

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

DECEMBER 5, 1851.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., F.R.S., Treasurer, in the Chair.

Mr. HAWKINS read a dissertation on the various types of personal ornaments, ring fibulæ, pins attached to chains and plates of various peculiar forms, brought to this country from Tunis for exhibition in the "Crystal Palace." He laid before the meeting an interesting series of these ornaments, which are wholly of silver, and he pointed out the remarkable analogy which they present, in form, adjustment and workmanship, to ancient silver ornaments of the Saxon period, such as those found (in a fragmentary state) at Cuerdale, the collection discovered in the island of Falster, and other examples. He called attention especially to the frequent use of punches, in all these objects, for impressing various ornamental designs. For the purposes of comparison, and as illustrative of the mode in which some of these ancient relics may have been used, the Tunisian ornaments might well claim a place in our National Collection.

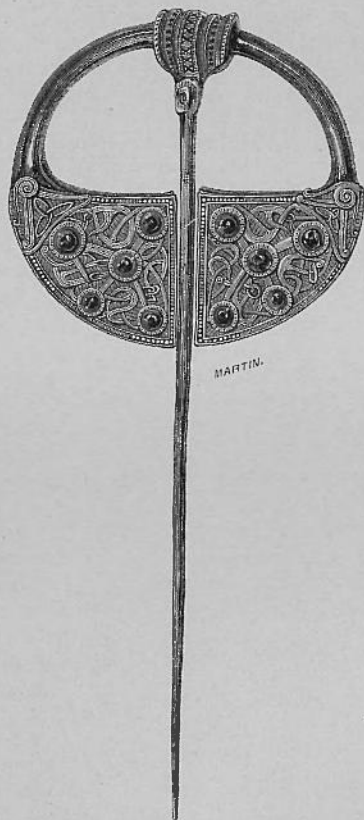
Mr. RÖHDE HAWKINS, in illustration of the same subject, produced several silver ornaments of analogous forms, brought by him from Asia Minor.

The Rev. G. F. WESTON, Vicar of Crosby Ravensworth, Westmoreland, communicated through John Hill, Esq., local Secretary in that county, drawings executed by himself, representing two remarkable silver ornaments, discovered in a crevice of limestone rock, on Orton Scar, in his parish. Of one of these, a ring-fibula of a type sometimes regarded as almost exclusively found in Ireland, a reduced representation is here given. It has however been recently shown by Dr. Wilson, in his "Prehistoric Annals," to be occasionally found in North Britain. The annular portion, upon which the *acus* is so adjusted as to move freely round half the circumference, has the other moiety dilated, and curiously engraved with intertwined ornament; this part is divided in the midst to allow free passage to the *acus*, and it is set with flat bosses, five on either side. Each of these flat dilated parts of this curious ornament appear to proceed from the jaws of a monstrous head, imperfectly simulating that of a serpent or dragon; and between the jaws is introduced the intertwined triplet, or *triquetra*, the same ornament which is found on the sculptured cross at Kirk Michael, Isle of Man,¹ and on some Saxon coins. The close analogy of the workmanship of this fibula, with that of the silver fragments found in Cuerdale, in a hoard deposited, as Mr. Hawkins has shown, about the year 910, deserves attention; and in that deposit portions occur, which had apparently formed parts of fibulæ of precisely similar fashion to that found on Orton Scar. The same punched ornaments are also there

¹ Engraved, Archaeological Journal, vol. ii., p. 76. The *triquetra* appears on coins of Anlaf, a Northumbrian prince,

expelled A.D. 944. It occurs on one of the silver ornaments found in Falster, Annaler for Nordisk Oldkynd. 1842, tab. 11.

SILVER FIBULA, FOUND IN WESTMORELAND.



Penannular brooch, found with a torc on Orton Scar, Kirby Ravensworth.

From a drawing by the Rev. G. F. Weston.

(Length of orig., 11 inches; diam. of ring, 5 inches.)

found. (See Woodcuts in *Archæolog. Journ.* vol. iv. pp. 129, 189, 190.) The best illustration of the Irish penannular brooches of the like type is supplied by Mr. Fairholt, in his curious memoir in the Transactions of the British Archæological Association, Gloucester Congress, p. 88.²

The silver torc, found on Orton Scar with the fibula, is a simple twisted bar, of decreasing thickness towards the extremities, which are hooked, forming a fastening which closely resembles that of the silver torc found with coins of Canute at Holton Moor, near Lancaster. That example is, in other respects of more complicated construction, being formed of a number of wires twisted together like a cable.³

The dimensions of the fibula are,—length of *acus* 11 inches; greatest diameter of circular part, 5 inches; width of the dilated part, 2 inches; weight 8 oz. 8 dwts. The diameter of the torc is about $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; its weight 3 oz. 18 dwts. A broken silver fibula (diam. 4 inches) closely similar in form and ornament, was found in Cumberland in a fishpond at Brayton Park, and is represented in Pennant's *Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 44.

Professor BUCKMAN gave a further report of the progress of the excavations at Cirencester, which had been productive of many interesting results, since the communication which he had made to the previous meeting. (*Journal*, vol. viii. p. 415.) Extensive vestiges of buildings were exposed to view, extending over nearly three acres; and two altars, an interesting statue of Mercury, sculptured in the stone of the district, a tile bearing the impress T P F A., pottery, coins, and various relics, had already repaid the zealous researches of the antiquaries of *Corinium*. Mr. Buckman sent several drawings of these remains for the inspection of the Society.

Mr. WYNNE FFOULKES offered the following observations on a representation of an ancient British sword (as supposed), insculptured on a rock, upon the mountains north of the estuary of the Mawddack, near a farm house called Sylvaen, between Barmouth and Dolgellau, in North Wales. "Circumstances have led some antiquaries to regard this sculpture (if so rude a specimen of ancient work be worthy of that name) as representing, on an exaggerated scale, an ancient leaf-shaped British sword. It measures in length about two feet seven inches. There are two such carvings at this spot, the other being graven on a block of rock lying nearly at right angles with that from which the rubbing exhibited was taken. The field in which they are situated is called 'Cae Cledgau,' the field of the *swords*, while the country people still tell the inquiring antiquary that they are swords—a circumstance which seems to bear testimony to their antiquity, since we may fairly assume that no sword has been made after that type since the Romans ruled our island. Tradition indeed would lead us to regard these singular vestiges as commemorative of the last battle between the English (the Romans?) and the Welsh, fought with equal valour on both sides on the plain where these relics are found. The result was the conclusion of a peace between the contending chieftains on the battle field; and the Britons, as an earnest of their keeping the treaty, threw a sword, it is said, into the air, which, striking against this

² Compare especially plate 5, fig. 3. This Irish example presents the dragon's jaws, and other points of close resemblance to the fibula from Westmoreland. The silver ornaments found at Largo in

N. Britain, *Archæological Journal*, vol. vi. p. 252, were doubtless parts of fibulae of analogous type, deprived of their *acus*.

³ *Archæologia*, vol. xviii., pl. 18.

rock, split it into two pieces, and left these unsculptured outlines upon the faces of the fracture. Be the tradition as it may, there are certain curious coincidences in connexion with it which may be worthy of notice. The custom, by no means an unmeaning one, of throwing a weapon (commonly a spear) into the air on the conclusion of treaties, is still preserved by savage nations; as for instance, amongst the Caffres at the Cape.

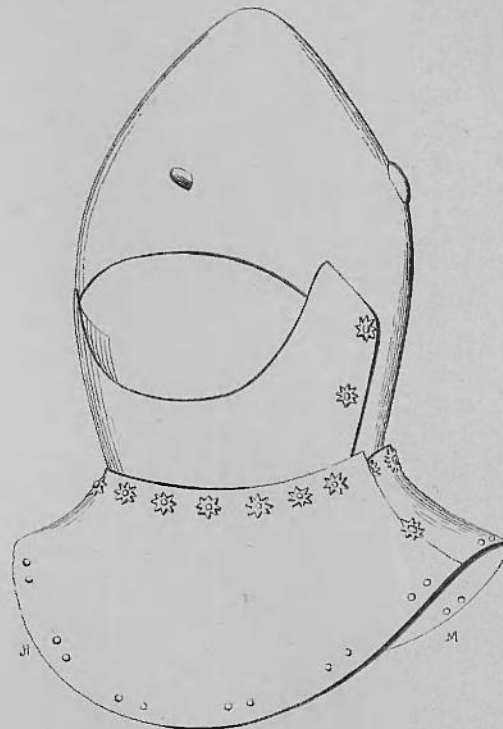
"Mr. Selwyn, who was engaged on the Government Geological Survey in this part of the country, and visited the spot with me, expressed his opinion that the two pieces of rock had formed one block, and that the semblance of the swords occurs on the inner faces of the fracture. Regarding them as a monument of a *peace* then ratified, it may deserve observation that the sculptures seem to represent two sword *blades*, without handles.

"In the absence of any clue, it is useless to venture upon any conjecture respecting them. The inquirer into Welsh history must content himself with the interest which such singular relics cannot fail to excite."

Mr. WESTWOOD observed that on one of the walls of the church of Corwen, Merionethshire, there is a stone with a sword carved upon it; and that, according to tradition, it was caused by a sword, which, being thrown from a neighbouring mountain, struck the stone. It was, however, of much smaller dimensions than those at Cae Cledau, and of a more modern form.

A rubbing was shown exhibiting some linear indentations on the top of one of the supporting-stones on the south side of the most western of the two Cromlechs at Coed-y-stym-gwern, Llanddwywe, near the road between Barmouth and Harlech. They are thought by some to be rude sculptures of a similar character to those discovered by Mr. Lukis in Guernsey. Mr. FFOULKES stated that they are grooves traversing the top of the stone; he thought it would be difficult to decide whether they are natural or artificial without actual examination, but he felt inclined to regard them in the former character, inasmuch as the angle formed by the intersection of the sides at the bottom of the several grooves or lines, was jagged and uneven, which would not be the case if they had been produced by art. Mr. Lukis, however, forming his opinion from a rubbing, had expressed his opinion that they were artificial.

This rubbing, as well as that of the sword, had been taken by Mr. Wynne, and were exhibited by his kind permission. Mr. Ffoulkes produced also some stone flakes or chips found in the cist of a Carnedd, on Fridd Eithynog, near Cors-y-gedol, to the east of the road between Barmouth and Harlech. The cist was filled with very fine brown soil, with which burnt bones were mixed; and in it were deposited, but without any regularity or care, these stone flakes or chippings. They were of a hard kind of stone, different from that of which the Carnedd was formed; the fractures appeared fresh and not to have been acted upon by attrition. It was therefore suggested that they had possibly been purposely deposited in the cist, with the idea of supplying the dead with weapons in their passage to another world. Dr. Wilson, in his *Prehistoric Annals*, (pp. 120, 122), mentions the discovery of fragments of flint, "known by the name of flint flakes," in cists in Scotland; and he quotes from the *Scots Mag.*, Feb. 7, 1790, a suggestion that they were placed there with the purpose to which allusion has been made. This notion, perhaps, may be regarded as merely conjecture, but the present discovery is not devoid of interest, as



Beaked Helmet, in the Tower Armory, said to have been worn by Sir Richard de Abberbury, *i.* Richard II.

(Height, 18½ in. Weight, 13 lb. 14 oz.)

tending to show a similarity between the habits of the ancient inhabitants of Scotland and North Wales, the flakes differing only in their material.

Dr. MANTELL observed that the flakes were of a hard kind of siliceous grit stone. He considered the impressed lines described by Mr. Ffoulkes to be ripple marks, such as are frequently to be found on the surface of laminated rocks.

Mr. FARNHAM MAXWELL LYTE communicated some particulars regarding the examination of a cavern in the limestone rock at Berry Head, Devon, of a similar character to the remarkable cavern near Torquay, known as "Kent's Hole." In both instances human remains with manufactured objects had been found overlying an accumulation which contains the fossil bones of animals extinct in these islands. The discoveries at Berry Head are noticed by Mr. Bellamy, in his *Natural History of South Devon*, but no detailed account has been given. Mr. Lyte exhibited relics of bronze and bone, with numerous fragments of pottery, vestiges of some early race, inhabitants of the cave, and several crania, found amongst the debris with which the cavern had become encumbered. The original floor was coated with stalagmite, under which were discovered numerous animal remains; amongst these Dr. Mantell pointed out those of the rhinoceros, hyæna, elk, and reindeer, with bones of the horse, ox, and stag.⁴

The Rev. C. W. BINGHAM sent a note of the recent discovery of several Roman vessels of fictile manufacture, by John Floyer, Esq., M.P., at Stafford, near Dorchester. They are of dark brown ware, with the exception of one little saucer, of "Samian," found placed, apparently, between the legs of a skeleton. The others were close to another skeleton of larger stature. Adjacent to these remains were the skeleton of a horse, bones of other animals, and a boar's tusk. They lay near the surface, on the top of a line of hills about a quarter of a mile south of the railroad and Rectory house. About 20 yards distant there is a tumulus.

Mr. HEWITT described the peculiarities of a remarkable head piece, a very rare example of the times of Richard II., which by his kindness was placed before the meeting. (See the accompanying representation.)

"This very rare example of a beaked helmet has lately been added to the Tower collection, furnishing an important link in the series of early head-defences now to be found in that depository. It is said to have been brought from Donnington Castle, in Berkshire, and to have belonged to Sir Richard de Abberbury, lord of that castle, who was guardian of Richard II. during his minority; and of whom neither archaeologist nor historian should forget to tell that, though expulsion from court was the consequence, he resolutely adhered to the cause of his prince, when the tide of fortune had turned against him.

"The helmet is made entirely of iron, in five pieces, of which four are firmly locked together by rivets; the fifth, the visor, being moveable on pivots at the sides. The five parts are, the bassinet, the visor, a piece covering the cheeks and chin, the gorget, and a plate at the back of the neck; these last three exactly replacing the camail of chain-mail found in other head-pieces of the period. A curious contrivance appears in front of the bassinet, not hitherto noticed either in real or fictitious examples—a bolt, which being forced by a spring through an aperture in the metal, keeps down the visor when once it has been drawn over the face. The

⁴ See observations on the character of in Dr. Mantell's "Petrifactions and their the ossiferous caverns in limestone rocks, Teachings."

entire height of the helmet, as it stands upon a table, is $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and it measures $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches across at the shoulders. At the level of the temples the width is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which leaves about two inches for the play of the head; an arrangement having reference to the visor perforated on one side only; for, as Hefner has ingeniously remarked, the air-holes appear on the right side only of the helmet, the knights in the onset inclining their heads to the left side.* The weight of the head-piece is 13 lb. 4 oz., and it is curious to observe how small a difference exists between this example, and the more ancient flat-topped helmet, engraved at page 420 of the *Journal*, vol. viii., of which the weight is 13 lb. 8 oz.

