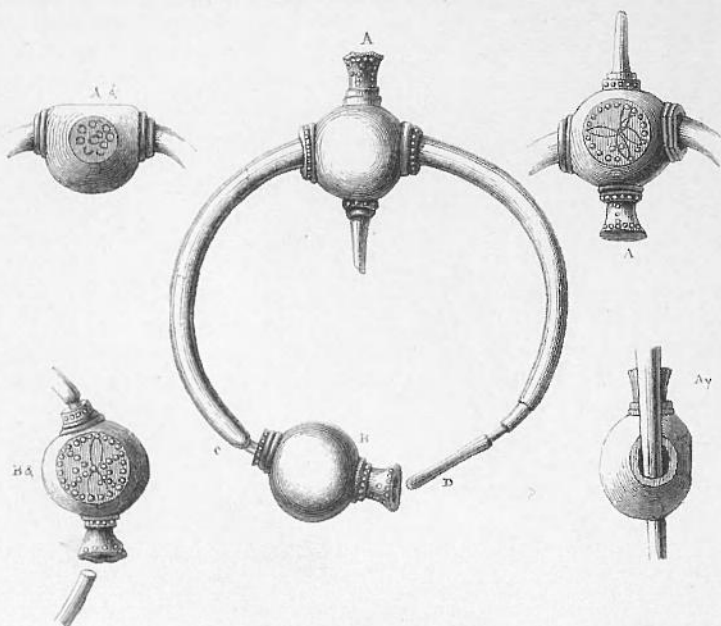
Bronze Box, found near Roman Remains at Lincoln.



Size of original.

F. N. Brockedon, Esq.

Silver Fibula, found in Westmoreland.



Diam. of Ring, 5½ inches; of Knobs, 1½ inches.

C. Curus Wilson, Esq.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

JANUARY 5, 1849.

MR. S. P. PRATT laid before the meeting a singular bronze celt, found, as he stated, in ancient workings for coal, supposed to have been known to the Romans, in Andalusia. Eighteen or twenty implements of the kind had been discovered, more than 150 yards from the commencement of the working, and one, as he had been assured, firmly attached to a wooden handle by means of thongs, interlaced and held by notches in the wood. The people of the country said that such tools were frequently found in old workings, and supposed them to have been used for picking out the strata of coal. The celt had a loop or ear on each side, one being now broken: it is of more taper form than celts usually found in the British islands.¹ Length 7 inches, breadth of the cutting edge $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch. On the flat face, near the edge, is an ornament in relief, in form of a trident (?). A similar symbol occurs on some coins of Epirus. Compare the coin of Ventippo, given in Mr. Akerman's "Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes." Pl. VII., No. I. Mr. Pratt stated that the Phœnicians had worked mines in the Asturias, in which ancient objects, bearing Phœnician characters similar to those on the coins of Gades, had been found, and are now preserved at Madrid. A Spanish celt, resembling Mr. Pratt's, but without any symbol, and with a single side-loop, is in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries. It was found on a mountain between Llamas del Mauro and Carcalai, 12 leagues south of Oviedo.

THE HON. RICHARD NEVILLE, F.S.A., communicated notices of his recent discoveries of Roman remains at Chesterford and Ickleton, on the borders of Cambridgeshire and Essex. They were accompanied by ground-plans, and the exhibition of an interesting collection of antiquities found amongst the foundations of buildings lately explored, consisting of ornaments of bone and metal, fictile vases of various kinds of ware, and other relics. Mr. Neville has liberally presented to the Institute woodcut representations of the most interesting of these remains, which will be found with a detailed account of his late researches, in another part of this Journal.

A memoir was read, descriptive of a very singular tumular cemetery, supposed to be of the Saxon period, near York, by Dr. THURNAM, of that city, illustrated by a large section and numerous drawings.²

MR. WILLIAM T. COLLINGS communicated drawings of a remarkable silver fibula, and of other analogous ornaments, with the following notices. This fibula, now in the possession of Charles Carus Wilson, Esq., was ploughed up near Casterton, about a mile from Kirby Lonsdale, Westmorland, and three miles from the old Roman station at Burrow. Several other relics have been found in the same field at various times. This was discovered in 1846; about the same time the plough turned up a stone in

¹ It has a stop-ridge. See Mr. Du Noyer's classification, *Archæol. Journal*, vol. iv. p. 4, Fig. D. The Dean of Westminster observed that it was evidently intended to be used as a cutting chisel, the edge held in a perpen-

dicular, not an horizontal direction. A representation of this interesting celt will be given on a future occasion.

² The first portion of the memoir will be found in this number of the *Journal*, p. 27.

that field, and disclosed a large cavity. Nothing, however, was found in it, according to the account of the labourers. The ornament is a very curious example of the large ring-fibulæ, of which several examples have been found in Ireland. The *acus* has been broken off: there appears to have been a third knob, now lost, and which should have corresponded with the knob B, the *acus* passing between the two. The upper knob A is very loose, and moves freely around the ring; the knob B turns, but much less freely, and does not pass over C, having merely a lateral motion of one-fourth of an inch. It was particularly noticed, that even with considerable force it could not be made to pass over to the arm D, although there is an aperture, seen in the representation, in the axis of the ball. The ring, or bow, slightly increases in thickness towards the central part, where the knob A is seen. The diameter of the widest part is nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the globular ornaments measure $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter. The under side of each of the balls presents a flat face, on which are engraved segments of circles, with small impressed ornaments. In the woodcut, the reverse of each knob is shown separately, with two other views of the one to which the *acus* is attached.

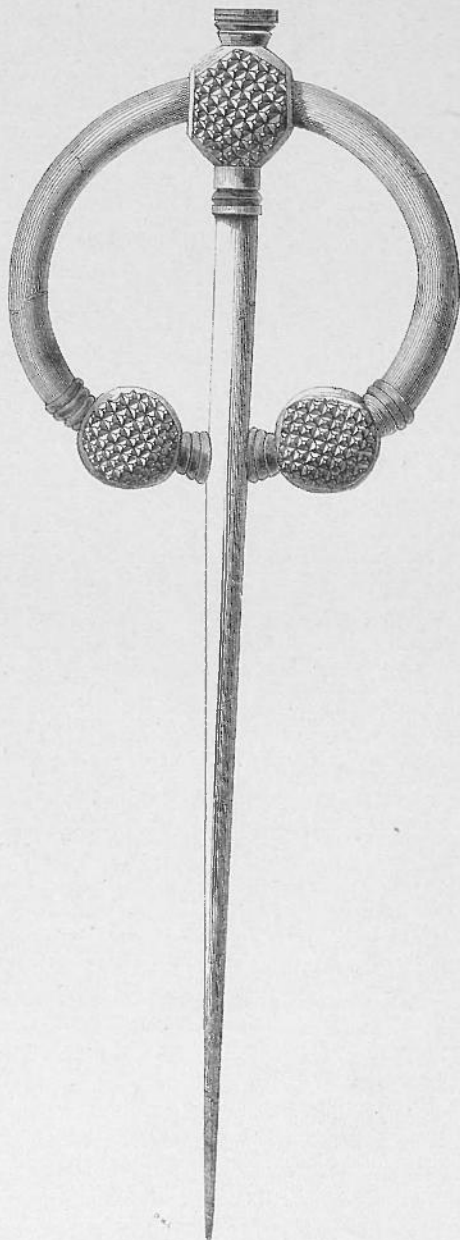
Col. Vallancey, in his "Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis," Vol. iv., p. 459, gives an extraordinary silver fibula of this type, with an *acus* of great length, and balls cut on one side so as to resemble a crystallised surface. He compares them to the fruit of the mulberry, or *arbor sapiens*, and observes, that the Irish antiquaries call them prickly apples; such fibulæ, according to his theory, were worn by priests, as shown in the account given by Silius Italicus of the Phœnician priests, who wore a mantle without a girdle, but fastened, when they offered sacrifice, with a large nail or fibula. This singular ornament was in the Museum of Trinity College, Dublin; and the ring precisely coincided in dimensions with the fibula found in Westmoreland. Mr. Collings sent also drawings of other similar objects: of one of these, of silver, found in a bog at Ballymoney, Co. Antrim, and now preserved in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, a representation is here given, illustrating the arrangement when complete.³ Another specimen, almost precisely similar in form, was found in 1785 in harrowing corn at Newbiggin, near Penrith, Cumberland; or, as one account states, at Huskew Pike, an eminence about three miles from that town. It is of extraordinary size, the ring measuring about $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, the *acus* nearly 21 inches long, and formed nearly square as it tapers towards the point. The balls are hollow, resembling the "prickly apple" on one side, like that found in Antrim, but the points rounded. On the under side are traced intersecting curves, like those rudely marked on Mr. Carus Wilsom's fibula (see Woodcuts). This specimen weighed 25 oz. av.⁴ Three other examples may be cited; one found about 1774, near Cashel Cathedral, Tipperary, weight 18 oz., length of the *acus* 14 inches; the three globular ornaments solid, and covered with sharp points: another, dug up under a rock at Ballinrobe, as described in Exshaw's Magazine, Feb. 1774; and a third, with massive globular ornaments, resembling the fibulæ from Antrim and Newbiggin, recently published by Mr. Fairholt, with an interesting Memoir on Irish

³ Archæologia, vol. xvii. Pl. XXV. p. 333.

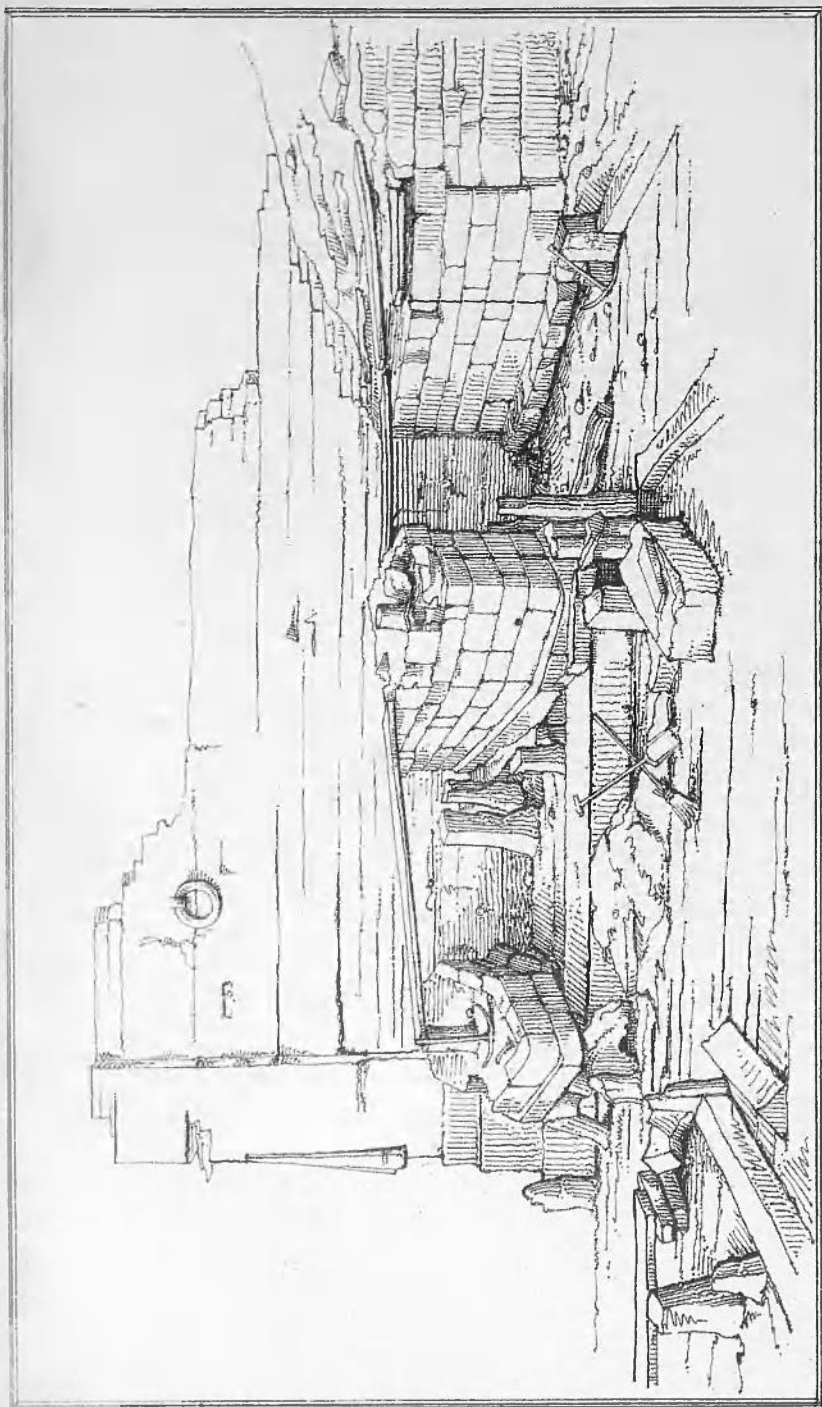
⁴ A representation is given in Gent. Mag., 1785, p. 347.

PROCEEDINGS OF INSTITUTE.

Silver Fibula found in Co. Antrim, Ireland.



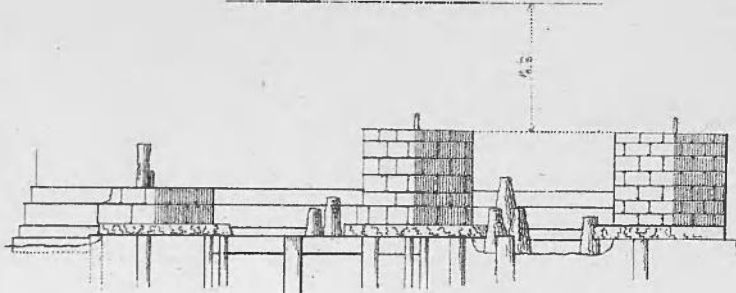
Full size.



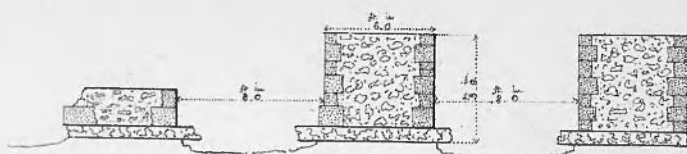
H. H. Delamater, Architect

Remains of an Ancient Jetty near Westminster Bridge

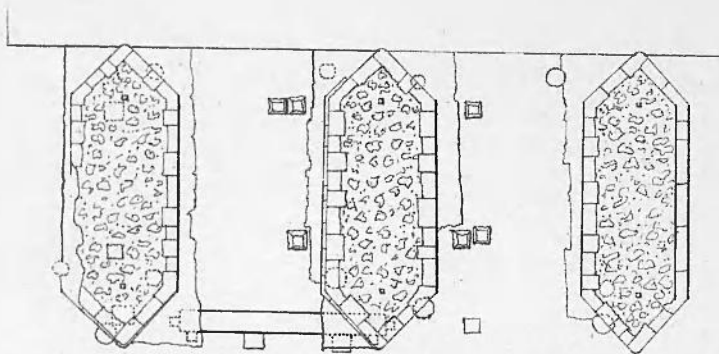
Twenty Standard R.W.



ELEVATION.



SECTION.



PLAN.

F.H. Delavrie, Architect

*Plan &c. of an Ancient Jetty, near
Westminster Bridge.*

fibulæ.⁵ The penannular brooch occurs amongst remains of the Anglo-Roman period; it was much in fashion in later medieval times; the greater facility of attachment caused it doubtless to be often preferred to the brooch formed with a perfect ring. The frequent use of both kinds has been already noticed in this Journal, Vol. iii., p. 78, and a small example of late date given from Mr. Whincopp's Museum, formed with the ends disunited, and a moveable *acus*; the convenience resulting from that arrangement is there noticed. The extraordinary type, now brought under consideration by Mr. Collings, may perhaps be referred to as late an age as the times shortly anterior to the Conquest.

MR. GEORGE VULLIAMY communicated a note of the discovery of remains of an ancient Jetty on the bank of the Thames, adjoining to the ancient Palace of Westminster, and at the east corner of the old Speaker's Garden, not far distant from the western abutment of Westminster Bridge and the old stairs contiguous to it. The vestiges of this construction were found in 1839, in excavations for the foundation of the new Houses of Parliament, and a view of the site, with ground-plan and section, from careful measurement, were taken by Mr. Vulliamy, who has kindly presented the drawings to the Institute, and enabled us to preserve the representations here offered to our readers. It will be seen that the piers, three or four, probably, in number, immediately adjoined the eastern angle of the Palace, and formed the base of a modern wooden platform. They had been covered by a very stout planking, on displacement of which the piers were opened to view, as here shown; and had been left, doubtless, merely to carry this platform, the top courses being removed, to admit of gradual inclination towards the water. The top of the highest piers was 6 feet 3 inches below high-water mark. This jetty, anciently the principal landing-place connected with the Palace of Westminster, appears to be the same which is seen in the curious map of London taken early in the reign of Elizabeth, 1563; it formerly communicated with Palace Yard, by a gate-way erected about the time of Henry the Sixth or Richard the Third, at the east end of the Exchequer Offices. The position is shown in the plan drawn by the late Mr. W. Capon, and published by the Society of Antiquaries.⁶

In the bed of the Thames, near the end of this landing-place, a number of ancient weapons were found at the same time, some of which, consisting of the hilt and brass pommel of a sword of the fourteenth century, a fine pair of spurs with long necks, two daggers, and a very large pheen in excellent preservation, were presented to the Museum of the Institute by Mr. Vulliamy. He stated that he had been informed by the late Mr. Rokewode, that there appeared to have existed an ancient Armory on the banks of the Thames, not far from the position where this discovery was made.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By MR. PHILIP N. BROCKEDON.—A small bronze box, found at Lincoln, about eight, or possibly ten, feet below the surface, with fragments of pottery of all kinds, Roman, "Samian," Medieval, and glazed

⁵ Vallancey Coll. No. ii. Pl. I. p. 207. Mr. Fairholt has given several most valuable specimens of fibulæ, Transactions of the Brit.

Archæol. Assoc. at the Gloucester Congress, p. 89, Pl. V.

⁶ *Vetusta Monum.* vol. v. Pl. XLVII.

wares. The annexed representation, of the same dimensions as the original, will convey a better idea of its form than any description. On the lid, which is slightly convex, appears a cruciform ornament, composed of small circles impressed by a punch, resembling the mode of ornamentation seen on objects of bone and metal of the Roman, Saxon, or even the British period. There is nothing, however, serving to fix either the age or the use of this little object: it is not probable, as it is of bronze, and liable to corrosion, that it was a pyx for sacred uses. It has been supposed to be a box for unguent, pigments, or possibly for containing a "nest" of bronze weights, and attracted notice on account of its close resemblance to two bronze boxes found on the site of Lewes Priory, and now in Dr. Mantell's Museum.⁷

By MR. WHINCOPP.—A collection of discs of clay and other materials (sometimes termed *tessera*), chiefly found at Colchester, and in the eastern counties. Some of them are formed of pieces of tile, probably Roman, of various sizes; one was of mottled green marble, some were perforated, and two bore devices incised upon them. The authenticity of these had been questioned by some antiquaries, but they resemble examples, apparently authentic, found at Colchester, and now in the Collection of Mrs. Thorley, which excited great interest at the French Congress of Archaeologists at Treves, in 1846. One of Mr. Whincopp's incised roundels (of ashy-grey pottery) exhibits on one side a rhinoceros, traced in rude outline, with the characters ETKERON. Diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; thickness, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. It appears to have been cut out of the foot of a fictile vessel. On another, of nearly the same dimensions, stated to have been found in a Roman cemetery, to the west of Colchester, are these devices: two birds on the wing, their feet united by a kind of true-love knot, inscribed COTVRNIX ÆLIAN. Reverse—two weapons (?) crossed, some unknown characters above, and, beneath, AVIS LVCIS. The intention of these various discs has not been explained: they may have served as counters for the *abacus*, or for some game, such as the ancient game of tables. It is possible that some may have served as weights, or tickets of admission at public sports. We hope to resume this subject on a future occasion, and to give representations of various types.

By MAJOR KER MACDONALD, F.S.A.—A silver cord or chain of very delicate workmanship, woven like the work of Trinchinopoli, and resembling portions of chain discovered near Preston, in Cuerdale, with Anglo-Saxon ornaments and coins of the early part of the tenth century, as described by Mr. Hawkins, in his Memoir given in this Journal.⁸ It was found by himself, a few years since, in the Isle of Inchkenneth, one of the Hebrides, the property of his father, with a hoard of one hundred silver coins of Edgar and Ethelred, Sihtric (an Irish king), and foreign coins; with these, also, were three silver armillæ, resembling Indian bangles, and some weights of lead bound with iron. He exhibited some illuminated MSS. of value, and two rings, one supposed to be a recent imitation of the enamelled ring of Ethelwulf, preserved in the British Museum: the other, a massive silver ring, of questionable antiquity, bearing the head of Christ crowned with thorns, two imperial eagles, and the legend—Ricardus Romanorum Rex,

⁷ They are represented in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi. p. 437, and Dr. Mantell's "Day's Ramble about Lewes," p. 144.

⁸ *Archæol. Journal*, vol. iv. pp. 110, 128.

semper Augustus. A duplicate of this ring has since been noticed in the metropolis, and numerous imitative antiques have been recently on sale, against which collectors should be on their guard.

THOMAS BLAYDS, Esq., brought for examination several curious vessels, which he presented to the Museum of the Institute. They were of most singular forms, apparently of some plastic material, resembling, as it was observed, a Cornish ware, of which some kinds of crucibles are made. He stated that they had been in his possession about ten years, and were supposed to have been found at or near Durham. Similar vessels, found in excavations at York, are preserved in the Museum of the Philosophical Society of that city. They bear various ornaments, animals and unknown characters, in relief on the outside, and appear to have been exposed to fire, having been used, as conjectured, in some ancient processes of alchemy or assaying.

SEALS AND IMPRESSIONS.—By the HON. WILLIAM OWEN STANLEY.—Circular leaden matrix of a personal seal, found in a field on the Pistill farm, in the parish of Tremeirchion, near St. Asaph, in October, 1848. The device is a Greek cross, with ornaments rudely designed between the limbs, and the legend—✠ S' IORVERTH FIL. MADOC. AB EMILVR.—Diameter, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. The Rev. W. H. Owen, Local Secretary in Flintshire, stated that Mr. Wynne, of Peniarth, had thus read this inscription, and suggested that this Jorwerth, son of Madoc, might have been brother of Dafydd ddu ap Madoc, of Hiraddug, who was buried in Tremeirchion church. Mr. Westwood, however, as he had been informed, was inclined to read the last letters thus—EMIL. VR.—possibly *vicarius*, and considered the seal to be of the 13th or not later than the 14th century, the characters not being Gothic, but a mixture of Norman and Welsh.

By MR. ALLIES, F.S.A.—Impressions of the seal of St. Leonard's Hospital, Leicester, found in the Barn-field, Saffron Walden, possibly brought thither by a trooper in Cromwell's army, which marched from the siege of Leicester to Saffron Walden. The matrix is deposited in the Museum at that place.—Seal of St. Nicholas', Worcester, found in a garden at Bennington, Herts, and now in the possession of W. Proctor, Esq., of that place. The device is an episcopal figure, surrounded by shrine-work—SIGILLU': COE': S'CL. NICH'I: WIGORN'. Fifteenth century.—Seal received from High Wycombe: it represents the Annunciation: S. SIMONIS DE GVIBVILL CANCELLAR' PAR'. Fourteenth century.—A circular seal of the Statute Merchant of Worcester; device, an embattled gateway between two branches. Mr. Allies stated that it had been the seal of the company of cloth-workers of that city, now extinct, except in name.

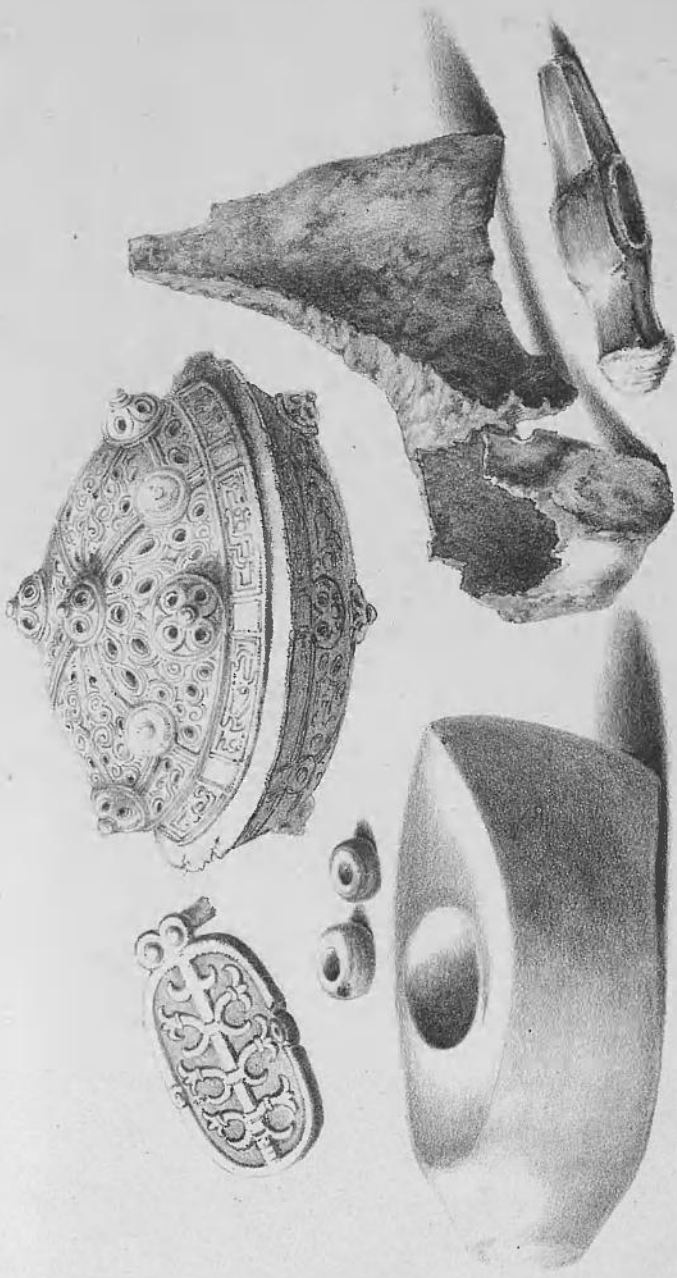
MR. FORREST sent for the inspection of the Society the following interesting works of art.—A Pax, composed of three pieces of *niello*, mounted in a frame of gilded brass, with a handle at the back: the nielli described as being of the Venetian School of Art, and of the fifteenth century. On the principal piece is represented our Saviour bearing the Cross, the Magdalen worshipping him. Above is the name of the Artist, JACOBVS SER VANNIS COLE.—*Giacomo di Ser (or Signor) Vannis da Colle*. Over all, on a lunette, is a *pietà* with the cross and seven instruments of the Passion. Dimensions, 7 inches by 4. It was purchased by an English

traveller, in 1845, from the Nuns of a Convent in Ascoli, for the sum of one dollar and a half; they supposed it to be an inconvenient old-fashioned sort of smoothing-iron.—A *Niello*, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 3, intended to be mounted as a Pax; it represents the Madonna enthroned, with the Infant Jesus: St. Peter Martyr and St. Dominick, who are kneeling, and the Infant presents a Rosary to the latter. A striking composition of the Venetian School, fifteenth century. Purchased at Otricoli by the same person, with a chalice (also exhibited) ornamented on the stem with six silver medallions of Saints, originally enamelled, and the makers' names, in *niello*. PAOLO DI GIOVANI ET JACOMO DI NICOLA DE SENA (or *Siena*) ME FECIT.—A Pax, consisting of nine *nielli* mounted in ivory: the principal subject in a *pietà*, the half-length figure of our Saviour, is represented supported by four Angels, and leaning against the cross: below is a sarcophagus with arabesques, and the pelican feeding her young, under which are the three nails, emblems of the Passion, and PAX TIBI. Above this piece is a lunette, in which is seen the Supreme Being extending his arms over the Saviour; seven *nielli* apparently of more modern execution surround these; some doubt has even been expressed as to the genuine character of the central portion and lunette; they have been re-chased, but appear authentic. Dimensions $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 5. Purchased at Rome, in 1846.—A fine processional crucifix, richly enamelled, and decorated with the pelican and various sacred emblems. There are ten silver medallions, chased for transparent enamel, in the most graceful style of Florentine art, of the earlier part of the fifteenth century. Purchased at Florence, in 1839, of a person who stated that it was brought from Citta da Castello. This valuable example has since been added to the series of enamels in the Museum of Economic Geology.

FEBRUARY 2, 1849.

MICHAEL JONES, ESQ., F.S.A., communicated drawings representing several ancient relics, in the possession of Thomas Fitzherbert Brockholes; Esq., of Claughton Hall, Lancashire, near Garstang. He desired to call the attention of the Society to the striking resemblance between an ornament in that collection, and the remarkable fibula from Yorkshire, supposed to be of Danish origin, communicated by Mr. W. Hylton Longstaffe, of which a representation had been given in the last volume of the Journal.⁹ In the year 1822, Mr. Brockholes constructed a new road near his mansion; the workmen, in cutting through a small hill or tumulus of sand, discovered, about two or three feet below the surface, the following antiquities:—Two large convex brooches, joined together and forming a kind of oval box. They are made of a white-coloured metal, perforated in an ornamental pattern, containing a small ornamented fibula (shown in the annexed representation), two beads, one of blue, the other of red-coloured paste, and a molar tooth. This brooch had been inclosed in a wooden case, of the same shape, and apparently lined with cloth. Also an iron axe and hammer, a stone axe or maul-head, an iron spear-head, and an iron sword. The whole of these remarkable remains were inclosed in a wooden case.

⁹ Archaeol. Journal, vol. v. p. 220.

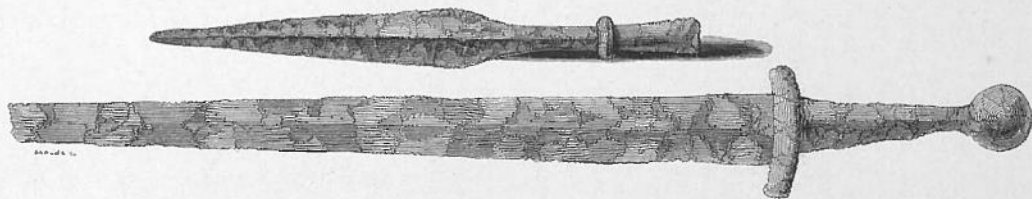


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*Antiquities discovered near Cloughlin Hall, Garsburg, Lancashire.
The Fitzherbert Brooches, &c.*

PROCEEDINGS OF INSTITUTE.

Iron Spear Head and Iron Sword.



Discovered in Tumulus at Claughton Hall Garstang, Lancashire.

Mr. Jones observed that, in the rich Collection of Scandinavian Antiquities, in the Museum at Copenhagen, he had seen several of these large brooches, of almost similar fashion to the specimens represented, and in a perfect state, with the *acus* uninjured. They were apparently formed of copper or brass. Some examples of this kind have been published by the Society of Antiquaries of the North.¹

An urn of baked clay, containing burned bones, was also found in the same place; but unfortunately it was not preserved. The general form of the tumulus may still be traced. No records or tradition exist of any battle fought in the immediate vicinity. Near the tumulus runs a Roman road, still designated as "The Street," passing from Ribchester (*Rigbdu-num*) to Lancaster (*Longovicum*), entering into the great Roman road from Carlisle to the south, at a little distance from Claughton Hall. Mr. Jones remarked that the tumulus doubtless covered the remains of a Saxon Thane, or Danish Jarl, buried with his arms and ornaments.

Mr. TALBOT communicated a memoir illustrative of the discovery of a very curious deposit of weapons and various implements at Lagore, county Meath, in a tumulus of singular formation, inclosing a frame-work of oak, formed into chambers, in which were deposited numerous remains of animals, and weapons of bronze, in great variety. A collection of bronze relics, and a very fine specimen of Irish enamelled work, were exhibited by Mr. Talbot. These interesting notices will be given in a future number of this Journal. He laid before the meeting also a bronze celt, discovered in Harewood Square, London, the surface of which was very much decayed, supposed to be owing to the imperfect alloy of the metal; and some remarks ensued in reference to ancient mixed metals. Mr. Westmacott stated that he had caused analysis to be made of certain antique metals, and it had been ascertained that the proportion of tin in ancient bronze was exceedingly small; he instanced the helmet found in the Troad, to which the notice of antiquaries had been called by the late Mr. Morritt. The Dean of Westminster remarked, that it was less important to obtain the alloy of hardest quality for armour, than for edged weapons. In Mexico, as it had been ascertained by analysis, directed by Humboldt, an edge of great hardness was obtained by a proper alloy of tin with copper.

Mr. DUNDAS, of Arniston, North Britain, related various interesting particulars regarding discoveries of ancient ornaments at Largo, on the coast of Fifeshire, on the property of the late General Durham. A collection of these curious remains were exhibited; comprising two gold armillæ, one of which has been represented in a previous part of this number of the Journal. (See p. 53.) The other ornaments were of silver, apparently of the ninth or tenth century, and of most curious description. They were found in a tumulus at Largo, and have been represented in the splendid work on the Antiquities of Angus, recently presented to the Bannatyne Club by Mr. Patrick Chalmers.²

¹ Mr. Worsaae has given a curious specimen, with the *acus* complete, in his Introduction to the Antiquities of Denmark, and an extraordinary brooch of this kind is figured in the *Memoires de la Soc. des*

Antiqu. du Nord, 1840-3, Tab. II. It is said that similar ornaments have been found in Iceland with coins of the tenth century.

² These antiquities will be described fully on a future occasion.

Mr. Westwood communicated notices of sculptured stones found during recent repairs of St. Nicholas' Church, Ipswich, consisting of a stone about 36 inches long by 20 inches, on which is carved, in low relief, the fight between St. Michael and the Dragon. The Archangel stands with a sword upraised in his right, and a kite-shaped shield in his left hand. As far as the loins he appears covered with scale armour; below is a kind of skirt, vandyked above the ancles. The dragon is a scaly monster with curled tail, and tongue trifid, like three arrows. Between the figures is inscribed in Saxon capitals: HER SCE MIKÆEL FEHT WID ÐANE DRACO . . . On another stone, semicircular in form, appear on one side a cross, with equal limbs, in relief, enclosing another similar cross slightly incised; on the other side a monster, between boar and wolf, with bird's claws and a recurved snout, bearing round the outer edge of the stone an inscription, apparently to be read, IN DEDICATIONE ECLESIE OMNIVM SANCTORVM. The most interesting of these fragments are portions of sculpture, which, unfortunately, had been cut to make them fit the inner sill of one of the windows. Upon one of these appear two full-length figures of Apostles, with part of a third, about 20 inches in height, in higher relief than St. Michael, and entirely different in style of art. They are placed in an arcade of round arches, supported by slender shafts. The names were inscribed upon the arches. The heads and upper parts of the arches are mutilated. These figures are represented in robes of singular shape, artistically twisted by the sculptor so as to give them a great resemblance to the singular figures of the Evangelists in early Irish MSS. of the Gospels, of which fac-similes have been given by O'Connor, Sir W. Betham, and by Mr. Westwood (*Palæogr. Sacr. Pict.*). One of the figures bears a pointed staff, surmounted by a Greek cross; in his left hand he *holds* the fanon. The second has the ends of the stole folded up towards the knees, terminating in a foliated pattern, whilst a long narrow-folded robe is attached to his left shoulder, and crossed over the left breast, the other end falling at the right side. The third holds a staff terminating above in a knob, and pointed at bottom. Many small fragments were found, showing that there was a series of these figures. The work is more deeply sculptured than the Norman figure of St. Michael, and the letters of the inscription are Roman capitals. Mr. Westwood considers them to be much earlier than the sculptures first described.

Representations of these remarkable sculptures were exhibited, and have been given in the Transactions of the Suffolk Archaeological Association, Part III. They are now carefully preserved and embedded in the wall of the north aisle. Their preservation is due to the exertions of Mr. Fitch of Ipswich, Dr. Drummond, and Dr. Edward Clarke.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the DEAN of WESTMINSTER.—Several Roman vessels, found in excavations for the railway, near the Roman road, at Old Ford, Stratford-le-Bow. They formed part of a discovery of fictile urns, which took place in April, 1848; they were found at a depth of about three feet beneath the surface, and had been communicated to the Dean by Mr. John Attwood, of Poplar. An urn, the capacity of which was stated to be from five to six

gallons, was discovered in this deposit, within which was found a smaller vase containing burned bones. Similar instances of small cinerary vases deposited within those of large dimensions have occurred; one during the recent explorations by the Hon. Richard Neville, on the borders of Cambridgeshire; another is recorded in Mr. Disney's work on his valuable collection preserved at the Hyde, Ingatestone, and the original urns are placed in his museum.

Mr. DISNEY laid before the meeting drawings of several interesting examples of monumental sculpture, representing the tombs of the lords of Norton Disney, Lincolnshire, and persons of the ancient family, there settled, from which Mr. Disney derives his descent. He communicated also various particulars regarding these family memorials, the drawings of which he presented to the Institute, accompanied by a view of Kirkstead Abbey, founded by his ancestors, which had formed a leading feature of interest in one of the excursions during the meeting of the Society at Lincoln; and promised further information, by which we hope, on a future occasion, to give a full description of these interesting sepulchral effigies.

By Mr. BANDINEL.—A singular silver matrix of a seal, date about the reign of Richard II., bearing a merchant's mark on a scutcheon, in lieu of any heraldic bearing. It is of peculiar construction, so formed, by means of a screw in the handle, that the central portion of the impress might be brought forward and disunited from the surrounding part on which the legend is inscribed; apparently with the intention of enabling the owner to use it both as a seal and counter-seal, or *secretum*. On the scutcheon is the letter H in chief, a cross with equal limbs, and a star. Above the scutcheon is a cross-staff, to which is attached a vane of three streamers. Around is the inscription + SIGILLVM · HENRICI LE CALLERE. The initial H appears to be allusive to his Christian name. It was found in ploughing near Chard, Somersetshire. Two examples of this peculiar form of seal have been previously found. One, of rather more complicated contrivance, is in the possession of Mr. Evelyn Shirley, and it has been represented in the *Archaeologia*, vol. xxix., p. 406. It is the seal of Thomas de Prayers, probably *t.* Edward III. Another silver matrix, of small size, formerly in the possession of Mr. Bullock, of Liverpool, and constructed precisely like Mr. Bandinel's, bore a scutcheon of arms (three lions' heads, erased (?)), and the inscription + SIGILL' · BARTHOLOMEI · EDRICH.

By Mr. FERREY.—Two singular inscribed bricks, found imbedded in the dwarf walls supporting the timber framing of the porch at Binfield Church, near Bracknell, Berks. The porch is of late Decorated work, attached to a building of mixed styles, Decorated and Perpendicular. The porch had evidently been reconstructed in later times, and in the course of this operation these bricks had been used. Careful search had been made to discover the remaining portions of the inscription, of which these appeared to have formed a part.³ The letters on one of them appear to read—*henoth*—on the other—*ert hpe*. They are cut in relief, seemingly with a knife, after the bricks were formed. Dimensions, 9½ in. by

³ It is hoped that further inquiry may enable us to give representations of these singular relics, with the addition of a further portion of the inscription, which has hitherto baffled conjecture.

4½ in.; thickness, 1¼ in. Mr. Ferrey presented them to the Museum of the Institute.

By Mr. ROBERT FITCH, of Norwich.—A fac-simile, moulded in gutta-percha, from a singular object formed of hard limestone, evidently a mould which had served for casting ornaments in metal in high relief, to be attached to some decorations of a sacred nature. It represents a chalice, surmounted by the Host, bearing the sacred monogram, and surrounded by rays. It was found recently at Dunston, Norfolk, in a plantation near the church, the property of Robert K. Long, Esq., about five miles from Norwich.

Mr. HAKEWELL exhibited rubbings from the sepulchral memorial existing in the chancel of the Church of Leigh, Surrey, probably the tomb of the founder, or a benefactor to the fabric. It is one of the monuments of the Arderne family, formerly settled at Leigh Place, and allied to the Arderne family of Warwickshire. They are noticed in Manning and Bray's County History. It was commemorative of Richard Arderne, who died A.D. 1499, and his wife, Johanna. Their sepulchral effigies of brass, have perished. Above the casements, on the face of the slab from which these figures have been removed, is a curious representation of the Trinity; two escutcheons (a fess chequy between three crescents—Arderne, and the same, impaling a chevron between three stags). On a scroll, from the mouth of one of the figures, was inscribed—*Ih'u redemptor mundi miserere nobis*; and, on the other, *At hidentes Ih'u'm semper Colletemur*. The last word being repeatedly inscribed on the quarries of the chancel windows, written diagonally, and originally, as it would appear, filling the whole window, in lieu of any diapering, heraldic or other ornament.

Mr. J. A. BUSFIELD, of Bradford, communicated the following account of early gravestones and other remains existing at Keighley, in the county of York, accompanied by drawings; and has very kindly presented to the Institute the woodcuts, which are given in illustration of his remarks:

"So general has of late become the wish to preserve a record of the early sepulchral remains still existing in our parish churches, that I am induced to offer the following particulars relative to some interesting sepulchral memorials of considerable antiquity at Keighley; but which, it seems more than probable, are now doomed to rapid destruction—the ancient church in which they had rested for more than 500 years having been pulled down, and the tombs of its original founders and benefactors discarded from the modern edifice. The antiquary and topographer of another generation will be indebted to the Archaeological Societies of the present time for preserving a record of that which had, till now, survived the wreck of time or hand of the destroyer.

"The first of the memorials I am about to describe relates to the Kighleys of Yorkshire—an ancient and chivalrous family, long since extinct in the male line, but whose co-heiress (interred under a splendid monument at Haut Hucknall, near Hardwick, in Derbyshire),⁴ transferred the manor of Kighley, together with the estate, at the close of the sixteenth century, to the family of Cavendish, by marriage with Sir William Cavendish, afterwards created Baron Cavendish and Earl of Devonshire, the Earl of Burlington being the present possessor.

⁴ Whit. Craven, p. 159.

PROCEEDINGS OF INSTITUTE.

SEPOLCHRAL SLABS AT KEIGHLEY, YORKSHIRE



Fig. 1.

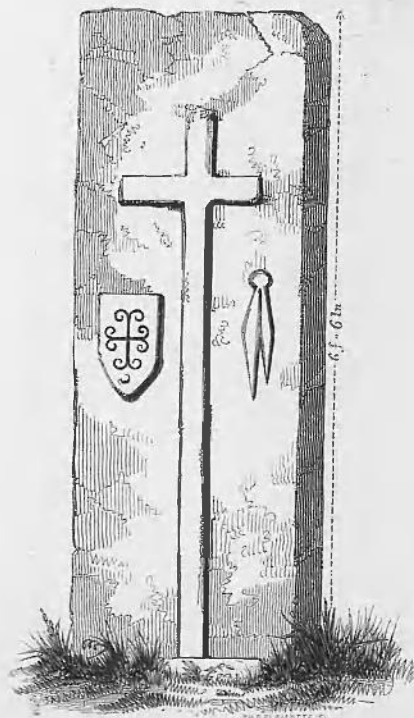


Fig. 2.

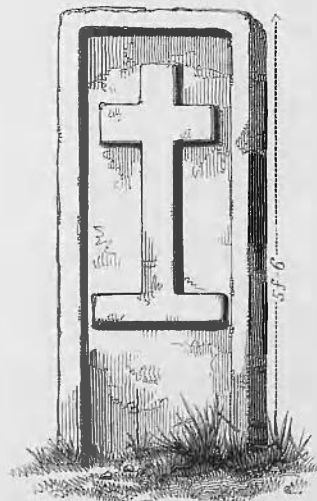


Fig. 3.

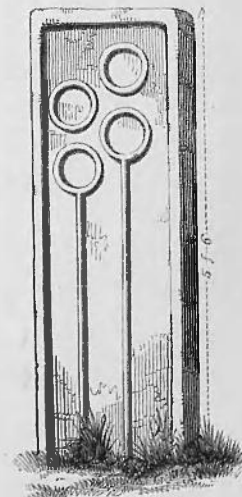


Fig. 4.

"The drawing No. 1, represents the tombstone of Sir Gilbert Kighley, Knight, and Margery, his wife, who was the daughter of — Hornby, and widow of Sir Robert Urswick, Knight. She married, for her third husband, Alexander Leedes, Esq. On the stone is sculptured a cross-flory, on the left side of which are two armorial shields, and, on the right, a sword, denoting his profession. The upper shield, though much mutilated, undoubtedly bears, Ar., a fess sable, for Kighley; the other, a cross-moline. It may be remarked, that the Wardes of Guiseley (one of whom, Sir Simon Warde, founded the neighbouring priory of Esholt, in the twelfth century) bore for their arms a cross-moline; and as the family name of Sir Gilbert Kighley's mother is not mentioned in the pedigree, it is possible she may have been of that family, and that the second shield is charged with her coat armorial. This interesting stone is decayed and broken, parts of the inscription being defaced; but the following is legible:—

Gilbertus Kighley de Atlay et Margeria Uxor
Ao D'ni M

"Gent's History of Ripon, published in 1731, contains an imperfect woodcut of this grave-stone, and gives the date of it as 1022, which is evidently an error. It is uncertain whether sepulchral crosses, with inscriptions, were in use in England until after that period; and shields, with armorial bearings on gravestones, were of still later introduction. It is remarkable that Whitaker, the historian of Craven, gives the date 1023,⁵ without any observation. According to the pedigree of the family, the correct date would probably be the latter part of the fourteenth century.

"As the pedigree of this ancient family (preserved in Harl. MS., 4630, fo. 337) has, I believe, never been printed, the following particulars may not be uninteresting:

"At a very early period, the Church of Kighley was given by Ralph de Kighley to the prior and canons of Bolton (who were patrons in 1545), and the gift was afterwards confirmed by the donor's son, Richard de Kighley—most probably, the same person whose name occurs first in the MS. Ped. Sir Henry Kighley succeeded Richard, and married Ellen, daughter of Sir Hugh Venables, Knight. He held lands in Utley and Kighley, &c., 21st Edward I. (1293), and obtained from that monarch a charter for a market and fair, as well as free warren, which (as Camden observes in his notice of the family) "was accounted in that age for a special favour." The name of Kighley occurs amongst those Yorkshire knights who served with King Edward I. in Scotland and elsewhere: it may, therefore, be fairly assumed that Sir Henry was that person. He was succeeded by his son, Henry Kighley, Esq., who did homage for his lands to the Lord of the Honour of Skipton, in the 4th of Edward II. (1311). This Henry was succeeded by Sir Gilbert Kighley, whose monumental stone has been described. Sir Gilbert's son and successor was Richard Kighley, living in the 20th of Edward III. (1347); and who paid aid for making the king's eldest son a knight. He had issue William, living about the 36th of Edward III., whose son and heir, Henry, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Hesketh, Knight. The grandson of this marriage,

⁵ Whit. Craven, p. 157.

Henry Kighley, Esq., left issue two daughters and co-heiresses; Anne, married to Sir William Cavendish, as before mentioned; and Katherine, married to Thomas Worsley of Worsley, Esq., county Lancaster.'

"The compiler of the pedigree from which these extracts are taken, appends the following note:—'Sir Gilbert is buried in the North Quire of the Church, under a stone inscribed, Gilbertus Kighley de Utley Miles jacet hic tumulatus, &c., and upon the stone an escutcheon, a cross-moline, which I see in June, 1667. I then inquired for the Manor House of Kighley, belonging to this family, and was shown a poor cottage, where a simple schoolmaster lived, where they informed me stood formerly the hall and greete large buildings, but now converted into meadows, orchards, and gardens.' The writer of this, I believe, is not known, but the date renders it exceedingly interesting. It may also be observed, that a Gilbert de Kiggellay gave land to the Priory of Selby, about 1260;⁶ and in the sixth Henry VI., it is recorded that Sir John de Kighley, Knight, accompanied Humphrey Duke of Gloucester to recover the town and castle of Crotoye, in France, with thirty men-at-arms, of which himself and one other were knights, the rest esquires, and ninety archers. Also, that Sir Henry Kighley attended Robert Lord Willoughby de Broke with 380 soldiers to Bretagne, in the 4th of Henry VII.'

"The tombstone of Sir Gilbert Kighley, as appears from the note given above, was originally placed in the north aisle of the old church. A new church has been recently erected on the same site, at a great outlay, adorned with costly windows and sumptuous monuments, and decorated and completed with great munificence, much to the honour of the town, the patron, the rector, and the inhabitants. But it is extremely to be regretted that no care whatever has been taken of these highly interesting memorials of the ancient founders; that they should have been left to perish in the open air, and the last and only memorial of them lying broken and neglected outside the church; thus treating the memory of this ancient and honourable family, and of those who, in the age of chivalry, in the days of Cressy and Agincourt, fought for their country and their religion, with the most contemptuous neglect.

"The stone No. 2, which is in better preservation, bears a simple cross; on the right a compass, or more probably a pair of shears, possibly having reference to the sex or occupation of the deceased; on the left a shield bearing the cross-moline, precisely similar to that on the tombstone of Sir Gilbert Kighley, a circumstance clearly showing its connection with that family, and it may have been the gravestone of Sir Gilbert's mother, of the family of Warde, as suggested above.

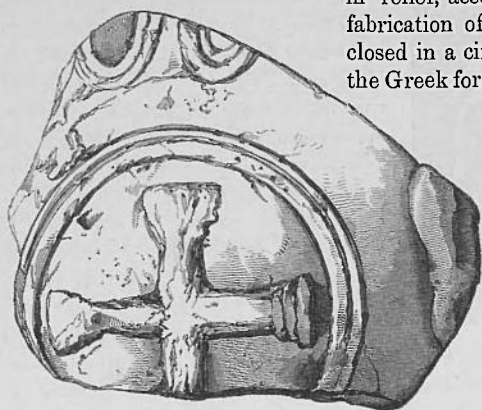
"The two remaining stones, Nos. 3 and 4, are much more ancient than Nos. 1 and 2, and, from their size and shape, it is probable that they have been lids of ancient stone coffins, and may have covered the remains of the before-named Ralph de Kighley and Richard de Kighley."

SIR WILLIAM LAWSON, Bart., during researches into the Roman remains at Catterick Bridge, Yorkshire, the CATARACTONIUM of Antoninus, amongst various interesting vestiges of antiquity, has found a fragment of

⁶ Burt. Mon.

⁷ Whit. Craven, 159.

"Samian" ware of fine quality, especially interesting as bearing the Christian symbol of the Cross. Of this curious relic, exhibited at this meeting, we are enabled here by his kindness to offer a representation. The ornament is



in relief, according to the usual mode of fabrication of this ware; the Cross is enclosed in a circular compartment; it is of the Greek form, with limbs of equal length, each terminating with a kind of gradated ornament, which recalls to mind crosses of the Anglo-Saxon age. (Compare, with respect to this feature, the Cross upon which Canute lays his hand, in the drawing copied by Strutt from the Register of Hyde Abbey).^s It does not appear that any other example of

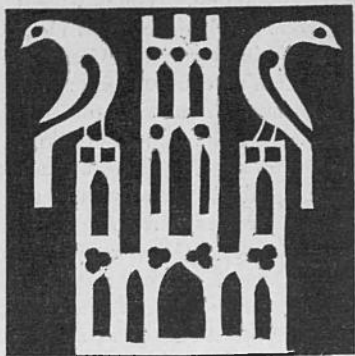
a Christian symbol had been noticed on "Samian" ware: Mr. Thomas Kent, of Padstow, Cornwall, discovered some years since in the sands near that place, on a site which he considers to have been occupied by a Roman town or village, some curious fragments of fictile ware, marked with Crosses impressed. Roman coins, fibulæ, and other remains were found at the spot. Mr. Kent very kindly sent some of these fragments for comparison with the specimen found at Catterick: they are of a dull red ware, not "Samian," but certainly, as he believes, of the same period. By long exposure to the weather the surface has become decayed, and it is difficult to form any decided conclusion in regard to the ornaments in question, or their claim to be regarded as Christian devices.

The Rev. H. T. ELLACOMBE, Vicar of Bitton, Gloucestershire, presented to the Institute drawings of three bronze torcs, found in 1846, near Heath House, a hamlet in the Moors, in the parish of Wedmore, Somerset, six feet below the surface. They lay all together; a few amber beads strung on a wire, and two celts were found with them. The metal resembles brass, or rather, as Mr. Ellacombe observed, what the old Dutch brass-workers in his neighbourhood call *latten*. These curious relics are in the possession of Robert Phippen, Esq., of Badgeworth Court. Two of them, of the solid funicular type, closely resemble the torc represented in the *Archæologia*, vol. xiv., Pl. 23, both in general form and the hooked fastening; but that specimen, found on the Quantock Hills, Somerset, is considerably larger and more massive, weighing nearly 2lbs., whereas, the one found near Heath House weighs half a pound, and the other 2ozs. The third is formed of a flat slip of bronze, simply twisted, like a wreathed riband, and hooked at the extremities. Weight 1½oz. This type of bronze torc is not uncommon.

Mr. A. W. FRANKS exhibited a drawing of a decorative tile, found in the

^s Strutt's *Horda*, vol. i. pl. 28.

parish of Barton, near Cambridge, and now deposited in the museum of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society (see Cut). Few remains of this



kind are to be found in Cambridge-shire. The only complete pavements are at Ely. One or two patterns are in Little Shelford Church and in King's College Chapel, on the latter the patterns are impressed. A castle appears on a tile at Great Bedwyn, in Wiltshire, which greatly resembles the present example. This has been supposed to allude to Eleanor of Castile. Birds are not uncommon on tiles, though more generally placed on boughs of foliage, curling out from a central stem. The tiles at Bedwyn

furnish proofs that the pattern was impressed from more than one block. The design consists of a castle in the centre, and rings at three of the corners. In no two instances are the rings in quite the same position; in one instance they are altogether wanting, though the castles are identical. A castle appears also on a tile at Bayeux Cathedral.

Mr. JOSEPH SMITH, of Pocklington, Yorkshire, communicated facsimiles of Sepulchral Brasses existing at Howden, in that county, including the effigy previously noticed in the Journal by the Rev. W. Drake, as an instance of the misappropriation of such memorials. (See vol. ii., p. 189). It would appear to represent Peter Dolman, Esq., Counsellor at Law, who died in 1621, but is manifestly to be referred to the previous century. The inscription is on a plate which had formed part of a female figure, as appears by the lines engraved on the reverse. These plates being detached are now kept in the vestry at Howden church, and Mr. Smith stated that he had been informed by Mr. Sugden, of that place, that some years since there was another figure with these, representing a man in robes like a priest; this memorial, now lost, may have been the effigy of the counsellor, rather than the figure of earlier date. Mr. Smith sent also a rubbing from the inscription commemorative of Lady Margaret Clifford, wife of John Lord Clifford, called "the Butcher," from the number of Yorkists slain by his hand at the Battle of Wakefield; and another from the mural brass, in the small church of Kilnwick Percy, to the memory of Thomas Woods.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

MARCH 2, 1849.

THE proceedings commenced by the reading of several communications, of which two,—a Memoir by MR. YATES, describing the discovery of a Roman sepulchre at Geldestone, Norfolk;—and a Notice of a singular leaden font, at Brookland, Kent, by MR. ALEXANDER NESBITT, in illustration of a series of casts presented by him on this occasion to the Museum of the Institute, are printed at length in this Number of the Journal.

Some interesting notices were read, communicated by MR. JOSEPH MOORE, of Lincoln, in illustration of the remarkable tenure of lands in the Manor of Broughton, Lincolnshire, by the service of the “gad whip,” recently discontinued. One of the whips, presented to the Institute by Mr. Moore, during the Lincoln meeting, was exhibited, and a representation will be given on a future occasion, with all particulars known in regard to that extraordinary custom.

An account of the discovery of a large deposit of silver ornaments, in Fifeshire, which were laid before the meeting by MR. DUNDAS, is also reserved for the ensuing Number.

MR. J. O. WESTWOOD exhibited rubbings (made by the Rev. H. Longueville Jones) of two fragments of a very beautiful incised ornamental slab, now used as the lintel of a chimney-piece, in one of the bed-chambers of the farm-house, adjoining Valle Crucis Abbey, North Wales. They are placed together, so as to present the appearance of a single tombstone broken in two, and Pennant conceived the words to form part of one and the same inscription.¹ The Rev. J. Williams, in a paper on Valle Crucis Abbey, in the first volume of the “*Archaeologia Cambrensis*,” had considered them as portions of two distinct slabs, the scroll patterns being of different design and workmanship.² On uniting the two rubbings together, it is evident, however, that they form parts of the same slab. The portion on the eastern side of the fire-place is square, and intended for the head of a cross fleury formed of interlaced branches and leaves, having an eight-rayed star in the centre; here the branches are broad, and formed of three ribs, giving quite a different appearance to the carving of this part of the slab; the lower portion or stem of the cross being formed of a slender vine branch, with leaves and fruit exquisitely designed, and united by a knot to the upper part. Another peculiarity consists in the inscription commencing and extending across the stone, below the cruciform ornament; it then runs along the right side, and terminates on the left side, but the bottom of the cross has been cut off, and the sides squared, so that all that remains of the inscription, in letters of the thirteenth century, is—

Xhic IACE.....M. ARURUETI...I....

Mr. J. O. Westwood also exhibited a drawing and rubbing (executed by

¹ Pennant's *Tour in Wales*, vol. i., p. 372.

² *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, vol. i., p. 29.

T. L. D. Jones Parry, Esq.) of an inscription in the Church of Llangwyn-hoydyl, Caernarvonshire, which has hitherto been supposed to record the building of that church, in the year 1000, followed by a monogrammic character, which has hitherto baffled interpretation. The inscription is in the Gothic characters of the fifteenth century, and the letters which have been read as a *m* (*mille*) are evidently *in* (*in anno*.)

MR. FERREY communicated the following notice of an interesting discovery of mural paintings, in Broughton Church, near Newport Pagnell, Bucks. Coloured tracings, of the original size, were exhibited, representing the most remarkable of these designs:—

“I wish to call the attention of the Institute to the discovery of some very interesting ancient frescoes, lately brought to light upon the walls of St. Laurence's Church, Broughton, Buckinghamshire.

“It appears that the plain surfaces of the walls have been entirely covered with frescoes. On the space between the windows immediately opposite the south entrance, there has been the representation of the Day of Judgment, The Almighty, The Saviour, The Blessed Virgin, The Saved, and the Lost. The angels with their trumpets, and all the usual accessories introduced in this subject, are quite discernible.

“In the next compartment eastwards, the remains of the frescoes are still more perfect; the subject is a very curious one, the treatment of it seems to me to involve an heretical notion. The body of our Lord is seen supported by the Virgin Mary in a dismembered state, the feet and hands being torn off, and the flesh represented as greatly lacerated. One or two of the surrounding personages are holding these detached limbs, and another has the heart in his hands. Whatever may have been the intended meaning of this subject, there can be no doubt that it is opposed to the sacred text—‘A bone of him shall not be broken,’ and such a representation in a church is on this account very remarkable.

“I should observe that this fresco, as well as the others in the church, have been *twice* painted over in later times. There is an angel holding a scroll, at the foot of this subject, evidently of later date, and over this are traces of Jacobean scroll-work. My impression was that the first subjects were painted in the time of Richard II., and the next just previously to the Reformation.

“The architecture of the church consists of various dates. The porch and chancel are of the early Decorated styles, and there are two Decorated windows in the western portion of the nave, but there are also inserted windows of the time of Henry VII. I should also mention that over the south doorway there is a large representation of St. George and the Dragon; although the painting is much injured, there is quite sufficient left to place the subject beyond doubt.

“On the wall to the east of the south doorway, are two very perfect frescoes, one of a bishop in full vestments, with his mitre and crozier; and the other a female, with dishevelled hair, holding a cross. These different paintings struck me as the most curious and interesting I have ever met with.”

MR. ALEXANDER NESBITT communicated the following description of the effigies, formed of glazed tiles, in Lingfield Church, Surrey, of which rubbings were exhibited at a previous meeting (see Woodcut):—



Monumental Tile Effigy.

Lingfield Church, Surrey.

"In consequence of a wish expressed in an article in the last volume of the *Archaeological Journal*,³ for some information respecting sepulchral memorials formed of tiles, supposed to exist in England, I send the accompanying rubbings, made from some tiles in the church of Lingfield, Surrey, which seem to have composed memorials of the kind referred to.

"The one which is complete consists of three tiles; of the other only two remain. They are of rather coarse red clay, covered with a greenish glaze, now much worn away. The figures are formed merely by indented lines, and no clay of a different colour is inserted, as in the ordinary 'encaustic' tiles. Some traces of letters will be observed on the upper margin of the perfect one, but they are so much worn as to be almost, or quite, undecipherable. The other does not appear to have had any inscription. They have much the appearance of being of Flemish manufacture, and the borders are of very similar character to those of some brasses at Bruges.

"The joined hands seem to lead to the conclusion that these figures are intended as sepulchral memorials: the absence of an inscription commemorating the deceased may, on the other hand, make it doubtful whether such was their intention. Inscriptions may, however, have been placed upon a border of stone, or a plate of brass may have been fixed below the tiles. These tiles are now in the chancel, but this is said not to be their original place.

"It is perhaps worth mention that in a recent 'restoration,' of this church, the iron railings which surrounded an altar tomb, bearing an effigy of the fourteenth century,⁴ have been taken away, and reported to have been sold or destroyed. The railing in question was plain, but to all appearance coeval with the tomb, and the removal or destruction of such objects is, I think, on many accounts much to be regretted.

"The preservation of the tile effigies appears deserving of attention: although laid down in a part of the church not much trodden, they are already much worn, and are broken in several places. The most effectual means of preventing further injury would be to place them in an erect position, affixed to the wall, if this could be arranged."

These very singular memorials appear to be of the earlier part of the sixteenth century, temp. Hen. VIII.; and they are, as far as we are aware, unique in this country. Each tile measures 15 inches square, three tiles being required to form an effigy. The flat bonnet is of the well-known fashion of that period: the full-puckered skirt, or bases, is well shown in the costumes of that reign, preserved in Cott. MS. Augustus II., and copied by Strutt, in the "*Horda*."⁵ The same fashion was curiously imitated in metal, as shown by the engraved armour of brass, in the Tower Armory, which belonged to Henry VIII.

A few relics of the use of ornamental tiles in sepulchral memorials may be cited. In Winchester Cathedral, a tile of the fourteenth century may be seen, on which appears an episcopal figure, in a design of tabernacle

³ Vol. v., p. 234.

⁴ This effigy exhibits a fine example of the massive *cingulum*, or hip-belt of the period, ornamented by the insertion of pieces of blue glass in the embossed compartments, possibly

in imitation of enamel. This kind of enrichment has been rarely preserved; it occurs on an effigy of the same age at Aston, near Birmingham:

⁵ Vol. iii., pl. II. III.

work, resembling the designs surrounding sepulchral brasses, and, very probably, part of a monumental portraiture. Tiles, bearing the legend, "Orate pro anima," have been found at North Creake, Norfolk, and in Gloucester Cathedral, doubtless intended to mark the pavement covering a place of interment.⁶

The REV. JOHN STACYE communicated a notice of the peculiar architectural features of the church of Barnby-in-the-Willows, co. Notts., illustrated by drawings of several windows in the chancel, of unusual design.

MR. CHARLES LONG, in reference to Dr. Charlton's remarks on sepulchral crosses (*Archaeol. Journ.*, v., p. 253), communicated a rubbing from an incised slab, or coffin-lid, now built into the wall of Greystoke churchyard. This fac-simile had been supplied by direction of Mr. Howard, through the obliging care of Mr. John Barker, steward to that gentleman. The cross is of elegant design, the head composed of four circles, united by transverse limbs, and surrounded by a circle.⁷ On the sinister side of the cross is engraved a pair of shears, with the points downwards. A representation of this slab is given in Mr. Boutell's "Christian Monuments," p. 92. Mr. Barker stated, that in rebuilding the church tower, a great number of incised coffin lids were found under the foundations, some bearing a cross and a sword, others with a cross and shears. These slabs were of various sizes, from 5 feet in length to 18 inches.

MR. JOSEPH FAIRLESS, of Hexham, sent some observations on the same class of memorials, accompanied by a drawing of a fragment of a cross fleur-de-lysée, with a pair of blunt-pointed shears on the sinister side. The small dimensions of this slab appeared to show that it had covered the grave of a child, as the stone, when perfect, must have measured about 26 inches in length, by 12 inches at the head; it was narrower at the foot. This example, Mr. Fairless observed, seems in favour of Dr. Charlton's theory regarding the shears, and conclusive against the conjecture that they denote the memorial of a wool-stapler. Still he was inclined, in examining the interesting explanation of symbols appended to the cross on these memorials, to think that a doubt may be entertained in regard to Dr. Charlton's appropriation of them. "I fully agree with the writer, that the frequent appearance of the shears found with the cross is opposed to the supposition that they indicate the craft of the deceased; neither do the keys point to more certain conclusion, as symbolising the trade. That the warrior, with sword, bow, and bugle, and the ecclesiastic with the chalice, are symbolised on these slabs, seems clear; and various religious symbols are found on sepulchral stones from the very earliest times. The cross needs no explanation—the rose seems emblematical of the briefness of life—the shears, of the thread of life being cut—the keys, too, probably indicate St. Peter's charge, and the circle is symbolical of eternity. The fish, pincers, &c., equally admit of a like interpretation, so that the preponderance is, perhaps, in favour of the association of these symbols with religious feeling." In the specimen already given from Hexham by

⁶ The Rev. J. Lee Warner has assigned the Norfolk tiles to the time of Nich. de Stowe, Vicar of Snettisham, about 1350 (*Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. i., p. 374). The

Gloucester tile is given by Mr. John Gough Nichols, in his "Examples," No. 73.

⁷ A similar cross may be seen in Southwell Minster.

Dr. Charlton (No. 10), in which the inscription distinctly gives the name and sex of the deceased, the addition of the shears, supposing them to be merely a feminine symbol, appears, as Mr. Fairless suggests, wholly superfluous.