"The beaked visor is the most striking feature of this curious helmet. After two centuries' experience of the close and suffocating ventaille, towards the close of the fourteenth century, the knights seem to have bestirred themselves to procure a little more air; the armourer's skill was taxed to the utmost, and various devices rapidly succeeded each other; of which the saliant visor, whether beaked or globose, the *salade* with *mentoniere*, the coursing hat, the falling beavor, and the ventaille with door, appear to have been the most successful. The beaked form seems to have met two requirements: by the enlargement of the visor more air is provided, and by its acuteness the thrust of an adverse weapon is more readily turned aside. These advantages appear to have been thoroughly appreciated by the warriors of the close of the fourteenth, and beginning of the fifteenth centuries, for we find the beaked helmet depicted in great numbers in the manuscripts of the period. The most usual mode of affixing the ventaille was by pivots at the side, as in the example before us. Another method was by a hinge over the forehead, so that the visor was lifted up in the manner of the shutter of a ship's porthole. Instances of this may be seen in Add. MS. 15,277, fol. 73 b, in the British Museum; in the fine helmet in the armory of the Castle of Coburg, figured in Heideloff's '*Monuments of the Middle Ages*;' in that engraved by Hefner, from his own collection (*Trachten*, pt. 2, pl. 50); and in the monumental effigies of Hartmann von Kroneberg in the castle chapel of Kroneberg, and of Weikard Frosch in St. Katherine's church at Frankfort-on-the-Maine.⁶ Leaders appear sometimes to have had the beaked visor gilt, while the rest of the helmet retained its iron-colour, as may be seen in Roy. MS., 20, C. vii., ff. 62 and 136, and in other manuscripts.

"The plate gorget worn with the beaked bassinet is of very rare occurrence. Among many hundred examples of this kind of visor in ancient manuscripts and elsewhere, the writer has failed to detect more than two in which plate is substituted for chain-mail: these occur in Roy. MS. 20, C. vii. fol. 24, and 15, D. vi. fol. 241. Around the lower edge of the gorget will be observed a number of holes, arranged in pairs. These appear to be for fastening it to the body armour by points; the mode of which may be seen in the camail of the statuette of St. George at Dijon, engraved in the twenty-fifth volume of the *Archæologia*.

"Real helmets of this type are of course but few in number. There is a beaked bassinet in the armory at Goodrich Court (figured in Skelton's work), another in the Tower, procured from the Brocas collection, the

⁵ "Auf der rechten Seite sind mehrere Luftlöcher, weil sich der Kopf während des Kampfes mehr auf die linke Seite legt; was auch bei Helmen späterer Art

vorkommt."—*Die Burg Tannenburg und ihre Ausgrabungen*.

⁶ Hefner's *Trachten*, part ii., plates 85 and 49.

Coburg and Hefner specimens named above; and Mr. Lovell, inspector of small arms, informs me that there are two more in the Arsenal at Venice. The two German examples are furnished with pipes in front, for holding a plume of feathers. The picture of a broken bassinet, with its adornment of feathers, may be seen in Willemin's *Monuments Français*, vol. i. pl. 134, from a manuscript in the Paris Library.

"For various representations of the beaked head-piece, see also Cotton MS., Claudius, B. vi., and Strutt's *Horda*, iii. pl. 28; Harl. MS. 1319, and *Archæologia*, vol. xx.; Harl. MS. 4411; figure of St. George at Lille, Millin's *Antiq. Nationales*, vol. iv. No. 54; and the very curious MS. illumination copied at page 160 of Mr. Planché's useful manual of British Costume.

"On removing the visor from the helmet under examination, a new field of instruction opens before us. In this state it distinctly shows us the mode of construction of that type of head-piece so frequently seen in the first half of the fifteenth century; examples of which may be found in the brasses of Sir Thomas Swynborne, and Peter Halle (Waller, pts. 3 and 7), of Norwich and Framlingham (Cotman, vol. ii. pls. 10 and 11), of Parys in the 'Oxford Manual,' and those of Fitzwarren and Ferrers in Boutell's 'Brasses of England.' And we thus perceive that those head-defences are in fact nothing more than the old-fashioned bassinet, from which the visor had been removed, in order to show the face of the person commemorated. In Stothard's fine work will be seen some examples slightly varying from those we have cited. The effigy of John, Earl of Arundel, indeed, has been described as exhibiting 'a beavor which lifted up, or put down under the chin,' but it is clear that the pieces are all fixed, as in the helmet before us.'

The Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER, F.S.A., communicated the following notice of an entry relating to medieval ink. It occurs amongst the expenses of the Exchequer of North Wales, in the time of Launcelot Puleston, Deputy Chamberlain. 22—23 Henry VIII.

"Et Will'mo Bulkeley, Mercer, pro iiij or libr. Gallez, ij. s., viij. d., ij. libr. Coperas, xvi. d., et pro iij, libr. Gummez, iij, s., ad Encaustum inde faciendum ad usum scribendi in Scaccario,—vij. s." ⁷

The distinguished archaeologist, Mr. E. G. SQUIER, whose important works on the Antiquities of America had been presented to the Institute, at the previous meeting, by the American Ethnological Society, brought for inspection the illustrations of a work, which he was about to publish in this country, relating to the Antiquities of Nicaragua. ⁸ That district, as he observed, appeared to have been early occupied by a people in advanced civilisation, probably a colony from Mexico, as appears by the curious sculptures, the monoliths which surround the high places.—bases of the temples, and the deities, which are to be recognised as derived from the Mexican Pantheon. At the request of the Chairman Mr. Squier gave an interesting sketch of the character and extent of archaeological researches in America. He stated that these investigations had been prosecuted over a great part of the continent, from the St. Lawrence and the vast earth-

⁷ Meyrick. *Crit. Inq.* ii. 117.

⁸ Various recipes occur in middle age MSS. showing the composition of the inks formerly in use. See especially those for "Ynk lumbarde and tyyxt ynk," Cott. MS. Julius D. viii. f. 89; Sloane MS. 4, pp. 4,

126; and *Reliq. Ant.* I., p. 318.

⁹ This highly curious publication has subsequently been produced by Messrs. Longman: "Nicaragua, its People, Scenery, Monuments, &c. By E. G. Squier." 2 vols. 8vo.

works on its banks, to Panama; that the ancient remains of the Mississippi Valley appeared to present most analogy to those of Europe, differing chiefly in their material. He declared his conviction, however, that nothing had hitherto been discovered in America, sufficing to show connexion with the Old World. He observed, that in the United States, where there are no sculptures, properly so called, numerous inscriptions, or rude delineations by the Indians, exist. One of these, known as the Dighton rock, had attracted notice as early as 1668, and was regarded by Colonel Vallancey and other writers as Phenician. (*Archæologia*, vol. viii. p. 290.) Mr. Squier believed their conclusions to be wholly erroneous.

Mr. WESTWOOD pointed out a singular specimen amongst the numerous engravings which Mr. Squier had kindly brought for inspection, presenting in the principle of ornamentation a striking resemblance to Anglo-Saxon work, in the continuous fret formed of two bands. Mr. Squier stated that this object was unique: the ornament occurred on a round stone for grinding maize, dug up at Leon, in sinking a well.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Dr. MANTELL.—Three Egyptian figures, coated with blue porcelain, described by Mr. Birch as of the kind usually placed in the mummy-cases, and formed of calcareous stone, ebony or sycamore wood, &c. They all bear similar inscriptions, a religious formula, taken from the "Book of the Dead." They are intended to represent a mummied body, and hold in one hand a hoe, being, as supposed, representations of the workmen or assistants attendant on the defunct in the Elysian fields. As many as 2000 have been found placed in a single chest around a mummy. Mr. Birch considered the figures in Dr. Mantell's collection to be remarkably good specimens; their date, about seven centuries B.C.

Dr. Mantell exhibited also a remarkable ball, found in an urn in a tumulus near Brighton. It appears to be a nodule of chert, coated with a hard paste, in which are formed seven circular ornaments of a reddish-brown colour, each circle enclosing a star of eight points. The diameter of the ball is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The Rev. R. M. WHITE, D.D., Rector of Slymbridge, communicated another ball precisely similar in form, composition, and ornament. It was found near the rectory at that place. A representation of this curious relic will be given hereafter.

By Mr. WHINCOPP.—Several antique Roman bronzes, the mouth of a bronze vessel, with heads of Silenus and a wolf, two weights, and a bronze lamp.—Also ten mediæval relics of bronze, some interesting rings and ancient beads.

By Mr. AUGUSTUS SMITH.—A large bead of agate, finely polished, and two massive penannular armlets of bronze, each weighing about 12 oz.; one of them had been broken in two. These are formed of rounded bars of metal, rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, the thickness slightly increasing towards the disunited ends. These interesting relics were disinterred in a tumulus in the Scilly Islands. No other object was found, as reported, with them, excepting a flat perforated disc of stone, diam. about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Mr. BAKER, Curator of the Taunton Museum, sent, at the request of the Rev. F. Warre, several specimens of the pottery found on Worle Hill, Somerset, as previously described. (*Journal*, vol. viii. p. 417.) Although



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Ancient relics of stone, found in a cavern near the Bay of Honduras.

In the collection of Mr. Robert H. Brackstone.

(Dimensions. Fig. 1, $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 4 in. greatest width; 2, length 17 in. by 13 in.; 3, broken, length 12 in.)

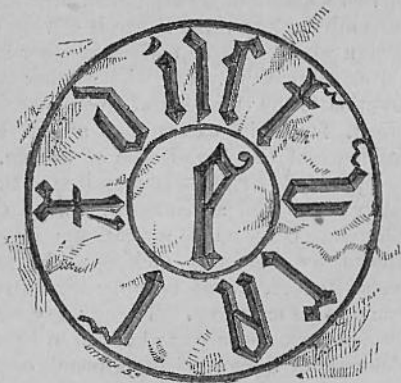
in too fragmentary a state to justify any positive conclusion, the ware presented no resemblance to that of British or Roman manufacture. Mr. Ffoulkes considered it similar to certain specimens noticed by him in North Wales. The further researches proposed by Mr. Warre, will, it may be hoped, adduce sufficient evidence to demonstrate the period to which the curious vestiges found on Worlbury should be truly assigned.

By Mr. A. W. FRANKS.—Some iron weapons found near St. Omer, in an ancient burial place in marshy ground, where numerous interments have been discovered, with relics of the "Iron Period." Those exhibited by Mr. Franks comprised a short massive axe, a spear-head, a short single-edged sword and a single-edged knife, usually found placed about the middle of the sword-blade, as if it had been worn adjusted to one side of its scabbard.¹ The axe is precisely similar to the *Francisca* found in a tomb attributed to Childeric, at Tournai. (Chifflet, p. 210.) Mr. Franks produced also a drawing of an inedited Roman oculist's stamp, in the collection of Mons. Lagrange at St. Omer, possessor of a curious museum of objects found on the site of the ancient Therouenne, *Taruenna* of the Romans, destroyed by Charles V. Amongst these Mr. Franks had noticed this stamp.

By Mr. W. H. BRACKSTONE.—A third of the very singular objects of siliceous stone, found near the Bay of Honduras, two of which had been exhibited at the previous meeting. (*Journal*, vol. viii. p. 422.) This specimen is unfortunately broken at one extremity. A fourth, presenting no marked variety of form, is preserved in the British Museum. These extraordinary relics were found by Capt. William Stott, in a cavern distant from the shore about two to three miles inland. Representations of those in Mr. Brackstone's museum are here given. (See woodcuts.)

By Mr. E. J. WILLSON.—A drawing of a singular inscription, formerly placed immediately above the lower western window in the tower of Stixwold church, Lincolnshire, a good example of the perpendicular period. This incised tablet, being a sort of rebus, was removed to Lincoln some years since, in consequence of alterations at the church. Commencing with the central ϵ , and taking it up in combination with the letters all around, as occasion requires, the inscription may be thus read :—*est beta lex dei*. One letter, however, at top, remains unaccounted for.

Sir F. Madden has kindly pointed out this ancient riddle in a curious collection of quaint enigmas, in a MS. of the thirteenth century, Cott. MS. Cleop. B. 9, fol. 9, v°. It is there given in like form as on the Stixwold tablet, with the exception that the central ϵ contains the letter s and r



Diam. of orig. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

¹ Interments of the same period, with iron weapons of similar forms, especially the axe and single-edged sword, have been found in other parts of the north of

France, near Dieppe, and at Bénouville, near Caen. De Caumont, *Cours d'Antiq.*, part vi., pp. 269, 276.

within it, and thus stands both for the word *EST*, and the vowel *E*. The following distich accompanies the figure :—

*"Quid signat rota mihi dic, et postea pota,
Vel properante pede sine potu surge recede."*

By Mr. FREEMAN.—Various ancient relics of metal, and fragments of medieval pottery, found at Burg Town, in the township of Broad Blundon, Wilts, and exhibited through the kindness of Mr. Bengier, of that place. The spot, where vestiges of many periods have been found, is adjacent to a large camp. Considerable traces of foundations have been brought to light. Amongst the objects produced was a fragment of a torc-armlet of bronze, similar to those found with Roman remains; also antique keys, spurs, weapons and implements of iron.

Mr. YATES exhibited, through the kindness of Lady Fellows, two beautiful objects, in her possession: one of them being a small gold crown, set with rubies, emeralds and pearls, intended probably to decorate an image of the Virgin Mary. Its date appears to be the fourteenth century. It was found, in 1772, on the east side of the White Tower, in the Tower of London, and brought before the Society of Antiquaries, by Dean Mills. (*Archaeologia*, vol. v., p. 440.) The other is an enamelled gold ring, decorated with filagree. It is a Jewish betrothal token, and is formed with a little ridged capsule, (like the gabled roof of a house) in place of any setting; this is attached by a hinge to the collet of the ring, and probably contained some charm or perfume. Within the ring are inscribed two Hebrew words, signifying good luck,—"*fortuna bona, quæ vox gratulantis est et optantis alteri prosperitatem alicujus rei.*"²

By Mr. WESTWOOD.—Rubbings of two sepulchral memorials, the first an incised slab, at Little Hampton, near Hereford; it represents a lady of the fifteenth century; the figure is of very exaggerated length, a peculiarity of design which may be noticed in other incised effigies on stone, in Staffordshire, Shropshire, &c. The other was from a small brass, a recent addition to the small list of Welsh sepulchral brasses; it is the bust of a priest, found in excavations at St. David's. It was preserved at the residence of the Archdeacon of Brecon.

By Mr. R. FITCH.—Impressions of the remarkable "Palimpsest" brass, lately discovered at Norwich, during the repairs of St. Peter's Mancroft Church. On one side appears the effigy, in armour, of Peter Rede, well known by Cotman's etching; the figure, as also the inscribed plate under its feet, having been detached from the slab, the reverse of each was found to be engraved. The primary memorials, of which these plates had formed part, appeared to have been Flemish works of more than ordinary richness of design, of the fifteenth century, and resembling the brasses of that period existing at Bruges. Peter Rede died in 1568, but his effigy is a design of much earlier date, (about 1460). Mr. Fitch has had the kindness to present rubbings, to be placed in the collection of the Institute.

By Mr. F. M. LYTE.—A bronze spear-head, found in the recent drainage of Whittlesey Mere; two ancient keys, and a brass rowelled spur, fifteenth century, found near Totnes, Devon. Also, an impression from a circular bronze Italian seal, reported to have been found in the same county, bearing an armorial escutcheon, two horses' heads couped at the neck, and

² Buxtorf, *Lexicon Chald.*

addorsed, the reins tied to an annulet in the centre above.—s' VGHOLINO DINES' . . . ENEIA.

By Mr. R. ALMACK.—Two Italian matrices, purchased at Florence, one of them in form of a shield, the bearing being four fusils on a bend,—s : IACHOPO BONIZZI DE FIESOLE ; the other presents a coat of arms—two lions' gambes erased, in saltire—s' CHANTINI · ANGNIOI ; it has also a smaller privy seal at the extremity of its handle, with the initials C A, and a cross.

By Mr. A. W. FRANKS.—An oval leaden seal, lately found at Sleaford, Lincolnshire. The legend forms three lines across the seal.—✠ SIGILL' HVGON' CAPLL'I. Date, thirteenth century.

By Mr. FORREST.—The seal of the Vice-custos of the Grey Friars', Cambridge, the site of whose house is now occupied by Sidney College, where the seal was found in 1839. (See *Archaeologia*, vol. xxviii. p. 462.) It bears a scutcheon of the emblems of the Passion,—s' VICARII · CUSTODIS CANTEBRIGIE.—A gold ring, of French work, t. Louis XIII. : it is set with a ruby, and inscribed,—*à bon fin*, a motto appropriate possibly to a New Year's gift.—A brass chandelier of remarkable design, date early in the fifteenth century, recently brought from Frankfort. In the centre is a figure of the Virgin holding the infant Saviour : the branches are ornamented with large leaves, and terminate with prikets and small nozzles, alternately, the latter intended, as some have supposed, to receive small lamps, in place of tapers.—A fine example of iron-work, probably wrought at Nuremberg, a lock for a coffer, enriched with flamboyant ornament.

By Mr. P. DELAMOTTE.—A collection of vases, drinking vessels, &c., of porous, plain and glazed ware, the colours yellow and green, brought from Tunis, to be placed in the Great Exhibition. Several of the forms evinced considerable taste, and have manifestly been preserved from an ancient period : so that their comparison with types, with which the antiquary is familiar, is not without interest as an illustration of fictile manufactures.

By Mr. J. T. IRVINE.—Twenty-five leaden tokens, found in removing the tiled floor of a ruined chapel, on the north side of the chancel at Dartford, Kent. They seem to have been cast, and vary in size from that of a sixpence to a shilling ; bearing devices, as a cross, a cinq-foil, &c. : or initials—T. B.—I. H.—G. S., with a rose and crown on reverse, B. G. anchor on reverse, and the like. Also, a brass royalist medal, bearing the crowned head of Charles I., the rev. plain.—An Italian medallion cast, of brass : on both sides are these arms,—three bends, the central bend charged with three roses ? in the field—G. M., on the reverse—1581. ADI. 6 MAGGIO.

JANUARY 9, 1852.

JAMES YATES, Esq., F.R.S., in the Chair.

The Rev. W. GUNNER read a memoir on the history of the Cistercian Priory of Andwell, Hants, and of the family named De Portu, its founders. It was a cell to the Abbey of Tyrone, in France. Scarcely any particulars relating to this Priory had been published ; and Mr. Gunner's recent researches amongst the muniments of Winchester College had drawn forth

numerous documents connected with its history, as also an impression of the conventual seal, which he exhibited. This memoir will be given in a future *Journal*.

Mr. LUCAS directed the attention of the meeting to a series of specimens of ancient painted glass, in his possession, and which he had with much kindness brought to London, and arranged for the gratification of the Society on this occasion. He stated that he had purchased this curious collection some years since at Guildford, and it was reported to have been acquired from an old mansion in Surrey. It comprised several fine royal achievements and badges, which had led to the conjecture that it might have formed part of the spoils of Nonesuch Palace. Mr. Lucas had, however, in vain sought to ascertain the history of these interesting works of art.

Mr. WINSTON offered some remarks on the painted glass exhibited by Mr. Lucas, of which he has subsequently supplied the following notices.

This series of specimens may be described as extending from about the middle of the thirteenth century, until the reign of James I. The most perfect examples consist of heraldry, and small circular subjects of the time of Henry VIII.; but the rest may be considered as almost equally valuable to the student, desirous of familiarising himself with the distinctive features that characterise glass paintings of different dates. The collection comprises,—

The upper half of a small figure of the middle of the thirteenth century—A group consisting of two figures, wanting their heads, who appear to be in the act of depositing something on the ground with their hands. A piece of glass has been inserted between them, which resembles the conventional representations of the inside of a coffin—a similar piece is inserted on one side of the group. This appears to be of the last half of the thirteenth century.

There are also two Early English quarries, and four fragments of Early English pattern work.

The Decorated remains consist of a very early single red rose, now inserted in a circle made up of leaves, of the time of Henry VIII.—Some canopy work, foliated scrolls, and a portion of a castle border, of the time of Edward I. There are also remains of a border of lions' heads. And, of later date, fragments of draperies, inscriptions both in Lombardic and Black letter, and small circles representing lions' heads, and a human head, of the period of transition between the decorated and perpendicular styles. Among the Perpendicular remains, is a series of letters, crowned, which formed part of an early border; a quarry representing two birds reading out of a book—a quarry with a flower *tricked out* on it, and one or two specimens of tracery lights, which have been glazed with ornamental quarries, set square-wise. None of these seem earlier than the middle of the fifteenth century. There are one or two examples of quarries representing the badge of Henry VII., the crown suspended in a hawthorn bush; and a badge, a boar's head erased, also a great collection of fragments of draperies, canopies, angels, and the heads of saints, bishops, patriarchs, from about the beginning of the reign of Henry VI., to the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Of the cinque-cento period, are several heads and fragments of draperies, and ornamental work, with a great many fragments of crowns, wreaths, roses, and of the inscription "Dieu et mon droit," which has been used

diagonally in a quarry light, of the time of Henry VIII. Of this period also is a nearly perfect wreath of green leaves and fruit, tied together, at top and bottom, with an ornament bearing the monogram formed of H. R., and at the sides, with four narrow bands, each consisting of three white, or three red roses. On the white piece of glass enclosed by the wreath, is represented, in highly ornamented letters, the monogram formed of the letters K.H.P. Also, the badge of Jane Seymour, a phoenix in flames, issuant from a castle. A magnificent treble red rose, with green leaves at the points, surmounted by a crown, having green and blue jewels leaded in. This seems early in the reign of Henry VIII. The arms of France and England, within a wreath, formed of a rose branch, bearing white and red double roses, which issues from a lion's head at the bottom. The same arms, impaling the coat of Jane Seymour, within a similar wreath.

The following subjects are represented in small circles, in white and yellow stained glass. Some are of the latter part of the fifteenth century, but the majority are of the first half of the sixteenth. They are mostly in perfect preservation, but are of various degrees of excellence.

St. Francis receiving the stigmata, copied from Albert Durer's engraving, sixteenth century. A Nun, St. Monica?—St. Michael vanquishing the Devil, an excellent specimen.—St. Dunstan holding the Devil's jaw with pincers.—A Feast, very delicately executed.—A male and female Saint relieving a beggar.—Return of the Prodigal Son.—Transfiguration, very late, of the latter part of the sixteenth century.—St. James the Less.—A male and female Saint with a monogram composed of the letters E and S in the corner.—St. John the Evangelist.—St. John the Baptist (three of both these subjects).—Tobit catching the fish.—Scourging of two persons, tied to trees.—St. Christopher carrying our Saviour, an octagonal piece of glass.—Stoning of Stephen, on a square piece of glass.—Sir Bevis fighting the giant Ascapard: excellent. St. Anne bearing in her arms the Virgin crowned, and infant Christ.—A Lady at prayers, with St. Anne holding the Virgin and child in her arms, standing behind.—Justice blindfolded.—A judgment of some cause; the figures are in Jewish costumes; in the distance is a carcase beheaded, and an executioner about to perform his office on another person kneeling; a square piece of glass.

The following curious subjects are of the time of James I. Each is represented on a circular piece of white glass, round which is an ornamental border, painted with enamel blue.

1. A Glory, surrounded with blue clouds; on the glory is written, in Hebrew, Jehovah, underneath (forming three lines), "Deus, God."

2. The same subject, but with the Greek word Θεος substituted for the Hebrew Jehovah.

3. A pair of tables, hinged, with semicircular tops, like the tables of the law. On the dexter table, speaking heraldically, is written, in black letter, "Lowe the Lord thy God with al thy Hart, with al thy sowl, and with thy whol strength." And on the sinister,—"And Lowe thy neighbour as thiselfe."

4. The same subject, the inscription is written in Roman letters.

5. The holy Dove represented in the midst of a glory.

The Rev. E. MASSIE communicated a notice of some mural paintings lately discovered in the chancel of Gawsworth Church, Cheshire, and exhibited tracings. The subjects are the Day of Doom, the conflict of St. George with the Dragon, and St. Christopher.

The figures are of small proportion, but the details are well expressed ; and although some inaccuracies of drawing are apparent, and the proprieties of perspective and the proportion of various parts of the design are not observed, the drawing is more spirited than is usually found in mural decorations of the period, which appears to be about the middle of the fifteenth century.

The Last Judgment is the least perfect of these curious paintings ; but it claims attention on account of the singular manner in which the subject is treated. Enthroned on the rainbow appears the Saviour-Judge,³ his bleeding hands upraised, his wounded side bared to view, and the feet, which rest upon the globe of earth, show likewise the bloody tokens of his passion. Above his head appear the sun and the crescent of the moon ; on each side, as if emerging from the skies, is seen the winged head of an incorporeal cherub, from whose mouth proceeds a trump of monstrous dimensions, the two mighty instruments of sound converging so as nearly to meet below the feet of the Saviour. To each trump is attached a square banner, one being charged with the emblems of the Passion, the cross, the spear, the reed and sponge, &c., whilst the other bears in the like strange heraldic semblance, which is not unfrequently found in the fifteenth century, the five wounds in saltire. These enormous trumpets, with their wide opening mouths, are, it will be observed, more than double the length of the figure of our Lord, and appear as if upborne in the heavens, with no supporting hand. This mode of portraying the angelic beings, the cherubs of the painters of a later time, without body or arms, is not often to be found in designs of the date to which these mural paintings are assigned. At the sides, beyond the trumpets, appear two kneeling figures, their heads with nimbs : the figure on the Saviour's right being apparently a female, having a coverchief on her head, that at his left a young man. These are probably intended to represent the Blessed Virgin and St. John, the Evangelist. Immediately below the Saviour are depicted St. Peter on the right, and the Demon Accuser and tempter of man, represented as if contending for the possession of a number of souls, forming a group in the centre of the subject. The demon stretches forth over them a bill or scroll on which writing appears, the record of their sins. St. Peter, on the opposite side, seems to reject the malignant indictment by the arch-enemy ; he holds a single key of very large proportions. One key only being here seen in the Apostle's hand may, perhaps, be intended to symbolise, that his function of binding or of loosing upon earth has been concluded ; he retains the celestial key alone. Below this are seen a great company of the departed spirits ; on the right is a dais or canopied throne surmounted by a cross ; under the canopy are seen heads bearing the tiara and crown of sovereignty ; their eyes are turned upwards, as it were in no certain assurance of their future doom, whilst on the left of the picture the demons appear selecting their prey from the crowd, and one most conspicuous is seen transporting a victim of wrath upon a wheel-barrow towards the mouth of the infernal pit, represented on the extreme left. Below these again are other demons dragging away the condemned spirits into perdition.—In the next subject, of which a tracing was exhibited, the Patron Saint of England is seen, piercing the Dragon. At no great distance is the Princess of Libya,

³ The dimensions of this figure are about six inches in height.

kneeling with her hands upraised in supplication : before her stands a lamb, symbolical perhaps of her innocence and purity : in the extreme distance appear the city walls, and above the gate are seen the heads of her royal parents in safety within, who look forth to watch the issue of the conflict. At a little distance from the walls is seen a gallows, with a criminal hanging ; a man near the walls, and another shooting with a bow. To the right are seen the towers of the city, a haven or mouth of a river, with shipping, &c., representing either Berytus in Syria, according to one legend, or Silene in Lybia. The costume of the figure of St. George is worthy of examination. He wears a visored salade, the visor raised ; a single red feather surmounts the head-piece. The throat is protected by a gorgiere or standard of mail, the lower edge vandyked, resembling the specimen formerly at Leeds Castle, Kent, afterwards in the possession of Mr. Hughes, of Winchester. The red cross appears on the saint's body armour, as also on an escutcheon affixed to the *poitrail* of his horse. The *poitrail* may be noticed as an example of the use for which the small scutcheons, frequently enriched with enamel, of which many have been shown at the meetings of the Institute, were intended. The armour is almost wholly of plate, a few rows of mail only appearing around the hips ; there are neither taces nor tuilles ; the solleret of many plates is pointed downwards ; the spur has a very large rowel. The saint wields his long arming sword in his right hand, holding in the left the lance with which he pierces the jaws of the dragon. This is a very curious design, and it is interesting to compare it with the representation of the same subject, a work of rather earlier date, elaborately sculptured on an oak chest in York Minster. This last forms the subject of a plate in Carter's Sculpture and Painting in England : the date of the design is about the reign of Henry V.

The third subject, St. Christopher, of frequent occurrence on the walls of our churches, is drawn with considerable spirit. It presents no unusual features of design ; the saint strides across a river, leaning on his staff, seemingly burdened with the weight of the infant Saviour, who rests on his shoulder, the right hand upraised in benediction. The figure measures ten inches in height. On the opposite bank of the river is seen a fisherman, and in the distance the anchorite companion of St. Christopher, standing with a lantern in one hand to direct his steps over the stream ; behind is a small chapel, or hermitage, the gable formed with "corbie-steps," and surmounted by a bell-cot. A windmill, a ship, and several buildings on the shore, may be noticed in the extreme distance. Beneath these paintings, and extending along both the north and south wall of the nave, are escutcheons of arms, almost obliterated, with an inscription beneath, running round the whole. The bearings appear to be those of various branches of the Fytton family, long settled at Gawsworth, or their connexions. Mr. Massie is about to publish representations of the mural paintings, by aid of chromo-lithography, and with the object of assisting the funds for the restoration of the church.

Mr. BURR communicated to the meeting the copy of a paper found among the proceedings of the Court of Requests, in the Chapter House, Westminster. It was perhaps an enclosure in a petition to that Court from the persons who felt aggrieved at the proceedings which it describes. It is an account of an attempt made by the Mayor of Salisbury, in the year 1611, to stop the gaieties with which the procession of the Company of Tailors there were accompanied to and from Church.

The Mayor, Bartholomew Tookey, is related by the Salisbury Chronicler, quoted by Hatcher, to have been distinguished for his puritanical zeal, having on the occasion of the king's and prince's visit to Salisbury in that year—"of his earnest and zealous care for God's glory and the city's good, procured a zealous preacher to be established at St. Edmund's Church," and made many arrangements for increasing the attendance at churches.

The Company of Tailors is supposed to have been an ancient guild, but their earliest charter of incorporation, given in Hatcher's History, is that by Edward IV. By this they had permission to establish a perpetual chantry with daily celebrations, and to perform a solemn obit on the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist. The paper under consideration relates how the Mayor, on Sunday, the 23rd of June, suddenly and peremptorily forbade the procession of the Company to be attended by the morris dancers and drummers, who are said to have accompanied them according to ancient custom; how the wardens of the Company argued against this determination, and how they were imprisoned till they found sureties to answer the charges at the next quarter sessions.

"Upon Sonday, the xxij.th day of June, Mr. Maior sent his letter to the Wardens and Elders of the Corporacion of the Taylors after dynner in these wordes.

"Forasmuch as heretofore the Lordes Sabbaoth day hath been prophaned by some ydell and evill disposed persones with the Morrys Dauncers and Drommers from the churches and in tyme of prayers, yt is thought fitt the same shold ende and be forborne. These are therefore nowe to entreate and also to require youe that youe forbear further to prophane the Sabbaoth day as heretofore youe have done, eyther with Drommes or Morris Dauncers, other then in your owne private howse, as youe and the actors therein offendinge shall answere the contrarye. Sarum, the xxij.th of June 1611.

BARTH. TOKYE, Maior.