MR. FAULKNER, of Deddington, communicated the following particulars regarding occurrences at that place during the Civil Wars, accompanied by a copy of the Order of Charles I. addressed to the parson and parishioners, dated from Oxford, Jan. 21, 1643 (printed in Skelton's *Oxfordshire*), in which it was stated that the bells of their church, being reported unserviceable, in consequence of the fall of the tower, the parishioners were required to send them to the King's magazine, at New College, that the metal might be used for public occasions.^s A second order subsequently issued from the King's Commissioners: of this document Mr. Faulkner sent a transcript, here printed.

"It appears, from an entry in one of the parish registers of the period, that, in the year 1634, the church tower fell, and the bells, in consequence, were rendered unfit for use. Both the King's and Parliamentary troops were at Deddington, and in the neighbouring villages, during the continuance of the Civil War, but the vicar and the principal parishioners seem to have espoused the cause of the King. On the night of the 2nd of September, 1643, the Earl of Essex, who had taken up his quarters at Aynho, sent a regiment, under the command of Colonel Middleton, to dislodge two regiments of the King's Horse, who were stationed at Deddington, and on the following morning a considerable skirmish took place there, and at 'a pass' on the road leading to Oxford.

"On the 1st of July, 1644 (after the battle of Cropredy Bridge, fought two days previously), the King's army rested at Deddington, and that night the king himself slept at 'the Parsonage House;' and thence proceeded on the next morning towards Evesham. These facts deserve notice, although they occurred subsequently to the date of the documents now communicated, in order to show that a good understanding evidently existed between the King and the inhabitants of this town."

The letter addressed by the Commissioners was in the following terms:—

"february the first, 1642.

"The Commission^{rs} have this day received informac'on that two of the Bells are now brought in to the Officers of the Artillery from Dadington, which are directed speedily to be weighed and valued. And whereas there yet remained three Bells more, whereof one onely is hanged up fitt for use and the other are not. It is thought fitt that these two other Bells shal be sente in also for the King's service, and when they be brought they shall be weighed and valued also, and y^e sheriff of the County is desired to send these two other Bells speedily and the Parishion^{rs} shall have satisfacton from the King for these foure Bells, to be paid unto them either in Bills or money when their steeple shal be fitt to receave them.

"R. Heath. W. Walter. Geo: Strode. ffr: Tyller. Tho: Gardiner. Geo: Benyon."

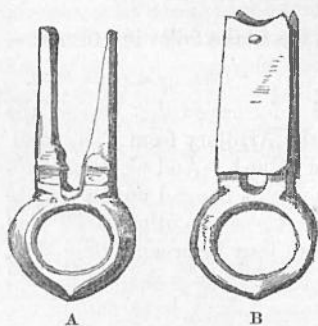
^s Illustrations of the Antiquities of Oxfordshire, Wootton Hundred, p. 7.

"In some Gazetteers (Mr. Faulkner remarks) this town is said to have the appellation of 'drunken Deddington, from the goodness of its malt liquor.' I have resided in the parish for nearly half a century, but I am not aware that Deddington is more celebrated for its malt liquor, or that its inhabitants are more addicted to the vice of drunkenness, than any other place in the north of Oxfordshire. But when Deddington is called 'drunken Deddington' (as it has been, jocosely, from time immemorial, by the villagers in the neighbourhood), the tradition is added 'where the people sold the bells to buy gin.' May it not, then, be more than probable that this story had its origin in the reign of Charles I.?"

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By SIR JOHN BOILEAU, BART.—A beautiful fragment of sculpture, discovered in January, 1849, in a field adjoining Caistor Camp, near Norwich. It is the head and part of the bust of a *statuette*, supposed to have represented Apollo, part of a bow appearing near the head. The remains of an ancient building, supposed to have been a *sacellum*, were found near the spot. A representation of this curious relic of ancient art will be laid before our readers hereafter. Also, the sword of the Chevalier Bayard, formerly in the possession of the Duc de Crillon, who espoused the last representative of the family of Bayard. On the blade are engraved, near the hilt, two devices, or *impresi*,—a falcon or other bird standing on a branch—motto, *Soli Deo Gloria*; and an arm issuing from clouds, and wielding a faulchion—*Vincere aut Mors*. This very interesting relic was purchased by Sir John Boileau, at Avignon, in 1839. Representations of it have been prepared, to be given in the forthcoming Transactions of the Institute at Norwich.

By THE HON. RICHARD NEVILLE.—A singular little bronze relic of the Anglo-Norman age, discovered in the ruins of the building at Chesterford, termed by Stukeley "*Templi Umbra*." It was found with ornaments and antique objects, of Roman workmanship, as described in the last Number of this Journal (see p. 20.) The representations here given will supply a correct notion of its dimensions and form. It closely resembles the tag or pendant of a strap, similar to those with which girdles, in Middle Age times, were "harnessed." It consists of two portions, one formed of thin plates of bronze, coated with a bright green *patina*, and connected by a small rivet at one end; within these, as in a sheath, was found the furcate object here seen. One side (Fig. A) of this is more carefully finished than the other, and the prongs are so roughly fashioned as to render it



improbable that the fork should have been destined for any use, independently of the plates in which it was found sheathed. No appearance, however, of any means of attachment, as to a strap or girdle, is apparent.⁹

⁹ The occurrence of similar objects, of unknown use, with remains of Roman date in England, as at York and Caistor, previously noticed, appears to render this relic deserving

By THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, through MR. FRANKS.—A specimen of ancient ware supposed to be of Anglo-Roman fabrication, found in a gravel-pit at Comberton, Cambridgeshire, December, 1848. It appeared to have formed the lid of a small jar, and deserves particular notice on account of a peculiarity in the fabrication, being of whitish coloured clay, coated with a red paste, possibly as an imitation of the coarser kinds of "Samian."—A dentated bronze ring, stated to have been found at Lidgate, Suffolk. (See woodcut.) Objects of this kind occur frequently in Continental collections, but have rarely (if ever) been found in this country. There are three specimens in the Goodrich Court Armory, all of bronze; one precisely similar to the specimen here represented; one similar in general form, but with three rows of teeth; the third has three rows of hooked teeth, like claws. Sir Samuel Meyrick describes them as dentated rings, the form apparently suggested by the *murex* shell, and supposes they were placed on the whirling arm of a military flail. These specimens were brought from Italy.¹—A bronze signet-ring, date, about 1500, found at Lidgate, Suffolk. The impress is a scutcheon of arms, attributed to the family named Amadis, of Plymouth,—a chevron ermines, between three oak slips acorned proper. The ring bears a large T on each shoulder of the hoop, probably allusive to St. Anthony.



By JOHN CAREW, Esq., of Knightleys, Devon, through MR. TUCKER.—The silver matrix appended to a chain, formerly the seal of Thomas Dene, prior of the Cluniac monastery of St. James, Exeter, founded by Baldwin de Redveris, in the twelfth century. Dr. Oliver states, that Thomas Dene was prior in 1428, and, as he believes, the last who filled that office, the property having been annexed by Henry VI. in 1444, to the royal foundation of King's College, Cambridge. It is a seal of pointed-oval form: St. James, habited in the pilgrim's sclavyne and hat, appears in a niche of beautiful tabernacle-work; the legend is—*S. fr's thome dene prior' cronie*. This fine matrix was found, in 1822, amongst some rubbish, in Southernhay, Exeter. It is engraved in Dr. Oliver's valuable "Monasticon Diocesis Exoniensis."

By MR. CHICHESTER, through MR. HARDWICK.—A massive signet-ring, of gold.

By MR. TUCKER.—A small incense-burner, of polished iron, of German workmanship, brought from Nuremberg.

By MR. HAWKINS.—A bronze globular bell, or *grelot*, of unusual size (diam. nearly four inches), obtained from Congleton, Cheshire. In that town the following custom is observed:—On the eve of the parish wake, a man, in whose family certain belts or baldricks covered with these bells have been handed down from time immemorial, perambulates the streets, wearing the said belts, which are three in number, the bells of various

of a detailed notice. In the curious assemblage of metal pendants and buckles, found at Hoylake, and figured in Dr. Hume's

Memoir, no similar specimen occurs.

¹ Skelton, Illustr. of the Goodrich Court Collection, vol. i., pl. xlv.

sizes : on some is stamped—WIGAN. On the bell produced were the initials R.W. The church is dedicated to St. Peter in *Vinculis*, and the custom being commonly known as “ringing the chains,” it has been conjectured that the term may not be a corruption of “changes,” but have some reference to the *vincula* of the apostle. Has any similar usage been noticed in other places ?²

By MR. ROBERT FITCH, of Norwich.—A gold ring, set with an intaglio, stated to have been found near Babylon. It is a Pehlevi gem, a cornelian; the device has not been explained; it represents, as Mr. Birch observed, an object supposed to be connected with fire-worship. On one side appears a star of five rays, on the other a crescent; and it thus supplies an interesting example of these symbols upon ancient oriental gems or seals; their occurrence upon mediæval seals has been a subject of frequent discussion, and, doubtless, is to be traced to an Eastern origin.

MR. WAY exhibited a fac-simile of a singular folding altar-piece of metal, such as are used in the Greek Church. It had been kindly communicated by MR. HOOPER, of Manningtree. This interesting example is of unusual size, formed of four leaves, each measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 4 in., with four subjects on every leaf, surmounted by a fifth in the arched head, or pediment. The figures are in low relief, and there is no enamel now to be seen upon the brass. Numerous inscriptions in ancient character fill the intervening margins. On the exterior face appear the symbols of Passion; within are represented the birth of St. John the Baptist, the Nativity of our Saviour, and the principal events in Gospel history: The Pentecost and Death of the Virgin, various portraiture of the Virgin and Child, with the various saints of the Greek Calendar, showing their veneration towards her. This kind of sacred ornament is commonly used in Russia, either in private houses, or in travelling; paintings and sculpture in high relief not being sanctioned: it was found, about 1790, under the cliffs at Harwich.³ A similar specimen, of like dimensions, formerly in the Strawberry Hill Collection, and enamelled, was purchased for the series of enamels in the Museum of Economic Geology.

MR. ROBERT LONG communicated, through SIR JOHN BOILEAU, the singular limestone mould found in 1839, in trenching ground at Mr. Long's seat, Dunston Hall, near Norwich. It appeared to have been formed for the purpose of casting metal ornaments for some sacred purpose. A cast in *gutta percha* had been presented to the Museum of the Institute by Mr. Fitch, at the previous meeting.⁴ On the foot is the monogram IHC —around the cup— IHC est calix , and on the host, which is surrounded by rays,—IHC. Length of the mould, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It was observed that the form of the chalice and the general design of the ornament appear to indicate an age certainly not earlier than the sixteenth century. Compare a radiated IHC. on a dossel at Denbigh, dated 1530. (*Gent. Mag.*, xxv., 247).

² Several bronze *crotales*, bells of similar form, but of smaller size, exist in private collections, and, as it is said, are of frequent occurrence in Ireland. They were probably appended to hounds' collars. It may deserve notice, that the letter W. is frequently found upon them: was Wigan noted for their manufacture, and indicated by this mark?

³ It had probably been thrown ashore from the wreck of some vessel in the Baltic trade. Several brass altars of this kind, but of small size, have been dredged up in the harbour at Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, and one was exhibited in the museum formed at Lincoln, during the meeting of the Institute, in 1848.

⁴ See p. 78 of this volume.

By MR. WEBB.—Two valuable examples of metal work, recently brought from the continent: one of them a figure of St. Cecilia, of gilt bronze, of the latter part of the twelfth, or beginning of the thirteenth century. It was placed under an elegant canopy, or *baldachino*, of gilt bronze, the work of a later age, the design bearing much resemblance to the architecture of the Baptistery at Piacenza. The other bronze figure, also gilt, represented a Martyr Bishop.

By MR. ALEXANDER LEAN.—Specimens of ancient embroidery, recently obtained from France, portions of a frontal, or of the orfrays of sacred vestment; date sixteenth century.

APRIL 13, 1849.

MR. BOWYER LANE reported the result of his inquiries and observation during a recent visit to Colchester, in order to inspect the extensive and valuable Roman remains there discovered, on the property of Mr. John Taylor. In trenching the land near his residence, West Lodge, Mr. Taylor had found vestiges of a burial-ground of considerable extent, and in the small portion of this cemetery, already excavated, more than 150 urns, and vessels of various kinds, had been found, with glass vessels, and other objects of the Anglo-Roman age. Mr. Taylor had, with great liberality, presented these valuable antiquities to the Local Museum, now forming at Colchester, and they had been deposited in the Town Hall. The prosecution of the inquiry will, doubtless, bring to light further vestiges, not less interesting and instructive than the remains generously devoted by Mr. Taylor towards the formation of a museum, worthy of so fruitful a field of antiquarian research as *Colonia*. We hope to give more detailed notices of his prosecution of this important discovery.

The REV. JOHN WILSON, local secretary in Oxfordshire, communicated a report of Roman remains discovered in the month of March ult., in the parish of Headington, near Oxford, on a hill opposite to that village, and adjoining to the parish of Elsfield. The investigation has not as yet been fully carried out, on account of the land being cropped. The antiquities discovered consist of pottery, in great variety, including almost all the known varieties, from "Samian" to the most rude fabrication—flanged tiles, portions of foundations of a chamber, measuring about 13 feet by 10; the walls coated with stucco; some fragments, exhibiting painting in stripes of bright red and green colours; a small iron *umbo*, a small globular bell, objects of iron, &c., and a few third brass coins. The site is remarkably beautiful, and well suited for a villa. A line of Roman road passed near the spot. Mr. Wilson exhibited numerous ancient relics of interest, found during this excavation, amongst which were some small vessels of unusual form,⁵ of light-coloured ware, and a stamp for impressing clay, bearing a head of Mercury, well designed.

The REV. WILLIAM GUNNER sent a drawing of a small *olla* with a cover, of Anglo-Roman ware, found in Winchester, in Water-lane, not far from the spot where various remains were discovered, as described by Dr. Milner, (*Vetusta Monum.*, vol. iii.) The urn contained ashes; the cover was

⁵ These little vases bear much resemblance to some brought from Nineveh by Mr. Layard.

formed like a modern pan for a flower-pot, so as to overlap the top of the urn, and effectually preserve the contents from admixture with the soil.



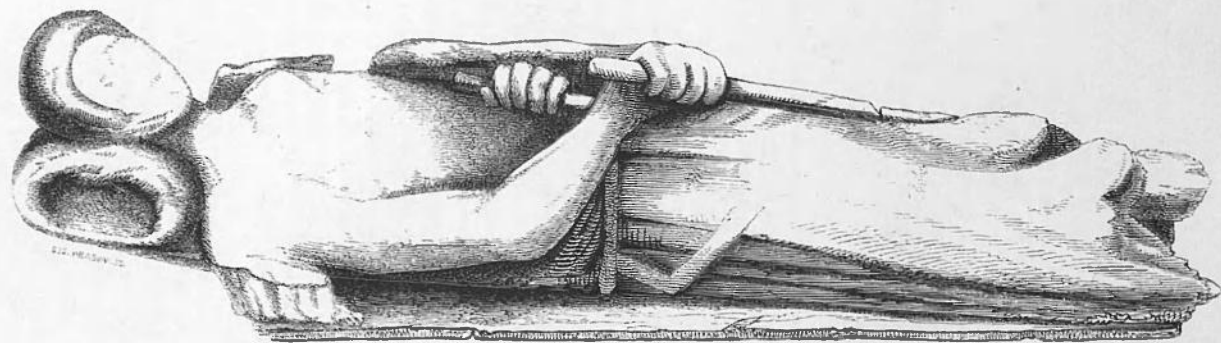
Dimensions, urn,—Diam. at top, 6 in.; foot, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.; height, 7 in.; diam. of cover, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. These *fictilia* have been deposited in the County Museum, at Winchester. Mr. Gunner communicated also a drawing of the mural painting discovered in the church of St. Laurence, Winchester, representing St. Christopher.

A letter was read from the REV. DR. OLIVER, Vicar of Scopwick, Lincoln, giving an account of the discovery of British urns near Wold-Newton, Lincolnshire, in 1828. Some workmen digging materials for mending the roads, found an ancient cemetery, described as a large tumulus, spreading over about three acres, and composed entirely of gravel, which must have been conveyed from a distance, the Wolds, on which the place is situate, being a ridge of chalk. Upon this tumulus was another of smaller size, the "long barrow" of Sir R. C. Hoare's classification, in which more than twenty urns, of various forms, had been deposited, arranged in a line, the whole length of the mound, the mouths upwards. They lay about three feet from the surface, and at irregular distances, some being close together, others three or four feet apart. Three only were preserved, and they were sent by Dr. Oliver to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. They were fabricated without use of the lathe, and rudely scored with lines and circles; these urns were half filled with ashes, calcined bones, and black greasy earth. Dr. Oliver supposes that this tumulus had been a family burying-place of some British chief, the larger mound being possibly the cemetery of his tribe.⁶

MR. J. O. WESTWOOD exhibited rubbings of a Roman-British inscription, built into the wall of Llanver Church, near Bala, Merionethshire, communicated to him by Wm. W. E. Wynne, Esq., consisting of the letters CAVOSEN IARCII. The letters are of the Roman capital form, but rather rudely shaped, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and the A and V conjoined,

⁶ The ancient village of Wold-Newton is named in Domesday as having a church and a hall, &c. It is situate nearly at the centre

of the chalk ridge which extends in a line from N. to S. through nearly half the country, and is known as the "Lincolnshire Wolds."



Effigy of Sir Hugo de Peverel—circa 1250, Sampford Peverel Church, Devon.

the second stroke of the A forming the first stroke of the V. Mr. Westwood suggested that the first four letters might possibly be intended for one word, and indicate the cave or tomb of Seniarich.

He also exhibited magnified sketches of some of the minute elaborate patterns of the early Anglo-Saxon and Irish Manuscripts, showing that they were entirely formed upon geometrical principles.

Mrs. BOULTON, of Sampford Peverel, Devon, obligingly communicated the following observations on the Church at that place, accompanied by several interesting sketches, illustrative of its Architectural features.

"This church, which the writer believes to be one of the oldest village churches in the county of Devon, though much injured by the bad taste which has prevailed for many years, unfortunately for all that is beautiful in our ecclesiastical architecture, still possesses very interesting details. The character of the building, as regards the remains of the old structure, is Early English, with lancet-headed windows, adorned with light and elegant shafts, and headed with quatrefoils. The exterior is generally very plain, and certainly would attract little notice, on account of its great simplicity; but the interior, from the width of the window openings and their deep splaying, is light and handsome. The chancel east window, however, is both externally and internally good, and of fine proportions. The church must originally have consisted of only nave and chancel, which are both Early English. But there is a south aisle added of Perpendicular character, and said to have been built by Margaret Beaufort, the mother of Henry VII. Only one window of this aisle remains in its original state, that at the east end, for the aisle was rebuilt some few years since, within the present century, and all the finer parts of the stone-work, cusps, foils, &c., cut away, and only the mullions left to remind us of what had been. The stone-work of the west gable is still extant, with its quatrefoils, roses, and Tudor flowers. The piscina is on the south side of the chancel, and the credence on the north; both are in good preservation. One half of a window on the north side of the nave has been blocked up, either to make way for the present site of the pulpit, a very modern, rude construction, or filled in, to admit of a projection of stone-work, which appears to have contained a staircase to a screen, taken down about twenty-five years since, and which the writer imagines to have been erected when the aisle was added, about the end of the fifteenth century (this projection being evidently of much later date than the adjoining wall), when probably the Early English door was stopped up. Under this partially blocked-up window, and when the present pulpit was erected, an effigy of a knight was brought to light. (See cut.) This is supposed to be of the Peverel family, by whom the church was erected. In all probability this figure occupied the space under the window, for on the external wall of the church there is an arch, as if built over a tomb. All trace of armorial bearings on the shield is lost; the head rests on a helmet; the right hand is evidently protected by a gauntlet, and the sword is very perfect. About the shoulders appear remains of drapery, from under which project small human feet. Probably there were angels sculptured on either side of the head. This figure is now erect against the angle between the chancel and aisle. The oldest monument is one placed against the east chancel window, to the memory of Margaretta Powlet, dated 1602.

"The Tower was rebuilt in the present century, and is a rude square block of modern masonry. It contains five fine-toned bells.

"The old Font was found in the rectory garden. It is so much mutilated, that it is feared it cannot be sufficiently restored to be replaced in the church. Endeavours will, however, be made to accomplish so desirable an object, and restore this ancient font in lieu of a modern substitute of very unsuitable appearance."

The Manor of Sampford Peverel, according to Risdon's account, had belonged to the house of Somerset, and thus Henry VII., by hereditary right, held it: his mother, the Countess of Richmond, lived there some time, and, as it was said, built an aisle of the church, in one of the windows of which were seen the arms of England, and of the Earl of Derby, husband of the countess. The arms of Peverel were also to be seen in several of the windows. The effigy, now sadly defaced, was cross-legged; his right hand rests on the pomel of his sword; the poleyns were ridged, but the legs are lost.⁷ A representation of this interesting fragment is here given from a drawing kindly sent by Mrs. Boulton.

MR. J. R. WALBRAN communicated a brief report of recent investigations on the site of Fountain's Abbey, Yorkshire, and promised to report fully hereafter on the interesting vestiges there brought to light. The late excavations were occasioned by the accidental discovery of a plain tessellated pavement, made by some workmen engaged in repairing the arch of a water-course that had fallen in by its side. Curiosity, and the necessity of obtaining rubbish to cover the new arches, occasioned the extension of the excavation, which led to further discoveries, and the noble proprietor, Earl de Grey, then directed that the entire site should be cleared out. Mr. Walbran had called the attention of the members of the Institute, during their visit to Yorkshire in 1846, to the erroneous designation of the "Abbot's House," as commonly pointed out, and suggested where the site would probably be found, if the spot were disencumbered of brushwood. This supposition has been fully confirmed by recent examination, and the ground-plan, as he believed, would be completely traced, so as to shew this building with its subordinate offices. The pavements have been much broken, but several patterns may be still correctly traced.

MR. NESBITT communicated a description and sketches of the curious coffin-slab, lately brought to light during repairs of Bishopstone Church, Sussex. A representation of this singular sculpture, with a memoir by Mr. Figg, of Lewes, will be given in the second part of the "Sussex Collections, published by the Sussex Archaeological Society." The slab is of small size, measuring 4 feet 4 inches, by 13 inches at the head, and 11 inches at the foot. It may have been placed on the tomb of a child. The sculpture is in half relief, and is arranged in three circular compartments, formed by a twisted band; at the top are two birds, drinking from a vase, in the middle is seen the Holy Lamb, and the lower circle is filled by the head of a cross, the shaft and base of which occupy

⁷ On visiting this church in 1837, the clerk informed me he had assisted in removing this effigy from the north wall, that no grave was found under it, and that it was "painted all in stripes like an officer," meaning, per-

haps, the rows of mail, which do not appear to have been expressed by the sculptor. The figure was, however, thickly coated with whitewash.—ED.

the lower part of the slab. The first symbol appears to be one of those borrowed from heathen art, and it occurs frequently on early Christian tombs.⁸ It ornaments one of the ends of the sarcophagus of Honorius at Rome : and appears intended to symbolise the participation of the faithful in the blood of our Saviour. Mr. Nesbitt thinks the date of the sculpture may be assigned to the middle of the twelfth century ; the interesting little church in which it was found is in great part of about that age. Mr. Nesbitt exhibited also a sketch of a coffin slab found in Tickhill Church, Yorkshire. (Engraved in Boutell's *Christian Mon.*, p. 68.) It is sculptured in very low relief ; the cross in this example is supplied by what may be called a reversed eight-foil, a figure formed by eight equal curves, the points pointing outwards, instead of inwards ; the extremities are floriated, and the central space occupied by the Holy Lamb. This head is supported by a plain shaft, springing from a graduated base, and on each side appears a figure of a dragon ; on the right side a space is sunk in the margin, so as to admit of a hand being carved in high relief, grasping the handle apparently of a sword. The foliage of the slab is of the same character as that used in the Early English period, and Mr. Nesbitt assigned this remarkable tomb to the thirteenth century. The introduction of dragons or monstrous animals on early sculptured slabs of this kind, in this manner, is a curious feature, and may have a symbolical intention. A few analogous examples may deserve comparison, especially the slab preserved at Dewsbury, Yorkshire, and one at St. Pierre, Monmouthshire.⁹

MR. EDWARD RICHARDSON produced a note from Mr. Lansdown, of Stoke-upon-Trent, regarding the removal of monuments of the Minors' family, to which the attention of the Institute had been called by Mr. Richardson at a previous meeting. It was stated that "A monument to some of the Minors' family was in Uttoxeter Church, in 1829, and, when repairs and alterations were then made, it was broken in pieces, in consequence of the members of the family, who were written to on the subject, declining to reinstate it. My informant is the parish clerk, who says there were three figures, a man, woman, and child ; they were a good deal damaged, but he and some of the workmen broke them into small fragments and threw them into a heap of rubbish ; he is therefore sure no one has any portions of the effigies." The ancient family, one of whose memorials was thus barbarously demolished, was resident near Uttoxeter, according to Erdeswick, as early as temp. Henry III. Mr. Richardson laid before the meeting, also, casts from some curious sculptured fragments, found in excavating under the tower, at Binstead Church, Isle of Wight.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By MR. STEPHEN RAM.—A beautiful cameo, the head of young Bacchus, a carving on ivory of very fine character, and stated to have been discovered in an Etruscan tomb.

By MR. TUCKER.—A small vase for unguent, of deep blue glass, of beautiful quality, from a *columbarium* at Rome.

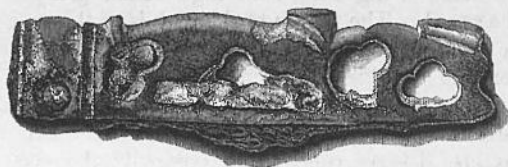
⁸ See Boldetti, pp. 164, 372, 374 ; and Maitland's Church of the Catacombs.

⁹ Mr. Westwood called attention to the triple gonfanon, borne by the Agnus Dei on

the Bishopstone slab. The cross with circles is similar, as he observed, in arrangement to the Norman ornaments at Kilpeck church, Herefordshire.

By MR. TALBOT.—A bronze celt, found a few years since in digging the foundations of a house in Harewood-square, London, seven feet below the surface; the soil consisted of stiff clay and sand, and beneath was hard compact gravel. It was said that the ground showed no appearance of having been disturbed. The dimensions of the celt, which resembles the type, with a loop at the side, in Mr. Du Noyer's Classification (*Archaeological Journal*, vol. iv., p. 5, fig. H), are as follows:—Length, 6 inches, one end being imperfect; greatest breadth of the blade, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, 15 oz. It is much decomposed, and coated with blue carbonate of copper. On analysis, made at the Museum of Economic Geology, Mr. Phillips reported that the metal included a sufficient quantity of tin to give it the requisite hardness, and the usual character of bronze.

By THE HON. RICHARD NEVILLE.—Several Anglo-Roman antiquities, comprising the bronze cross-guard of a knife, or small dagger, and a little pastille-box of the same metal, found in a Roman villa at Chesterford.

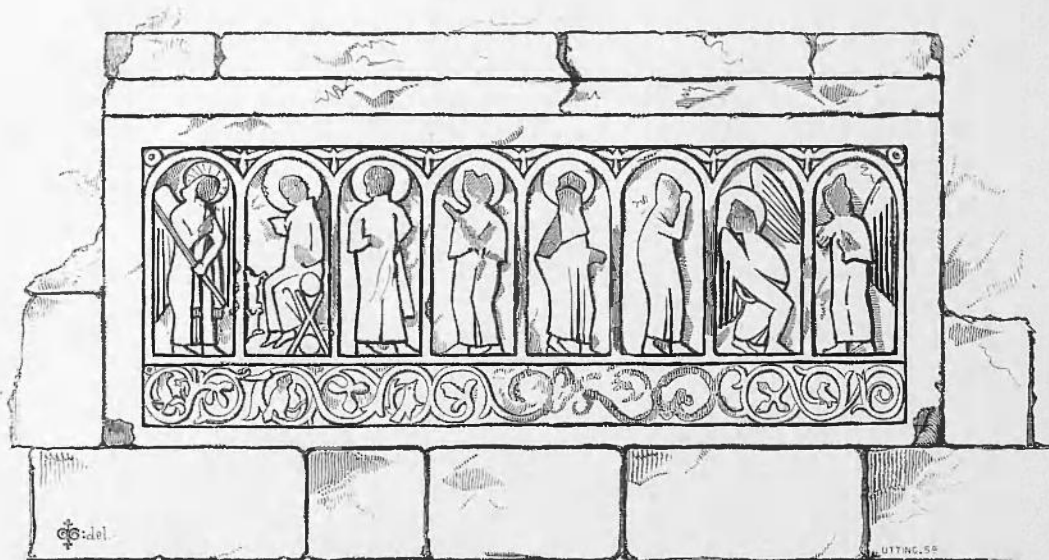


Also, a clasp-knife of bronze, the handle representing a hare pursued by a hound; the iron blade consumed by rust. Found at Hadstock in 1846. (See woodcut.) A similar bronze knife was found by Douglas in a tumulus at Chatham, probably of early Saxon age (*Nenia*, pl. xx., p. 82), and another, of less rude workmanship, representing a hare and hound, was found at Reculver. See Batteley's "*Antiqu. Rutupinæ*," (tab. xi., p. 126).

By THE REV. H. MACLEAN, Vicar of Caistor, Lincolnshire.—Impressions of several Roman and other coins found near that place, comprising several brass coins of the imperial series, much defaced, namely, coins of Antoninus Pius and Commodus, a small brass of Carausius, apparently the same type as that given in the "*Materials for the History of Britain*," from the Hunter Museum (pl. xi., fig. 21.) *Rev.* PAX AVGG. Also a coin of the Byzantine series, struck at Nicomedia, too imperfect to be identified—all these found at Caistor. A silver twopence of the Commonwealth, same as Ruding, pl. xxxi., fig. 10, but the harp in the second shield—Caistor. Two jettons, one with a crown inscribed AVE (*Snelling*, pl. xi., fig. 15); the other (pl. xi., fig. 22), found at Thoresway and Nettleton. A circular scutcheon plate, or ornament of the cover of a book, of brass pierced, the design resembling the tracery of a rose window—found in Thoresway churchyard. A leaden token, cast in a mould, and of very rude design:—*Obv.* a male head, surrounded by a chaplet. *Rev.* a bird.

Mr. Maclean sent also impressions of a diminutive ring-fibula of gold, found in a field near Caistor. Diameter, about six-tenths of an inch; one side is set with six emeralds, or fictitious gems; on the other, which is flat, is inscribed, BEL AMIE NE ME VBLIE MIE. Date, 14th century.

NORMAN SCULPTURE.



Sculptured Tablet at Hovingham Church, Yorkshire

Date, close of XIIth Century.

By MR. GOLDIE, of York.—A drawing of a remarkable sculpture of late Norman date, now built into the south wall on the outside of the tower, at Hovingham Church, Yorkshire. (See the accompanying woodcut.) The dimensions would lead to the supposition that it might have formed the front of an altar, or possibly of an Easter sepulchre, the length being 5 feet, height 2 feet 6 inches. The design consists of eight small figures in an arcade of round-headed niches; two have been supposed to represent the Annunciation,—the Virgin being portrayed as seated; four, at the other end of the slab, may represent the women coming to the sepulchre, which is guarded by angels; and the two figures intervening may be intended for the appearance of Christ, as the gardener, to Mary Magdalene. Underneath is a frieze, of elegant foliated design, resembling that on the font at Alphington, near Exeter, and the beautiful scroll ornament around the south door of the nave, Ely Cathedral, date about 1175. The curious tablet at Hovingham may also be assigned to the latter part of the twelfth century.

By DR. KENDRICK, of Warrington.—Impression of the ancient seal of Liverpool, the singular design and inscription upon which has been a subject of frequent discussion. A representation of the seal is given in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxi., p. 544. The matrix is of pointed oval form: in the central compartment appears a bird, by some explained as a kind of cormorant, called a “lever;” by others taken for an eagle, the letters IOUIS, as they have been read, being found under it. Mr. Hamper, however, with greater probability, supposes it to be Noah’s harbinger, with the branch in her beak. At the upper part of the field of the seal there is a star and crescent, resembling the device on many early seals, and on the Irish penny of King John. The legend, which seems to have been copied erroneously from an older matrix, possibly coeval with King John’s charter to the town, appears to read thus—*SIGILIS CONMVNC. DORGESIVD LEVEB—with the termination IODIS, on a little scroll in the field, omitted for want of sufficient space on the verge. Dr. Kendrick proposes the reading *Johanni*. Mr. Hamper’s suggestion appears highly probable, that the original legend was—“*Sigillum commune burgensium Leverpoli*,” copied by an unskilful artificer. Dr. Kendrick presented the impression to the collection of the Institute. The document to which the original impression is appended, is a century older than that possessed by the Liverpool corporation, and had been discovered by him.

By MR. TAGG, of St. Dunstan’s Hill.—The bowl of a mazer cup, of the rummer shape. Around the brim is the following inscription:—“In token of true Christian Loue: Which I to You Do Owe: Becase that you So faithfull Proue: I this on you Bestowe: 1614.” It is formed either of walnut, or ash wood.