To the Wardens and Elders
of the Corporacion of Taylors,
within the Cittie of Newe Sarum.

"Upon the receipt of this letter the wardens sent back to the Maior fower of the companye, to tell him that so soddenlye they cold not stay the goinge forthe of the Dauncers, for that the Elders and the companye were dispersed and departed, affirming that if they had had but a dayes warninge of his pleasure herein[before], they wold have conferred thereof with their company, and stayed yt well enoughe. And although they had so short warninge, yet they willed their messengers to tell him that the Morrys Dauncers shold not shewe them selves that day before that eveninge prayer shold be donne and ended in all churches. And so accordinglye it was performed, for after the eveninge prayer donne at our Lady Church the whole company came from thence with the drome and Morrys dauncers before them, as their ancyeant custome was, to their hall to supper, and daunced not any more nor any other where els that day. And duringe the tyme of this daunce there was one Izaack Girdler, a servant of Mr. Maiors, who whether he came for his pleasure or els to move some quarrell betwene him and some of the companye, as lykelye it might have bene emongest suche a company of youth and unruly apprentices, we knowe not, but notwithstanding that he was often and sundry tymes desired to go out

from emongest the company, yet still he crossed the companye continuallye untill they came home to their howse provokinge the company as much as he cold to tumult, but by the care and providence of the wardens, there was no tumult nor disorder at all donne.

Upon Tuesday followinge, y^e 25th day, Mr. Maior sent Buck, one of the bedells appoynted to whipp the beggars, to the wardens howses to command them to come before him, but both of them beinge then att y^e Guildhall upon Juryes heard not of yt and so came not.

Upon Wednesday, the 26th of June, Mr. Maior sent one of the Sergeantes (Edw. Knight) for the wardens to y^e counsell howse, who came to him accordinglye about ten of the clock before noone.

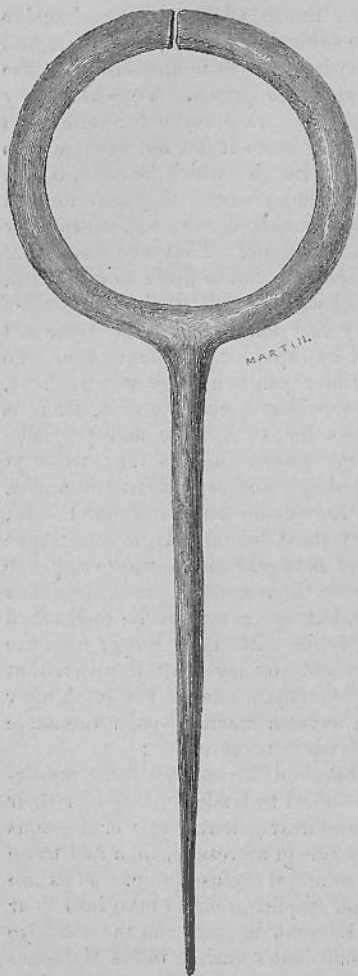
Then he charged them that they had moste ydelye and prophanelye abused them selves in prophaninge the sabbaoth, with many earnest and urgent speeches, and willed them to provyde suretyes to answer it att the next sessions, or els he wold commytt them to prison. To which they replied that if they had offended therein they ware sorye for yt, but (as they tooke yt) if they had prophaned the Sabbaoth it did not belonge unto him to inflict any ponishment upon them for it. To which he sayd, it did. And because they had not obeyed his comaundement they had made a contempt against him. And therefore they shold be commytted, except they wold putt in suretyes to answer yt at the Sessions. They answered that they weare his poore neighbours and desired him not to deale so with them, for they supposed that that which they did was not mislyked but lyked of by the best in the citty, and what they had donne, was donne tyme out of mynde of man, and always approved by the best of the cyttye. To which Mr. Maior sayd, And who are the best, can you judge who are best, I am sure no man will allowe yt, if they consider throughlye of it, for it is abomynable before God, and hell gapes for such ydle and prophane fellows as delyght in it. They told him agayne that as they tooke yt they thought it no such matter for which they shold be comytted to prison. Well, sayd he, I will have it so, and if I have donne otherwise than I shold, I will abyde the shame of yt. When they stood committed and was goinge away, the Wardens desired so much favour as to go home to their companye for an hour or two to confer with them upon these matters promisinge then to come agayne and yield them selves, but by no meanes he wold afford them that favour althoughe they followed him with their keeper from the counsell howse to Mr. Ellyottes corner, and so they went to prison that very day and remayned there untill Thursday at one of the clock after dynner, at which tyme there came in a wrytten warrant under the name of the Maior, Mr. Hutchynes, and Mr. Eyres in these words:

Forasmuch as Richard Wolford and Edmund Watson, for some mysde-meanours by them comytted have bene required to fynde securitye for their good behaviours and also to appeare att the next generall quarter Sessions to be holden in and for the citty of Newe Sarum aforesayd, then and there to answer the premisses, which they have and do refuse to do. Thes are therefore in his Majesty's name to will and require youe to take into your custodye the sayd Richard Wolford and Edmund Watson, and them safelye to keepe in prison untill they shall find sufficient securitye to his Majesties use for their good behaviour, and also to appeare att the sayd sessions aforesayd. And hereof fayle youe not as youe will auswere the contrarye. Dated at Sarum, the xxvjth of June, 1611.

To Roger Luxmore, Keeper of the priscn or Gaole within the citty of newe Sarum aforesayd.

This Mittimus, though it beares date ye very day of their commyttment, yet was it not made nor brought to the Gaylor untill the Day following at one of the clock (as aforesayd). And the wardens contynued there in prison untill Fryday att night, ye 28th day of June aforesaid, att which tyme they became bound with suertes, eyther of them in xx li. a peece, and eyther of their suertes x li. a peece, for their appearance at the next Quarter Sessions, and in the meane tyme to be of good behavjour, and so was delyvered."

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.



Bronze relic found at Chilton Bustle.
Orig. size.

British brooch, was found at Chilton Bustle. Its form and dimensions are

By Mr. BERNHARD SMITH.—Three rudely fashioned images, of terracotta and slate, in strange costume, and bearing inscriptions in Greek characters. They appear to be of a curious class of barbarous sculptures, considered by d'Hancarville as vestiges of the Vandals or the Obotrites. He has given a dissertation upon them in the "*Antiquités Etrusques*," &c. tome v., with numerous engravings by David; and he cites another work, published at Berlin in 1772, in which a number of bronze idols of like forms are represented. These supposed Vandal images have been found in various parts of Germany, in Spain, Sardinia, and other countries occupied by the Vandals. They are supposed to be of the fifth century. Mr. Bernhard Smith was unable to ascertain in what locality the specimens exhibited were found: they measured from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches in length, respectively.

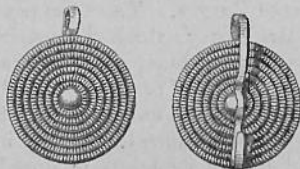
By Mr. STRADLING, of Chilton Polden, Somerset.—A bronze *lar*, of very beautiful design, found in Monmouth Street, Bath. The head is of such fine character that it had been regarded as a statuette of the Emperor Trajan. One foot and the hands are unfortunately lost. Mr. Birch considered it to represent a genius, one of the *lares* sometimes called *Camilli*, which have usually a *rhyton* in one hand and a *patera* in the other. Drawings were also shown of two relics in Mr. Stradling's museum, here represented: one of them, of bronze, described by him as a "gwaell," or

shown by the woodcut (p. 106); the annular part, which is divided in the middle, is flat and thin. This object, the intention of which it is difficult to explain, appears identical in its character with that found on the Sussex Downs, between Lewes and Brighton, with a pair of massive armlets, and a singular curved rod of bronze, represented in the *Sussex Archæological Collections*, vol. ii., p. 265. It claims attention as a novel type, hitherto not satisfactorily explained, to be added to the series of relics connected with the "Bronze Period." Another ancient object preserved at Chilton Polden, and found at King's Sedgemoor, near Somerton, a locality where numerous Roman remains have been brought to light, is the piece of bone here represented, (orig. size) on which is scored the name APRILIS. It is evidently the moiety of the handle of a knife or tool used by some Roman artificer; and the name, it may interest some readers of the *Journal* to be reminded, occurs as a potter's mark on *mortaria* found in London, as also on "Samian" ware.¹



By MR. BRACKSTONE.—Two Irish bronze weapons, a narrow blade nearly 20 inches in length, formed with three ridges; another, suited for the purposes of a dagger or a knife, length nearly 8 inches. Also a signet ring of white metal, found at Limerick Cathedral, the impress in Greek letters—✠ ΙΩΑΝ ΓΟΡΓΗ—?Ivan or John, son of George. Below are some characters, difficult to decypher, possibly the date when the ring was engraved.

By the Rev. C. R. MANNING.—Impressions in gutta percha from a small gold *bulla*, or pendant ornament, found at Palgrave, near Diss, in Suffolk. It is formed of several rings of gold wire, or filigree, soldered together, and encircling a little globe in the centre. The loop for suspension is formed by a narrow strip of gold, which, as shown in the woodcuts, passes across the reverse side of the ornament, to which it is soldered in the centre, and at the lower extremity, where it was turned back, so as (in its present state) not to project beyond the margin of the circle. As, however, it is broken off square at this lower extremity, the original adjustment of that part is uncertain. Mr. Manning considers this curious little pendant, now in his possession, to be of the Saxon period. It seems to be of the same class as the pendants found in tumuli in Kent (Douglas, *Nenia*, pl. 10, 21). A beautiful example, discovered by Lord Londesborough, is given in Mr. Akerman's *Archæological Index*.² The smaller ornaments of



¹ See Mr. Roach Smith's *Collectanea*, vol. i., pp. 149, 150.

² Plate xvii., fig. 13. See an account

of the discovery, *Archæologia*, vol. xxx. p. 47.

this description appear to have been portions of a necklace, such as that found by Mr. Bateman, in Galley Lowe, Derbyshire.³

Mr. FARRER exhibited an unrivalled assemblage of specimens of Mediæval stoneware (*Grès-cérames*, Brongniart) recently acquired from the Huyvetter Collection, at Ghent. They comprised fine examples both of the light brown and blue glaze, and deserved especial notice, not only on account of their dimensions and rich ornament, but as supplying some marks of fabrication. On one of these, a stately ewer, occur the arms of England,—“Wapen von Engelant. A° 77,”—and the potter’s initials, B.M., which are repeated in another part, with figures symbolising the sciences and the cardinal virtues, &c. The following inscription supplies the name of the artificer, and shows that the manufacture was established at Leyden:—“Wan Got wil so ist mein zill. Mester Baldem Mennicken potenbecker wonede zo den Rorren in Leiden gedolt.” The form of this fine vase, which measures 16½ inches in height, is very similar to that from the Revoil Collection, given by Brongniart (*Traite des Arts Céram.*, pl. 39, fig. 6), on which likewise the arms of England occur, with other achievements, and the mark B.N. 1577.⁴ On another (height 19½ in.), are seven demi-figures holding escutcheons, and representing the Emperor, the Palsgrave of the Rhine, Dukes of Saxony and Brandenburg, the sees of Treves, Cologne, and Mayence. Dated 1602 or 1605. Another ewer bears the achievement of the Duchy of Burgundy, surrounded by the order of the Fleece, the initials I. P., and subjects of Old Testament history,—GESNEIDEN ANNO 1584. ENGEL KRAN. Another is inscribed,—IAN BALDEMS, 1596; and on a can with three handles, possibly a standard measure, is a small escutcheon of white metal, inserted in the clay when soft, and bearing the impress of three saltires. Mr. Farrer produced also a remarkable charger (diam. 17¼ in.) of enamelled white paste, with a pale metallic-lustre glaze. In the centre is an escutcheon, bearing a lion saliant, turned towards the sinister side, and over it the letters—ba. On the reverse of the dish, a large eagle displayed. This rare kind of *faïence* has been attributed to the Moorish manufactures of Spain, for which Talavera in Castille, and Valentia, were specially noted. The letter-mark may denote Burgos. The specimen exhibited is of the fifteenth century.

Mr. Farrer exhibited a beautiful silver-gilt reliquary, of fifteenth century work, and a brass case in form of a book, and intended probably for the preservation of some choice volume of *Horæ*, or other service-book. It is of interest, not only as a singular kind of forel, but as being covered with engraved ornament, precisely in the style of Flemish Sepulchral Brasses; and it was doubtless produced by the burin of an engraver of latten for those memorials. On one side are the arms of the empire, under an arched crown; the supporters are two crowned lions. Above is inscribed “Karolus I’perat’;” the device of Charles V, the columns with the motto “plus oultre” is below; and near the clasp “Namur Laconte;” possibly part of the titles of the lady, whose name and arms are displayed on the other side of the case, and to whom, probably, it belonged. The escutcheon is lozenge-shaped, charged with a fess impaling a saltire vairy: the supporters are two angels, and beneath is the name—Morbeq’. Around the margin, as on sepulchral

³ Bateman’s *Vestiges of Antiquities of Derbyshire*, p. 37.

⁴ This potter’s mark is probably incorrectly given as B. N. by M. Brongniart,

who does not appear to have known the name of Mennicken. See his *Notices of the Manufacture, Traité*, tome ii., p. 223.

brasses, is the inscription—*Dieu me pourvoie, damme de muel, damme audrienne de Morbeq*.⁵ On the inner side of the sliding piece which closes the case is engraved the date 1523, and a mark with the initials I. E., probably those of the engraver. Charles V. was elected Emperor in June, 1519.—Also twelve enamelled *plaques* of Limoges work, of very rich colouring, and in fine condition; representing the sybils, each holding one of the symbols of our Saviour's Passion. They bear the mark, L L—Léonard Limosin, who painted from 1532 to 1560, and was one of the most celebrated artists of Limoges, being honoured by François I. with the office of “*peintre émailleur ordinaire de la chambre du roi*.”

By Mr. FRANKS.—A signet-ring, fifteenth century, the device a trefoil, on the leaves the motto, *c'est mon bre*, found in pulling down London Bridge.—A panel of Italian earthen-ware, intended as a mural ornament; the subject upon it is the Sacrifice of Iphigenia at Aulis; a specimen of late manufacture.—A jug, of German stone-ware, with mottled brown glaze, mounted with silver-gilt, on which appears the English plate mark for the year 1584, showing the use of foreign vessels of this manufacture, which began to be in vogue in England, in the reign of Elizabeth.—A small mug of the curious manufacture carried on by Mr. Francis Place, at the Manor House, York, towards the close of the seventeenth century, probably with the object of discovering the secret of imitating porcelain. This specimen, possibly the only one now to be identified, was in the Strawberry Hill Collection, and bears a ticket (in Horace Walpole's writing) stating that it is a “Cup of Mr. Place's China.”⁶ Walpole mentions Place's taste for painting and the arts, in his *Anecdotes of Painters*: and he is commended by Thoresby, who enumerates, amongst artificial curiosities in his museum (Catalogue, 1712, p. 477) the following:—“One of Mr. Place's delicate fine muggs made in the Manor-House at Yorke: it equals the true China-ware.”⁷ Mr. Place had frequent communication with Vertue, and through him, possibly, the specimen in Mr. Frank's possession had reached Strawberry Hill. The cup is of a stone colour, marbled with brown.