By MR. TROLLOPE.—A singular object of lead, resembling in form a basin without a foot, or the *petasus* placed upon figures of Mercury. Diameter, 10 inches. It was lately found at Heighwood, near Torksey, Lincolnshire, with several large pieces of lead, at a depth of five feet, in cutting through clay, in excavations for the junction line of the Manchester and Lincolnshire Railway.

By THE REV. CHARLES SYDENHAM.—A collection of valuable MSS., pre-

sewed for many years in the possession of the family of Sydenham, of Combe, Somerset. They consist of three Books of "Horæ," one of the use of Rouen, another of that of Poitiers,—all being exquisitely illuminated, with delicate borders of flowers and large drawings of sacred subjects, saints, &c. The first contains numerous entries relating to the Denys family, dated from 1550 to 1600.—A curious MS., relating to ceremonies and discipline, with forms of excommunication for a great variety of offences.—A MS. collection of French poems, thirteenth century, in its original oak boarding.—A beautiful MS. of the Vulgate, fourteenth century.—A large folio MS., beautifully written in Roman letter, the Homilies of St. Chrysostom, written, at the cost of Christopher Urswyke, for the Monastery of Hayles, Gloucestershire, in 9 Henry VIII. It is stated to have been written "arte Petri Magii Unoculi, Teutonis natione, Brabantini."—Also, a Psalter, with interlinear commentary, written, 1514, for the monastery of Hayles. A detailed account of these interesting MSS. will be given hereafter.

BY THE REV. STEPHEN JENNER.—A collection of various ancient remains found amongst the ruins of Clare Castle, Suffolk, during recent excavations made in the inner *ballium*. They consisted of decorative pavement tiles, mediæval pottery, including specimens with coloured glaze, and some apparently of Anglo-Roman fabrication; various objects of metal, fragments of painted glass, and some coins of different periods. A door-way was found, supposed to have formed part of the ancient church of St. John the Baptist in the Castle of Clare. Mr. Jenner communicated, also, a series of extracts from records and ancient evidences illustrative of the history of the castle and its possessors from the time of Edward I.

BY MR. WHINCOPP.—Two armillæ, supposed to be of Anglo-Saxon workmanship; one of silver, from Cuerdale; the other of unusual form, one side being very broad, and ornamented with two dragons *affrontes*. Two bronze handles, discovered at Pompeii, probably parts of a vessel destined for the uses of the baths, and very similar in design to one represented in the last Journal from the "Museum Disneianum." A silver ring, formed with a singular square facet, an intaglio, the head of Julius Cæsar, on root of emerald, and some curious specimens of ancient glass, found in the bed of the Thames.

BY MR. HEWITT.—Portion of the hair-cloth which formed the undergarment of one of the knights, whose tombs were opened in the Temple Church.

THE REV. W. T. COPPARD, local secretary in Devonshire, communicated sketches of a fine early English finial cross upon the eastern gable of the north aisle, at the church of Plympton St. Mary, a good example of that feature of architectural decoration. He stated, also, that during recent repairs, having noticed a part of the east wall, which appeared hollow and had been plastered and sanded over, just above the east window, he had removed the plaster and uncovered a quatrefoiled opening, apparently such as is found in churches of the Early English period, although not very frequent in those of minor dimensions. The window itself is evidently an insertion of transitional, or late Decorated, character, the original window having been much earlier.



Urn found at Cairn Thierna, Co. Cork.

By MR. ALLIES.—Several coins and tokens found during the demolition of some buildings adjoining to the Abbey Church, at Great Malvern. Amongst them was one of the curious series of silver pieces attributed to Simon Pass, representing the royal family and sovereigns of England, and probably used as counters. Walpole states, in his *Life of Hilliard*, that he had a license for twelve years from James I., to grave portraits of the royal family, a source of great emolument to him, and that he employed Simon Pass and other artists in engraving these small plates.¹ The piece found at Malvern represents William Rufus. Also, a Nuremberg jetton, on which appears a man seated at a counter-table, occupied in computation. *Rev. the Alphabet*. Compare Snelling, pl. iv., figs. 13, 14.

By MR. FRANKS.—Rubbings of two sepulchral brasses, remarkable not only on account of their good design, and the unusually elaborate work of the burier which they exhibit, but as bearing the name of the engraver, an unique instance, perhaps, of the record of any artist by whom such monumental plates were executed. These memorials are described by Pennant, who was struck with their superior design. They exist in the church of Llanrwst, Carnarvonshire, and represent several persons of the ancient family of the Wynnes, of Gwedir. Pennant mentions the portraits of Sir John Wynne, 1626, his wife, and daughter, the work of Sylvanus Crew. He speaks, however, with still greater admiration of a half-length of dame Sarah, wife of Sir Richard Wynne, temp. Charles I., by William Vaughan.²

By MR. TURNBULL.—A representation of a *rappoir*, or snuff-grater, of ivory, beautifully carved. The original is preserved in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.³

It was announced, that, in compliance with the urgent recommendation of many members of the Institute, the Committee had determined to take more commodious apartments at No. 26, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East, where the rapidly increasing collections of the Society might be preserved, so as to be available for the use of the members, and a convenient reading-room established. The new apartments would also be sufficiently spacious for the monthly meetings of the Institute, hitherto held, by the liberal permission of the Institute of Civil Engineers, in their theatre in Great George-street, and would afford various facilities, which had been much desired by the members of the Society.

MAY 4, 1840.

MR. EDWARD HOARE, local secretary at Cork, communicated a notice of the discovery of a very remarkable urn of baked clay, dark coloured, and most elaborately ornamented with patterns, impressed, apparently, by a pointed instrument or punch. Height about 14 inches. Mr. Hoare sent a representation of this unique specimen of Irish fictilia (see woodcut) which was found in 1832, at "Cairn Thierna," co. Cork, and is in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Ryder, in the same county. Very few Irish cromlechs, cairns, or tumuli have as yet been examined, and Mr. Hoare observes that a very small number of Irish urns have been noticed, or representations given, in antiquarian publications. Those known to him appear quite dissimilar in

¹ Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*, edit. Dallaway, vol. i., p. 291.

² Pennant, *Tour in Wales*, vol. ii., p. 144.

³ See an account and figure of another ivory *rappoir*, *Archæologia*, vol. xxiii., p. 446.

character to the urns found in England; they are of superior workmanship, in form and ornament. Several specimens are preserved in the museum of the R. I. Academy. Mr. Wakeman has given one of these in his useful "Hand-book of Irish Antiquities;" it was found in a cromlech in the Phoenix Park; also, two other urns, of very beautiful form (pp. 5, 155.) Dr. Molyneux gave one, found at Knowth, co. Meath, in his "Essay on Danish Mounts;" the exterior was ribbed horizontally, and on either side were the sun, or star, within a crescent. Another, curiously impressed, is given in Harris's edition of Ware's work; it was found at Powerscourt, co. Wicklow. Three urns, most elaborately ornamented, are given in the "Dublin Penny Journal," vol. i., p. 108; they were found, with nine others, in a cairn at Mount Stewart, co. Down. A very remarkable specimen, found in a cairn at Killucken, co. Tyrone, is given in the Journal of the Archaeological Association, vol. i., p. 244; it contained calcined bones, and a smaller vessel, curiously formed with triangular perforations, possibly for burning perfumes. Mr. Akerman has included this urn in his series of the Celtic period, Archaeological Index, pl. xi., fig. 51.

The curious urn, of which, by Mr. Hoare's kindness, a representation is given, according to one statement, was filled with burned bones or ashes; but he had subsequently been assured on very good authority, that when found it was empty, or contained merely some of the clay of the surrounding soil. It has, indeed, Mr. Hoare observes, been questioned whether any certain evidence can be adduced that cremation was used by the ancient inhabitants of Ireland, that country not having been visited by the Romans; but it is by no means certain that the introduction of the practice into the British Islands is to be attributed to that people; and, in the report given of the cairn above mentioned, at Killucken, it is distinctly asserted that the urns were inverted, and contained calcined human bones with charred wood.⁴

The HON. RICHARD C. NEVILLE communicated a memoir on Roman remains, and the foundations of an octagonal structure, excavated under his directions, at Weycock, on the estates of Lord Braybrooke, in Berkshire. He exhibited some interesting coins and relics of the Roman age found at that place. These notices are given at length in the present number of the Journal.

The REV. WILLIAM GUNNER, local secretary for Hampshire, sent the following report of recent discoveries in that county:—

"A very interesting piece of sculpture has been brought to light in the repairs which have just been commenced in the church of Stoke Charity, about six miles north of Winchester. It was discovered in the wall, between the respond of the chancel arch, and the south wall of the church, in a recess which apparently had been made to receive it, with a view to its concealment, and it was hidden by some flint masonry built up before it, against which the pulpit had been placed. From the extreme roughness of the recess in which it was found, I have no doubt that it was made solely with the object of concealing the sculpture, and that it was not in the original site. It represents a bishop celebrating mass, standing before

⁴ In the tumulus opened near Mullingar, in 1748, as described by the Bishop of Meath, Archaeologia, vol. ii., p. 32, a skeleton was

found deposited in a cist, showing no sign of cremation. With the bones was an urn of yellow clay.

an altar, robed in full pontificals, with his mitre placed on the north side of the altar behind him, as he stands near the centre, sideways, with his face elevated towards a figure of our Lord, who is represented crowned with thorns; the left hand raised to the shoulder, displaying the print of the nail; while with his right hand he is opening the wound in his side, between the thumb and forefinger; an action which also displays the prints of the nail in the back of the hand. The bishop is holding the wafer in his right hand, while with his left he is grasping the stem of the chalice which rests on the altar. On the south side of the altar is a figure of a priest kneeling, habited in a cope and the other usual vestments. Between the figures an open missal is displayed on the altar, which is covered with a rich cloth of red and gold. On either side of the head of our Lord is the figure of an angel, with wings stretched at right angles with their shoulders, in an attitude as if descending from heaven, their heads towards the earth, but with their faces turned outwards so as to look at the spectator; each figure has one hand extended towards the head of our Lord, the other reaching downwards on the outer edge of the composition, and holding a drapery, which occupies the whole of the back ground, and has been richly ornamented with gilt stars on a red ground. The figure of our Lord is a half-length, and is naked, except a cloth round the loins, on which are remains of gilding; on the rest of the body there are no traces of colouring. Over the whole is a canopy, flat at the top, with a series of small battlements, beneath which is a row of small arches without foliations, disposed in pairs, and between each pair is a triangular projection, also containing similar arches, one on each side of the triangle, and terminating in a pendent. The height of the whole composition is about 3 feet 6 inches; width 1 foot 6 inches; height of bishop, 1 foot 6 inches; of priest, 1 foot 4 inches; of altar, 1 foot (it extends the whole width, except on the south side, where space is left for the figure of the priest); height of arches, 3 inches. The whole has been richly coloured in red and gold, and is in the highest state of preservation. It is executed in very high relief, except the mitre, book, chalice, the upper part of the figure of the bishop, and the figure of the priest, which are disengaged. It is most worthy of attention, and it is hoped that, now that it has been brought to light, care will be taken to secure it from injury. It is a valuable specimen of the state of art at the time it was executed, which I conceive to have been temp. Henry VII., or early in that of Henry VIII. I consider it to have belonged originally to the chantry, which exists on the north side of the chancel, where there is a tomb of that date (1524) belonging to one of the Waller family."

"My attention was called to this interesting discovery by Mr. Greville John Chester, who did so in order that I may report it to the Institute. I am also indebted to him for the following notice of discoveries which have lately been made in the parish of North Waltham:—'In this parish,' he says, 'in a field near the Wheat Sheaf Inn, several Roman antiquities have been found. The site being dug into some time ago, extensive foundations of a building which, no doubt, had been a Roman villa were discovered. These have been now destroyed. The objects alluded to consist of a small bull's head of brass, a perfect Roman bow-shaped fibula of very plain work-

manship, but remarkable as having the acus and every other part as entire as when first made; a portion of a bronze armilla, and several coins. Two of these are of silver, one a family coin of the Scribonian family, *Rev.* a well, with two lyres, one suspended on either side; PUTEAL. SCRIBON: (Akerman's Roman Coins, vol. i. p. 81.) The other silver coin is of Valentinian; it is in fine preservation, and reads, *Rev.*, VICTORIA. AUGGG; in the exergue, T. R. P. S.'"

"I may also mention, that Roman coins are frequently found in a field at Popham, near College Wood. I have a very perfect stylus from this place, in which Roman bricks and pottery are strewn about. I had some small excavations made, but discovered nothing besides two small coins of Constantine and fragments of Roman bricks and pottery. About two feet from the surface was a large bed of oyster-shells and ashes, indicating, I should think, that foundations must exist near; and this is certainly the case, as a wall of Roman bricks was actually dug out by Mr. Harding, the late occupant of a farm at Popham."

"In a subsequent communication, Mr. Chester adds:—'At Popham, I have no doubt some interesting discoveries might be made, if sufficient excavations were carried on. In one part, the ground is actually strewn with fragments of Roman pottery, of which I have collected fragments of more than twelve varieties. Small pieces of the bright red Samian are not uncommon, and many little brass Roman coins have often been found on the surface. In an adjoining field was found a curious copper figure of a Knight Templar, which appeared to have been gilt. This is in my own possession. It is considered by Sir Henry Ellis to be the ornament of a reliquary, possibly one of the sleeping figures represented as guarding our Saviour's tomb.'"

"I trust the Society will join me in an expression of thanks to Mr. Chester for the trouble he has taken in these obliging communications, as it is only by gentlemen who may be in the neighbourhood where discoveries are made, communicating with the local secretaries, that those officers can really hope to carry out the objects for which they have been appointed.

"Before I conclude, I have to report another discovery made only yesterday in Winchester. It is that of a small Roman urn, of plain black ware, containing a few charred bones. It was found in digging a hole at about three feet from the surface, close to the north wall of our county museum, in which it has been deposited. It is an additional proof of the existence of an extensive Roman cemetery in this part of our city, of which numerous indications have at various times been brought to light."

Mr. Gunner has since kindly undertaken to obtain a cast of this sculpture at Stoke Charity for the Museum of the Institute, and a representation will be given on a future occasion. The subject is obviously the legend of one of the miraculous personal appearances of the Saviour, during the performance of the mass, of which that supposed to have occurred to Pope Gregory the Great was frequently depicted in mediæval works of art.

MR. HATFIELD, of Doncaster, sent a rubbing of a sepulchral slab, the memorial of a child, found built in as a wall-stone on the interior side of the chancel, at Thorp Arch Church, Yorkshire. It is a slab of the magnesian lime-stone of the district, and exhibits a cross, with an ornamented head, and the following inscription:—✠ HIC IACET IOH'ES FILIUS

SEPULCHRAL CROSS-SLAB.



Found in the Wall of the Chancel of Thorp Arch, Yorkshire; supposed to
commemorate John, the infant Son of Sir John de Belewe,
about 1280-85.

Length, 26 inches, greatest width, 11½ inches. See page 191.

IOH'IS DE BELEWE. Length of the slab, 2 feet 2 inches; breadth at the head, 11½ inches; at foot, 9 inches.

It appears from Domesday that Osbern de Arches held large estates in Yorkshire, amongst which was Thorp, now called Thorp Arch, and apparently the chief place of his manors and possessions. His granddaughter, and sole heiress, married Adam de Brus, of the family which founded Guisborough Priory, in the North Riding. Peter de Brus, who succeeded to these estates, married Helewise de Lancaster, one of the co-heiresses of a family which assumed the name, as being descended from William de Warren, Governor of Lancaster Castle. Peter de Brus, issue of this marriage, died s. p. about the last year of Hen. III., or 1st Edw. I., and was succeeded in the property of de Arches and Brus, by his four sisters, Agnes, who married Walter de Fauconberg; Lucia, married to Marmaduke Thweng; Margaret, to Robert de Ros; and Laduina, to Sir John de Belewe. Thorp Arch fell to the share of the last, with the ancient castle, the foundations of which were discovered and destroyed, about sixty years since: and there, probably, the infant, whose place of burial was marked by this cross-slab, passed his brief life. Whether he were the only male issue of Sir John de Belewe by the heiress of Thorp Arch is not known, but in 29 Edw. I. (1300—1) Sir John, having survived his wife, died, leaving as his heirs Nicholas Stapleton, æt. 15, son and heir of his daughter, Sibilla, deceased, who had been wife of Sir Milo de Stapleton; and Johanna, another daughter, then living, aged twenty-four years and upwards, the wife of Fitz Henry. This diminutive memorial may, then, be attributed to the earlier part of the reign of Edw. I., probably about 1280—85. It would appear, from the inscription being only on two sides, that it was intended to be placed on the north side, probably, of the chancel. The wall in which it was discovered was rebuilt about 1730.

This memorial is interesting, as cross-slabs commemorative of children are not of frequent occurrence, and it is rarely that the precise date of memorials of this class can be ascertained. It is a good example of the kind of tomb, and a representation will be given in a future number of the Journal.

MR. J. A. BUSFIELD communicated an engraving of a poetical inscription, to the memory of Richard Ferrant, from a brass plate in Beverley Minster, dated 1560; accompanied by some genealogical memoranda, and extracts from his will, illustrative of the manners of the times.

The REV. H. MACLEAN, Vicar of Caistor, Lincolnshire, reported the recent discovery of a curious sepulchral cist in Rothwell Churchyard, near Caistor. It was composed of rough upright slabs of limestone, and covered with the same. It was broken into by some workmen, who were making deep holes for the purpose of erecting scaffolding round the tower. The cist is placed E. and W., and contained the skeleton of a man, of large stature: no remains of wood or cloth were found. A notice of interments in similar cists, discovered at Pytchley, Northamptonshire, has been given in a former volume of the Journal.⁵

The REV. JOSEPH HUNTER made the following communication in reference to the remarks made by Mr. Franks, at the previous meeting, regarding the engravers of sepulchral brasses, and how rarely the name of any such artificer has been commemorated, as on the examples at Llanrwst:—

⁵ Vol. iii., p. 105.

In the church of Darley or Derley, between Matlock and Bakewell, are, or at least, were, in August, 1802, two brasses of the seventeenth century, each having the name of the person by whom the inscriptions upon them were engraved. The brasses are affixed to slabs of black marble, and commemorate the husband and a son of Frances Senior, one of several heiresses, not sisters, of the ancient family of Columbello.

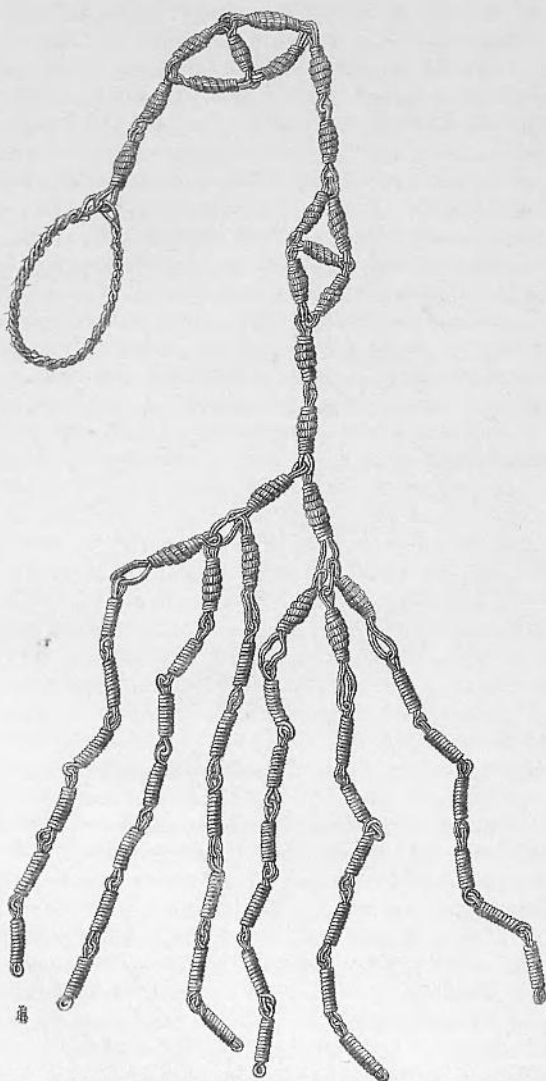
The first is for the husband, Anthony Senior, of Cowley, gentleman, who died February 14, 1654. There are a few Greek lines engraved :—" F. P. composuit.—Rob. Thorpe fabricavit."

The other is for the son, Richard Senior, who died when four years old, June 30, 1656. This has Latin verses.—"Robert Thorpe in Sheffield the carver."

MR. MINTY communicated the following interesting letter, found by him amongst some old family papers, which had descended to him from the D'Oyley family, and containing a contemporary relation of the circumstances relating to the assassination of the Duke of Buckingham by Felton :—

"I know the newes w^{ch} occasioneth these my present letters is soe greate, as that it is wth you before the Carryer, yet because the reporters are many, and that I conceive the truth will bee welcome to you, wth the circumstances precedant, concomitant, and subsequent, I will bee bold to trouble you, wth soe much and soe many as are taken notice of here ; That the Duke is slaine I thinke is noe newes to you, the place, at Portsmouth in the howse wher hee lodged, the time Saturday morning last, about Eleven of the clocke ; The man by whom, M^r John Felton, a Gentleman who was a Lieutenant in the Voiage to Ree, wher his captaine beeing slaine, hee challengd to have (as appertaining to him in right of succession) his Captaines place ; of w^{ch} hee was not onely put-by, but by the Duke at his returne dismiss'd and slighted. For the man and his life, such as is seldome heard-of in a Souldier : noe quarreller, never knowne to bee drunke, never heard to sweare, nor ever observd to bee a wanton, soe as hee was termed the Puritan-Souldier ; And soe well grounded in Religion as hee protests hee undertooke not this bloody worke to revenge any Injury done himselfe, but to free his Country, and will not allow the Divell was his Temptour, but God to bee the mover therunto. The Immediate Act of the Dukes that did pr'cede, and is here most noted, is that the Fryday night next before his Tragedy hee slew a Marriner wth his owne hande. The observations in the act are the manner and his last and all the words he spake. For the first yee have already heard this Felton was a man discarded, soe that his attendance and all seeming opportunities were removed, and him-selfe retyr'd wth a resolution never more to have sought employment, but walking in Holborne about ten dayes before, it came suddainly in his minde : That he must deliver his Country by killing the Duke, wth the horridnesse wher-of beeing much troubled hee presently retyres to his Chamber, & upon his knees most earnestly besought God to remove that temptation, and soe continued in prayer 3 nights and dayes together, but the suggestion continueing still strong wthin him, and giving noe rest, a present opportunity was offer'd by the death of some Captaine for him to move the Duke, by conferring upon him that place to recompence the former injury in rejecting him. Wth this occasion, and the Continuance of the former suggestion, hee goes for Portsmouth, comes to the Duke in his owne lodging attended wth friends and servants, followes

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES,
DISCOVERED BY HON. RICHARD NEVILLE



Bronze Scourge, or Flagrum, from a Roman Villa at Chesterford

him walk^s, tells him now was the time to doe him right or never, to w^{ch} motion of his, the Duke not vouchsafeing an answer, Felton beeing of p'son low stabbs him over the shoulder to the heart, then leaves the Dagger, w^{ch} the Duke him-selfe pulld-out, and wth it made an offer at the Murderer, but in that proffer fell-downe dead wth these words: Zounds, I am slaine, or as others will, Zounds the Rogue hath slaine mee; the standers by wth this affrighted and conceiving the howse beset wth Marryners, by their feares gave the Actor opportunity to have fled, who went onely out of the roome yet stay'd about the howse (such a Charme is blood as not to strengthen the Actor to goe out of the circle) after the generall feare quieted, the Murderer was sought for, and presents himselfe fearelesse wth this, Quem quæritis, adsum, Seeke yee him that killd the Duke I am the man. Beeing appr'ehended and examined, continues resolute and fearelesse, and insists upon it, and would p'swade the first suggestion to proceede from a good Spirit, and would make God the Authour of this abhorred bloodshed, and him selfe borne to free his Countrey. Vayn man, as if God cannot doe wth all men what hee pleaseth w^{thout} the helpe of man or will suffer man to revenge, ffor vengeance is mine, sayth the L^d.

"HENDEN, 26 August, 1628."

"To Mr Smythe of Amr'ingale"

"From Mr John Herne.

This curious letter is written on a sheet of foolscap; the direction is torn off, except the words, "to Mr Smythe." The writer, John Herne, was great-nephew of Nicholas Herne, who built the house at Ameringhall, and died s. p. That property fell to John, father of the writer, an eminent lawyer, settled at Hendon, Middlesex. The son was also of Lincoln's Inn, and died 1664. Blomefield gives the inscription on his monument, and other memorials of the family, at Ameringhall. Mr. Smythe appears to have married the widow of Nich. Herne, and she died in 1649. "John Smith" occurs in the register, buried there in 1647.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

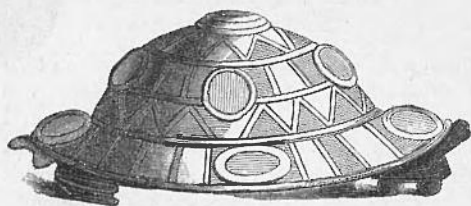
By THE HON. RICHARD NEVILLE.—An interesting and unusual relic of Roman age, a bronze chain or scourge, of very skilful workmanship. (Length, 16 in.) Its form is shown by the annexed representation, very kindly contributed by Mr. Neville. It was found in 1847, in digging foundations for a school, adjoining to the churchyard at Chesterford, Essex, and was takⁿ from a cavity seven feet deep, with some third brass coins of Theodosius the Great, much defaced. The chain, supposed by some to have been part of the trappings of a horse, is well coated with *patina*; various imperial coins and Roman remains were found near it, as described by Mr. Neville in his "Sepulchra Exposita," p. 69. It is not easy to assign a purpose to this chain. In its arrangement it bears some resemblance to instruments of torture, called *plumbatae*, when armed with plummets, such as have been found in the Catacombs at Rome, and are represented by Gallonius in his work "De Martyrum Cruciatibus." A curious example, formerly in the possession of Dr. Milner, of Winchester, is represented in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxi., p. 541. The *flagra*, however,

⁶ Ameringhall (Blomef.), now called Arminghall, near Norwich.

used by the Romans for the discipline of the slaves or other occasions, were dreadful instruments. Horace speaks of the "*horribile flagellum*"; they were armed with bones (*astragali*), indented circles of bronze (possibly similar to that represented, p. 181), or terminated by hooks. They were also used in gladiatorial contests, and in the worship of Cybele. In default of other evidence, it appears not improbable that the well-compacted scourge found at Chesterford may be regarded as a vestige of domestic discipline inflicted by the luxurious colonists who erected the villas there brought to light by Mr. Neville.⁷ Portion of a lock, from the same place, with parts of a lock of similar construction from a villa at Foxcote, Bucks. A whetstone, found in the Roman remains at Ickleton. Five knife-handles, of various design, carved in bone, one representing Hercules leaning upon his club, found at Chesterford.

Mr. Neville also exhibited a fine bronze sword, found in the bed of the Thames, near Coway Stakes, 1838, and a celt of unusually large size, formed of touch-stone, found at a depth of 6 feet, in a bog in the co. Sligo.

By MR. WESTWOOD.—A drawing of a remarkable enamelled fibula, preserved in the Museum in the Water Tower, at Chester. It was found



November 25, 1840, in a field near that city, on the Park Gate-road, belonging to Mr. Hinckes, of Chester. The representation here given is of the same size as the original. The square and triangular compartments are chiefly filled in

with yellow and red enamel, and the circular ones with pale green. The central circle is filled in with pale yellow in the middle, the next band red, the outer one dark green. The underside of this curious ornament is flat.

By MR. MAJENDIE, of Hedingham Castle.—An impression of the beautiful matrix of the seal of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, stated to have been found on or near the village green at Cavendish, Suffolk, many years since, shortly after a crowd had passed during some riotous commotion. It did not appear to have been buried in the earth. An engraving of this fine seal was given by Shaw from an imperfect impression appended to a deed, dated 1384.⁸ The singular discovery of the matrix was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Almack in 1839, and a more full account, with a representation of the seal, is given in the "*Gentleman's Magazine*," August, 1848.⁹ This valuable example of the work of the fourteenth century is now in the possession of Rev. Thomas Castley, rector of Cavendish. It represents St. Chad, in full pontificals, and above appears the Virgin with the Infant Jesus. Inscription—✠ S' DECANI ET CAPL'I ECCL'IE S'CE MARIE ET S'CI CEDDE LYCHEFELD' AD CA'S (or *ad causas ecclesiasticas*). On the left side of the Virgin appear the crescent and flaming star, or sun.

⁷ This curious chain may possibly have been attached to a lamp, or to the seal appended to a stilyard. Compare Mongez, *Recueil*

d'Antiqu., pl. cccxxx.

⁸ History of Staffordshire, vol. i., pl. xxix.

⁹ Archaeologia, vol. xxx., p. 134.

By THE REV. C. R. MANNING.—An impression from a matrix of the fourteenth century, recently found at Terrington, near Lynn, Norfolk. It is of pointed-oval form, and represents a female kneeling; above her appears the divine hand in the gesture of benediction. The legend is—

✠AVXILIV MEVA D'NO QVI FECIT CELV & TERRA.

(Psalm cxxi., v. 2).

By THE REV. JOSEPH HUNTER.—Two Italian matrices, of brass, of the fourteenth century, purchased at Spoleto. On one, of pointed-oval form, appears an ecclesiastic, Luke, prior of St. Peter's, in that city, kneeling, under a trefoiled arch; above which is seen a demi-figure of St. Peter.

✠S' LVCE P'ORIS S'CI PETRI SPOLETANI. The other is circular; the device is the foot and part of the leg of a goose, being a canting allusion to the name of the owner of the seal, as appears by the legend,—

✠S' CORADI D' PEDOCHI', the seal of Conrad di Pedochi', *piède*, or *pede d'oca* (plur. *oche*), the goose's foot.¹ It occurs as an armorial charge in a bearing cited by Spener.

By THE DEAN OF HEREFORD.—A set of ancient keys of peculiar construction, eight in number, connected together, and turning on one pivot. It had been stated that they were the mediæval keys of the cathedral Close. The forms were very ingeniously varied, and they appeared to have been formed for fastenings of the nature of latch-locks. Compare the curious keys found at Castle Acre, Norfolk; *Camd. Brit.*, ed. Gough, vol. ii., pl. v.

By THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.—A silver spoon, discovered under the foundations of Romsey Abbey: it was apparently of English workmanship, date 16th century; the handle terminated in a pointed or conical knop.

MR. DISNEY produced a very interesting relic, of which, by his kind permission, a representation is here laid before our readers. It is a small silver seal, well authenticated as having been used by Milton. The impress is a coat of arms, a double-headed eagle displayed; the shield is surmounted by a helm, lambrequins, and crest, which appears to be a lion's gamb grasping the head of an eagle, by the neck, erased. This valuable little memorial had been in the possession of Mr. John Payne, on the death of Thomas Foster, who had married Elizabeth Clarke, daughter of Deborah, Milton's youngest daughter, and wife of Abraham Clarke, a weaver in Spital Fields. Mr. Payne sold it to Mr. Thomas Hollis, in 1761; on his death, 1774, it came into the possession of Mr. Thomas Brand Hollis, and then became part of the collection, inherited in 1804 by Mr. Disney's father.²

Some interesting observations were made in reference to this seal by the Rev. Joseph Hunter. The armorial bearing, he remarked, is certainly the same which was taken by Milton. It had been supposed that the poet's father was a



Milton's Silver Seal.

¹ It might be conjectured that in this name was an allusion to the "familiar beast to man," which, according to Sir Hugh Evans, in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, doth

"become an old coat well." *Pedocchio* signifies a louse.

² See memoirs of Thomas Hollis, by Archdeacon Blackburn, printed in 1780.

person of low origin, his grandfather having been under-ranger of Shotover Forest, Oxfordshire. Milton was born in the parish of Allhallows, Bread-street, his father being a scrivener in London, resident at the sign of the Spread Eagle, in that street, doubtless in allusion to the arms attributed to his family, or taken by him. It is, however, singular that the charge in question is given as the bearing appropriate to the name of Milton, and borne with certain differences by the families of that name settled in Shropshire and Staffordshire.³ It has been reported that a grant by Segar is in existence, giving to the poet or his family an assignment of these arms. Mr. Hunter observed that he believed he had succeeded in tracing the poet's grandsire as resident at Staunton St. John's, Oxfordshire; the history of the family was involved in obscurity, and he proposed shortly to publish the results of his researches relative to Milton.

Mr. Disney stated also, that, by desire of his father, shortly before his decease, in 1816, he had deposited at Christ's College, Cambridge, an original model, in clay, of the head of Milton, which had been in the possession of Vertue, and was sold by him to Mr. Thomas Hollis. Vertue stated that he had preserved it many years, and believed it to be the work of Pierce, a sculptor of some note, who carved the bust of Wren, in the Bodleian. Mr. Hollis, however, believed it to have been modelled by Abraham Simon. From this model the engravings by Vertue, for Milton's prose works (edit. 1738 and 1753), were taken, as also an etching by Richardson, and the medal struck by Tanner; Rysbrack's bust of the poet, in Westminster Abbey (1737); and Scheemaker's bust, executed for Dr. Mead, and purchased at his sale for Mr. Duncombe. Mr. Disney had visited Christ's College, in 1848, on his way to the meeting of the Institute at Norwich, to inquire for this invaluable portraiture, and it was shown to him "by one of the gyps, on *the floor* of a closet, in what appeared to be a sort of butler's pantry." It is earnestly to be desired that this interesting relic should be securely placed in the Fitzwilliam Museum, or some place where its value were appreciated.

The Annual General London Meeting was held at the Theatre of the Institute of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, Westminster, on Thursday the 10th May, at which the General Report of the Central Committee on the affairs and progress of the Institute during the year 1848 was read and received. The Report of the Auditors was also read and received, and ordered to be printed, (see next page). It was then announced from the chair that the Institute had entered into possession of their new apartments, No. 26, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, which would afford ample accommodation for the monthly meetings, and where they would accordingly take place on the commencement of the ensuing session in November next. It was also announced that the Annual Local Meeting, to be held this year at Salisbury, would commence Tuesday, the 24th, and conclude Tuesday, the 31st July.

The members afterwards dined together at Blackwall, the Earl of Enniskillen presiding.

³ Burke, in his "General Armory," gives this coat and crest (above described) as

belonging to the name of "Mitton or Mylton, Oxfordshire."

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

JUNE 1, 1849.

THE REV. JOHN GUNN, of Irstead, communicated notices of examples of church architecture in Norfolk, supposed to be vestiges of the Saxon age. This memoir will be given in the next number of the Journal.

MR. FRANCIS T. DOLLMAN communicated the following interesting account of the remains of ancient decoration, and the remarkable reredos discovered in St. Cuthbert's Church, at Wells, of which he had made two drawings, admirably executed, which were exhibited to the Society on this occasion:¹

"St. Cuthbert's Church is a large and very interesting building, chiefly of the Third Pointed Period, and possessing the usual characteristics of churches in Somersetshire. The nave piers, and some of the windows, are of earlier date; and the weather-mould of the original roof is still visible on the east side of the tower, inside the church.

"The church consists of a west tower, nave, and aisles, with chantry chapels both on the north and south sides. Transeptal chapels have also been added on the north and south sides, in which the reredos, the drawings of which are submitted to the meeting, were discovered. There are porches on the north and south sides of the church, each having a parvise over. The chancel has aisles; and the sacristy, on the north side, is original. The tower of the church is well known as one of the finest examples in Somersetshire. The first discovery was made about last August in one of the chapels before mentioned, on the north side of the nave (dedicated to the Holy Trinity), and consisted of a fresco, life size, of our blessed Saviour, clad in a russet-coloured garment, with a red cloak on his shoulders, and holding in his left hand an orb surmounted by a cross—his right hand in the act of benediction; the feet were bare. The monogram *i'hc m'cy* repeated ten times on the ground of the fresco; at the foot are the words '*Salvator Mundi*,' and over the head of the figure an angel with outspread wings, holding a shield with the five wounds, on an azure ground. The fresco, when first discovered, was, I am informed, in a very dilapidated condition, parts of the colouring have since been restored. Eastward of this chapel, and immediately adjoining it, is one of the transeptal chapels, dedicated in honour of the blessed Virgin. On the east wall of this, the reredos was accidentally discovered by the removal of some panelling.

"It will be seen by the drawing that the design was most magnificent, the groining of the niches being of peculiar richness, and the execution of the whole work exceedingly delicate and beautiful. The centre of the lower range of niches is larger than the others, and probably contained the figure of the blessed Virgin: the groining of the canopy was very different

¹ These beautiful designs by Mr. Dollman are now in the possession of the Institute, and may be seen at the Apartments of the Society, 26, Suffolk Street.

from the others, and was much richer. The centre of the upper range of niches may probably have contained the figure of our Saviour; the sacred monogram being there several times introduced.

"In this, as in the reredos on the other side of the church, the niches were found filled with fragments of figures, all more or less mutilated, and with their faces turned to the wall, to give a smooth surface for the plastering by which they were concealed from view. In one of the windows on the north side of the chancel, which had been filled up to receive some plastering and panelling, were also found an immense number of fragments of figures, canopies of niches, pinnacles, and other ornamental portions. Every one of the figures was headless; and it is observable that those on which iconoclastic fury had been principally bestowed, were the blessed Virgin and the figures of ecclesiastics. Many of these were of great beauty, and the colouring and gilding were as fresh and bright as though only recently executed. At the time I was at Wells, no attempt had been made (or rather had only just begun to be made) to classify and arrange them; but I have no doubt that since October last (the period of my visit to Wells) some progress has been made in ascertaining the appropriation of the various fragments.

"The blue lines in the upper canopies on the drawing indicate a presumed restoration of those portions, the whole of the projecting parts having been of course removed to make a smooth face for the plaster. The lower range of niches present indications of what seems to me a great singularity, viz. of having had *double* canopies. On one of the compartments I have ventured to show something of what I conceive to have been the design, leaving the other compartments as they exist at present. The colouring and gilding generally is somewhat dilapidated, but enough remained to enable me to make a restoration.

"The reredos on the south side of the church is altogether of very different design, as will be seen by the drawing, and, as I think, of later date than the other. It was discovered nearly at the same time with that in the Lady Chapel. The chapel in which it exists is known both as St. Cuthbert's Chapel and as Tanner's Chantry; on the south side, on the removal of some plaster, was found a mural inscription in black letter:—'*Anniversarie Thomae Tanner est in festo Ste. Katerinae.*' The recumbent figure of Jesse was evidently very boldly and beautifully executed, but, with the exception of the feet and some portions of the drapery, little more than the outline remains; traces of the stem issuing from his body exists, and are shown in the drawing. The design of this reredos has not so much variety as the other, the niches being exactly similar in every instance, and the execution not so good in some respects; a portion of it has been entirely destroyed, as will be seen by reference to the plan, on which this part is indicated merely in outline. From the appearance of the masonry of the window on the exterior, and the general clumsiness of the interior, I am induced to think it must have been brought to this spot from some other part of the building, and, after its insertion, the niches that were there previously were destroyed. Some of the figures that remain hold in their hands scrolls, with inscriptions referring to the history of Jesse and his descendants; and it may therefore be fairly assumed that they originally filled the niches in this

reredos. I may perhaps add here that no trace of the original altar exists in either instance.

"A range of niches on a smaller and less elaborate scale in the east wall of the north aisle of the chancel, and a piscina and sedilia of the Middle Pointed Period on the south side of the chancel, were also brought to light, together with the original entrance into the sacristy, which had been closed up, and a modern entrance substituted. Of all of these I took memoranda, but have not had time hitherto to draw them to scale. I hope to lay them before the Institute at a future meeting.

"In conclusion, I think it right to add, that the churchwardens of St. Cuthbert's Church, and indeed all the officials, have shown the greatest zeal in endeavouring to preserve from further injury, to the utmost of their power, these most interesting memorials."

The Society are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Ferrey, through whose instrumentality the drawings executed by Mr. Dollman have been obtained; and by whose liberality (aided by some members of the central committee) a considerable portion of the expense incurred was defrayed, and these valuable memorials added to the collections of the Institute.

MR. ALEXANDER NESBITT communicated a notice of a singular vessel, probably a *gutturium*, or ewer, used for pouring water over the hands, as customary after a repast in ancient times; it appears to have been fashioned after an oriental model, and is in the form of a lion statant, with a stag's head issuing from the breast. It is in the possession of Mr. Kilpatrick Sharpe, of Edinburgh. "It was found," Mr. Nesbitt stated, "several years since in a recess or niche in the wall of one of the vaults under the ancient castle of Hoddam in Annandale, the property and residence of Mr. Sharpe's family. It is composed of mixed yellow metal, or bronze, and measures about 12 inches long, by about the same in height. Upon the head of the lion there is a square opening, covered by a hinged lid; and behind the horns on the stag's head is a small round hole, which probably communicated with a passage traversing the stag's head; the interior of this part being however much clogged with dirt, I was unable to ascertain this with certainty. This small round hole has the appearance of having served for the insertion of that part of a cock, which is turned in order to allow the flow of the liquid contained in the vessel to which it may be attached. To the back of the lion is attached a nondescript animal, forming a kind of handle.

"Mr. Sharpe pointed out to me in the work of Lorentz Diderich Klüwer, called '*Norske Mindesmærker*,' (published at Christiana in 1823,) engravings of three vessels of somewhat similar character.

"From Klüwer's remarks it appears that one of these was found near Tronjem; another in the province of Helgeland, and that the third had been preserved from time immemorial at Molda,—all in Norway. The last is very curious, representing a mounted knight, in mailed armour, with a flat topped helm; date early in the thirteenth century. They are stated to be of 'brass composition,' and about the same size, viz. about 10 inches long, and 6 inches high; the latter measure must however be an error, as they are obviously about as high as long. The apertures in all present the same peculiarities, having an opening of moderate size provided with a lid at

the top of the vessel, (in two of them, 'on the neck of the animal,' and in the third on the top of the knight's helmet,) and a lesser aperture placed at the end of what served as a sort of spout. In one, this is at the top of the helmet of the figure carried on the animal's back; in another, at the end of the horn; and in the third, in the projection from the horse's forehead.

"These arrangements very closely correspond with those in the lion, the chief difference being, that the Norwegian vessels must be held in a slanting position to allow of the contained liquid being poured out, while from the lion it would flow upon turning the cock.

"The northern Antiquaries do not seem to be quite agreed as to the use for which these vessels were designed; some have supposed them to be lamps, and a copper lion appears to be so used in the church of St. Olaf, at Vatusfiord, in Iceland. They had been supposed to have been 'liquor decanters,' but they do not seem well adapted for this purpose, as the openings of the spouts are small, and they would pour very slowly.

"In the 'Introduction to Northern Archaeology,' among the contents of the Museum at Copenhagen are mentioned, 'Water vessels for the altar, in the forms of mounted knights, lions, and other animals.' Such vessels may have been used for such purposes, but there seems nothing in their formation indicative of their having been originally designed for ecclesiastical uses.

"It may be conjectured that their original intention was to serve as vessels to pour water over the hands of the guests before or after a meal, as I believe is still practised in various parts of the East. For such a purpose they seem not ill adapted. In a curiosity shop in Paris were, last year, two brass figures of lions, also about 10 or 11 inches long, having the same opening with a lid at the top, and cocks of nearly the ordinary modern form attached to the breast. These apparently were the work of the fifteenth century. They were placed in the centre of circular brass dishes, but it is not certain that this arrangement was original.

"There seems to be considerable analogy between these vessels and the very curious earthen figure of a mounted knight found near Lewes, and exhibited by Mr. William Figg to the Institute, in 1847.² There is in the collection of the Earl of Shrewsbury, at Alton Towers, a brass or bronze figure of a lion of a similar character, but I do not think that it has the singular accompaniments which exist in the present instance."

C. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., F.S.A., laid before the Society a valuable series of ancient watches, and gave a very interesting account of the history and progress of the art of watchmaking, as illustrated by these examples. The results of his investigation may be found in the memoir communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, and recently printed in the *Archæologia*.³ Mr. Morgan stated that the inventor of the coiled spring, as a motive power, in lieu of the weights used for fixed clocks, is not known, nor is it certain in what country the discovery was made: portable clocks, however, constructed with

² See a representation of this curious vessel in *Archæol. Journal*, vol. iv., p. 79. Another ancient glazed vessel, of analogous character, found in excavating for a cellar at Bullbridge House, Wilton, was exhibited by Harry Hetley, Esq., of that town, in the museum formed

during the late meeting of the Institute at Salisbury. It was suggested that these lion-shaped ewers were possibly used at the assemblies of fraternities or gilds.

³ *Archæol.* vol. xxxiii., p. 84.

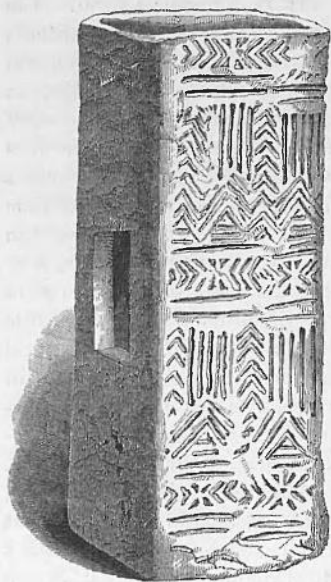
this moving power, appear to have been used about the close of the fifteenth century, and they are alluded to in a poem by the Milanese noble, Gaspar Visconti, in 1494. The invention had been attributed to Lorenzo di Vulparia, a Florentine astronomer; but the ancient city of Nuremberg, renowned for ingenious artificers, has always claimed the merit of the discovery; and it is stated that it was due to Peter Hele, a mechanician of that place, who died in 1540. His "*parva horologia*," without weights, suited to be carried about the person, and striking the hours, are described by a German writer in 1511. The earliest specimen in Mr. Morgan's collection closely corresponds with the description given of this pocket-clock in its earliest form. The next step was the invention of the fusee, to obviate the inconveniences arising from the varying power of the main-spring. No further improvement appears to have been made for about a century and a half. Mr. Morgan called attention to an interesting watch, possibly fabricated in England early in the reign of Elizabeth. The maker's name is Ferdinando Garret, and it is ornamented with a Tudor rose. A similar watch, date about 1560, appears to have been in the possession of the Riddell family. Watches of the time of Elizabeth are not, indeed, very rare, and one, stated to have belonged to her, may be seen at the Royal Institution: another, attributed to her, is in the Ashmolean Museum, but it is of rather later date, and bears the name of Edward East. Mr. Morgan produced several English watches of the close of the sixteenth century; one of them made by John Limpard; several elegant ladies' watches of the same period, formed of rock crystal, set in silver; a very curious egg, or acorn-shaped watch, by Hans John, of Konigsberg, the earliest specimen of a chain, in lieu of catgut, and curiously contrived with a small wheel-lock pistol, possibly intended to serve as an alarm. This watch is of the seventeenth century. The clockmakers of London, Mr. Morgan observed, were incorporated by charter, in 1631; and amongst the earliest of its members were John Midnall, about 1650, and Robert Grinkin, who made the watch attributed to Cromwell, preserved in the British Museum. Mr. Morgan proceeded to give an interesting outline of the subsequent improvements in the manufacture; the invention of the spring to regulate the action of the balance wheel, devised by Dr. Hooke, and brought into use by Tompion, in 1675. A rival claim to this improvement had been made by Huygens, as also by a French *savant*; but the credit of this important discovery appears to be fairly due to our own country. Several specimens of this period were exhibited; also later watches with the addition of the minute hand, attributed to Daniel Quare, of London, who was the inventor of the repeating movement, about 1676.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By SIR JOHN BOILEAU, BART.—Views of the picturesque and interesting remains of Roman construction, at Burgh Castle (*Gariannonum*), now the property of Sir John Boileau, as noticed in a former volume of the Journal.⁴ These drawings had been recently executed by Mr. Landseer, father of the distinguished artists of the name, and supply faithful memorials of the actual state of that remarkable fortress.

⁴ Arch. Jour. vol. iv., p. 72.

By MR. ALLINGHAM, of Reigate.—A Roman flue-tile, part of a recent discovery near that town. It is ornamented, in a very unusual manner, with patterns, not scored, but impressed on two sides of the surface, by the repetition of stamps, producing an elaborate design, as represented by the annexed woodcut.⁵ It was found on a farm called "the Doods," or "Mutton Hall," the property of Mr. Fellowes, and now in the occupation of Mr. Jesse Pym, whose foreman, living on the spot, found, in the early part of the summer, a course of these flue-tiles, evidently taken from some Roman site in the neighbourhood,—the *debris* of a hypocaust. They had



Roman Flue-tile, found near Reigate.
(One-sixth original size.)

been laid lengthwise, in a line, about 3 feet beneath the surface, to form a drain; the apertures for heated air were covered by pieces of Roman wall tile, or stone, to prevent the soil falling into the tiles. The tiles were, however, completely filled with clay, and had, probably, lain many years in that position. The adjoining field, which had been traversed by the cutting of the Reigate and Reading Railway, was strewn profusely with fragments of Roman wall-tile, roofing-tile with flanges, and curved tiles (*imbrices*), but no vestiges of pottery, metal, or coins, had been found. The field where the drain lay is known as "The Way Close," and is now in pasture; it forms the summit of a rising ground, and is an agreeable and commanding position. Various discoveries of Roman coins, and other remains, have been made in this neighbourhood, and especially at Nutfield, about two miles eastward. The ancient track, known as the "Pilgrim's Way," runs to the north of the spot. In an adjacent

close, the curious medieval ring, set with an antique gem (*Mars gradivus*), was found, now in Mr. Allingham's possession, and described in a former volume of the Journal.⁶ Mr. Allingham presented the tile to the Institute. The mode of construction by which these tiles were used for the artificial heating of houses or baths, in the Roman times, is well shown in Lyson's "Woodchester" and his other works. Mr. Artis has also given several varieties of the forms of flue-tiles in his "Durobrivæ," pl. 9. One from the Roman Bath in Thames Street, is engraved in a former volume of this Journal.⁷ A remarkable *double* flue-tile, with one face highly decorated (found in the city of London), is preserved in Mr. Roach Smith's Museum.⁸

MR. TALBOT laid before the meeting a similar hollow tile, of Roman

⁵ Dimensions, 15 inches long; impressed sides, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; plain sides, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide; perforations, 4 inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$; opening at the ends, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

⁶ Arch. Jour. vol. iv., p. 150.

⁷ Arch. Jour. vol. v., p. 27.

⁸ Journal of the Archæol. Assoc. vol. iv., p. 47.

fabrication, which he presented to the Institute. It is peculiar in having the lateral apertures formed by triangular perforations, two on each side of the tile, an angle of one triangle touching an angle of the other. These perforations are occasionally circular, or oval; and sometimes two are formed on each side, which seems best suited for the diffusion of heat.

BY MR. TROLLOPE.—Representation of an inscribed tablet, of the Roman period, recently found at Lincoln. Mr. Trollope has subsequently presented a cast of this interesting memorial to the Institute. An engraving of it will be given in a future Journal.

BY MR. J. WYKEHAM ARCHER.—Rubblings from the remarkable Saxon head-stones at Wensley, Yorkshire, communicated by Mr. Trant, of Bedale. One of them, bearing the name DONFRID, and ornamented with a cross, and interlaced animals, is represented in Carter's "Painting and Sculpture," vol. ii., p. 144; also in Whitaker's History of Richmondshire. Mr. Trant observed, that, besides the noble sepulchral brass of an ecclesiastic (known by the engraving given by Whitaker, and the admirable plate in Waller's "Examples of Sepulchral Brasses"), there is to be seen in Wensley Church an incised slab, with figures of two young persons of the Scrope family, of Bolton Castle, date 1525, they stand upon brackets beneath decorated canopies. The fine woodwork from Easby Abbey deserves notice: it seems to have formed a screen commemorative of the Scropes, who were patrons of that house, as also of Wensley Church; and it bears inscriptions, coats of arms, &c. There is, also, at Wensley, a cross, closely resembling the crosses on the sepulchral stones first mentioned, and supposed to have been originally placed at the Saxon Church of Bedale.

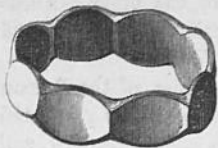
BY MR. ALEXANDER NESBITT.—Three casts from remarkable examples of early sculpture in Ireland, accompanied by the follow observations:—

"These casts are from portions of a doorway now forming the south entrance to the church of Kilmore, county of Cavan, Ireland. Two of them are from capitals of shafts, the third is one of a series of panels, which ornament the soffit of the inner arch. This doorway appears, from its style and arrangement, to be of the latter part of the eleventh or earlier part of the twelfth century. It is said to have been brought from the remains of Trinity Abbey, which stood on an island in Lough Oughter. The existing church of Kilmore presents no other feature of any interest.

"The style of ornament differs from anything of the same period in England with which I am acquainted, but it bears much resemblance to the remains of Saxon sculpture, and to the illuminations in early Saxon and Irish MSS. In fact, native Irish art appears to have remained for several centuries in a singularly unprogressive state, and the influence of the early school may be observed in several instances down to a late period."

BY MR. C. FAULKNER.—A curious gold ring, discovered at Barton, Oxfordshire; it is octagonal, each side being irregularly lozenge-shaped. (See woodcut.) The facets appear to have been formed by placing the gold wire, formed into a hoop, on a tool similar to what is termed a beak iron, and hammering the upper part till each side had obtained the desired shape. This is shown by the indentations made by the rough instrument, the sharp edges between each lozenge on the inner side, and the hammer marks seen

on the flat surface of each side externally. Weight, 3 dwts. 16 grains. Diameter, seven-eighths of an inch. It has been supposed to be a relic of the early British age⁹: it was found under the foundations of a wall, not far from a cromlech, which was broken in pieces and removed from the field where it stood some years since. This destruction of a venerable memorial having become known to the landlord, he compelled his tenant to bring back the fragments, which now form a heap, surrounded by a fence. No



Gold ring found at Barton.

account of this cromlech appears to have been recorded.

MR. WAY exhibited a rubbing, supplied by the kindness of the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, of Bitton, from the incised sepulchral slab in Wells Cathedral, exhibiting an episcopal effigy, supposed to be the memorial of one of the bishops of that see, named De Bitton. There is no inscription, but it appears to be the effigy described by Godwin as that of the second prelate of that name, William de Bitton (or Button), nephew of the first William,¹ and promoted to the see of Wells 51 Hen. III., 1267. He died November, 1274. He was held in veneration for the sanctity of his life, and his tomb appears to have been regarded as endowed with physical virtue, especially against toothache. Thus Godwin states—"Monumentum ejus situm est inter duas columnas ab australi parte chori, ubi marmor videmus Pontificis *imaginem habens insculptam*, superstitione coli solitam (ut accepimus) ab imperita plebe, ac illis presertim quibus dentes dolerent."² The peculiar form of the mitre is in accordance with the fashion of the later part of the reign of Henry III. In this particular, in the foliated volute of the pastoral staff, and other details, this interesting figure corresponds with that of Hugh de Northwold, Bishop of Ely,³ who died in 1254. (See the accompanying woodcut.)

LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE communicated, through Mr. Evelyn Shirley, two very curious examples of early embroidery in England, preserved at Compton Verney, Warwickshire. They consist of a stole, decorated with scutcheons of arms, which appear, however, to be rather imitative of armorial bearings than properly heraldic; also an inscribed band of embroidery, probably part of a funeral pall, the letters being placed so as to read horizontally; the legend is, "In hora mortis svccvrre nobis domine." Each letter being enclosed in a separate quatrefoil on a gold ground. At either end is a shield bearing a cross sable. A centre shield bears a lion rampant. On the back another legend in needlework commemorates the lady by whose skilful hand it was wrought. DOM'NA JOHANNA DE BEVERLEI MONACA ME FECIT. These specimens of ancient needlework are of the fourteenth century.

By MR. RICHARDSON.—Casts from seven panels of the curious perpendicular font in Bourn Church, Lincolnshire. It is of octagonal form, and of the Perpendicular Style, bearing the inscription—*ihc. est nomen quod est*

⁹ Pliny alludes to the British fashion of wearing a gold ring on the middle finger, for which, certainly, this ring is suited, by its unusual size.

¹ William de Bitton, first of the name, was bishop from 1248 to 1264, and was interred, says Godwin, "in tumulo marmoreo,

quem in medio capellæ beatæ Mariæ situm videmus."

² Godwin, de Pras., p. 374.

³ Engraved in Stothard's "Monumental Effigies."

⁴ Accidentally mislettered as in St. Cuthbert's Church, Wells.

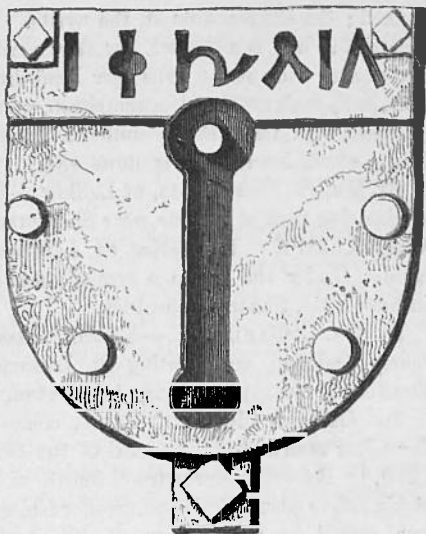
Monumental Effigy of Bishop Bitton.



St. Cuthbert's Church, Wells, Somerset.

super omne nomen.⁵ Also casts from a beautiful series of statuettes around the tomb attributed to Sir Thomas Arderne, date about 1400, at Elford Church, Staffordshire, recently restored by Mr. Richardson.⁶

By MR. NIBLETT, of Haresfield Court.—Tracing from the singular iron scutcheon-plate, on the south door of the nave, at Rendcombe Church, Gloucestershire (see woodcut). The upper plate, forming a chief, heraldically described, and laid upon the scutcheon-shaped plate, is perforated with certain characters, the last three being obviously the Arabic numerals 417. The first three have not been explained. If the date 1417 be implied, as seems probable, this curious plate supplies a very early example of the use of Arabic numerals in any work connected with building.⁷ In MSS. they were common after 1320, and in *Astronomical Tracts* as early as 1290. It is hoped that some of our readers may suggest the interpretation of these characters.



By SIR WILLIAM LAWSON, BART.—Bronze matrix, found, about 1837, near Richmond, Yorkshire,—✠SIGILLVM. DOMINI · ADAM · BRETTEL· A scutcheon of arms, very boldly engraved.—Lozengy, a barrulet. The form of the seal is circular, diameter 2 in. $\frac{1}{4}$. The name Bretel occurs, in early times, in Normandy,⁸ and several families of the name existed in France. It is found also in ancient records in our own country, although not ascertained to have been in any manner connected with Yorkshire.⁹ No person named Adam Bretel is on record, and there is no instance known of that Christian name being considered indeclinable, the medieval genitive being invariably *Ade*. The arms are unknown, and wholly dissimilar to any bearing assigned to the name of Bretel. From these circumstances, and the erroneous omission of a letter, (the legend reading—BRETTEL,) the authenticity of this matrix had been somewhat questioned.

⁵ See an engraving of this font in the *Illustrations*, published by Van Voorst.

⁶ Mr. E. Richardson purposes to publish a monograph of the interesting tombs at Elford. Subscribers are requested to send their names to him, at 7, Melbury Terrace, Harewood Square.

⁷ The earliest on record, as we believe, is at Heathfield, Sussex, and the discovery is due to Mr. Lower, of Lewes. This date is

1445. See *Journal Archæol. Assoc.*, vol. ii., p. 157.

⁸ Robertus Bretel, Juror, in an *Inquis.* regarding value of rents in Damfront, in Normandy, t. Ric. 1; Stapleton's *Norman Roll.*, vol. ii., p. lx.

⁹ Robert. de Bretel occurs *Rot. lib.*, 12 John, in a list of knights then in Dublin. Agatha Bretel, in *Flintham, Test. de Nevill.*

By REV. JOHN GUNN, of Irstead.—A cast of a singular badge or roundel, a plate of metal, diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, chased, doubtless with the intention of being enriched with transparent enamel. It represents a young man wearing a crown, and dressed in the close-fitting short garment of the close of the fourteenth or commencement of the fifteenth century; the feet long and peaked; the sleeves wide at the wrists. He stands on the dexter side, and opposite to him is a damsel, her skirt scalloped, gown close fitting the bust, and sleeves wide at the wrist, her head-dress of square fashion. They support, each with one hand, a scutcheon, occupying the centre of the plate, and charged with the letter *p.* under a crown. With their other hands they hold a scroll, inscribed,—*te uous epm.*

By MR. H. HUTCHINGS, of Ludlow.—Impression from a matrix found by a labouring man at Osborne, near Sherborne, Dorset. *HER*COYNRAET* VAN*KAMPE. The device, St. Laurence, a gridiron in left, palm in right hand. Under the figure a crosier; seal of pointed-oval form; length, two inches; date, fourteenth century.

By MR. C. FAULKNER.—A small brass seal, of oval form; the impress rudely designed, representing St. Laurence. *SAVNCTE · LAVRENTI. Fourteenth century. Found at Somerton, Oxfordshire.

SIR OSWALD MOSELEY, BART., communicated (through Mr. Barelay) a fine silver matrix, being the seal of the free grammar-school, founded about 1520, by Robert (Sherebourne), fourth of the name, Bishop of Chichester, at his native place, Rolleston, Staffordshire. The nomination of the master was vested in the warden of Winchester College, Oxford, the stipend being 10*l.* per annum. The seal is of pointed oval form, length $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and represents St. Andrew, with an archbishop on the dexter, and an abbot on the sinister, side, placed under rich canopies of tabernacle work of slightly debased character. Below is seen a bishop, doubtless the founder. Legend,—SIGILVM · GARD' · DE · ROLSTON · EX · DO° · DNI · ROB' · III. · CICEST' · EP'I. The seal is still in use, being annually affixed to a receipt on payment of 10*l.*, made by the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. Sir Edward Moseley was a benefactor to the erection of a new school-house in 1640, and the seal remains in the custody of his descendant, Sir Oswald, as trustee of the foundation.¹

By MR. HEWITT.—A rare specimen of armour of the fifteenth century, being a solleret with the peaked toe of very extravagant length, and a rowelled spur, with a neck of unusual dimensions affixed to the heel. This valuable example has since been added to the collections in the Tower Armoury. Date, about 1460. The spur is affixed to the heel, without leathers.

By SIR WILLIAM LAWSON, BART.—A powder flask of stag's horn, very curiously sculptured, in form resembling one of ivory supposed to have belonged to Henry VIII., and bearing date 1511. (Carter, "Sculpture and Painting," pl. 38). It exhibits a representation of the Holy Trinity, the Supreme Being represented as enthroned, angelic beings and the four winds

¹ Shaw gives some account of this foundation, with part of the deed of endowment, preserved in the school-room. Hist. of Staf-

fordshire, vol. i., p. 34. Bp. Shirburn died Aug. 21, 1536, having resigned his episcopal office shortly before his death.—*Godwin.*

surrounding the chief subject. Objects of this kind were very frequently decorated with sacred subjects; on the flask above mentioned appear the martyrdom of St. Stephen, the Evangelists, &c.

MR. C. FAULKNER, of Deddington, exhibited rubbings of monumental brasses in Hertfordshire. One was from the church of St. John's, Digswell. Figures (2 feet 3 inches high) of a man and his wife, facing each other, wrapped in winding sheets. A scroll, issuing from each of their mouths, and shield over each head, lost. Inscription:—

Hic iacet Willms Robert quo'dm Auditor Ep'atus Wynton' et Jopes ux' et' qui quid'm Willms obiit... die A° d'ni M° CCCC°... et p'fata Jopes obiit xxvii° die februarii A° d'ni M° CCCC° Lxxviii°. qer' atabz p'piciet' de'.

Beneath the husband are two sons, and under the wife were two daughters. The two shields at the lower corners of the stone remain, but are imperfect.

Another rubbing from the church of St. Peter's, Tewin. Figure (23½ inches high) of a man, turned sideways, with short beard and mustaches, ruff round his neck, a gown open in front reaching to the feet, and having long false sleeves, with holes near the top as an opening for the arms. Above his head is a shield bearing three battle-axes. Inscription:—

HERE LYETH BOREID THE BODY OF THOMAS PYGOTT GENT: WHOSE ANCESTORS HAVE REMAYNED DWELLINGE IN THIS TOWNE THIS 300 YEARES & YPWARDS HE DIED THE 11 OF JANVARY 1610 & IN THE 70 YEARE OF HIS AGE & LEFTE BEHINDE HIM 2 DAUGHTERS REBEKAH THE WIFE OF HENRY BOLL OF HERTFORDE GENT & ELIZABETH THE WIFE OF BECKINGHAM BOTELER OF THIS TOWNE OF TEWINGE GENT.

This brass is in very good preservation, and is affixed to a slab lying under the reading desk. Neither this, nor the one from Digswell, are mentioned in the work on Monumental Brasses, by the Rev. C. Boutell; nor are they noticed in the "Manual" published by the Oxford Architectural Society.