By Mr. E. J. WILLSON.—Two seals of jet, stated to have been lately found at Lincoln. One of them lozenge-shaped, the device a cross patée, rudely formed—SIGIL : ALBINO : DE : HEYDEN. On the reverse four deep punctures. The other is in form of a sextant, perforated for suspension: the device a lion's face, with “*Dieu et mon droit*,” beneath it, and “*Sig. Ricardi Regis*” over the lion's head. A jet seal was lately brought to Lincoln, similar form and device to that first described, the legend being,—SIG : OSBERTI : DE : HILTVNE, or KILTVNE; and another, with the cross patée, and the same inscription, has subsequently been shown to Mr. Franks. These were, possibly, imitations, slightly varied, engraved after the jet seal which bears that legend, now preserved in the museum at Whitby, and described as found near the Abbey there. It was shown in the museum formed during the meeting of the Institute at York.⁸

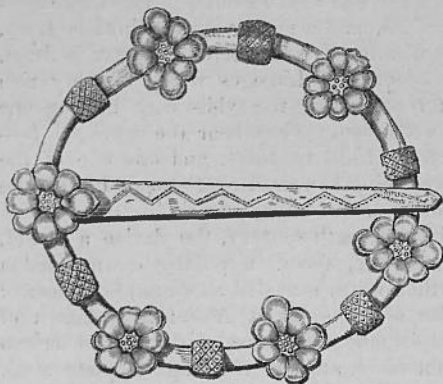
⁵ Moerbeke is a village in Flanders, a few miles N.E. of Ghent.

⁶ Catalogue, 18th day, lot. 41. Walpole's Description of Strawberry Hill, p. 408.

⁷ Thoresby makes frequent mention of Place, and says he had discovered an earth suited for making porcelain, and the secret of its manufacture. Place died in 1728, aged 81.

⁸ Transactions at the York Meeting, Museum Catal., p. 23. It may be advisable, as jet seals are rare, to caution the collector that some recent fabrications are on sale; less fallacious perhaps than the fictitious Italian and German brass matrices, some of them producing fair impressions, which have lately been brought over in large numbers.

By Mr. TROLLOPE.—Facsimile of a beautiful ring-fibula, found in Carisbrook Castle in the Isle of Wight, and here represented (slightly reduced) from a drawing by Lieut. Col. Trollope. This interesting ornament appears to be of the early part of the fifteenth century. The dimensions of the original are, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $2\frac{1}{4}$.



Brooch found in Carisbrook Castle.

By the Rev. E. WILTON.—Rubbing from the curious tomb of Ilbertus de Chaz, bearing two inscriptions, which have been engraved in Gough's edition of Camden's *Britannia*, and Bowles' *History of Lacock Abbey*, where this memorial,

found at Monkton Farley, Wilts, is now preserved.

By the Rev. E. JARVIS.—A gold ring, stated to have been found in the Isle of Man. The workmanship is of rude and primitive character, bearing resemblance to that of Saxon artificers: it bears no device, but is ornamented with a thin quatrefoiled plate in place of a setting.

By Mr. HOLDEN, of Magdalen Hall, Oxford.—A beautiful little gold ring, of the fifteenth century; on the facet is engraved a figure of St. George, the hoop wreathed, and originally enamelled with flowers. It was found in a cutting for the Birmingham Railway, near Oxford.

By Mr. BERNHARD SMITH.—A double-barrelled dag, with two wheel-locks, having the slide to cover the pan; the barrels are placed vertically, one over the other.—A troopers' pistol, with a wheel-lock of the simplest form, of the time of Charles II.

FEBRUARY 6, 1852.

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

Mr. FRANKS gave a report of the accessions, during the past year, to the collection of national antiquities in the British Museum, and made honourable mention of the donors, through whose liberality the series now in course of arrangement in the "British Room" had been augmented.¹

Mr. G. SCHARF, Jun., kindly laid before the meeting the drawings which he had just completed, representing the remains of an ecclesiastic found at St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, and he related the particulars noticed by him whilst engaged upon that work. The discovery had been made in the latter part of January, in the removal of the lower portion, or *bassa capella*, of St. Stephen's, and Mr. Scharf described the state of the body as seen by him shortly after, wrapped in layers of cere-cloth, tied on with cords, and deposited in a cavity in the North wall. On Jan. 31st, Mr. Scharf attended the examination of the body, and his drawings illustrated the progressive appearances, as the cloth, which adhered tightly,

This report will be found in this volume, *ante*, p. 7.

was cut through and removed. The face was covered by numerous folds of thick cloth, which had preserved the skin in a flexible state, and the expression of the features was still strikingly characterised, so as to enable Mr. Scharf to preserve a fair portrait of the deceased, as he might have appeared shortly after death. An anatomical examination was prosecuted, and an incision made down the abdomen, for the purpose of inspecting the condition of the corpse, but no fact of interest to the antiquary had resulted from this exposure of the remains. A wooden crosier, measuring 6 ft. 2 in. in length, lay diagonally upon the body: the crook is of oak, the staff of deal; the crocketed ornaments are carved with little regularity, and the surface covered with whitening, but no trace of gilding or colour could be perceived. This, probably, was not the pastoral staff actually used by the deceased, but one provided for the ceremonial of his interment. By Lord Seymour's direction, it has been deposited in the British Museum. No episcopal ring or other relics were found, but the arms had been broken and removed, and the ring was doubtless lost at the same time.

There can be scarcely a question that these were the remains of William Lyndwode, Bishop of St. David's, keeper of the privy seal, *t.* Hen. VI., frequently employed in foreign embassies, and eminent as a canonist and compiler of the "*Provinciale*." He died A.D. 1446, and was buried, as Godwin states, in St. Stephen's; royal license being also granted to his executors to found a chantry in the *bassa capella*, wherein no doubt a suitable tomb had been erected to receive his remains. At the dissolution of religious houses it is supposed that they were removed, stripped of their outer covering of lead, and deposited in the wall. The Society of Antiquaries, it may be hoped, will publish in the *Archæologia* the memorials prepared by Mr. Scharf's able pencil.

Mr. WYNNE FFOULKES wished to observe, before the subject passed, that he thought it was to be regretted that the investigation of this interment had been carried so far; he thought the observation might come as well from him as from any other member of the Institute, inasmuch as he was one of those who devoted himself more especially to the investigation and examination of barrows and tumuli. In inquiring into habits, manners, and customs of races, of whose peculiarities we know little from history, their tombs are a legitimate and important means towards that end; but he thought there was nothing to justify such searching examination into the sepulchre of a Christian bishop of the fifteenth century. He therefore must deeply regret that the investigation of the tomb in St. Stephen's Chapel had led to a desecration of the body itself by the disturbance of its integuments.

Mr. MORGAN expressed his hearty concurrence in the feeling evinced by Mr. Ffoulkes's observations. He thought that archæologists should ever pursue their investigations with becoming decency and respect to the deposit of the grave; and be very careful lest they should hazard losing their character by a disregard of that feeling towards the dead, which was perfectly compatible with the legitimate prosecution of their researches for any scientific object.

The Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER, in reference to the ceremonies observed in depositing the remains of distinguished persons in mediæval times, observed that it appears by contemporary record that a plate of gold was laid upon the body of Edward III. in his tomb at Westminster. He was not aware that it had ever been removed, in any examination of the royal monuments.

A communication was read, addressed to the Society by the Rev. J. L. PETIT, now in the south of France, describing a specimen of decorative coloured brick-work, near Rouen, and illustrated by his drawings. It is given in this volume. (See p. 15, *ante*.)

Mr. FREEMAN read a memoir on some architectural peculiarities in the church of Whitechurch, near Bristol, and exhibited a plan and sketches, showing its interest as an example of transitional work between Norman and early English. It contains also some Decorated windows well worthy of attention.

Mr. FREEMAN then read a short paper on the Nomenclature of the Styles of Gothic Architecture. In a review of Mr. Sharpe's "Seven Periods" in the last number of the *Archaeological Journal*, that gentleman was stated to have proposed a new classification. Mr. Freeman, on the other hand, contended that Mr. Sharpe's division into "lancet, geometrical, curvilinear, and rectilinear,—the four out of his seven periods which relate to Gothic architecture,—was not new as a classification: being identical, except in the designations of the two latter styles, with the classification which had been developed by himself and other members of the Oxford Architectural Society from hints of Mr. Petit's, between 1843 and 1846. Mr. Freeman referred to various papers by Mr. Poole, Mr. Basil Jones, Mr. G. W. Cox, and himself, showing that the matter had been fully worked out before Mr. Sharpe had publicly propounded any view on the subject. Mr. Freeman had formally proposed the identical classification now adopted by Mr. Sharpe in a letter printed in the *Ecclesiologist* for April 1846, and again more at large in his *History of Architecture* published in 1849,—the proposed nomenclature being "lancet, geometrical, flowing, and perpendicular." Mr. Sharpe's proposal to substitute the names "curvilinear" and "rectilinear," for the two latter, was first made in a paper read at the Lincoln Meeting of the Institute in 1848, consequently later than Mr. Freeman's letter in the *Ecclesiologist*, and repeated in his *Seven Periods*, in 1851, since the publication of the *History of Architecture*. Mr. Freeman said that he had no wish to accuse Mr. Sharpe of plagiarism: he was willing to believe that Mr. Sharpe on the one hand, and himself and his friends on the other, had worked out the same conclusions quite independently; but certainly the latter had been the first to make their views known.

Mr. GREVILLE CHESTER gave a notice of the discovery of ancient warlike relics on the New Farm, Blenheim Park, in 1850; he sent a drawing representing nine iron arrow or javelin heads, and pheons of unusually large dimensions.² A considerable number had been found deposited together very near the surface. There was no appearance of any interment at the spot, and they had speedily been dispersed; so that Mr. Chester had been unable to trace into whose possession they had fallen. Amongst the relics found at Woodperry, communicated to the *Journal* by the President of Trinity (vol. iii., p. 120), there occurred various arrow-heads, and a pheon very similar to one of those found at Blenheim. One of the barbed heads drawn by Mr. Chester measured $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. from the point to the extremities of the barbs, which expanded to the width of $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. He remarked that one of the javelin-heads (not barbed) exactly resembles a specimen in his

² A singular specimen of the pheon, of exaggerated size, found in the Thames, was presented to the Institute by Mr.

Vulliamy, and may be seen in their collection.

INCISED SEPULCHRAL SLAB, AT CRACOW.



Effigy of John Kovilensky, "Dapifer" of the Polish court.

possession, found with numerous Anglo-Saxon relics at Micheldever Wood, near Winchester, of which some were secured for the Winchester Museum.

Mr. CHESTER contributed, also, sketches of a panel of the rood-screen in Loddon Church, Norfolk, representing the crucifixion of St. William by the Jews of Norwich, A.D. 1137; and of two other compartments—the Adoration of the Magi, and the Circumcision. The boy-martyr of Norwich appears affixed, not to a cross, but to the gallows, formed of a transverse beam, supported by two forked uprights, with a third, like the stem of a tree, behind the child, terminating in a mass of foliage above his head, which is surrounded by the aureola. Underneath is inscribed—*Sc' Gulelm'*. On each side appear three Jews, one of them piercing the child's left side, and receiving the blood in a dish. In Dr. Husenbeth's useful manual, the "Emblems of Saints," this painting is described, as also three other East-Anglian portraiture of the martyrdom—on the rood-screens at Worstead and at Eye, Suffolk, and on a panel formerly in St. John's, Madders Market, Norwich.

Mr. NESBITT exhibited rubbings of two interesting foreign sepulchral memorials, of which representations are given. The first is an incised slab, which lies in a chapel on the northern side of the church of the Dominican Convent, at Cracow. It measures 7 ft. 10 in. by 3 ft. 6 in. The inscription (divested of contractions) runs as follows, "*Hic jacet magnificus dominus johannes . . . lensky dapifer cracoviensis, defunctus anno domini m^o cccclxxc^o xxv mensis Augusti.*" The C which ends the date of the year is probably an error for an I, so that the date would read 1471.¹ The stone is unfortunately injured at the place where the first four letters of the name occur, and of these only the lower halves remain. It is sufficiently plain from what remains that the mutilated letters were *K.o.v.i*, so that the name should be read Kovilensky. Mr. Nesbitt had, however, not been able to verify this conjecture by means of the very few Polish historical or heraldic works which he had the opportunity of consulting. From the inscription, it appears that the person commemorated held the office of *Dapifer*² of the Palatinate of Cracow. Of these officers there was one in each Palatinate; the office was very much of an honorary character, its duties being only actual when the King was in the Palatinate to which each *Dapifer* belonged. It was one of considerable dignity,³ being reckoned as fourth among those not of the senatorial rank. (*Hartd-knochius de Republica Poloniensi.*)

It will be observed that although the figure is in armour, no sword, dagger, belt, or spurs are represented. This may not improbably be in accordance with a rule of etiquette, prescribing the absence of offensive weapons from the persons of those in attendance on the King, in the interior of his palace. On the brass of Robert Braunche, at Lynn, the guests and attendants at the Peacock Feast (engraved by Carter) are without offensive arms, belts, or spurs, although clad in complete suits of mail and plate.

¹ It is however possible that the date should be read as 1500 minus 70, *i. e.* 1430.

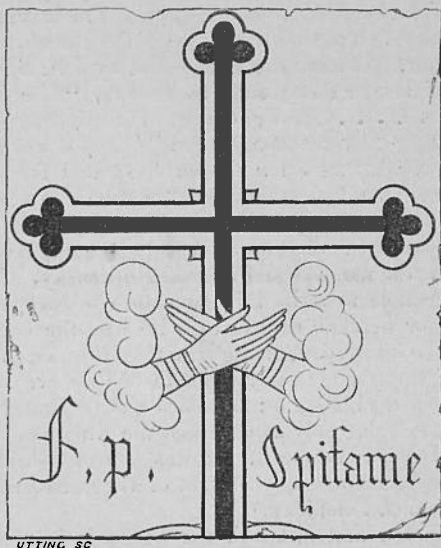
² In Polish *Stolnik*, from *Stol*, a table.

³ . . . A noble, whose proud wish aspired
To honour, and he found what he desired,
A Truchsess now, and next a *Stolnik*.

Guzdralaska, by Niemcewicz, in Bowring's *Specimens of Polish Poets*.

The armour which the *Dapifer* wears, is nearly the same in form as that in use in England from about 1410 to 1440. Its chief peculiarities seem to be the collar or gorget of mail worn over the cuirass, the additional piece at the shoulder joint besides the roundel,⁴ the great width of each portion of the taces, and their being worked to a ridge in front. The first is sometimes seen in English effigies, as in the brass of Sir William de Tendring, d. 1408, in Stoke-by-Nayland Church, Suffolk, engraved in Boutell's *Monumental Brasses*.

The small slab represented in the accompanying woodcut, lies in the nave of the very interesting little Temple Church, at Laon, in the north of France. It measures 19 in. by 16½ in. The person commemorated is believed to have been a Knight of the Order of St. John, and one of the name, Pierre Spifame, appears in the list (printed in De Vertot's history of the Order) of the knights present at Rhodes, in 1522. This may very probably be the individual to whose memory the slab in question was dedicated. The F probably stands for Frere, a usual prefix to the



name of a knight of the order. At first sight a disposition might perhaps be felt to refer this memorial to an earlier date, but the unconventional manner in which the clouds are drawn seems to support the later one. The pleasing symbol of the hands crossed over a cross, occurs on several slabs in the cathedral of Laon, chiefly of late date.