By MR. SPENCER HALL.—Three rubbings from brasses at Ledbury and Ludford, Herefordshire; and two from Lewes, in Sussex. They commemorate Thomas Capel, who died Feb. 5, 1490. (From Ledbury Church.)—William Foxe, of Ludlow, who died April 25 (?), 1554; and Jane, his wife, 1500, date of decease omitted. (From Ludford Church.)—John Hayward, of Wellington Court, *alias* Priors Court, in the county of Hereford, April 24, 1614. (From Ledbury Church.)—John Braydforde, Rector of St. Michael's Church, Lewes, Sussex, who died May 6, 1457. A figure, which has been designated by the name of De Warren, date about 1450 (?). It is mutilated, and, probably, represents a member of the family of the Earls of Surrey. Mr. Haines, in his "Manual of Monumental Brasses," has mentioned these two at St. Michael's Church, Lewes.² The following interesting account of the exhumation of the body, probably, of John Braydforde, is extracted from Horsfield's "Sussex," vol. i., p. 211, to which work it was contributed by Dr. Gideon Mantell:—"Permission was obtained to take up the stones bearing the brass with the Warren arms, in the hope of finding a vault beneath. About 4 feet deep below the pavement, a leaden coffin was dis-

² Introd. pp. 82, 86.

covered buried in the earth, not enclosed in a vault. The head of the coffin was immediately under the stone of Magister Braydforde, the feet extending to the Warren stone. A very stout wooden coffin had, evidently, surrounded the leaden one; four massive handles of iron, thickly plated with silver, were found; the wood was in a state of powder; the leaden coffin was entire, but compressed by the pressure of the surrounding earth. The lid was carefully cut off, and the coffin was found full of brown sawdust, probably cedar wood. The sawdust was removed, and a tall, slender body, enveloped in a linen shroud, was exposed; the outline of the face was eminently beautiful. Whether it was Braydforde's, or the (headless) individual to whose memory the brass monument of De Warren was erected, it is difficult to decide: it may have been a more modern interment. Yet it is not probable that, in the last century, such an expensive coffin would have been made use of, and no vault made, nor any monument placed over it. Hermetically sealed, as it were, the body might possibly have been in the state we found it for centuries; its preservation is attributed to the complete exclusion of atmospheric air. The head being bare, adds to the probability of its being John Braydeford's; on the other hand, the head may have been *shaved* during the malady that occasioned the death of the person." This circumstance certainly appears to confirm the opinion of its having been the body of the priest.

Of the persons commemorated by the other brasses, I can obtain no sufficient description. Neale, in his "Views of Churches," has given a drawing of Ledbury Church. He describes it as "a large building, in an early style of architecture, but, having undergone many alterations, it has lost much of its original character. Neale mentions the existence of the brass; but prints the name as John Haywood, instead of Hayward.

With reference to the memorial of Thomas Caple, there seems little doubt that it belongs to a member of the family of Caple, of How Caple, thus mentioned by Duncumb:—³

"How Caple is not enumerated in Domesday Survey, and was, probably, much covered with wood at that time. Soon after, this manor, which, in an Harleian MS., is said to be 'paravaile to that of Rosse,' and also the patronage of the Church, were in the possession of a family, who, as usual, took the name of Caple from their property. Of these, Dominus Walterus de Caple presented to the rectory in 1279. He was succeeded by another Walter, who was knighted, and exercised the patronage in 1289. John de Hue Caple was a minor in the year 1329; Richard de Hue Caple was so also in 1352, but presented to this church of How Capel ten years after this date, and again in 1388. In 1396, William, son of Richard, was in possession; it then contained one knight's fee, and was held under the Bishop of Hereford. Richard married Alice, and had issue, THOMAS, who was living A.D. 1450, and left a son, George, who married one of the Scudamore family."

It is this Thomas Caple, I think, commemorated by the brass, although there is no other evidence than the date of 1450, as above, and that on the tomb, of 1490, as the time of his decease. That the family burial place was

³ History of Herefordshire, vol. ii., 354.

at Ledbury, appears probable from another descendant, Richard, the brother of Christopher Caple, being buried at Ledbury, in 1601.

BY MR. FRANKS.—An ornament elaborately chased in silver, supposed to have been the morse or fastening of a cope: it resembles also the ornaments seen in certain early German paintings and engravings, suspended at the head of a bed, probably to contain some relic, and regarded as a kind of charm. It is a very fine example of German goldsmith's work, of the sixteenth century.

BY MR. FORREST.—Three ewers, of glazed ware, valuable examples of early decorative pottery, lately brought from France. One, with a stand, supposed to be Spanish, coated with a rich brown glaze; the other two, with raised ornaments of green and white colour on a mottled glaze, in the style of Bernard Palissy, and considered to be of his fabrication. In form they resemble the ewer made by Palissy, represented in Brongniart's "*Traite des Arts Ceramiques*," pl. xxxvi., fig. 1. They were doubtless used for pouring scented waters over the hands at the close of a repast.

BY MR. ALLIES.—An illuminated MS. of the "*Horæ*." French art, of the fifteenth century. Also a curious carved box, of good design, of the sixteenth century, ornamented with a medallion head and arabesques. Probably of Nuremberg work.

BY MR. WESTWOOD.—A representation of a singular pair of wooden stocks, ornamented with carving, in the style of the sixteenth century: they were found in a village in Essex. Some minor relics, three horn-books, one of the time of Charles I., the alphabet commencing with a cross, thence called the "*Criss-cross row*." Another with a figure of Charles II., and an "*Abece*" of later date, not covered with horn, but varnished. Two nutcrackers of curious construction, one known to be of the early part of the reign of James II.⁴

BY MR. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—An unique collection of ancient salvers, or chargers, and vessels of bright yellow metal, supposed to be of the kind termed "*latten*," several of them ornamented with sacred devices and inscriptions, amongst which are some remarkable examples of the curious florid letter, forming legends which have so long perplexed antiquaries in all parts of Europe. Mr. Morgan arranged this curious series in four classes:—1. Chargers, or large dishes, supposed by him to have been fabricated at Nuremberg, and by the similarity in design and work, probably all made at the same time and place. On one of them is represented the Annunciation, the design closely resembling some of the engravings of the close of the fifteenth century. The metal had been analysed for Mr. Morgan by Mr. Faraday, and proved to be a true bronze, being a compound of copper and tin, without any zinc, a metal rarely used, if ever, previously to 1550. In regard to the intention of these dishes nothing is precisely known; the northern antiquary, Sjöborg, who has written much on the subject, calls them baptismal dishes, or alms' dishes. The subjects most commonly found on them are—Adam and Eve, St. George, and the Grapes of Escheol; on one of

⁴ These relics of the minor manufactures in the last century are not without interest. Sir John Boileau observed, that at Wymond-

ham, in Norfolk, a considerable trade in wooden wares, and objects of this nature, formerly existed, now wholly extinct.

those exhibited was the Paschal Lamb. Three kinds of character are employed, apparently worked on the metal with a stamp, and repeated several times in the circuit. 2. Dutch or Flemish dishes of *brass*, fabricated in the beginning of the seventeenth century, in imitation, probably, of the last. 3. Italian engraved dishes of brass, of the sixteenth century. 4. A salver and candlestick of brass, the design of intricate fret-work, of Moorish character, inlaid with silver thread. Procured from Venice. 5. Two large brass cisterns, and two other vessels of Moorish workmanship, with Arabic inscriptions. One of the cisterns is decorated with silver, resembling in workmanship those from Venice, last mentioned, from which city it was likewise brought, and was formerly in the Gradenigo Palace. Another cistern has inscriptions in Arabic, and flowers, with other ornaments, overlaid with silver, and the sunken parts filled in with a black composition, or kind of *niello*. This vessel is curious from having animals chased on it, a feature of ornament unusual in the works of the Mohammedan nations.

By MR. ROLFE HAWKINS.—Very fine examples of a similar cistern, a candlestick and a bowl, all of Moorish design and work, the bowl most elaborately inlaid with silver—all three bearing Arabic inscriptions.

At the close of the Meeting, terminating the Session, it was proposed by the Marquis of Northampton, seconded by the Dean of Westminster, and carried unanimously,—“That the cordial thanks of the Archaeological Institute be given to the President and Council of the Institute of Civil Engineers, for the continued and important kindness shown towards our Society; and for the valuable facilities afforded by permission to hold the various meetings of the Institute in this theatre, during four successive years, whilst the Institute, having no suitable place of assembly at their own apartments, have derived very essential advantage from this hospitable liberality on the part of the Civil Engineers, and their friendly encouragement of Archaeological Science.”

It was announced that the London Meetings would in future be held at the Apartments of the Institute, 26, Suffolk Street, Pall-Mall East, (commencing on Friday, November 2.)



SEAL OF JORVERTH AP MADOC.

Described ante, p. 73.

Annual Meeting at Salisbury.

JULY 24 TO JULY 31.

THE Annual Meeting, held at Salisbury, under the Presidency of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and with the Patronage of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, commenced on Tuesday, July 24th. The Introductory Meeting took place at the Assembly Rooms, at twelve o'clock, the Chair being taken by the MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON, on behalf of the Earl Brownlow, President of the previous year, whose recent illness precluded the possibility of his participation on this occasion. The communication of his regret at being unable to attend in person was accompanied by a gratifying assurance of continued and cordial interest in the efforts of the Institute, to which Lord Brownlow had rendered such valuable services at the last Annual Meeting. With a passing retrospect on the hearty welcome and varied attractions the Institute had found under his lordship's auspices in Lincolnshire, Lord Northampton spoke of the field, full of promise and interest, now before them, under the distinguished auspices of their future President. The noble Marquis then resigned the Chair to Mr. Sidney Herbert.

The PRESIDENT then expressed, in the most gratifying terms, his cordial recognition of the value of Archaeological pursuits, and his satisfaction that Wiltshire had been selected as the scene of the researches and efforts of the Institute in the present year. He adverted to the neglect under which the earlier part of English history had fallen in previous times, and the importance of attention to details, which some might deem trivial; their value had been strikingly shown in the writings of one of the latest of our historians. He spoke of Wiltshire as presenting a complete epitome of national history of the obscure earlier periods,—the troublous times of conflict between Danes and Saxons,—old Sarum, and the strife between Church and State, which had found at Clarendon its expression in written words. And glancing at other eventful scenes in former days, he turned to the more agreeable theme of the bright examples of heroism, patriotism, cultivated taste, and intellectual attainments, by which this county is so distinguished. Mr. Herbert observed that the district chosen by the Institute, as their place of assembly, was replete with the recollections and associations attached to localities, which would be hallowed in their remembrance; that there was no walk of life in which we may not here draw the infusion of genius, and feel the associations which serve to link us with the illustrious spirits of times long past.

The LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD, in proposing a vote of thanks to the President of the previous year, expressed the high esteem of Lord Brownlow's encouragement and promotion of the objects of the Institute, which all its members must feel, and especially those who had shared the cheering reception which they had enjoyed in Lincolnshire. He would add a word as to the advantages which this Institution, and this its special habit of assembling year by year, presents to society at large. Captious persons might be found ready to question the value of such pursuits and the results to be derived from such meetings. The past, he observed, might be studied as if it were so superior to the age in which we live, that men should regret that their existence had not been cast in olden times. He regarded Archaeology as

calculated, if pursued aright, to elevate the mind, to excite devout thankfulness for the advantages offered to us by the present, whilst we are led duly to value the rich inheritance of that by-gone time, given us to profit by, in drawing warning from its errors, in fostering attachment to the land of our birth and its institutions, and exciting us to emulation of great examples, of which so many closely connected with the district of their present assembly had been enumerated by the President. It was, indeed, impossible to study the past without feeling that, in more senses than one, there had been "giants in the earth in those days."

GEORGE MATCHAM, Esq., then read an "Essay on the Results of Archaeological Investigation in Wiltshire," and gave a valuable summary of a subject which that gentleman (a distinguished contributor to Sir Richard Hoare's great work) was eminently competent to discuss.

THE LORD BISHOP OF SALISBURY moved the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Matcham, and highly commended the accurate knowledge of local antiquities which he had shown on a former, as on the present occasion. In this first meeting of the Society in Wiltshire, special mention ought to be made of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, whose zeal, accuracy of research, and sound judgment deserved the utmost honour. He adverted to the prevalence of sickness by which the city was at present visited, and to his deep regret, feeling any show of festivity inconsistent at such a time of general sadness, that he must refrain from receiving the Society at the Palace, in accordance with his original invitation.

The vote of thanks, seconded by JAMES TALBOT, Esq., was cordially passed; and the REV. JOSEPH HUNTER then brought before the meeting his very interesting reminiscences, entitled "Topographical Gatherings at Stourhead," relating to the annual meetings there of antiquaries, and to the friends and fellow labourers of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, in the prosecution of his great work to illustrate the history of his county.

THE PRESIDENT expressed the thanks of the meeting for this highly appropriate and agreeable memoir. The assembly then dispersed; and many proceeded to the temporary Museum formed at "the King's House," in the Close. At four o'clock, the Society and visitors re-assembled at the Council House, where a most gratifying evidence of welcome in the city awaited them, in the sumptuous collation to which they had been invited, with the heartiest hospitality, by the mayor, magistrates, and Town Council. The chair was taken by the mayor, R. FARRANT, Esq., and the entertainment was marked by a feeling of friendly cordiality, which will long be borne in mind with gratification by many from remote counties, who composed the numerous assembly.

At eight o'clock, a conversazione was held at the Assembly Rooms, the MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON in the chair. The REV. EDWARD DUKE, F.S.A., communicated some observations on Stonehenge, its peculiar character and arrangement,—preliminary to the visit of the Institute on the following day. The DEAN OF HEREFORD then gave a report of the progress of the excavation at Silbury Hill, for the examination of which a special fund had been formed; and of the investigation of tumuli in that part of the county, to which he had devoted the previous week, and brought to light many curious vestiges and ancient relics, which were laid before the meeting.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25.

This day was appropriated to the examination of Stonehenge and the remarkable remains in the district of Amesbury. The well-concerted arrangements made by the Excursion Committee ensured every facility of conveyance for the numerous visitors. The first object, after reaching Amesbury, was presented by the British barrows, near Bulford, which the Institute had been, with much kindness, permitted to explore, by Dr. Southby, of Bulford House. Here, however, disappointment awaited the unwary excavators: so successfully had all traces of the previous rifling of the tombs been concealed, that, although every care had been taken to ensure the selection of an untouched tumulus, and several adjacent barrows previously opened, with very satisfactory results, the spade only brought to light evidence of prior excavation. The striking character of the scene, thickly strewn with traces of early occupants, was, however, sufficient compensation to many unacquainted with the district of Salisbury Plain; and the party hastened to Stonehenge, the grand object of their pilgrimage, where the DEAN OF WESTMINSTER (President of the Section of Antiquities) delivered some remarks on the various theories relating to the spot, and the geological character of the component masses, evidently brought from the neighbouring vale of Pewsey. The Dean alluded to the proposal which had been advanced to raise the fallen trilithon.—MR. SIDNEY HERBERT made some remarks in support of the proposition. The stones, he observed, had fallen within memory; the plan involved no incongruous change; they might be erected precisely as they had stood, previously to their fall in Jan., 1797, in consequence of their having been carelessly undermined.¹ Sir John Awdry assured the assembly that Sir Edmund Antrobus had yielded his assent, and liberally offered to raise the stones at his own expense, if the proposition should meet with the approval of archaeologists on this occasion.²

After examination of the tumuli, the cursus, and other remains near Stonehenge, the next object was "Vespasian's camp," in the *Prætorium* of which the kind hospitality of Sir Edmund and Lady Antrobus awaited the Society, and, after a most gratifying entertainment at that striking spot, the party dispersed, many visiting Old Sarum on their route to Salisbury.

A meeting of the Section of Architecture was held in the evening at the Council Chamber, Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart. (President of the Section, in the Chair). A memoir was communicated by T. R. WALBRAN, Esq., on recent excavations and discoveries at Fountains Abbey, illustrated by a series of drawings, which had been kindly supplied for this occasion by the Earl de Grey.

J. H. MARKLAND, Esq., read a memoir on the architectural peculiarities of the Church of St. Mary Ottery, Devon.

At the close of the meeting, the Rev. Dr. INGRAM begged to present, in token of esteem towards one of the earliest and the most zealous labourers

¹ See Mr. Maton's account, *Archæologia*, vol. xiii., p. 103.

² An accurate and beautiful model of Stonehenge had been prepared, specially for the visit

of the Institute, by Mr. Browne, of Amesbury. He will gladly supply models, delivered free of charge in London, price one guinea.

in the field of Archaeology, and especially in connection with Wiltshire, namely, Mr. Britton, the medal bearing the portrait of Stukeley, with Stonehenge on the reverse.

Mr. BRITTON, having been accordingly invested with this decoration, warmly expressed thanks, and congratulated the Institute on the extension of Archaeological labours, and the rapid increase of young and ardent antiquaries.

THURSDAY, JULY 26.

A Meeting of the Section of Architecture was held at the Council Chamber, when a memoir was read by RICHARD WESTMACOTT, Esq., A.R.A., in illustration of the striking series of monumental sculptures in Salisbury Cathedral, including one of the finest tombs in the kingdom, that of William Longespee. He traced the decline of monumental sculpture to the debased works of the sixteenth century, and the incongruous tombs of a later period, and pointed out the high value of the earlier examples in our country.

Professor COCKERELL, R.A., then gave a dissertation on the decorative sculpture of the Cathedral, with the view of appropriating the statues still seen on the west front, and retaining, although greatly mutilated, much beauty in design. He called attention to the perfection of art displayed by various works of sculpture of this nature in England, and spoke of the curious symbolism shown in their design, of which a striking example is supplied by the representation of Virtues and Vices which decorates the doorway of the Chapter House. A beautiful series of drawings, chiefly by Mr. Alfred Stevens, were produced by the Professor, in illustration of this interesting subject.

Professor WILLIS then gave his dissertation on the architectural history of the cathedral, and in the afternoon he completed his inquiry in regard to that noble structure by a detailed examination of the various parts of the fabric, in which he was accompanied by a large assembly after the cathedral service.

In this admirable dissertation, which was not inferior in interest to any of the "Architectural Histories" of other cathedrals, undertaken by the Professor at previous meetings of the Institute, he specially adverted to the fact which rendered the church of Salisbury peculiarly valuable to the student,—namely, that it had been erected on a site on which no religious foundation had previously existed. There was, therefore, every reason to suppose that the plan of this fabric possesses an unity of design, rarely, if ever, to be found in our ancient churches, which were almost invariably the work of successive ages, extending from Saxon or early Norman times, to the age of the Tudors. Professor Willis explained the causes which led the Bishop and Canons to request permission from Pope Honorius to remove the church to its present site, and detailing the expedients resorted to for raising the necessary funds for the undertaking, as set forth in the history by William de Wanda, which strikingly exemplifies the manner and customs of our forefathers, he proceeded to state, that, in 1225, the building being so far advanced that they were enabled to perform service in it, the bishop convened an assemblage of noble persons, and consecrated three altars. At this time, also, they translated from the old cathedral the bodies of three bishops,—Osmund, Roger, and Jocelyn,—which shows that the edifice must then have been in an

advanced state; but it was not dedicated till the year 1258. In the year 1331, the Dean and Chapter appear to have entered into a contract with Richard de Farley for the erection of the tower and spire; but no sooner was this completed, than, to the dismay of the ecclesiastics, the piers and arches upon which it was raised began to give way, and threatened the destruction of the entire building. In this extremity, a special meeting of the Chapter having been called, a promising expedient presented itself for replenishing their exhausted coffers, in the canonisation of Bishop Osmund, although deceased a century or two previously. In 1415, an indenture was made with Robert Wayte, by whose skill the impending ruin was averted. No further event of importance appears to have occurred until the time when Sir Christopher Wren was called in to examine and report upon the state of the fabric; and from this period it remained undisturbed until Bishop Barrington called in Mr. Wyatt, by whom the alterations in the chancel were effected.

The Professor now called attention to a plan which he had prepared, showing the original position of the sculptured effigies which have been transferred from their resting places in their different chapels to the intercolumniations of the nave, where they remain as so many evidences of the bad taste of modern days.

After discoursing on the admirable care with which this building was constructed, and the skilful manner in which the masonry was made conducive to its beauty, as well as its durability, the Professor proceeded to draw a comparison between the different state of art which existed in this country and on the continent, as exemplified in the cathedrals of Amiens and Salisbury, which are of coeval date; and contended that the principles of tracery were introduced into this country by French and German architects, and that this more decorative style (which was not fully developed here until the erection of Westminster Abbey) was altogether the production of foreign artists, but subsequently attained that high degree of perfection amongst us which so distinguishes the mouldings and tracery of all our own mediæval buildings.

Professor Willis then adverted at length to the number of altars and chantries required in former ages, which, in all probability, accounted for the introduction (as in this instance) of a principal and second transept. He also showed the arrangement of the procession-path both in this cathedral and at Amiens, and descanted on the attempted revival in modern churches of ecclesiastical arrangements of ancient times, the use of which has long since passed away. He apprehended that his concluding remarks would be calculated to shake the faith of many firm believers in the infallibility of the constructive genius displayed by mediæval architects, who seldom succeeded in erecting a tower, of any height, without recourse being afterwards had to braces and contrivances for propping it up again. In the case of the present cathedral, he did not think there was any cause to apprehend further mischief, and he hoped it would long continue to offer a noble subject for the pen and pencils of such men as Wren, Price, Dodsworth, and Britton, of whose admirable works on all our cathedrals it forms a leading feature.

It would be beyond our present limits to follow the Professor in his observations made within the sacred edifice, which could scarcely be rendered

intelligible unless accompanied by a series of illustrative engravings. It is proposed to give a detailed account of his Memoir in the volume devoted to the Antiquities of Salisbury and Wiltshire, which it is proposed to publish with the least possible delay.

In the evening, a Meeting of the Section of Antiquities was held. After some interesting preliminary observations from the President, and the DEAN OF HEREFORD, a memoir was read by JAMES YATES, Esq., F.R.S., on the use of bronze celts, as warlike weapons, by the primitive inhabitants of Britain. An interesting discussion ensued, in which this *verata questio* was debated with many curious remarks by Mr. Kemble, the Rev. Dr. Jones, of Beaumaris, and others.

FRIDAY, JULY 27.

The proceedings commenced with a Meeting of the Historical Section, JOHN M. KEMBLE, Esq., President of the Section, in the chair, when a valuable dissertation was communicated by EDWIN GUEST, Esq., F.R.S., on the state of the southern parts of England at the period of the Saxon invasion, and the earliest settlements effected in those parts by the invaders. Mr. Guest's observations were illustrated by a map of large dimensions, prepared with great care under his directions.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Guest was proposed by Mr. Sidney Herbert, and warmly seconded by the Marquis of Northampton.

Mr. Kemble then discoursed on the history and times of Becket, and the Constitutions of Clarendon, presenting to his hearers, with his customary power and eloquence, a lively picture of political relations, the strife between Church and State, and of the eventful occurrences of the times of Henry II. This able address called forth a most cordial eulogy from the Right Hon. President, and, after a vote of thanks to Mr. Kemble, the meeting separated, to reunite amidst the brilliant hospitalities of the ancient mansion of the Earls of Pembroke.

At 3 o'clock, a numerous assembly had met amidst the attractive scenes and treasures of ancient or mediæval art, preserved at Wilton House, to enjoy the welcome and noble reception tendered to the Institute by the President and the Hon. Mrs. Sidney Herbert, with the most graceful and cheering hospitality. An able discourse was delivered by CHARLES NEWTON, Esq., of the British Museum, on the valuable sculptures preserved in the cloister or corridor of this princely mansion, setting forth a critical arrangement of the history of the art in a singularly interesting manner, and pointing out the characteristic examples of the various styles and periods, as here displayed.³

On quitting the Gallery of Sculpture, the visitors inspected the numerous productions of art preserved in the adjoining saloons;—the unique portrait of Richard II., known by the exquisite etchings of Hollar, and the incomparable illuminations of Mr. Henry Shaw⁴; the splendid works of Vandyke, and productions of almost every school of art. A splendid entertainment

³ A valuable monograph had been prepared, at the President's request, by Mr. Newton, and was most liberally presented to the Institute on this occasion by Mr. Murray, having been printed at his expense. It com-

prised a critical catalogue of the Pembroke marbles, forming a valuable accession to the memorials of works of classical art preserved in Great Britain.

⁴ Given in the "Dresses and Decorations."

was offered to the numerous visitors (between two and three hundred) in the library, and at the conclusion an expression of hearty acknowledgment to the noble President and Mrs. Herbert was proposed by Lord Northampton, and received with enthusiastic gratification. A vote of thanks to Mr. Newton was proposed by Mr. Sidney Herbert, and the assembly took their leave, to examine the architectural compositions of Holbein and Inigo Jones, and visit the picturesque sites surrounding the mansion, and especially to avail themselves of the gratifying occasion for the inspection of that beautiful example of church architecture, raised by the taste and munificence of the President, at Wilton, in which examples of mediæval art, of the highest interest, are combined with unique and imposing effect.

SATURDAY, JULY 28.

An excursion to Wimborne Minster, and various churches attainable by aid of a special train, had originally been proposed; as, however, various valuable communications remained to be read, and the unexpected attraction of a visit to Stourhead had been presented, this arrangement was deferred, and the proceedings of the day commenced at half-past 10 with a Meeting of the Section of Architecture, at which Sir Stephen Glynne presided. A valuable memoir on the churches of Sherborne and Wimborne Minster was communicated by the Rev. J. L. PETIT, illustrated by beautiful sketches by the author, and drawings by Mr. Philip Delamotte.

A notice of the Custumal of Bleadon Manor, in the thirteenth century, was contributed by Mr. EDWARD SMIRKE; it comprised a mass of curious information on agricultural matters and local usages at the period, extracted from the original MS., kindly lent for this occasion by the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, in whose muniment room the Custumal is preserved.

A memoir on the portion of Domesday relating to Wiltshire was contributed by Mr. H. MOODY, Curator of the Winchester Museum, who gave an useful analysis of that record.

Mr. MARKLAND made announcement of the proposed illustration of the tombs and early sculptures in Iona and the Western Islands of Scotland, of which only a few examples had been published by Pennant; and a complete series is now in preparation, of which some specimen plates were exhibited.⁵

The meeting then adjourned, and the members proceeded to the Cathedral, accompanied by the Rev. C. Boutell, who delivered an instructive address in explanation of the costume, armour, and sculpture, displayed by the monumental effigies and brasses. At two o'clock, the members of the Institute re-assembled to attend the general meeting of the Society, originally fixed for Tuesday, but now held, by anticipation, in accordance with the wish of a numerous body of members, anxious to be enabled to visit the excavation at Silbury Hill on that day. The proceedings having been opened by the Right Hon. President, the Treasurer's and Auditors' Reports were read by Charles Tucker, Esq., and a general statement of the proceedings of the previous year, with an interesting summary of the advance of Archaeological research. A large accession of members, consisting of nearly two hundred, had

⁵ Persons who might be interested in this undertaking are requested to send their names to Mr. J. Graham, Clapham Common, who proposes shortly to publish this work.

joined the Society since the meeting at Lincoln. The President announced OXFORD as the place recommended for the Meeting in 1850; a proposition seconded in gratifying and most cordial terms by the venerable President of Trinity College, Dr. Ingram, who tendered the fullest assurance of a most hearty and hospitable welcome in the University. The MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON was then proposed as President Elect, and this nomination was carried with acclamation. The following alteration in the laws, of which notice had been duly received by the Central Committee, was then proposed and carried:—

To alter Law 1, to the following effect:

That, in future, the annual subscription shall be one guinea, the life composition, ten guineas; and that an admission fee of one guinea be also payable, to be appropriated to the formation of a Library Fund.

The President then announced the proposed changes in the Central Committee.

Members of the Central Committee selected to go out, according to customary practice: Vice-President Sir Charles Lemon, Bart. Members of the Committee: Edward Blore, Esq.; Rev. S. R. Maitland; Rev. H. H. Milman; Evelyn P. Shirley, Esq.; Thomas Stapleton, Esq.; T. Hudson Turner, Esq. The following gentlemen being nominated to fill up the vacancies: As Vice-President, the Earl of Enniskillen; as Members of the Committee, Augustus W. Franks, Esq.; John Holmes, Esq.; Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P.; Frederic Ouvry, Esq., F.S.A.; Richard Westmacott, Esq., R.A.; James Yates, Esq., F.R.S. And the following gentlemen were proposed as Auditors: Edward Hailstone, Esq.; Alexander Nesbitt, Esq.

These propositions, formally moved, were carried unanimously. Votes of thanks were then passed in acknowledgment of facilities and hospitality shown to the Society in Wiltshire.

Mr. SOTHERON expressed grateful thanks to their patron, the Right Rev. Diocesan, and to the Dean and Chapter, alluding with much feeling to the painful cause which had deprived them of the Dean's personal co-operation. This compliment having been acknowledged by the Rev. F. Dyson, Prebendary of Sarum, (the Lord Bishop being unavoidably absent), Mr. KEMBLE moved thanks to the mayor and corporation, whose welcome had been shown in the hospitality so generously tendered to the Institute on their arrival at the banquet given in the Council Chamber; in which, also by their kind permission, the Meetings had taken place. He also proposed a suitable acknowledgment to Sir Edmund and Lady Antrobus, for the hospitalities which graced the visit of the Society to Stonehenge.

The DEAN OF HEREFORD then detailed the progress of the investigations carried on under the direction of the Institute, with the important assistance gratuitously rendered by Mr. Blandford, whose skill in civil engineering had been signally evinced in the undertaking. The Dean proposed a vote of hearty thanks to Mr. Jones, the proprietor of Silbury, who had most liberally given his permission for the work, to the tenant, Mr. Kemm, to Mr. Falkner of Devizes, and Mr. Blandford, through whose valuable concurrence this interesting undertaking had been achieved.⁶—Mr. TALBOT then moved thanks to

⁶ A report of the progress of the excavation, with a section, is in preparation for the next Journal.

the Earl of Ailesbury, Lord Folkstone, Sir Frederic Bathurst, and the numerous members of the aristocracy of the county, who had afforded friendly facilities for the gratification of the Meeting — Mr. BLAAUW made an acknowledgment to the Local Committee, and to those who had contributed memoirs, alluding especially to Mr. Matcham, Mr. Duke, Professor Willis, Mr. Kemble, and Mr. Guest. He adverted also in the warmest terms to the generosity by which the Museum had been enriched, and made special mention of the invaluable Bruce horn entrusted for exhibition by Lord Ailesbury, to the treasures of art from the Levant, brought by the Hon. Robert Curzon, jun., and Mr. Henry Seymour, with the precious contributions from Mr. Farrer; not forgetting the less attractive but deeply interesting series of British remains from the Museum at Lake House.

Mr. MARKLAND, after expressing his regret that the most important resolution of the day had not been placed in worthier hands, remarked, that with a deep sense of the gratifying reception which had been given to the Institute by all classes in this city, they could only hope that the authorities in other places hereafter visited, would regulate their proceedings "*Secundum usum Sarum*." The motion he was about to propose must meet with most cordial reception, as it conveyed the thanks of the Meeting to the distinguished individual in the chair. Those who were aware of the kind manner in which Mr. Herbert originally received the request that he would fill the office of President; those who had the good fortune to hear his opening address, or who had marked his uniform attention to the proceedings of the week; those who had partaken of the splendid hospitality so liberally offered by the President and Mrs. Herbert within the princely walls of Wilton, and who had visited one of the most beautiful buildings of modern times, devoted to the highest purposes, and forming a fit companion to that mansion, would heartily join in the vote of thanks, which was carried with much applause.

The PRESIDENT expressed his acknowledgments for the warm reception given to the resolution, and paid some compliments to the mover. He said that the subjects discussed during the week, and such papers as had been read by Mr. KEMBLE, Mr. GUEST, and others, had afforded the most valuable information, and proved the importance of antiquarian researches. He regretted that the proceedings had nearly come to a close, and observed that as many other places had claims upon the attention of the Institute, he apprehended that the time was far distant, when another visit of the society might be anticipated. The Right Honourable President having expressed in most gratifying terms, the satisfaction which he had received from the visit of the Institute, then most gracefully bid them farewell.

In the evening the Council Chamber was again fully attended, JAMES TALBOT, Esq., in the chair, when a most interesting memoir was read on Market Crosses, by Mr. BRITTON, beautifully illustrated by the striking drawings of Mr. Owen Carter, of Winchester. Dr. INGRAM delivered an elaborate disquisition upon the obscure lines of Roman roads around

⁷ Mr. Sidney Herbert stated, on this occasion, that a large painting, by Vandyke, representing a white horse and a groom, of the size of life, had formerly existed at Wil-

ton, but had been sold. He was anxious to ascertain its existence, and requested the aid of those who bestowed attention on works of art, to discover where it may now be preserved.

Salisbury, and the adjacent towns, Old Sarum, Venta Belgarum, &c. Some highly interesting notices of primeval stone monuments in the north of Holland, were communicated by a distinguished Dutch archaeologist, Mr. Van Lenness, corresponding member of the Institute, and the importance of these remains, as compared with Stonehenge; and various early British relics in Wiltshire, and the neighbouring counties, were illustrated by many interesting particulars supplied by Mr. Winter Jones.

A memoir was also received, comprising some exceedingly curious details relative to the interment discovery, near Holyhead, communicated by the Honourable WILLIAM O. STANLEY; and the urns discovered were exhibited in the Museum, where they attracted much notice, on account of their value for comparison with examples found in Wiltshire. Mr. JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS contributed memorials of the Earls of Salisbury, and a few other communications were received.

MONDAY, JULY 30.