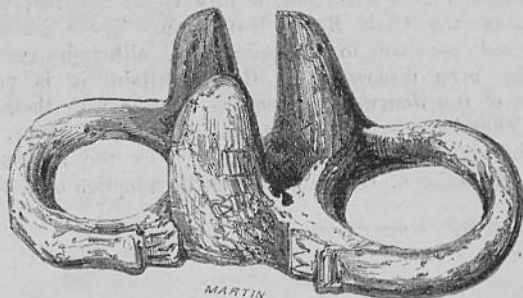
Mr. WYNNE FFOULKES gave a short notice of an ancient shoe, found in North Wales, and sent for inspection by W. W. E. Wynne, Esq. This curious relic was discovered by some men cutting turf in a turbary, north-east of Bwlch Carreg-y-Fran, and about 200 yards from Rhiwbach slate-quarry, in the neighbourhood of Festiniog, Carnarvonshire. It was found together with the remains of another and a thimble, in a grave,

⁴ The armour at the right shoulder is pieces, but this is probably owing to a slight error of the stone-cutter.

five feet six inches in length, lying in a north-east and a south-west direction, at the north-east extremity of the grave. The grave had a stone eight or nine inches high, at the head and foot of it; it was covered with two rough slabs, each two feet six inches in length, and was lined on either side with a row of rough stones, laid by a very rude and unskilful hand. It would appear to have been the tomb of a female, from its dimensions, and the circumstance of a thimble being found in it. Mr. Roach Smith had informed Mr. Ffoulkes that he knew of several instances of thimbles being discovered with shoes of similar pattern in graves, and kindly showed some to him, which had been so found. Judging from the shoes he saw in Mr. R. Smith's interesting collection, as well as from illustrations of ancient costume given in the *Pictorial History of England*, Mr. Ffoulkes thought the shoe belonged to the time of Henry VIII. The earlier shoes, before the long pointed fashion was in vogue, seemed to come higher up on the instep: but he was unable to offer any decided opinion. There seemed to be no doubt that it was a mediæval shoe, and entitled to the notice of the student of ancient costume. The fullest treatise on the various fashions in coverings for the feet, used in this country, from the earliest times, may be found in Mr. Fairholt's "*Costume in England*." (pp. 442 to 460.)

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

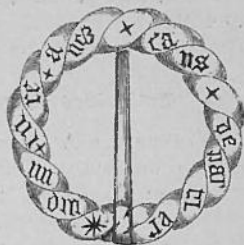
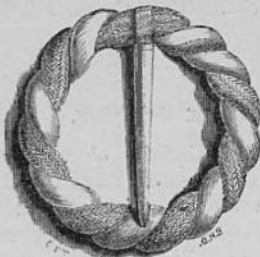
By Mr. WHINCOPP.—A collection of antiquities of various periods, comprising two diminutive British urns, one of them found in 1850 near the cliffs at Felixstow, Suffolk; the other in 1851 at Bawdsey, on the property of J. G. Sheppard, Esq., (Dimensions, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, by 3 inches diameter at the mouth; the second, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and the like diameter.) A good example of the bronze objects, of the Roman period, repeatedly found in Italy, and supposed to have been used to give a firmer



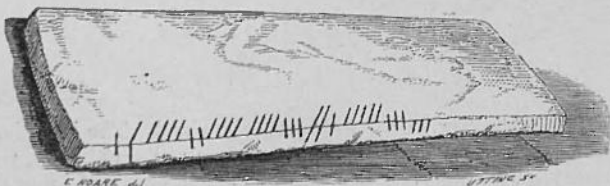
gripe in drawing the bow. (See woodcut, orig. size.) The intention, however does not appear to be satisfactorily ascertained. (Skelton, *Goodrich Court Armory*, pl. 45, fig. 5.) Several fibulæ and clasps of bronze, of the Saxon period, found at Northwold, Norfolk, and at Driffield: small bronze cylinders, ten in number, about three quarters of an inch long, and half an inch in diameter, perforated, and resembling the fossils known as encrinites; they were found at the feet of a skeleton near Balkern Fort, Colchester, and had probably been strung as a necklace. An interesting fragment of Saxon work, found at Melton, Suffolk, in 1833; it is part of a



buckle, ornamented with an inlaid plate of gold, engraved with interlaced bands, and a bordure of small pieces of red glass, arranged in a zig-zag pattern. The arrangement of this object, when complete, is shown by the similar buckles represented in Douglas' *Nenia*, p. 53, and that discovered by Lord Londesborough, *Archaeologia*, vol. xxx., pl. 1. fig. 21. The form seems to have been intended to simulate the head of a horse.—A fine perforated ball of glass containing a multiplicity of small fragments of brilliant colours, termed by the Venetians *mille fiori*; it was found at Shropham, Norfolk.—Several ring-fibulæ, one of silver, described as found at the Tower of London; another star-shaped, with a gem in the centre; another elegantly wreathed, and bearing the posy,—**moun cure auez fans departier*. a heart-shaped pendant, set with pearls; and other mediæval ornaments.



By Mr. EDWARD HOARE.—An accurate delineation of an example of the Irish Ogham characters, from a slab found at Glaunagloch, at the base of Musheru Mountain, near Macroom, county Cork, and now preserved in the museum of the Cork Royal Institution. These inscriptions had been considered peculiar to Ireland; and, although some examples have recently been discovered in Great Britain, it is possible that some readers of the *Journal* may not be familiar with their remarkable character. They have been regarded as analogous to Runes, and to have formed a kind of hieroglyphic writing, used by the Druids or priests, before the introduction of Christianity and the adoption of Roman letters.¹



The Ogham letters, Mr. Hoare stated, are seventeen in number, with seven compounds; they are of the simplest forms,—short, straight, lines, never

¹ Our readers are no doubt aware that considerable variance of opinion exists as to the age of the Oghams. We would

refer them to the dissertation by Professor Graves, in the *Trans. Roy. Irish Acad.*, published also in a separate form.

exceeding five to a letter, and distinguished by their position, on, above, or under, the medial line. This, it must be observed, is formed by the angle of the slab of stone bearing the inscription; as it appears that this kind of writing was most commonly executed on two sides (as here shown) the edge of the stone forming the medial line. The designation *Ogham Craobh*, or branching type, had reference to the supposed resemblance of such inscription to a tree: the letters also, it is said, were named from trees, and the inscriptions were either on wooden tablets or on stones. It has been considered that the Ogham characters, although discarded after the Christian period, when the Roman letters were introduced, were occasionally used in some parts of Ireland as late as the eleventh century. The example which we are enabled to submit to our readers, through Mr. Hoare's kindness, has been read thus by Sir W. Betham: *Am cocc uga inf*, signifying, It was his lot to die by the sea, from a boat; and by the late Rev. M. Horgan, an Irish antiquary of much repute, as follows: *A mac occ urga arus*,—My youthful son lies in this grave. The Royal Institution at Cork possesses several slabs bearing Ogham inscriptions, and a collection of rubbings (about fifty) from similar memorials in different parts of Ireland, collected chiefly by the late Mr. Abraham Abell, of Cork.

The subject of Ogham characters has assumed a fresh interest to the archaeologist on this side of the Irish Channel, through the curious discoveries of Mr. Westwood, who first noticed certain marks on the lateral angles of an inscribed slab near Margam, Glamorganshire, which he regarded as identical with the Ogham letters. See his representation of this monument, *Archæologia Camb.*, vol. i., p. 182; also pp. 290, 413. Mr. Westwood has subsequently met with a second example of Welsh Oghams, near Crickhowel, Brecknockshire. (*Archæol. Camb.*, vol. ii., p. 25.)

The Rev. W. GUNNER produced, by the kind permission of Mr.

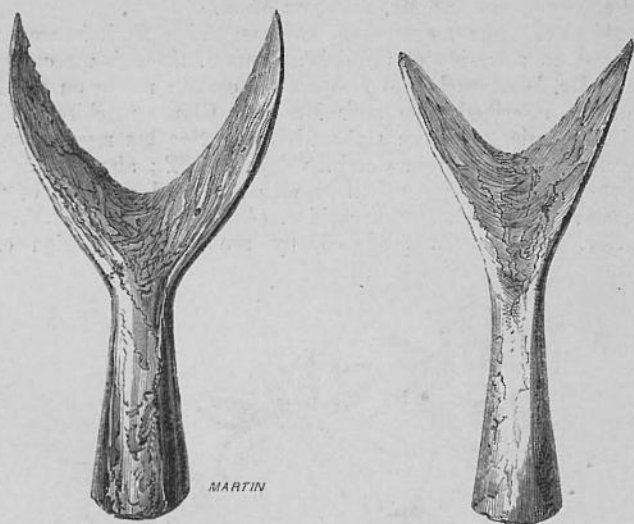


Portions of mural painting, around the E. window East Wellow, Hants.

Baigent, of Winchester, drawings executed by him, being facsimiles of some mural paintings discovered in East Wellow Church, near Romsey, Hants. They consisted of two royal heads, (life size) of one of which, and of parts of the decorative diapering, representations are here given. Their date appears to be about the time of Henry III.

These decorations occur over the east window, of three lights, (early English or early Decorated) and on the jambs. Mr. Gunner exhibited also a remarkable Document preserved in the Archives of Winchester College, the Customs of the City of Winchester, to which is appended the common seal. The parchment had suffered by being folded into very small compass, but under the good care of Mr. Edward Smirke, it had been recently rendered smooth, and mounted, so as to be secure from further injury.²

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN.—Four bifurcate iron bolt-heads, found behind the wainscot at Machen Place, an ancient residence of the Morgan family in Monmouthshire, built probably in the reign of Henry VII. Of two of them a representation is here given. (Orig. size.) This form does not



appear to be of common occurrence : it was used in field sports, as is shown by the highly curious painting by Lucas Cranach, exhibited by Mr. Farrer at a meeting of the Institute, in June, 1850. (*Journal*, vol. vii., p. 303.) It represented the grand stag-hunt and *battue* given by the Elector of Saxony, in 1544, to Charles V. and other great personages, who appear shooting with the cross-bow, the bolts having heads of this peculiar form. This curious painting, Mr. Bernhard Smith suggested, strikingly recalls to mind certain expressions in Shakspeare. In "As You Like it," the Duke laments that the "poor dappled fools" should have their haunches gored with "forked heads." So also Kent says to Lear, "though the fork invade the region of my heart." It may, however, be assumed that they were not used

- See Mr. Smirke's Memoir on this Customal, *ante*, p. 89.



Fragment of a Figure, supposed to represent St. Longinus.

From a church in Oxfordshire.

Height of orig. 8 in.

exclusively in the chace, since amongst various warlike relics found some years since on Towton Field, vestiges doubtless of the memorable conflict in 1461, iron bolt-heads precisely similar to those in Mr. Morgan's possession were discovered. Furcate arrow-heads, Mr. Hewitt observed, appear to have been frequently used in the East, and many examples may be seen in the Museum of the Asiatic Society. Dion Cassius relates that Commodus delighted to show his skill by beheading the ostrich, when at full speed, with crescent-headed arrows.

By Mr. C. FAULKNER, of Deddington.—A fragment of painted glass, of the earlier part of the fifteenth century, from a church in Oxfordshire. It represents an armed saint, holding a spear and shield *à bouche* of unusual form, his right hand upraised as if with a gesture of veneration. This interesting figure, of which Mr. Utting has faithfully reproduced the drawing kindly supplied by Mr. Winston, has been regarded as representing St. Longinus, to whom the act of piercing the Saviour's side with a spear is attributed in the legend of that saint. The costume is interesting (see woodcut); the shield is of rectangular form, with the upper and lower margins bent outwards, at an obtuse angle, forming a protection to prevent the lance, when struck against it, glancing upwards or slipping down upon the thigh. Examples of this shield, but not perforated at the dexter angle (termed *à bouche*), are supplied by the figure of Henry VI. on the frieze of the monumental chantry of Henry V. in Westminster Abbey, and that of St. George on the fine sculptured chest in York Cathedral, represented in Carter's *Specimens of Sculpture*.³ The form of the bassinet, of which the peak is much recurved backwards, deserves notice; this fashion arose, probably, from the expediency of protecting the head from the shock which a downright blow, directly over the crown, would occasion. The mail of the camail, the diapered jupon, and the tight cingulum of massive goldsmith's work, encircling the hips, are expressed with careful detail. Mr. Faulkner produced another fragment, of beautiful design, representing an angel, from the tracery of a window in the same church. He also brought a copy of the inscription under the brasses of the Washington family, lately found under a pew at Sulgrave Church, Northamptonshire. (See *Journal*, vol. viii., p. 423.) The male figure is unfortunately headless, and that of the lady is lost: beneath are four sons and seven daughters. The inscription is in Old English character:—Here lyeth buried y^e bodys of Laurence Wasshington' Gent' & Ameer his wyf, by whome he had issue iiij sons & vii daught's, w^{ch} laurence dyed y^e day of an^o 15 & Ameer Deceased the vi day of October an^o Dni' 1564. The Washington family emigrated to America from Cheshire in 1630.

By Mr. R. FITCH.—A "Palimpsest" escutcheon of the bearings of the Paston family, with eleven quarterings, on the reverse of which, as lately discovered, appears the commencement of a Flemish sepulchral inscription, beginning—Hier legh (here lieth) . . . and part of a date . . . cccc.lxx . . . The Paston achievement may be seen in Cotman's *Brasses*, vol. i., pl. 68, being part of the memorial of Erasmus Paston, 1538.

By Mr. R. CATON.—A fine silver tankard, described in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Nov. 1790, and then in the possession of the Rev. Richard Bewley, Mr. Caton's maternal ancestor. The year-mark, as Mr. Morgan stated, showed the year 1679 to have been the date of its fabrication.

By Mr. BERNHARD SMITH.—A casket, encased in open-work of steel,

³ Meyrick's *Crit. Enquiry*, vol. ii., p. 103, edit. 1842.

partly gilded, and of beautiful workmanship; sixteenth century. The blade of a rapier, of unusual fashion, the central rib being serrated.

By Mr. FORREST.—A curious case of cuirbouilli, containing three knives, with ivory handles, mounted with silver gilt: probably the *etui* of the *Trencheator*, or carver, in some noble household of the fifteenth century.—A tablet of enamelled work on gold, from the Poniatowski collection.—A patron, of the latter part of the sixteenth century, elegantly ornamented with engraved ivory and dark-coloured wood.—A travelling or table clock, in the form of a large watch; date about 1690, and made by John Rehle, of Freiburg.

Supplementary Note to the Memoir on Painted Glass at Oxford, page 29, ante.

It has occurred to me, in reference to the Memoir on the Painted Glass in New College Chapel and Hall, Oxford, given at p. 29 *et seq.* of the present volume, that I may assist the researches of others by mentioning that there are eleven species of original canopies existing in the lower lights of the windows of the antechapel, and of the south windows of the choir; and by showing their present arrangement by the following diagrams, in which each species of canopy is indicated by Roman numerals. From these diagrams, and the foregoing paper, it will appear that the arrangement of the glass is more perfect, and most to be relied on as original, in the northernmost west window of the antechapel.