The most gratifying invitation having been conveyed to the Institute by Sir HUGH HOARE, through Mr. MARKLAND, a party, about fifty in number, left Salisbury at eight o'clock, to visit Stourhead. They were welcomed with a most hospitable reception; the worthy Baronet placed his carriages and horses at the disposal of those who were desirous to enjoy the picturesque scenery of his domain, of the beautiful terrace, Alfred's Tower, the gardens, and the admirable combination of natural beauties enhanced by the judicious appliances of art. The mansion, however, with its noble suite of rooms, the collection of paintings, of which Sir Hugh most kindly presented the catalogue *raisonnée* to each visitor, the interesting collection of drawings of Wiltshire antiquities by Mr. Buckler, the architectural drawings of Salisbury Cathedral, by Turner; the unrivalled designs in pen and ink by Canaletti, and the richly stored library, presented the great attraction. The museum, containing the relics discovered by the late Sir Richard Hoare, during his extensive excavations in Wiltshire, was visited with the highest interest. Some of the urns are of a size and preservation rarely seen elsewhere; there are a few gold ornaments, but nothing of silver; the ornaments of ruder materials, the celts, weapons, &c., compose a series unequalled by any other collection. The day closed most agreeably by a banquet in the great saloon, graced by the most courteous hospitality. At the close of the repast, the health of Sir Hugh Hoare was proposed by Mr. Talbot, who alluded with much warmth to the labours which had rendered Stourhead a scene of such deep interest to archaeologists, to whom the name of Hoare had been endeared by the liberal encouragement of antiquarian and historical research, and the munificent spirit, which still characterised the possessor of that noble domain. Sir Hugh briefly, but in emphatic terms, expressed his gratification at the visit paid to him by the Institute. The party then took their leave, after a visit of the most lively gratification.

On the following morning a numerous party of archaeologists proceeded towards Silbury Hill, and the remarkable remains of Avebury, distant about thirty-five miles from Salisbury. On reaching the scene of the excavation, still in progress, they found that the tunnel had reached the centre, without any discovery of sepulchral or other remains being made; thus tending to

confirm the view of many antiquaries, that this remarkable elevation is not of a sepulchral nature. The artificial structure of the hill was well developed to view in the cutting, which had penetrated about 88 yards; the centre being clearly indicated by layers of earth and sods, the curve of the strata plainly showing the commencement of the accumulation, by which this gigantic tumulus had been formed. In the course of subsequent excavations, conducted under the directions of the Dean of Hereford, and the Rev. John Bathurst Deane, the workmen met with the shaft, sunk in 1777 at the expense of the Duke of Northumberland and Colonel Drax, as stated by Douglas in the "Nenia."

A full report of the work, so liberally and ably conducted by Mr. Blandford, on behalf of the Institute, is in preparation for the next Journal, and will be accompanied by a list of the contributions to the "Silbury Fund."

The Central Committee, considering the impracticability of attempting a publication of the Transactions of the Salisbury Meeting, the funds available being wholly required for the Journal, have been encouraged by the general desire of the Members of the Institute, that the series of annual volumes should not be discontinued, to make arrangements for the production of the SALISBURY PROCEEDINGS, by a separate subscription. The volume will be brought out by Mr. BELL, Archaeological Publisher, 186, Fleet Street. The price (to Subscribers) will be 15s. Subscribers' names received at the Apartments of the Institute, 26, Suffolk Street; by Mr. Bell and by Mr. Browne, Wiltshire Library, Canal, Salisbury. Every precaution has been taken to ensure speedy completion of this volume, of which part is already in the Press. The committee greatly regret the inevitable delay in the production of the Norwich Transactions; they have received an assurance from Professor Willis, that he will very shortly complete the Memoir, the want of which has hitherto compelled them to defer issuing the book. The Lincoln Volume is nearly finished, and will speedily follow the delivery of the Norwich Transactions.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

NOVEMBER 2, 1849.

THE Members of the Institute, on this occasion, being the opening meeting of the session, assembled for the first time in the Apartments of the Society, at 26, Suffolk Street, which during the recess had been commodiously arranged. The chair was taken by OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., who took occasion to express satisfaction on the successful issue of the meeting at Salisbury, since their last assembly in London, and alluded to the interesting character of the proceedings, and the hearty welcome with which the visit of the Institute had been received in Wiltshire. The Society had hitherto, for several years, enjoyed that friendly hospitality, by favour of which the most kind facilities had been afforded for holding their meetings in Great George Street. Mr. Morgan congratulated the Institute on being now enabled to assemble in their own apartments, where the members might henceforth avail themselves of the various collections of the Society, for which a suitable place of deposit was now provided.

Announcement of names of the Members who had joined the Society since the meeting in June, ninety in number, including six life members, was then made; as also of numerous donations to the library and general collections, amongst which may be mentioned the valuable publications of the Archaeological Institute of Rome, of the Royal Friederics University at Christiania, in Norway, also those of the Celtic Society in Ireland, and the important researches on primeval antiquities in the United States, published in the Transactions of the Smithsonian Institution in America.¹

MR. LANE reported that the operations for excavating Silbury Hill having now been brought to a close, he took the earliest opportunity of stating, for the information of subscribers to that work, that although the anticipated result, in accordance with local traditions, (which ascribe a sepulchral character to this remarkable tumulus) had not been attained; still, owing to the complete manner in which the interior had been explored (under the direction of the Dean of Hereford, Mr. Bathurst Deane, and Mr. Ouvry), there remained no reasonable ground for questioning the supposition that this mound was raised in connection with the mysterious rites of the adjacent temple at Avebury.

The original contract had been entered into with Mr. Blandford for carrying a tunnel into the centre of the hill, and thence to radiate so as to describe a circle of 12 feet diameter, at a cost of 35*l*. Such, however, was the interest excited, and so great was the desire generally expressed, that the excavation

¹ See the Lists of Members and Donations at the close of the volume.

should be proceeded with, that the expenses incurred ultimately reached the sum of 54*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* This heavy disbursement, by aid of the liberal contributions of the gentry of Wiltshire, and of archaeologists, who regarded this work as an undertaking of high national interest, the Committee had been enabled to meet, without drawing on the ordinary funds of the Institute. It was gratifying to state that Mr. Blandford, fully impressed with a similar feeling, had devoted his time and services gratuitously to carrying out this project. All that engineering skill could effect, had been happily accomplished without accident or hindrance of any kind. Had not circumstances enabled him to place unusual facilities for the construction of this tunnel at the disposal of the Institute, the cost must have considerably exceeded the sum expended.

MR. CHARLES NEWMARCH, of Cirencester, then addressed the meeting, and gave an interesting statement of the progress of discoveries of Roman remains, recently made in that town. He had brought for the inspection of the Institute, tracings of the mosaic pavements, and more finished representations of several portions of more striking character, with various drawings and plans; a full account of these will shortly be published by Mr. Newmarch; and in another part of this *Journal* a notice is given of the late investigations by which so many interesting vestiges have been brought to light (see p. 321). Mr. Newmarch warmly eulogised the liberality of the EARL BATHURST, who has determined to erect forthwith a museum, for the secure reception of these remains, discovered on his property. That nobleman had, immediately on the discovery being made, honoured the Institute by requesting their advice and assistance in pointing out the best means for the preservation of these pavements; and he had entrusted to their Secretary, Mr. Bowyer Lane, the direction of the difficult operation of raising the mosaics, which had been very ably and successfully performed.

MR. MORGAN proposed cordial thanks to the noble proprietor of the ancient *Corinium*, who, by generous encouragement of Archaeological research, had stimulated these inquiries, and held forth an example of zealous interest in preserving national antiquities, deserving of the warmest commendation.

A Memoir was then read, describing the discovery of ornaments and remains, recently made at Caenby, in Lincolnshire, by the REV. EDWIN JARVIS, in excavating a tumulus, supposed to be of the Saxon period. These discoveries will be given fully in a future *Journal*.

The REV. WILLIAM GUNNER, Local Secretary at Winchester, communicated the following interesting report of the discovery of Roman remains, lately brought to light in Hampshire: "In July last I received information that extensive foundations of some building had been found in the parish of Corhampton, on a farm, the property of John Campbell Wyndham, Esq., and in the occupation of Mr. Hopkins. Unfortunately the information reached me too late, for when I visited the spot I found that the removal of the foundations had been proceeding for several months, and that several tons of the materials, which were flint, with a small quantity of stone apparently from the Isle of Wight, had been carted away, and the whole had been so much

destroyed that it was impossible to form any idea of the plan of the building. The ground, on which it stood, sloped gently towards the south; what appeared to have been the front of the building faced the south, and extended from east to west, about 86 yards. A wide hedge-row had grown up on this; and it was in grubbing this hedge-row that the foundations were discovered. The dryness of the summer enabled me to trace the course of extensive walls in the field, north of the hedge-row, which is called Littleton Five-acres. I considered them to be merely walls of enclosure: one extended from the west end of the building, in a direction bearing N. N. E. for about 120 yards; it then turned at an obtuse angle, N. E. E., and extended about 150 yards, and was then lost in a copse. Another wall could be traced from the eastern end of the building, which stretched across the field in a straight line, for about 80 yards, where it abutted on the wall above described, at about 30 yards east of the turning. I found numerous fragments of pottery in the soil disturbed in grubbing the roots, chiefly of a coarse description; but there was one small fragment of Samian ware, and several of Roman flanged tiles. The measurements stated above must be taken merely as approximations, as time was too short, and the means at hand inadequate for greater accuracy.

"Last week I was again informed of the discovery of remains supposed to be Roman, in a copse called Wickes's Row, on the Blackdown Estate, in the parish of Upham. Mr. Stevens, the owner of the farm, courteously conducted me to the place, and explained to me what had been done. These remains were also brought to light in grubbing a piece of the copse, which projected into the field. The walls extend backwards into the copse, and enclose a space of about 25 or 30 yards square, and still stand considerably above the level of the ground, though covered with soil, plants, and underwood; Mr. Stevens had caused some slight excavations to be made and had partly opened a passage, about 5 feet in width, the walls of which were about the same height. The walls were found to be lined with a fine plaster, which had been coloured with red, green, and yellow. When first opened, these colours were still bright; several fragments of the plaster were preserved, but none sufficiently large to enable me to make out any pattern; and the colours were fast fading away. Great quantities of the stones of the roof were found, several with the nails, by which they had been fastened, still sticking in them. Several fragments of the flanged tiles, and Roman bricks were also found, and much pottery. The best and most perfect specimen of this, Mr. Stevens has kindly permitted me to send, for the inspection of the Members of the Institute; as well as a portion of a small armilla, formed of twisted bronze wire. It is hoped that excavations will be continued at this place, as soon as the season becomes favourable for such operations. They can hardly fail to be attended with interesting results.

"It may be remarked that the Roman road from Winchester to Porchester passed near this building.

"The last discovery, to which I desire to draw the attention of the Institute, is that of a Roman drain, or water-course, which has lately been found in this city. It is well worthy of notice, both on account of its construction,

and the singular position in which it was found. The foundation of the ancient city wall has lately been excavated in the ground, called The Lawn. At the place where the discovery was made it ran almost parallel with the course of the river, at the distance of a few yards from it. In the course of their operations the workmen came upon a mass of masonry, of a very different nature from that of the city wall, and, on examination, the mortar showed the usual characteristics of Roman work. In this spot it passed under the foundation of the city wall. Embedded in this masonry, the drain, or water-conduit was found. It measured 9 inches in height, and 14 in width, and is formed of freestone; the stones being in places cemented together with pitch, of which a quantity was found in different parts. The side stones are joggled into each other, and into those at the top and bottom, in a very compact and skilful manner. The workmen told me, that at a short distance from where I saw it, it had turned towards the river, which it did not quite reach, and that the mouth of it was below the present level of the river. In one part it was found to be lined with lead, of which several hundred weight was removed. It was quite choked up with a coarse gravelly sand, like the washings of a road of flint, in which was a very large admixture of shells of a sort of small Helix. There was also found in it the dried remains of a sea-fish, called a 'Pike-fish.' I shall carefully watch any further excavations that may be made, in hopes of tracing this to its other termination. I have called it a drain, or water-conduit, as the purpose for which it was intended appears uncertain. It may have been a drain for sewerage. But it does not seem likely that a mere sewer should have been lined with lead, through a part of its course; nor was the soil with which it was choked at all like the sediment of a sewer, but rather such as might have been washed into it from the river. Was it then a course for conveying water into some house or bath? Further investigation it is hoped may lead to some solution of these questions. The fact that its termination was found to be below the present level of the river, would militate as much against the supposition of its being a sewer to carry away drainage into the stream, as it would appear to favour the notion of its being a means of conveying water from the river. We may suppose that in the long lapse of ages the level of the bed of the river has been much raised; and there can hardly be a doubt that the mouth once opened upon the river."

Mr. Gunner reported subsequently that sketches of these supposed vestiges of Roman times, having been made by Mr. Colson, a talented architect residing in Winchester, which were exhibited to the meeting, it appeared that the inclination of the drain is *from* the river, proving that it was intended to convey water thence. Mr. Colson had carefully examined the masonry, and reported it to be Roman work.

Mr. Gunner sent also the following account of Antiquities in another part of Hampshire: "Numerous ancient remains have been found at Weston Farm, at that part of the parish of Micheldever, in this county, where the railway traverses the valley, in which the village of Stoke Charity is situate, and at the same spot in which so many other objects of interest were

discovered during the formation of the railway. It was there that the fibula and three glass beads were found, which are now in the museum of the Institute.² It was there also that the swords, spear-heads, knives, and bosses of shields, sent for exhibition at the meeting at Salisbury, by the Committee of the Hants County Museum, were found. In the same spot were also found many other pieces of armour and helmets, which I have been unable to trace; besides numerous skeletons, urns, beads, and other objects. There can be little doubt, I think, that these remains mark the site of some skirmish or battle in early Saxon times; a supposition which is corroborated by the existence of an entrenched camp, now called Nosbury Rings, at the distance of about a mile westward from the spot. The shape of this entrenchment is singular, being almost that of a triangle, the base of which is towards the south, along the brow of a hill, about a mile north of the village of Stoke Charity; the sides descend the northern slope of the hill. The entrenchments at the sides are still very distinct, especially that on the east side, which has been protected by a hedge-row, which grows upon it. That on the south side has been very much worn down by the action of the plough. It would appear however that this entrenched camp had never been completed; for on the east side, where the trench should have joined the southern side, not a trace of any work is to be seen for a considerable distance. Can it be that the makers of this camp were suddenly attacked before their defences were completed, and driven out through this open space, which, it may be observed, is the part nearest to the spot in which the remains above-mentioned were discovered? Possibly these may be the remains of some of the combatants who fell at such a time. Many more, indeed, may still rest concealed in the neighbourhood; those which have been brought to light, were all found within a small space of ground, disturbed in the formation of the railway."

The REV. H. LONGUEVILLE JONES, Local Secretary for North Wales, stated that he had lately found fragments of Roman tile, mortar, and other undeniable vestiges of Roman occupation in the fosse of an entrenched work at Mathyraval, or Mathraval, between Meifod and Llangynw, in Montgomeryshire. He considered that these remains, of which portions were sent for examination, might serve to establish the site of the station *MEDIOLANUM*, occurring in the second Iter of Antoninus, on the way from Uriconium to Segontium. The position of this station had been a subject of frequent discussion; Camden supposed it to be at Llan Vylhin, about 3 miles from Mathraval, whilst Bishop Gibson places it at the village of Meivod, about a mile distant. Horsley, regarding the *Mediolanum* of the tenth Iter as the same station, fixed upon Draiton on Fern, Shropshire, as the site; whilst Whitaker appears to fix it at Whitechurch, in the same county. Other writers have preferred Middle, also in Shropshire, as the position of *Mediolanum*; no Roman remains of any importance had been discovered, to afford satisfactory indication of the true site³.

² These ancient relics were kindly presented to the Institute by Mr. Gunner.

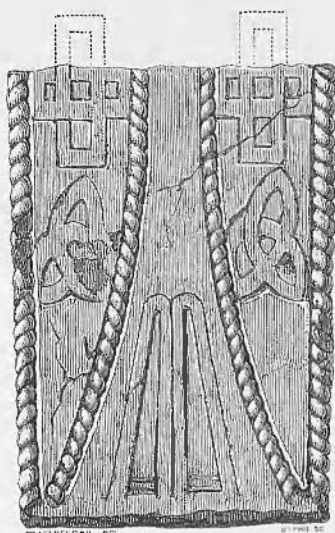
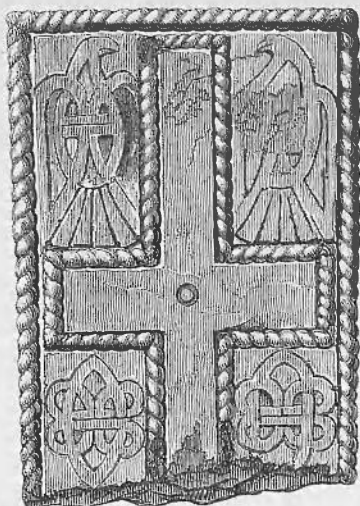
³ See Horsley; Whitaker's *Hist. Manch.* Vol. i. p. 148; Reynold's *Iter Britanniarum*, p. 203; and Mr. Wright's *Remarks in Archaeologia*, vol. xii, p. 90.

The REV. EDWIN JARVIS communicated a note of the discovery at Hackthorn, of a sepulchral slab, sculptured in low relief, the design of very unusual character; the ornaments are of interlaced bands, resembling those which occur on early sculptured crosses in the Northern counties, and some other parts of England. The slab is narrower at the foot; the principal feature of the design is a cross, above the limbs of which are two singular ornaments, bearing some resemblance to eagles displayed. This curious slab, which was broken into two pieces, appears to be of earlier date than Norman times; it was found in the walls of Hackthorn Church, in 1844, when that building, erected only forty years since, was pulled down. The only remains of early architectural detail were two good Norman doorways, which have been preserved in the new church. Mr. Jarvis kindly sent a drawing, carefully executed by Mr. Willson, jun. which gives a perfect notion of the details of this singular sculpture. (See the accompanying Illustration.)

Mr. Jarvis stated, that in the neighbourhood of Hackthorn, there is the site of an ancient town, still known by the name of West Firsby. The foundations are spread over 60 acres, and a profusion of fragments of pottery, some resembling Roman wares, others of green-glazed ware, &c. are found over the whole tract of land. Of the church (mentioned in Domesday,) not one stone remains on another; part of the font, or possibly the foot of a cross, may be seen, and here and there fragments of tomb-stones; on one were noticed the letters E. W. A certain part of the site seems to be enclosed by a square agger. About a quarter of a mile from the spot, a cist was found, in which was a small Roman urn, with a coin of Claudius Gothicus, now in the collection of Mr. Jarvis. He has also a small pair of shears, found at West Firsby, resembling those which are represented on early incised cross-slabs.

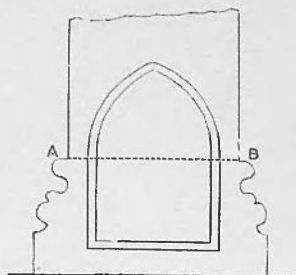
Mr. TUCKER read a communication from MR. CHARLES H. COOKE, stating, "that on taking down the north wall of the nave of the parish Church of Kew Stoke, near Weston Super-Mare, Somerset, it became necessary to remove a block of stone, sculptured with a demi-figure, placed in a niche, which was built into the wall below the sill of a window, on the inside of the church; it was discovered, that in the back of this block, was hollowed out a small arched chamber, within which, was deposited an oaken vessel, or cup, partially decayed, and a little split open; in the bottom was a dry black incrustation, of what appeared to have been coagulated blood. The cup has a rim at the top, as if to receive a cover; the cavity in the stone was firmly closed with a small oak panel, which fitted to a rebate." The figure seems to have held a shield, (see cut,) but the hands are lost, and the surface of the shield is much defaced;—probably, on this shield, was a representation of the contents of the chamber, or at least, a description of what it contained. Judging from analogous cases, the cup must have been the depository of some precious relic, and the circumstances of the foundation of the neighbouring priory of Woodspring, seem to point it out as having contained a portion of the blood or relics of St. Thomas. The Augustinian priory of Wospring, Worspring, or Woodspring, was situate at the northern extremity of Kew Stoke parish, on the shore of the Bristol channel, and was

SEPULCHRAL CROSS-SLAB.

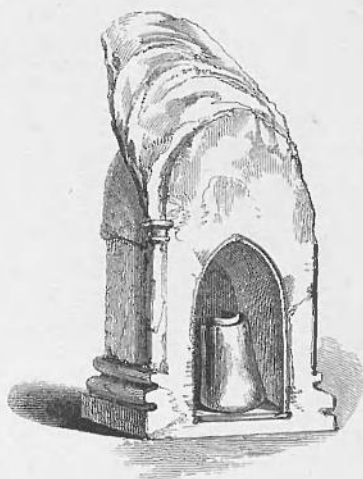


Discovered by the Rev. Edwin Jarvis, in the Walls of Hackthorn Church,
Lincolnshire.

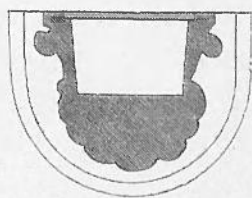
KEW STOKE CHURCH, SOMERSET.



Exterior View.



Interior View.



Horizontal Section of the Cell and Figure.

Mural Cell and Reliquary discovered in 1849.—See page 400.

Scale, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to a foot.

founded, about 1210, by William de Courtenaye, in his own lordship, where the Chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr stood, to the honour of the holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Thomas Becket, the then recent Martyr of Canterbury. This William de Courtenaye was son of Robert de Courtenaye, Lord of the Manors of Kew Stoke, Swallowcliffe, and Locking, and descendant of William de Traci, as well as nearly allied to the three other murderers of the canonised Archbishop, to whom the Priory was dedicated. For this reason, many of the descendants of these families became benefactors to the Institution. The Confirmation Charter of 18. Edw. II. states, that the dedication was to the Blessed Virgin, and St. Thomas the Martyr; the document given in the *Monasticon*, vol. iii. p. 47, (orig. edit.) is a curious letter to Jocelin, Bishop of Bath, from William Courtenaye, detailing his intention of founding a convent of Augustine Monks, near Bristol, (for the benefit of the soul of his father, Robert de Courtenai, &c.) who should here serve God, the Virgin, and the Blessed Martyr St. Thomas.

It seems not improbable, that the Founder, when he endowed his monastery, in honour of the recent Martyr St. Thomas, had obtained for the conventual church a portion of the Saint's relics. It is well known, that in early times, it was a common usage to place a vial or vase of the blood of the martyr in his tomb. Innumerable instances of this occur in the catacombs of Rome; and in the Kircher Museum, at the Collegio Romano, is preserved an agate cup, containing a mass of hardened blood found in a tomb, in the catacombs of St. Calixtus. There seems nothing unreasonable therefore, in supposing, that the little cup at Kew Stoke, may have been the depository of some of Becket's blood. The form of the niche, and the mouldings, are of a date earlier than the part of the parish church in which it was placed, but coeval with that of the conventual church; it is not unlikely that it was brought from the Priory, at the time of the suppression, and placed for security in the site, in which it was lately found; there might still at that period, have been sufficient reverence for the Martyr's relic, to have induced the ecclesiastics to take steps for its preservation. It may, however, have been the depository of the heart of some person of note or benefactor to the fabric.

The nave of the conventual Church of Worspring is still standing, but converted into a farm-house, which, with the adjoining estate, belongs to the Pigot family.

At a short distance, is a curious precipitous path, called St. Kew's steps, a descent from the summit of the hilly ridge, down to what was the shore. The sea has receded here so considerably, that St. Kew's steps are now a long way from the water side.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By MR. JAMES WARDELL, of Leeds. — A collection of antiquities purchased recently, on the dispersion of a Museum, which for many years had been open to the public at Leeds. They were described as having been found at different times at York, and consisted of a bronze dagger, the bronze

mounting of the haft of a dagger or knife (see wood-cut, fig. 1) a stylus, and bow-shaped fibula, all, apparently, of Romano-British times. A small figure of a satyr. Also an object of bronze, seemingly, part of the head of

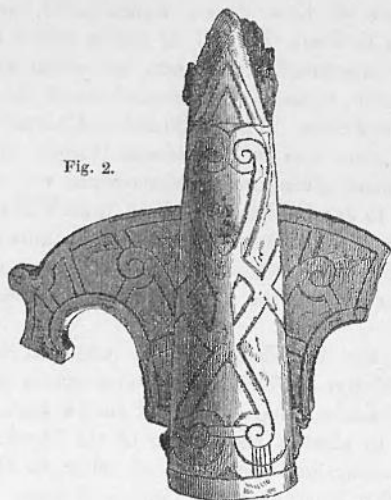


Fig. 2.

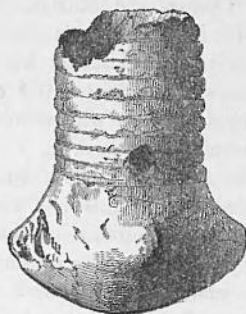


Fig. 1.

Scale, half original size.

a spear, or hunting staff, an iron blade having been attached to it; it is singularly ornamented, but the age may be doubtful. (See wood-cut, fig. 2.) This, with a boss of mixed metal, probably for harness, of cinque-cento design, was found on Severus's Hills, outside the city walls at York. Mr. Wardell sent also a vessel of mixed metal, or bronze, of elegant form, inlaid with bands of silver, or some white metal; it was recently brought with two others, from the Mediterranean, and is doubtless of oriental workmanship.

MR. WILLIAM W. E. WYNNE, of Sion, Oswestry, communicated a notice of a curious *corona lucis*, or chandelier, in the Church of Llanarmon in Yale, Denbighshire. Its age may probably be assigned to the Perpendicular Period, and it is said to have been brought from the Abbey of Valle Crucis, in the same country. In the centre, which is hexagonal, stands the Virgin, crowned, under a canopy of the same form. At each angle of the latter, is a buttress, pierced with a trefoiled arch, and terminating in a crocketed pinnacle. Each face of the canopy has a depressed ogee arch, not foliated, and over the arches are pyramidal canopies. From the buttresses issue four tiers of branches for lights, from which branch numerous sprigs of foliage. The nozzles for candles have some appearance of being modern. The bottom is a reversed hexagonal and crocketed pyramid, with a ring for the purpose of raising and lowering the *corona*. The figure of the infant Saviour is lost, but in other respects, this interesting object is nearly perfect. In the same church, there is a curious tomb, upon which lies the effigy of a warrior,—Griffith ap Llewelyn, ap Ynyr, about the time of Edward III., in very good preservation; and there is another effigy, probably an ecclesiastic,

on the outside of the church, reared up against the south wall. This figure is, apparently, of much earlier date than the knight⁴.

By MR. JABEZ ALLIES, F.S.A.—Impressions from a British coin of gold, found in 1848, at Hallaton, Leicestershire. On one side appears a horse galloping to the right, a wheel below; Rev., a cruciform ornament. Also an impression of a small circular matrix, found in the Rectory garden at Kirkby Mallory in 1845; the device, a pelican brooding over her nest:—✠ SVM PELICANVS.

By MR. C. C. BABINGTON.—Impression from a pointed-oval matrix, found in the gardens adjoining to, the St. Neot's Road, near Cambridge. The Virgin and Child under a trefoiled niche; on either side below, a Saint standing; at the base a demi figure, suppliant. ✠ DOCE (or VOCE) PIA VIRGO PETRE RESOLVE. Early 14th century.

By MR. WILLIAM W. E. WYNNE.—Impressions of several interesting seals. 1. Ancient seal of the corporation of Harlech, from a cast of an impression attached to a deed at Porkington; the matrix supposed to be lost. The device is a tower:—✠ SIGILLV' : COMMVNE : DE : HARLECH. 2. Silver matrix in the possession of Mrs. Lloyd, of Rhagatt:—The Virgin and Child, a kneeling figure before her, with a scroll inscribed, Mater dei miser't' mei; a tree between the figures. 3. Seal of William le Banaster, found in May, 1843, at Caer Hen farm, co. Montgomery. ✠ S Wyllens le Banaster. 4. Cast from a small signet or privy seal, attached to a deed from Peter Stanley, Esq., sheriff of Merionethshire, to Jevan ap Rys, ap Jevan, ap Eignion, ancestor to the Wynne family, dated 1502. The device is a squirrel. 5. Seal of the Royalist Col. John Owen, afterwards Sir John Owen, from a silver matrix at Porkington. It exhibits a ship with three masts, to one of which is appended, like a sail, a scutcheon of arms,—quarterly; one and four, a chevron between three lions rampant; two and three, three eagles displayed, in fess—IOHN · OWEN · COLL · VICE · ADMIRALL · NORTH · WALLIENSIS. 6. Seal of the Right Hon. Sir Wm. Williams, Bart., Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles II.

By MR. JOSEPH SULLEY, of Nottingham. — Impressions from five matrices of seals, of mixed metal, purchased at the Nevill Holt sale in 1848. A fine circular seal; the device a double-headed eagle displayed:—✠ S. DE MADONNA PVLCHERIMA. Pointed oval seal, of a Prior (?) of the order of St. Anthony, of Vienne; the device a half figure of St. Anthony, and beneath, a scutcheon of arms (a pale, between six fleurs de lys). The letter T, symbol of the saint, twice introduced over the scutcheon:—✠ S. F'. B'THOLOMEI · D' CHANEVI · P'. S'. ANT'. D'. V'. ORD'T'. VIAN'. Another seal, of the fifteenth century, representing a bishop, probably St. Augustine, standing under a canopy of tabernacle work, beneath which is seen a monk or friar kneeling:—✠ S : Offici : p'oris : conuent. Ofir (?) ord'is · fr'm · heremitar'. · s'ci · augustini. The various hermits of the

⁴ This figure has been attributed to St. Germanus, Bishop of Auxerre, who, with St. Lupus, conquered the Picts and Saxons near Mold, A. D. 420.

rule of St. Augustine were united into one order by Pope Alexander IV., about the year 1256. Circular seal of a chantry of St. Anne, of Cleves. Fifteenth century. It represents the Virgin and Child, with St. Anne; beneath is a scutcheon of arms:—*Sig. in cantarie. S^ce anne · de · clebus*. Circular seal of the Jurisdiction of Cleves; the device, St. George and the Dragon:—KLEVISCHER GERICHTS SIGEL. Dated 1701. Impressions from a ring of mixed metal; the device, the Virgin and Child; and from a massive gold ring (weighing 18 dwts.), found at Stamford in 1847, at a place called “The Nunnery Burial Ground.” It was found in a stone coffin. The impress is a kind of merchant’s mark, with the initials R. S. Mr. Sulley sent also a drawing of a curious medieval vessel, found in July last at a depth of 17 ft. beneath the site of Thurland Hall, built by Thomas Thurland, Mayor of Nottingham, in 1449. It resembles the vessels found at Oxford, and represented in the *Journal*;* but it has a large R. reversed marked upon it. Height 16½ in., circumference 20 in.

MR. ALLIES presented to the Museum of the Society a collection of various relics of the Roman age, found in April, 1847, at Droitwich, comprising an urn, supposed to have been used in the manufacture of salt, fragments of tessellated pavement and pottery, which were laid before the meeting. This discovery, interesting as tending to prove the site of the *Salina* of Roman times, has been stated in detail in a previous volume of the *Journal*.⁶ Mr. Allies remarked that the occurrence of iron nails, of somewhat peculiar form, had not been mentioned in that report, and he regarded the fact as deserving of record, having been informed by the Dean of Hereford that nails, identical in form, had been noticed at Kenchester, supposed to have been used in Roman times to fasten the tiles of roofing. The Dean had also found similar nails in the course of recent investigations of Roman remains in Wiltshire. They most nearly resemble what are termed “clout nails.” The surface of the little chest, found at Rainbow Hill, near Worcester, in railway operations, was thickly set with nails of similar form, but mostly of greater length. Mr. Allies presented to the Society this singular little coffer, of which an account may be found in the *Journal* (Vol. iv., p. 149).

By MR. YATES.—Representations of some very singular celts, preserved in the Cabinet of Antiquities, at the National Library, Paris. These valuable examples are given amongst the illustrations liberally presented by Mr. Yates, and will be found in a previous part of this *Journal*.

THE REV. W. GUNNER, by kind permission of GREVILLE J. CHESTER, Esq., exhibited the following collection of ancient relics, from his cabinet:—A bull’s head, of mixed metal, of the colour of bell-metal, found, with Roman remains, at North Waltham, Hants.—A small figure of a knight, sleeping, of copper, found at Popham, in the same county; it is armed in the ring mail and surcoat of the thirteenth century, and was probably affixed as an ornament of a shrine, or other sacred ornament, to which it appears to have been attached by rivets. (See wood-cuts.)—A circular brass seal of some religious house; it bears the figure of St. Peter in the centre, with the follow-

* *Archaeological Journal*, vol. iii. p. 62.

⁶ Vol. iv. pp. 73, 146.



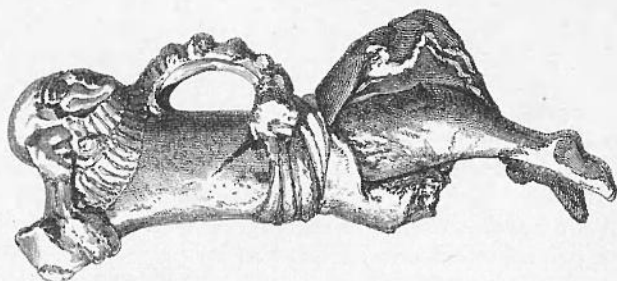
Bronze Bull's Head, found at North Waltham, Hants.

Size of Original.



Bronze Fibula, found at Lakenheath, Norfolk.

Half size of Original.