C. W.

NORTHERNMOST WEST WINDOW
OF THE ANTECHAPEL.

| | | | |
|-----|----|-----|----|
| I | II | I | II |
| III | IV | III | IV |

FIRST NORTH WINDOW OF THE
ANTECHAPEL FROM THE WEST.

| | | | |
|-----|----|-----|----|
| I | II | III | II |
| III | V | V | V |

SECOND NORTH WINDOW OF THE
ANTECHAPEL FROM THE WEST.

| | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|----|
| I | II | V | II |
| III | III | III | I |

SOUTH WINDOW OF THE
ANTECHAPEL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|----|
| I | I | I | II |
| V | V | V | V |

SOUTHERNMOST WEST WINDOW
OF THE ANTECHAPEL.

| | | | |
|----|----|---|----|
| V | V | I | II |
| VI | II | I | I |

NORTHERNMOST EAST WINDOW OF
THE ANTECHAPEL.

| | | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|
| X | X | X | | X | IX |
| V | VI | VI | | I | V |
| | | | IX | | |
| X | | X | | X | X |
| VII | VIII | VII | VIII | VII | VIII |

SOUTHERNMOST EAST WINDOW
OF THE ANTECHAPEL.

| | | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|
| VII | VIII | VII | VIII | VII | VIII |
| IX | IX | IX | IX | IX | IX |

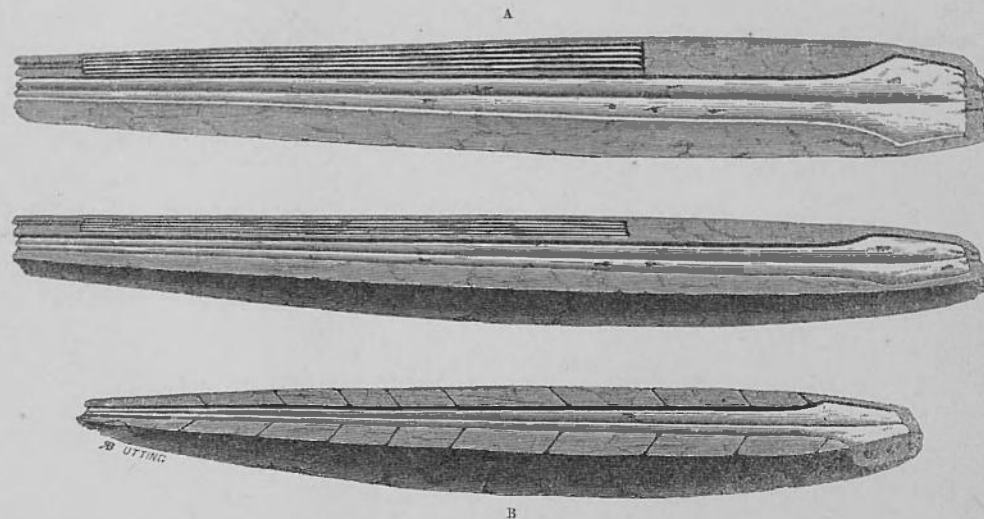
FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD SOUTH
WINDOWS OF THE CHOIR, FROM
THE EAST.

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| IV | I | IV | I |
| II | XI | II | XI |

FOURTH AND FIFTH SOUTH WIN-
DOWS OF THE CHOIR, FROM
THE EAST.

| | | | |
|-----|----|-----|----|
| IV | I | IV | I |
| III | XI | III | XI |

STONE MOULDS FOR CASTING WEAPONS OF BRONZE.



Found at Hennock, near Chudleigh, Devon.

In the possession of Mr. J. G. Croker.

(Dimensions, A—length $24\frac{1}{2}$ in. greatest width 3 in. B—length $21\frac{1}{2}$ in. width 3 in.)

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

MARCH 5, 1852.

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

The Rev. T. BERKLEY PORTMAN called the attention of the Society to the remains, traditionally known as the "British Town," situated in the parish of Ingram, Northumberland, on a gentle declivity of Hartside, one of the Cheviot range. The position is about 200 yards above the river Beamish. The circumvallation of the supposed town, together with the ways leading into it, is very distinct, as are also certain circles within, formed by large stones protruding through the turf, doubtless the vestiges of dwellings. It has been stated, although on uncertain authority, that within the last hundred years the walls were standing at a considerable height above the ground, but that they have been removed to form fences on the adjacent moorlands. Mr. Portman sent a plan of these curious remains, carefully made under the direction of J. C. Langlands, Esq., of Old Bewick, Eglingham, Alnwick.

Mr. J. G. CROKER communicated, through Mr. Tucker, an account of the discovery of two stone moulds, for casting bronze weapons, of which a short notice had been sent to the Bristol Meeting. Mr. Tucker at the same time presented to the Institute casts from these remarkable objects. The long, thin, double-edged weapons which the moulds would produce are not unfrequently found in Ireland, and several examples of analogous types have been laid before the Institute by Mr. Brackstone. We are not aware, however, that any bronze weapons precisely similar in form and dimensions have been found in England.

"The moulds were discovered by the clay men, in a field near the village of Knighton, in the parish of Hennock, near Chudleigh, Devon. The spot is two fields distant from the River Teign, in the delta formed by the junction of the Rivers Bovey and Teign. The moulds were found deposited above the clay of commerce, entire, *i. e.*, both parts in due apposition, but they separated when moved. This is worthy of note, for as there was no adhering matter to keep them in apposition, it might be assumed that they had been placed or left in the position in which they were found; otherwise, being in the direction and course of the water-shed of the River Teign, which traverses a distance of twenty miles from Chagford, with a rapid current, it might be concluded that the force of the waters would have separated them.¹

"The longest pair was placed vertically, almost in contact with the fine clay. The shorter pair was found in a horizontal position, in fine river or drift sand.

"It may be asked, was the casting from these moulds effected here, and, if so, at what period? for since the time they were so left an accumulation

¹ See De la Beche's Report on the Geology of Devon and Cornwall, p. 114, for an account of the locality.

of six feet of sedimentary gravel, bouldered pebbles, &c., with two feet of earth, had been formed over them.

"The stone of which the moulds are formed is a strong micaceous schist, of a light greenish colour, similar to that found in Cornwall, and very heavy. The pair of moulds weigh about 12 lb.

"In Mr. Short's '*Collectanea Curiosa Antiqua Damnonii*,' p. 25, mention is made of the camps of Preston-Bury, Wooston Castle, and Cranbrook Castle, on the borders of the River Teign, about eight miles above Knighton. May it be supposed that such moulds were used by the tribes who occupied these camps; and that they had been washed down by the waters of the Teign? This must obviously have occurred at a very remote period, when it is considered that since their deposit in the place where they have been recently found, eight feet of surface has been formed over them. The level of the field in which they were discovered is now nearly 50 feet above the present level of the river. The river rises in Dartmoor, above Chagford and Gidley Common, where are many relics of the Celtic period—the Tolmens, stone circle, the Pillar Stone, innumerable circles, the sacred avenue leading to Holy-street, and thence onwards to the Logan Stone and Cromlech, near Drews Teignton.

"The clay beds of the valleys of the Rivers Bovey and Teign are evidently in the direction of the water-shed of these streams, at right angles, before the two rivers join, after which the beds are formed in a uniform deposit through the low lands of King's Teignton to Aller Mills, in King's Kerswell, where it seems that the currents were bayed back by the carboniferous lime hills; and by the eddying of the waters on the soft green sand of Milbourne Down, the course of the Teign was effected to Teignmouth.

"The lignite known as Bovey Coal is interspersed with the clay beds in the King's Teignton Level. The main deposit on Bovey Heath crops up to the surface in the direction of the valley, with a dip of one foot in five feet. But the coal and clay were anterior to the period in which the moulds were deposited.

"A few years since eight celts of bronze were found at Plumley, in Bovey Tracey, about three miles higher up the valley than the spot where the moulds were found; four of them were placed in regular order, under a granite block, the other four scattered about. There were also at Plumley six adjacent stone circles, possibly the remains of a British village, in perfect preservation, which the proprietor demolished for building purposes, although in the midst of a country abounding with granite."

Bronze object, found in Ireland. From Mr. Brackstone's Collection.

It will be noticed in the accompanying representation of the moulds, that at the edge of one of them there is a shallow cavity, which would produce a thin slip of bronze sharply ribbed on one side and flat on the other. In Mr. Brackstone's Collection of Irish Antiquities there is an object of bronze, which he has kindly sent for examination, in some measure analogous, but it is ribbed on both sides: length, about 15 in. (see woodcut). It has been conjectured that these may have served to sharpen bronze weapons, in similar manner to the instrument termed a steel now used.

Mr. FRANKS stated the following particulars in relation to an "Oculist's

Stamp," in the British Museum. Four of these curious little objects of the Roman age are there preserved, but the localities where they were found had not been recorded. On looking over an old catalogue of impressions of seals, &c., in the writing of Sir Hans Sloane, Mr. Franks noticed the following entry :—" Impressions of letters carved on the three sides of ash-coloured marble found at Verulam, given me by Mr. Kettle, of St. Alban's." This note reminded him of such a stamp, amongst other Sloane antiquities ; and Mr. Franks succeeded in identifying them. They proved to be impressions of one of the oculists' stamps now existing in the Museum, namely the same which was exhibited by Gough to the Society of Antiquaries in 1788, and engraved, *Archæologia*, vol. ix. p. 227. It is noticed by M. Duchalais as "*Lapis Incertus*, 11," and by Professor Simpson, "*Monthly Medical Journal*," March, 1851, p. 245. The history of this interesting relic has thus been ascertained, and it is proved to be identical with the stamp mentioned as found at St. Albans, ("*Gent. Mag.*," vol. 48, p. 510) no description being there given. It bears three inscriptions, one of them supplying the name of the oculist, *Lucius Julius Iuvenis*, another without any name, and the third giving the name of a different oculist, *F. Secundus*. The first two inscriptions are well cut ; the third is very rudely executed. On examining the stone, the edges of the two first inscriptions, which are contiguous, are found to be neatly sloped off, the slope starting from about the opposite corner ; the two other sides, on the contrary, are very abruptly sloped, and the places for the inscriptions are wider. From this it would seem that the stone was originally four times its present size, and that the inscriptions have been cut in half. The accompanying representation will give an idea of what they must have been :—

*L IVL IVENIS DIASMYRNES BIS
COCTV POST IM PETV EX OVO*

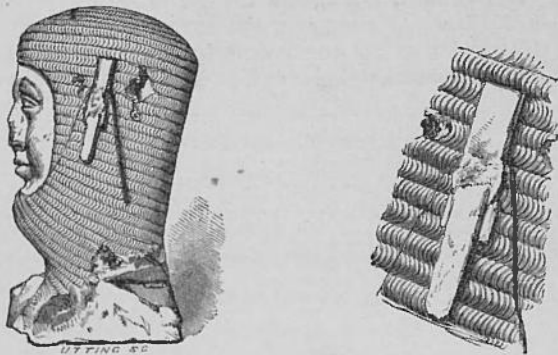
*L IVL IVENIS DIAPSORICV OP
OBALSAMATVM AD VET CICA*

The italics indicating the missing portions.

Since the above was written Mr. Franks has received some information which sets the question of the locality in which the stamp was found completely at rest. It appears from the Minutes of the Society of Antiquaries, that on Nov. 1, 1739, Mr. Kettle, of St. Albans, sent to the Society impressions of this very oculist's stamp, and that on the 6th March the stone itself was exhibited as lately found near St. Albans. Mr. Franks therefore proposes calling the stone *Lapis Verolamiensis*.

Mr. TUCKER communicated the following particulars relating to a fragment of sculpture, probably part of a sepulchral effigy, being the head of a warrior, in armour of mail. It was found, in 1826, in digging the foundations of a house in the Circus, Exeter, and has been since preserved by the owner of the house, Mr. Gidley, the town clerk. Bedford Circus occupies the site of the dissolved Dominican convent, supposed to have been founded by William Briwere, Bishop of Exeter, in the reign of Henry III. Within its walls several persons of distinction were buried,

especially the members of the Raleigh, Dinham, Martyn, Audeley, and Calwodelegh families.² The monastery was dissolved on Sept. 12, 1538, and on the 4th July following, its site, church, belfry, and cemetery were granted by Henry VIII. to the former usher of the royal chamber, then become Lord John Russell. The royal favourite soon demolished the buildings, "to make hym a fair place" or mansion, as Leland informs us. At various periods fragments of sculpture enriched with painting and gilding have been brought to light, but none perhaps more curious than the upper portion of a recumbent statue, of which Mr. Tucker presented a cast to the Institute on the present occasion. The late Sir Samuel Meyrick said that the flattened conical shape of the *Coiffe de Mailles* would show that it represented a knight of the latter part of Henry the Third's reign, and that it exhibits a very peculiar mode of fastening the over-lapping part of the *Coiffe*, by a strap and buckle near the left temple. Dr. Oliver had been inclined to think that the figure might have been the memorial of James Lord Audeley, of Redcastle, Shropshire, one of the first Knights of the Garter, who so gallantly signalised himself at the Battle of Poitiers, 1356, and who directed, by his will, that his body should be buried in the choir of this Dominican church, in Exeter, before the high altar. He survived till April 1, 1386. The character of the costume, however, as will be seen by the annexed representation, indicates an earlier period.³



Head of an effigy found on the site of the Dominican Convent, Exeter.

By Mr. NESBITT—Rubbings made from the embroidered altar cloth which covers the high altar of the church of St. Mary, usually called Maria zur Wiese or the Wiesenkirche (meadow church) at Soest, in Westphalia. This remarkable example of mediæval embroidery is 12ft. 4 in. in length, by 4 ft. in width, not including the frontal or antependium, which is 7½ in. wide, and 9 ft. 4 in. long. The material is a coarse open cloth of flax or hemp, and the embroidery is raised upon it with the needle in a sort of embroidery stitch. It is either of the natural unbleached colour of the material, or has acquired its present colour from age, having

² See Dr. Oliver's *Monasticon Dioc. Exon.*, p. 334.

³ Any member of the Institute who may wish to purchase a cast of this

fragment may obtain one, at moderate price, from the modeller at Exeter, employed by Mr. Tucker. The address may be obtained at the Office of the Institute.

once been white. No artificial colour is introduced except in the frontal. The ends are terminated by fringes of the thread with which the cloth is woven.

The cloth is divided across, into five compartments by borders from 1 in. to 2 in. wide, of varying patterns. The central portion has within the narrow border a second about 3 in. wide, composed of figures of winged dragons whose tails branch into elegant scrolls of foliage, a part of which is held in the mouth of the succeeding dragon. The larger part of the space enclosed is filled up by a quatrefoil, with straight-lined cusps between each foil. This encloses a circle within which are figures of the Virgin Mary crowned and seated on a throne at the right hand of our Saviour. The latter holds an orb in the left hand, and has the right raised in benediction. In the circle is the legend, *Gloria in excelsis deo et in terra pax omnibus*. Within the spaces left by the quatrefoil outside the circle, are, on the sides, St. Peter and St. Paul, and, at the top and bottom two pairs of angels. One of those at the top seems to swing a censer, the other plays on a violin. One of those at the bottom plays on a flageolet, the other on a sort of triangle. As if placed on the cusps are open crowns from which proceed scrolls of foliage. The remainder of the ground is divided by narrow bands into lozenge-shaped compartments, the alternate lines of which are occupied by grotesque animals, dragons or birds, and by letters. Both the monsters and the letters are made to terminate in small sprigs of foliage. The letters are GOT.MOT.ES.VOLDEN.DAT.VI. IN.NEER. Owing to the manner in which the letters are placed there are, of course, no stops or breaks to indicate the separation of the words, but if divided as above it may be understood to mean, "May God will that we come near to him." There is, however, a certain irregularity in the placing of the last letters, and it is questionable whether they ought not to stand ERNE. A most competent authority questions the admissibility of the former reading, but thinks that the latter may mean, "That we desire (yearn after) him."