Reclining Figure ; XIIIth Century ; found at Popham, Hants

Size of Original.

ing inscription: SIGIL: COM: S^r PETRI LEONIMONTIS. The form of the letters indicates a late date.—A curious object of bronze, found in Norfolk, the locality has not been stated: at the top is a strong ring, which gives it the appearance of having been the handle of some heavy vessel; beneath this is a head and neck of a female, in high relief. At the bottom of the neck is a sort of twisted collar, from which proceeds an ornament, covering the breast, spread out like the leaves of a fan, each leaf being ornamented with four small rings made with a punch; on each side of the head is a projection, terminating in the head and snout of an animal, bearing some resemblance to a crocodile.—A large fibula of late Roman workmanship, found at Lakenheath, Norfolk. (See wood-cut.)—A small circular fibula, from the same place.—A stone bead, found at Oxburgh, in the same county.—A string of beads, eighteen in number, of glass, amber, and vitreous paste, from Wangford, Suffolk.—An object of black stone, found with the accompanying bead, at the same place. In the "Guide to Northern Archaeology," edited by Lord Ellesmere, are mentioned "Touchstones, as they have been denominated, made of a black, close-grained species of slate, and apparently designed to be worn pendant. They are now often met with in very ancient graves, in which no traces of metal are discernible, for which reason the above appellation may not be the most appropriate," (p. 41).—A personal seal of brass, found at Cromer, bearing the letter L.—A personal seal of silver, found in Winchester, having two facets, and turning in the handle on a pivot. On one side are the letters A: S: surmounted by a cross, and surrounded by a sort of wreath of flowers; on the other, the figure of a bird, also surmounted by a cross, and inclosed in like manner in a wreath.—A buckle and sheath of bronze, found in the vicarage garden at Swaffham.—A bronze pin, probably a *stylus*, ornamented at the top in fashion of a pine-cone.—Four "pulley-beads," found in an urn at Pensthorpe, Norfolk. There were sixteen of these remarkable ornaments. The urn in which they were found was stopped with clay, and filled with burnt bones. In it were also a small piece of yellowish glass, a piece of iron indurated with sand and gravel, and small portions of pins of some hard wood, perhaps box.—An ornament, representing a cross and anchor combined. It is of base metal, set with eleven pieces of glass to imitate precious stones.

By MR. THOMAS HARRISON.—A matrix of jet, found on the farm called "Morallee," the property of Launcelot Allgood, Esq., in the parish of Warke, Northumberland. Seals of jet are uncommon; an example found near Whitby Abbey was exhibited in the Museum formed at York, during the Meeting of the Institute in 1846. It is inscribed, "SIGILLUM OSBERTI



Jet Seal.

DE HILTUNE," and is now preserved in the Whitby Museum. Another is in the possession of the Rev. C. R. Manning, and a third, found near Lincoln, is in Mr. Albert Way's collection. This last, as well as the seal found at Warke, is perforated at one end, as if for suspension, and they may possibly have been worn with a certain notion of talismanic virtue attributed to jet. Mr. Harrison has very kindly presented the accompanying woodcut. The device upon this seal is the fleur de lys, so frequently found on seals of this period, the legend ✠ AVE : MARIA : GRACIA. The lily may be perhaps regarded as used with some symbolical allusion to the Virgin.

MR. CHARLES E. LONG communicated a note of a sepulchral cross-slab of very diminutive size, having the symbol of the scissors or shears, to the import of which attention had lately been called at the Meetings of the Institute. It has for many years been in the garden of Mr. Howard's steward, at Greystoke Castle, near Penrith. Dimensions, length about 14 in., the breadth at the top 9 in., at the foot $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. The cross gradated, in form very similar to that at Southwell Minster, given by Mr. Cutts in his "Manual of Sepulchral Slabs," pl. XLIV. At the dexter side appear a pair of pointed shears. Mr. Long remarked, that at Kirk Oswald, Cumberland, during recent repairs of the church, four or five cross slabs had been found concealed under the pavement. They are now placed in the church-yard. On one of these memorials appear two crosses, one having a sword and shield charged with arms, a chevron indented, within a bordure,⁷ at the side, the other with a pair of shears, and traces of an inscription, of which the words VXOR EIVS are plainly legible. This example Mr. Long considered as strongly corroborative of the supposition that the shears served to indicate the interment of a female. One of the slabs, with a cross and sword, has a date—*Hic iacet Joh'nes Lobthint qui obiit xbi^o die Martii A^o. Dⁱ. 1466, cujus anime, &c.* The family named Lowthlin still exist in the parish.

MR. FRANKS described and exhibited a rubbing of another sepulchral memorial of singular design. It is a cross of brass, inlaid on the slab, and is formed by interlaced bands, bearing some resemblance to the knot-work of a much earlier age, but more simple in arrangement. It marks the tomb of Richard Pendilton, in the service of Giles, created Lord Daubeney by Henry VII. in 1486. Under the cross is a plate bearing the following inscription:—*Hic iacet Ricardus pendilton quo'dam s'u'ns p'potentis biri Egidiⁱ dawbney | Regi n'ro Henrico septimo Camerariⁱ Qui obiit Anno d'ni Mill'mo | cccc ijo xto die Septembris l'ra d'nicali B cui a'te p'picietur deus. Ame.*

This memorial is in the chancel of Eversley Church, Hants, the slab forming part of the pavement. Length of the cross, 6 feet 3 inches.

By MR. ALBERT WAY.—Impressions from a sepulchral brass of the fourteenth century, at Ghent, representing a warrior and his lady. Representations will be given in the next Number of the *Journal*.

By THE REV. T. FAULKNER LEE, of St. Albans.—A plan and sections from accurate measurement, representing the Roman remains and tessellated

⁷ Possibly, as Mr. Long observes, the bordure may not be heraldic, but only the margin of the shield.

pavement recently found in a field near St. Michael's Church, at St. Albans. Mr. Lee kindly presented these memorials of Roman vestiges, and they will be engraved for a future Number.

By MR. HAWKINS.—Two specimens of early carving in ivory, one of them representing probably a group of the Apostles, part of a shrine or reliquary of the fourteenth or fifteenth century.

By MR. FRANKS.—Some interesting examples of pavement-tiles from Chertsey Abbey, supposed to be of the times of Henry III.

By THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF LICHFIELD.—A branks, or iron head-piece and gag, for the discipline of scolding women. It has been long preserved in the Town Hall at Lichfield.

By MR. FORREST.—A fine ring of solid gold, found near Botford Church, Lincolnshire. The device, engraved on a crystal, is a kind of merchant's mark. Date, about 1500. Also a curious specimen of enamel on steel, from Verona, and an ivory comb, exquisitely sculptured, of French workmanship, in the best style of the *renaissance* period. It had probably been part of a nuptial *trousseau*; and exhibits medallion heads of a gentleman and a lady, with devices, &c.

By MR. WEBB.—An exquisite enamelled casket, from the Didier Petit Collection, formerly at Lyons (No. 95, Catal.), painted by Pierre Courtois, of Limoges, about 1560. The subjects are in colour, and comprise the Meeting of Abram and Melchisedech, the Sacrifice of Isaac, Joseph and Potiphar's Wife, Moses and the Burning Bush, Moses striking the Rock, the Army of Gideon, Elijah fed by the Ravens, and Belshazzar's Feast. This fine example bears the initials P. C. A portrait of Marguerite de Navarre, another valuable specimen of Limoges art. Her monogram appears frequently repeated upon the dress.—An oval charger, of the most choice description and perfect preservation, from the Royal Museum at Madrid. It is decorated with enamelled paintings in *grisaille*, the principal subject being a battle scene, in the manner of Giulio Romano, inscribed,—BATAILLE CONTRE MALECH—1561; and on the under side is seen a subject from the history of Moses, with fine scroll-decorations, in the style of Jean Courtois, to whom this fine specimen has been attributed.

DECEMBER 7, 1849.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

After the announcement of new members, and of numerous presents received during the previous month,^s Mr. TUCKER read the Report communicated by MR. BLANDFORD, the Engineer, under whose able direction the investigation of Silbury Hill had been conducted, at the time of the Meeting of the Institute at Salisbury. He now stated in detail the whole of the operations carried out in the examination of that remarkable Tumulus, and presented to the Institute a series of geometrical plans and diagrams illustrative of his Report, and of the results of the excavations. The charge of this interesting work had been, with spirited liberality, undertaken gratuitously by MR. BLANDFORD, and a cordial vote of thanks was passed for his kind

^s See the Lists of Members, and of Presents received during the current year, at the close of this volume.

services on this occasion; as also for the efficient manner in which he had carried out the views of the Central Committee, of the Members of the Society, and many gentlemen resident in Wiltshire who had promoted this investigation, and by whose contributions the expense had chiefly been defrayed.⁹

MR. JAMES YATES made some remarks upon a collection of bronze celts which had been entrusted to him for exhibition at this Meeting by the REV. C. WELLBELOVED, Curator of Antiquities to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. Some of them belonged to the extensive and varied hoard of celts discovered in 1845 at Westow on the Derwent, and others, which have been drilled with holes and scoured by modern hands, were sent from Lincoln to the Museum at York. The selection included seven gouges, the mortice-chisel described and figured in Mr. Yates's memoir "On the Use of Bronze Celts in Military Operations," (see p. 382), and a long narrow tool which terminates in a small gouge at one end, and in a straight edge at the other. Mr. Yates's opinion, confirmed by the testimony of a working joiner, was, that this tool had been used in a centre-bit or drill. This instrument, as he observed, was in common use among the ancients, and the application of it to surgical purposes, has given origin to the modern word *trepán*, the Greek *τρύπανον*, with the termination struck off.

Among the tools from Lincoln, was one belonging to that description of which Mr. Du Noyer has constituted his Third Class of bronze celts, (*Archæological Journal*, vol. iv., p. 327), and which he has represented in Plate II., fig. 3. Among those from Westow was another chisel, much like the last, but with the shoulder above the blade extending round the top of it in a circle, as in modern chisels, and above this a spike of pyramidal form adapted to be fixed into a handle of wood, bone, or horn. The edges of both these chisels are curved, and Mr. Yates thought, that, although applicable to other uses, they were especially adapted to be used in cutting paper, parchment, skin or leather, being held in an upright position either with or without handles. On this supposition, Mr. Yates regarded them as examples probably of the *σμίλα χαρτοτόμος*, or chisel for cutting paper, mentioned by Philoxenus, and of the currier's chisel (*σκυτοτόμος*) mentioned by Julius Pollux.

THE REV. WILLIAM GUNNER communicated some further particulars regarding the supposed Roman water-course at Winchester, the course of which was still being traced out, and the remains destroyed. Subsequent observation had confirmed his opinion that it was not a sewer, but had served as a channel for the supply of water from the river, for some purpose for which it was desirable to have the water as pure as possible; the most obvious use being for domestic convenience, or for a bathing establishment. The channel, being only 14 inches wide by 9 inches high, does not seem suited for any purpose connected with a mill (as has been suggested), for the supply would have been insufficient; neither for the tail-race of a mill, since the water could not have been conveyed away rapidly enough through so small an aperture. The extreme care bestowed in order to render it impermeable to any surface drainage, which might pollute the water, would have

⁹ This subject is reserved for the Volume of Salisbury Transactions, now in the press.

been needless if it had been destined for any such purpose. Mr. Gunner observed that his first impression had been that this conduit ran longitudinally under the city wall; but, after passing under it, the course ran parallel to the wall. It is covered with a thick bed of concrete, having all the appearance of Roman mortar, and containing much pounded brick. This layer is extremely hard, and broken up with much difficulty. Over this is laid a bed of masonry formed of chalk, the mortar being of very inferior quality.

MAJOR DAVIS, 52nd Regiment, communicated a Memoir on various examples of Ecclesiastical Architecture in Brecon and the neighbourhood, accompanied by numerous illustrative sketches, which are reserved for publication in a future *Journal*.

The REV. J. WILLIAMSON, Incumbent of Theale, near Wells, called the attention of the Society to an interesting relic of early domestic architecture at Meare, Somerset. It is a building, now rapidly falling into ruin, known as "the Abbot's Fish-House;" situated near the manor-house of Meare, about three miles distant from Glastonbury, part of the possessions of that Abbey; and it adjoins the extensive mere, from which formerly fish was abundantly supplied. According to tradition, nine men were there employed by the Abbot in taking and curing the fish. Mr. Williamson stated that the roof is partially dismantled, the beautiful windows are becoming much damaged, and the whole building, which presents various interesting features, must soon fall into total decay, without some requisite repair at a moderate outlay, which the wealthy proprietor is not disposed to bestow.

MR. NESBITT also gave a short account of this singular building, accompanied by drawings.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By MR. JABEZ ALLIES, F.S.A.—Drawing of an implement, supposed to be of the Early British period, formed of a green-coloured stone, and found 6 ft. below the surface in a gravel-bed, at Sundridge.¹ It is a kind of chisel, or possibly it may have been used as a flaying-knife. At one end there are two perforations, and a third hole drilled only partly through. Dimensions, length $4\frac{3}{4}$ in., breadth 1 in., thickness, about a quarter of an inch, diminishing towards the ends. It was presented to the Museum of the Worcestershire Natural History Society by the Rev. Thomas Pearson, of Witley.



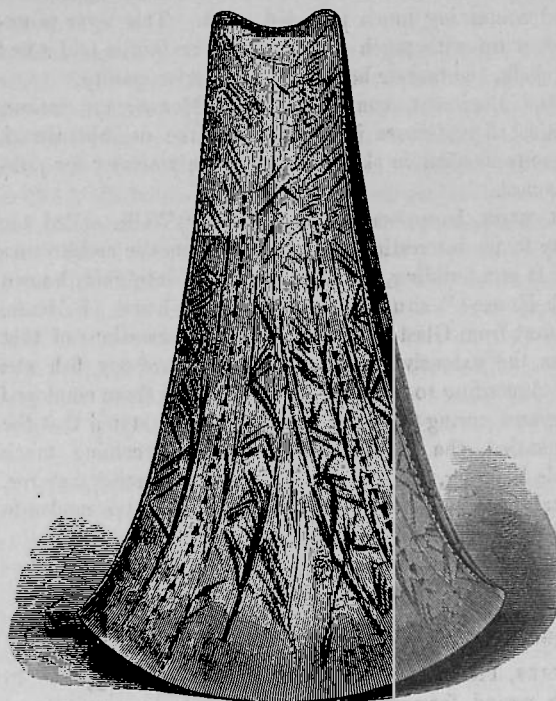
British Implement of Stone, in the Worcester Museum.

By DR. BARHAM.—Representation of an object of hard green stone, found at Alternon, in Cornwall, and supposed to be a mould for casting celts.

¹ The objects of stone found in barrows in Wiltshire by Sir Richard Hoare, (*Ancient Wilts*, pl. ii. xii. &c.) mostly perforated at the ends, and similar to this in general form, but not sharpened at the extremity, have been

regarded as ornaments, or as whet-stones. Possibly the curious example above given may have answered a double purpose, both as a hone and an edged tool. See also *Archæological Journal*, Vol. v. pp. 282, 293, 323.

By MR. EDWARD HOARE, of Cork.—A representation of a remarkable bronze celt, formerly in the collection of the late Mr. Anthony, and recently added to the series in the British Museum. It was found in the County



Unique engraved celt, formerly in the Pittown Museum.

Tipperary; in 1843. Dimensions, length, about $7\frac{3}{4}$ in.; breadth of cutting end, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in.; of the smaller extremity, $1\frac{4}{8}$ in. The surface is curiously engraved, or rather scored, with zig-zag lines and punctures, and the edges of the sides are slightly serrated. In reference to the much controverted question, whether the celt were an implement exclusively of hostile use, or occasionally served for peaceful and domestic purposes, Mr. Hoare alluded to the supposition, grounded upon passages in ancient Irish writers, that the Celtic Irish some-

times used poisoned weapons, and suggested that, possibly, these indented scorings might have served to retain the poison. He had recently examined several spear-heads and celts, on which are to be noticed curious incised marks, and in these he is inclined to trace an evidence of the hostile intention, with which such objects were formed. Engraved celts are not of frequent occurrence. There exist, however, a few examples in the British Museum, and other collections in England, although the scorings are less elaborate than on the specimen, for which we are indebted to Mr. Hoare. See an engraved celt of analogous type, found near Clare, in Suffolk, figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi. p. 497.

By MR. BUCKMAN, and MR. CHARLES NEWMARCH, of Cirencester.—Several bronze armillæ, of elegant workmanship, and in remarkable preservation, found during the recent investigations of Roman remains at Cirencester. Representations will be given in the "Illustrations of Remains of Roman Art," now preparing for publication. Several coloured tracings from compartments of the tessellated pavement, lately brought to light, were also exhibited, giving a striking notion of the grandeur of character

displayed in their design; they comprised the figure of Silenus mounted on an ass, and colossal heads of Flora, Ceres, and Pomona.

MR. ENGLISH presented to the Institute, a very valuable collection of ancient arms and relics, discovered in the Thames, near Wandsworth, consisting of a fine bronze sword, a celt of novel type, ornamental coverings for shields, of thin bronze plate, exhibiting exceedingly curious designs, in high relief. One of these is circular, (diam. 13 inches,) the other measures $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, the diameter of the umbo being 4 inches. This ornament appears to be similar in character to the remarkable "British shield," found in the River Witham, and now preserved in the Goodrich Court Armory.² The design of the circular plate, first mentioned, is also of the same remarkable style of decoration. Sir Samuel Meyrick was of opinion, that it exhibited "a mixture of British ornament with such resemblances to the elegant designs on Roman work, as would be produced by a people in a less state of civilisation."

Amongst the antiquities discovered on Polden Hill, Somerset, and now deposited in the British Museum, there is a bronze *umbo*, apparently intended, like the circular plate found in the Thames, to be affixed to a buckler, probably formed of wood. This *umbo*, including the broad ornamented border surrounding it, measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.³

Mr. English presented also some weapons of a later period,—an iron spear-head, of unusual dimensions (length, 25 inches), and some iron swords.

An interesting object of bronze was laid before the Meeting, presented by Mr. THOMAS E. BLACKWELL, of Foxhanger, during the Salisbury Meeting. It is the spiked head of a mace, and was found in a well at Great Bedwyn, Wiltshire. A relic of an analogous description has been represented in a previous page in this volume, with notices of some other examples. (See page 181.)

The REV. H. MACLEAN, Vicar of Caister, Lincolnshire, sent for exhibition a number of highly interesting antiquities, of the Anglo-Saxon period, recently discovered at Scarby, near Caister, and similar in character to some found at that place, and exhibited at a previous meeting. They were found with a human skeleton, and consisted of a cruciform fibula, and a necklace formed of roughly shaped lumps of amber, mixed with beads of vitrified paste; these lay on the neck; also, some singular bronze ornaments, which lay near the right thigh, their use has not been hitherto



Bronze Head of a Weapon.
(Half original size.)

² Engraved in the *Archaeologia*, vol. xxiii., pl. xiii.

³ *Archaeologia*, vol. xiv., pl. xviii. Many circular bucklers of bronze, considered to be of the early British period, have been discovered, which it may be interesting to com-

pare with the relics above noticed. A good account of defences of this nature may be found in the *Transactions of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, vol. ii., No. 14. Compare also Wagener, *Handbuch*, fig. 486.

ascertained. Mr. Maclean sent also a drawing of another fine fibula of the cruciform type, found at Scarby. This kind of fibula appears to be of most common occurrence in the north-eastern parts of the kingdom; it has, however, been found in Kent and other counties: Douglas gives several varieties of this type, in the *Nenia*. (See *Nenia*, Plates 6, and 15.) It is proposed to give representations of these ornaments from Scarby in a future *Journal*.

By MR. R. J. SPIERS.—A remarkable relic of early work in bronze, chased in alto relievo, probably the cover of a pyx for the reservation of the host. It represents the Saviour enthroned on the rainbow, the right hand upraised in benediction, the left resting on a book. Around the edge is inscribed,—✠ INTVS QVOD LATET CVNCTO NOS CRIMINE LAXET. This highly curious example of early Christian art, the character of which bears much analogy to that of the Byzantine School, was found on the site of the Preceptory of Knights Templars, at Sandford, near Oxford. It has been assigned to as early a date as the eleventh century. The present possessor, Mr. Spiers, has very kindly presented to the Institute the accompanying woodcut of this unique object, of the size of the original.

By the REV. CHARLES ST. BARBE SYDENHAM.—A fine MS. of the early part of the fifteenth century, entitled "*Statuta et Brevia Antiqua*," commencing with an "*Inspeximus*" of Magna Charta, by Edward I., in the 28th year of his reign.

At the commencement of this interesting volume is written,—*Liber Joh's Whyte*,—and at the end,—*Iste liber constat Thome Bathe, reu'sioe ad Thomam Blerneye inde spectante*.

By MR. POYNTER.—Series of impressions from the following seals of the Port and Corporation of Dover. Silver seal of the Chancery and Admiralty Courts, of good workmanship. It represents a man-of-war under sail, with flags all charged with the cross of St. George, and a pendant at the fore-top mast-head, passing a castle on a hill, with a union flag displayed.⁴ Inscription,—MAG. SIGIL. CASTR. DOVER. & CVRIARVM CANCELL. ET. ADMIR. QVINQ. PORT.

Seal of the Corporation, at present used, made in 1646. It is of silver, oval, and bears the Arms of the Port, and the inscription,—DOVOR HARBOUR. ANO. DOM. 1646.⁵

The Corporation seal, of which a minute description is given by Mr. Boys, in his *History of Sandwich*; it is a large round seal of brass, made in 1305. On one side appears a ship, with bowsprit and mast, a three-tailed pennon, the sail furled, forecastle, poop, and round top, all embattled: on the forecastle are two men blowing trumpets, the steersman at the helm, the flag at the stern charged with the arms of the Port.—SIGILLVM COMMUNE BARONVM DE DOVORIA. On the reverse, is St. Martin, on horseback, passing through the gates of Amiens, and dividing his cloak to clothe a beggar. The whole within an orle of lions passant-guardant, in separate compartments, respecting one another. Diameter, 3 in. and one-eighth.

The old Mayoralty seal, of silver, represents the same legend of St. Martin,

⁴ See Hasted's *Hist. of Kent*, vol. iv., p. 80.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 84.

CHASED WORK IN BRONZE.



TIN TUSQVOD LATETCVNE
TONOSERIMINE IAXET

Cover of a Pyx, in the possession of Mr. Spiers.

Discovered near Oxford.

(Size of the Original.)

within a quatrefoil, with four demi-ships, conjoined with four demi-lions in orle.—SIGILLUM MAIORATVS PORTVS DOVORIE.

The seal of Mayoralty, in present use, is of steel, of elegant workmanship; it represents St. Martin, and bears nearly the same inscription as the last. There are also two small seals, with the same devices, one dated 1723, the other 1749.

The arms of the Corporation are—Sable, a cross argent, between four leopards' faces Or, being the same as the Arms of the Priory of Dover.

The seal of the Constable of Dover Castle, a circular matrix of rude workmanship, representing a gateway with three round towers.

By MR. C. DESBOROUGH BEDFORD.—A silver seal, of a pointed oval form, massive, with a large ring attached at one end, on the reverse, as if for suspension to the girdle. It represents three demi-figures, possibly the Saviour, St. John, and the Virgin: below is a monk kneeling.—✠ S' REINALDI: DE: TIWE: MONACHII. It is the property of Sir Augustus Hillary. A precisely similar silver matrix is in the collection of the Rev. Edwin Jarvis.

By MR. DU NOYER.—Impressions from a circular matrix of brass, found in 1848, on the banks of the Shannon, near Kildysart: on the reverse is a projecting plate, serving as a handle, and perforated; a chain of single curb links was attached to it when found. It was the Chapter seal of Emly, Co. Tipperary.—SIGILLVM CAPITVLI IMELACENSIS. It represents a cross church, with a central tower. This impression was presented to the Institute by Mr. W. Morgan, of Ross Hill, Kildysart. Date, about the seventeenth century.

By MR. DOMINIC COLNAGHI.—A very curious painting on panel, representing the exploit of Horatius Cocles. The costume, armour, and details of execution appear to warrant the supposition that it was painted in Lombardy, in the fifteenth century. Some parts are enriched with gilding, upon which ornamental details are pounced and incised, portions of the gold being tinged with transparent lacquers. The early form of salade, resembling those worn by the Venetians, the peculiar armorial tabards and short mantles, the oval shields, and various other details, are well deserving of careful examination. A painting of the same school and period, presented by Mr. Bayly, is in the Collection of the Institute.

By MR. WILLIAM W. E. WYNNE, through MR. WESTWOOD.—Rubbings from sepulchral slabs, two of which were from St. John's church, Chester: the memorial of Agnes, wife of Richard de Ridley; she is not noticed by Ormerod, in his pedigree of the Ridley family; this slab is also interesting on account of the elegance of the foliage; the other as exhibiting an emblem, of singular design. On one side of the cross incised upon the slab, appears a hand, from one of the fingers of which proceeds a long straight object, supposed by Mr. Westwood to be a sword;⁶ on the other side of the cross, however, appears a pair of shears. Also, a rubbing from the tomb at Pennant Melangle, attributed to the Welsh Prince, Jorwerth, father of Llewelyn the Great, and engraved, as such, in later editions of Southey's Works. Mr. Wynne observed, that the inscription does not appear to

⁶ Representations of these curious slabs are given in Mr. Boutell's *Christian Monuments*.

commemorate any person of that name. Part of it had been read by Mr. Franks,—*et Maude sa femme*. Mr. Wynne noticed the occurrence of the shears on the tomb-stone of an infant, at Bebington, Cheshire, which may confirm the notion, that the symbol was not indicative of the trade of the deceased.

By MR. FRANKS.—A rubbing from a small quadrangular brass plate, in the south wall of the chancel of Llanbeblig Church, near Caernarvon. It is



The Notary's Penner and Ink-horn. From a Sepulchral Brass in North Wales.

the monument of Richard Foxwist, who died A. D. 1500, and exhibits in one corner a figure of the deceased in a shroud, his head resting on a cushion, and holding in his hands a shield with the *five wounds*. In the centre is represented a penner and inkhorn, the usual emblems of a notary, and at the other corner is a shield, bearing,—arg. a chevron between 3 crosses crosslet . . . a mullet for difference. Under them are the following lines :

In quo pre multis scribendi gl'ia fulsit
 Ric'us ffox Wist hic pede tritus adest
 Ann us xpē tuus fuit M d luce patrici
 du tenet expirans vulnera quinq' tua
 Corp'is atq' sui tandē pars additur altra
 dū cōniux uno clauditur in tumulo
 Necq' Johanna fuit ac Spicer nata iohāne
 Paup'ib' larga iusta pudica fuit.

Llanbeblig Church is the parish church to the town of Caernarvon, and stands on the site of the ancient Segontium. The accompanying woodcut has been kindly placed at the disposal of the Institute by Mr. Franks.

The REV. EDWARD CUTTS presented several rubbings from sepulchral brasses, at Westerham, which had been taken up during repairs of the church, about 30 years since, and the slabs being broken, the plates are now preserved at the vicarage house. He exhibited two portions, sent by permission of the vicar, being "Palimpsests," and the earlier design, or reverse, being in both cases, of Flemish character. One of them exhibits a

group of children; on the reverse, the head of a man in the gesture of supplication, with an inscribed scroll in front of it, as follows,—

Suscipe queso tame q'muis indigne benign . . .
Et semper s'm me rege virgo tuum.

There is also part of a second scroll, inscribed,— . . . non valeo . . This plate was originally gilt. Date, about 1500, the obverse not much later.

The other brass bears the following inscription: "Richard Potter late of Westra Esquier buried here, had by his iij wiues Elizabeth, Ane, and Alice, xx. children, whereof he lefte aliue at his deathe the iiijth of maye, 1563. iij. sonnes and x daughters.

"I slepe in duste, untill the morning.
"Come Lorde Jesus, come quicklye."

On the reverse, is a portion of a Flemish brass, of the earlier part of the sixteenth century, apparently the lower end of the shaft of a canopy, with part of the basement, on which is suspended a scutcheon of arms, the heraldic colours expressed by hard coloured mastic.

By MR. WEBB.—An ivory triptych, of singular beauty and interest, sculptured with various subjects from the Legend of the Virgin, from the Sansomme Cabinet at Paris.

Also, an elegant nuptial casket, or *forcer*, the exterior painted with lions, eighteen in number, all in varied attitudes, on a gold ground: it is banded and clamped with gilt brass, very ornamentally fashioned with six-petaled flowers, and fleurs-de-lys. The reverse of the lid exhibitis a conjugal device, two arms within a central compartment, the hands united: around this the initial "G." surmounted by a crown, several times repeated; the rest of the field, which is richly gilt and burnished, is powdered with quatrefoils impressed. The device and initials are pounced, in like manner as the decorations on the monumental effigies of Richard II. and his Queen, in Westminster Abbey.

The date of this curious casket appears to be the latter part of the fourteenth century: it is probably of German workmanship, and was brought to this country from Aix-la-Chapelle. It is a remarkable example of the *opus ponsatum*, *poinçonné*, an elaborate mode of enrichment in vogue during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.⁷

By MR. FREDERIC OUVRY.—A curious watch, supposed to have belonged to James I. or, possibly, to have been a present from that sovereign. It is in shape like an egg flattened. It has an outer case of plain silver. The inner case is beautifully engraved, on one side representing Christ healing a cripple, with the motto used by King James—"Beati pacifici." The royal arms underneath. On the other side, the good Samaritan, with the inscription, "S. Lucas, c. 10." Inside the lid, is a well executed engraving of James I. with his style and titles. Round the rim, are the Rose, the Harp, and the Thistle, all crowned, with the initials "J. R." The face has a

⁷ See Mr. John Gough Nichol's Remarks on the Effigies of Richard II. and his Queen, Archaeologia, vol. xxix., p. 55.

calendar, and shows the moon's age, &c. On the works is the maker's name, "David Ramsay Scotus me fecit." David Ramsay was an eminent artificer in the times of James and Charles I. He was the first master of the Company of Clock-makers on their incorporation, 7 Charles I. 1631.⁸ Underneath a small shield, which conceals the hole for winding, is the name of the engraver, "Gerhart de Heck sculps." ⁹ It is the property of Miss Boulby of Durham. It has been long in her family, and is supposed to have come to them from the Russells of Woburn.

By MR. BRYANT.—A tall octagon drinking-glass, with small hoops of blue glass at intervals, possibly for the same purpose as the pegs in ancient peg-tankards. Also, a wooden spice-mill, curiously carved with Tudor roses, the mechanism turned by a winch. It is a curious relic of domestic usages of the sixteenth century, and, as well as the glass, had come from the old mansion at Kirtling, Cambridgeshire, formerly the residence of the North family.

By MR. W. B. UTTING.—A small bronze mortar and pestle, the former inscribed,—LOF · GODT · VAN · AL · (Praise God for all) A° · 1640, and ornamented with wreaths of flowers, &c., in relief. It has been many years in the possession of a family at Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, and is supposed to have been cast in Holland. The words appear, however, to be Flemish; the same motto is found on a small bronze hand-bell, presented by Dr. Rawlinson to the Society of Antiquaries, and inscribed,—Johannes a Fine A° 1547 me fecit—Lof God van al. (See *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. ii., Pl. xvii.)

⁸ See Mr. Octavius Morgan's *History of the Clockmaker's Company*, *Archaeologia*, vol. xxxiii., p. 95.

⁹ This artist is not named by Walpole, nor in Bryan's Dictionary. He was possibly of the same family as Nicholas Vander Heck, a painter at the Hague, about 1600, or John Vanden Hecke, who was settled at Antwerp, about 1650.

NOTE ON THE GRANT BY WILLIAM DE HERYGHES. (Given at page 280.)

SINCE the publication of the last Journal, we have been favoured with suggestions from several correspondents, to whom our thanks are due, for their careful examination bestowed on the little document kindly communicated by Mr. Thomas Hart. It may not be uninteresting to some of our readers to be informed, that, as Mr. Smirke has kindly pointed out, the grantor doubtless took his surname—de Heryghes, from Harrow-on-the-Hill, whilst on his seal he is described as the son of Richard de Wald', namely, of Harrow Weald. The name of that place is written Hearge and Hergas, *Dipl. Ang. Sax. i.*, pp. 282, 297; Herges, in *Domesday*; Harghes, *Mon. Angl. i.*, 96; Hereghes, *Plac. Abb. f. 137, a.* The last is of the same age as the deed in question. Mr. Smirke justly observes, that the phrase "*absque pollicibus mensuratis*," in the measurement, means, without reckoning inches,—the measure was 12 Statute ells and a fraction. We were unable to explain the designation—*blaeter*. It appears highly probable that it is the French *blaetier*, or *blatier*, a dealer in corn.* (*Depping, Livre des Metiers*, and *Taille de Paris*, A° 1292.) "*Rosser le Paumer, Blader*," is named in *Lib. de Ant. Leg.*, as one of the sheriffs of London, t. Edw. II. This seems to be a translation of *bladarius*, in another record. It has, however, been suggested that the word may signify a beater of metal, the *batour* or *bracteator*, sometimes called *Blattarius*, Ducange.

* See Roquefort, *v. Blatier*, *blavetier*, *bladier*, &c. Due., *v. Bladerius*.