The two divisions next to the central one have the dragon border only on their sides; the centre is occupied by large quatrefoils (without the cusps which are in the central division) enclosing circles, and with crowns and foliage at the entering angles of the quatrefoils. In one of these divisions the subject within the circle is the appearance of our Saviour to Mary Magdalen in the garden (John xx. 15), when "she took him for the gardener," and he is here represented holding a spade in the left hand, while the right is raised. In the circle are the words—*Maria ven sokest du hir Ihesus van Naseret*.⁴ Two angels with censers and four with violins, a sort of guitar, and a pair of handbells, fill the spaces left within the quatrefoil. The ground of this compartment is filled in a similar manner to that of the central one, except that in addition to the letters and monsters there is a third alternate row which contains alternately fylfots and crosses. The letters in this compartment are OMNIA.DAT.DVS.NON. HABET.ERGO.MINVS.MINVS. In the lozenge following the one which contains the last s is what may be meant as a contraction for que; supplying, therefore, the E omitted in the third word, the sense would be "God giveth all things, but hath not therefore less and less."

⁴ i. e. "Mary, whom seekest thou here?—Jesus of Nazareth."

Of the subject contained in the quatrefoil of the corresponding division no memorandum has been preserved.

The divisions at the ends are covered with branching scrolls of foliage, intermixed with which are figures, representing in one, the adoration of the three kings, and in the other, the discovery of St. Genevieve in the forest. A small part of the first which was not required for the subject contains a figure of an unicorn taking refuge with a maiden from the hunter, according to the well-known legend.

The letters throughout are Lombardic, elegantly formed, and branching out into little sprigs of foliage in a very pretty manner. The form of these letters is much like (exception made of the accessorial foliage) that of the letters of the inscription of the great brass of Abbot Thomas of St. Albans. The human figures are quaintly drawn, the horses and dogs with some spirit. The most remarkable points of the costumes are the extremely long toes of the boots, and the thick belts worn over the hips. The first, it is well known, were introduced into England from Germany at the time of the marriage of Richard the Second with Anne of Bohemia. Here they were called "crackowes" it is believed from the city of Cracow. In Germany they seem to have been in use considerably earlier than in this country. The heavy belt worn over the hips is another well-known 14th century fashion. In this instance it is worn at the extremity of the surcoat, which garment is here represented with sleeves widely puffed out as far as the elbows, and tight from thence to the wrists.

The antependium is of velvet, now of a very dark colour, but probably once blue or purple; it is ornamented with wreaths and trees cut out of cloth (once scarlet?) and sewn on, which are placed alternately. In the middle of each wreath is a nondescript animal, sometimes like a tiger, and sometimes rather like a horse; and at the foot of each tree is a figure probably meant for a stag. These animals are also formed of cloth sewn on, and are studded with thickly set silver spangles. From the style of the foliage, the forms of the letters, the diapering of grotesque monsters, the costumes, and the general character of the work, it seems probable that this piece of embroidery dates from about the middle of the 14th century.

Mr. NESBITT also gave the following notices of the curious incised effigy of a bishop, exhibited by him, with some other rubbings of incised slabs existing in Germany.

The slab on which the effigy of Otto or Otho⁵ twelfth bishop of Bamberg, is incised, is of a hard grey limestone or marble, and forms the top of a raised tomb, which stands in the middle of the eastern choir of the cathedral of that city, and measures 6 ft. 7 in. by 2 ft. 5 in. This prelate died in the year 1192, and as this memorial probably dates from that period, it would seem to be an earlier example of a work of the kind than any which has hitherto been noticed by English antiquaries.⁶ The head and mitre, hands and feet were engraved on pieces of metal or of stone or marble let into the slab; these unfortunately have been lost; and only the matrices remain. The rest of the figure is expressed by incised lines.

⁵ In most of the catalogues of the Bishops of Bamberg, he is called Poppo; but in the *Ann. Bamb.* Prodrömus of Cygæus (printed in Reinhard's *Samm-*

lung Seltener Schriften) he appears under the name of Otto.

⁶ See Mr. Way's *Papers on Incised Slabs*, *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi., *Arch. Jour.* vii., 48.

The practice of representing parts of an effigy on pieces of brass or of white stone or marble, was common in the 14th and 15th centuries, but no other example of the 12th has, it is believed, been hitherto noticed. It may perhaps have been suggested by the Greek works in bronze inlaid with silver (*αγγευα*) which in the 11th and 12th centuries were frequently brought into Italy from Constantinople, or manufactured by Greek workmen at Venice, or elsewhere, for the purpose of adorning the doors of churches.⁷

The figure of the bishop is drawn in a rather full manner, with nothing of the Byzantine stiffness and attenuation, and the folds of the drapery are tolerably free and natural. The effigy is not drawn full-faced, but as turned considerably to the right. A book with an ornamented cover is held in the left hand and a crozier in the right. The head of the latter has a crook of a simple form. The mitre is extremely low. The vestments consist of an alb, a tunic or a dalmatic, a chasuble and a pallium. The alb has no apparels or orfrays. The tunic or dalmatic is not fringed as is usually the case, but has an ornamented border running along the whole of its bottom. The chasuble is large and full, and quite without ornament. The pallium is very long, reaching to the bottom of the dalmatic, a fashion which appears to be characteristic of the 12th century, as in the 13th it was shortened so as scarcely to reach to the end of the chasuble. Five crosses are visible upon it, the place of another being concealed by the right hand. Neither stole nor maniple can be traced. The use of the pallium and the cross, (the peculiar insignia of archbishops,) was granted to St. Otho, bishop of Bamberg, and his successors, by Pope Paschal in 1106.⁸ The Bishop of Bamberg ranked as first of the German bishops, and was subject to no archiepiscopal jurisdiction.

The inscription which surrounds the effigy runs as follows :—*Otto presul eram requiem pacem michi veram fratres optate precor ore manique juvate.* The characters in which it is engraved are partly the ordinary Roman and partly Lombardic, the same letters taking sometimes the one and sometimes the other form. This is particularly the case with the T's and M's. The forms of the letters appear to agree very well with the supposed date, the close of the 12th century. The inscription is engraved as if it had been an afterthought, the letters being placed where the effigy left room for them, and not being surrounded by any lines.

An inscription has been cut across the lower part of the figure at some modern period ; it has been filled up with cement, and is now scarcely legible ; it seems to have given the name and quality of the bishop, and the date of his death, which is expressed in Arabic numerals.

Mr. Westwood, referring to the episcopal figure above described, made the following remarks on the pallium, cross and pastoral staff, as affording indications of the difference in rank of the higher dignitaries of the Church.

The exhibition by Mr. Nesbitt, from his valuable collections of foreign sepulchral effigies, of the incised slab of a Bishop of Bamberg of the twelfth century, represented as invested with the pallium, and also as holding in his hand a curved-headed pastoral staff,⁹ together with the statement made by that gentleman that the bishops of that city were entitled

⁷ Examples are to be found in some of the west doors of St. Mark's, Venice ; in those of the church of Atroni, near Amalfi ; and others existed until recently in the west doors of the Basilica of St. Paul Fuori delle Mure, at Rome.

⁸ *Acta Sanctorum*, St. Otho, 2nd July.

⁹ I have purposely avoided using the word crozier, since the correctness of its use, to designate the *cambuca*, or curved pastoral staff, has been called in question.

by right to the investiture of the pallium, has induced me to bring under the notice of the Institute various particulars derived from existing monuments, my object being to show, either that the statement of recent writers on ecclesiastical costume—that the bishop is distinguished by the round-headed pastoral staff, whilst the archbishop is to be known by the cross-staff, and occasionally also by the pallium—is not to be depended upon ; or, that the contemporary monuments of various prelates are incorrect in their details, having been confided to artists who exercised their own fancy in the delineation of the persons to whose memory such monuments were designed. This latter alternative is, however, one which any person who has studied the contemporary mediæval portraiture of deceased individuals, will scarcely be inclined to adopt. The inquiry, it will be observed, may acquire some additional interest from the discovery of the body of an ecclesiastic in the ruins of St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster ; who, chiefly on the authority of the pastoral staff found with the body, has been regarded as one of the Bishops of St. David's, in the fifteenth century.

The few observations which I now beg to offer have been chiefly derived from three classes of monuments—namely, sepulchral representations, illuminated MSS., and seals. Their object is to prove—1st. That archbishops are often represented with the curved-headed pastoral staff, instead of the cross-staff ; and 2ndly, That bishops are occasionally represented as invested with the pallium.

On opening the tomb of Ataldus, Archbishop of Sens, in the choir of the cathedral of that city, and who died in A.D. 933, a curved-headed pastoral staff was found with the body ; the upper part terminating in a very beautiful foliated ornament, composed of three groups of large leaves, and two buds on long footstalks. (Willemin, *Mon. Ined.* vol. i.)

In the splendid Benedictional of St. Æthelwald, one of the illuminated pages represents a group of confessors, the three foremost figures being inscribed—"Sc's Gregorius Presul," "Sc's Benedictus Abbas," and "Sc's Cud'berhtus Antistes." None of these figures wear a mitre, nor do they bear any kind of staff ; but all three are invested with the pallium, which, in the two former is white with red crosses, and in the last blue with white crosses.

The remarkable Cottonian MS., Nero C. IV., contains several groups of ecclesiastics, amongst which are several evidently representing bishops, having very low mitres and bearing long round-headed pastoral staves in their right hands ; one, however, habited in every respect like the others, and bearing a similar staff, is invested with the pallium, reaching only to the waist. This MS. is of the twelfth century.

Amongst the beautiful series of sculptures of the portal of the Cathedral of Chartres, is one of a figure wearing a long pallium, holding in his left hand the base of a pastoral staff or cross, the top of which is destroyed, and who is crowned with a conical kind of cap. Mr. Shaw has given a beautiful representation of this figure, which he describes as an archbishop, and says that the mitre bears a close resemblance to the tiara seen on the head of the pope in an illumination given by Gerbertus. (*De Cantu et Musica Sacra*, tom. i., last plate.) Didron has also engraved this figure in his *Iconographie de Dieu*, p. 459 ; but he calls it Pope Gregory the Great, inspired by the Holy Ghost seated as a dove on his right shoulder. In the fine manuscript of Matthew Paris, in the British Museum, several instances occur of ecclesiastics wearing a similarly shaped mitre. May they not be

intended for the legates of popes? The great reliquary at Aix la Chapelle is also ornamented with a representation of Pope Leo III., wearing a conical tiara and a long pallium. (Cahier et Martin, *Melanges d'Arch.* No. 1.)

The fine Harleian MS., No. 2908, contains an illumination engraved by Strutt (*Dresses, &c.*, pl. 26), representing an ecclesiastic (accompanied by an attendant holding a round-headed pastoral staff) presenting a book to a nimbed seated figure wearing the pallium. These figures, I know not upon what authority, have been asserted to be Elfnoth, Abbot of Westminster, and St. Augustine. As the manuscript, however, seems to be of German origin, and most probably of the school of St. Udalric, this appropriation may perhaps be doubted, in which case it would be impossible to assert whether the standing figure be intended for an archbishop, bishop, abbot, or sub-abbot. Of abbots bearing the curved-headed pastoral staff, there is an interesting series in Peterborough Cathedral, engraved by Carter (Pl. 39), whilst the very curious sculptured capital represented in Brayley's *Graphic Illustrator* (p. 88), as having been built into an old demolished wall in the Palace Court, Westminster, commemorating the grant of the Charter by William Rufus to Gislebertus, Sub-abbot of Westminster, contains two figures of the sub-abbot holding a circular-headed staff.

In a bas-relief of the 12th or 13th century, on the Sarcophagus of Duke Etichon, who reigned in Alsace in the 7th century, is the representation of a bishop holding a round-topped staff; he wears a low semi-circular mitre, and is also invested with the pallium. (Schopflin, *Alsatia Illustrata*, fol. 1751, v. i., pl. 1.)

The coronation of the King of Italy, by the Archbishop of Monza, is represented on the marble bas-relief of an ambo in the cathedral of that city, of the end of the 13th century. The attendant of the archbishop, however, bears a round-topped pastoral staff. (Frisi, *Memorie de Monza*, vol. i., pl. x.)

In the MS. of the 12th century, written and illuminated in honour of the Countess Matilda (Libr. Vatican, No. 4922), one of the drawings represents Gotefridus, Bishop of Brescia, cutting off an arm of St. Appollonius, the former bishop, as a relic. Both bishops are figured with the pallium. In another illumination, the same "Gotefred' Ep's" also wears the pallium, and holds a round-topped pastoral staff. In a third illumination, "Tedaldus Ep's" also wears the pallium, and bears a similar pastoral staff. (D'Agincourt, *Hist. de l'Art*; *Peintures*, pl. lxvi.)

The incised monumental slab of Henri Sanglier, Archbishop of Sens, who died in 1144, represents him as wearing the pallium, and also as holding a foliated-headed pastoral staff. (Lenoir, *Mon. de la France*, pl. xviii., f. 3.)

In the remarkable sculptures on the tomb of King Dagobert, SS. Denis and Martin are represented as bishops with circular-headed staves. (Lenoir, pl. xxii.) In the painting of King John and Blanche de Navarre, given in the same work (pl. xxviii.), St. Denis is represented as invested with the pallium.

The seal of Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 1139, is one of the earliest known of the pointed oval form, and presents the full-length figure of that prelate, who is represented without a pallium, and with a round-headed pastoral staff; as is also the case with the seal of Hugo of

Amiens, Archbishop of Rouen, A.D. 1128—1145. *Nouv. Tr. de Dipl.* iv. 327.)

I shall only add that the monumental statue of Archbishop Gray, in York Minster, represents that prelate as holding a foliated curved-headed pastoral staff. He died in 1255. (See Britton's *York Cath.*, pl. 36.)

Professor DONALDSON, at the request of Mr. Yates, offered some observations on the neglected and defaced condition of the royal tombs at Westminster Abbey, to which he had called the special attention of the Institute of British Architects, at their meeting on Feb. 23rd, ult. He stated, that much interest having been aroused in regard to this subject, it was proposed that the members of that body should assemble in the ensuing week at Westminster, to make inspection of the actual state of the Confessor's shrine and the other royal monuments. He hoped that the members of the Archaeological Institute would join them in that inspection.⁹

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. AULDJO.—Seven grotesque masks of terra cotta, from the collection of Robert Goff, Esq., found at the pyramids of San Juan, Teotihuacan, in Mexico. A large assemblage of these curious relics is preserved in the Ethnological Room, at the British Museum.—Also, various objects of obsidian, brought by Mr. Goff from the same locality, in 1839, and comprising barbed arrow-heads and small cutting-tools, &c., interesting to the English antiquary from the analogy in form and mode of fabrication which they evince, as compared with the arrow-heads and flint-flakes found in the British Islands.

By Mr. CLUTTON, of Hartwood, Reigate.—A celt of mottled white silex, of the most simple form, in remarkably perfect preservation, found by Mr. Clutton during the previous month upon the surface of a ploughed field on his estate near Reigate. No traces of ancient occupation have been noticed in the neighbourhood. Hartwood lies, however, adjacent to a supposed ancient line of way, leading from the coast across Tilgate Forest, towards London. Kimberham Bridge, where this road crosses the River Mole, about four miles south of Hartwood, was the scene, according to tradition, of a sanguinary slaughter of the Danes by the united force of the men of Sussex and Surrey. Mr. Franks stated that Mr. Clutton had liberally presented the celt found on his property to the collections in the British Room at the British Museum; and he further observed that only five of these relics of the "stone period" existed in the national series, which could be identified as found in England. The Irish specimens there deposited are very numerous.



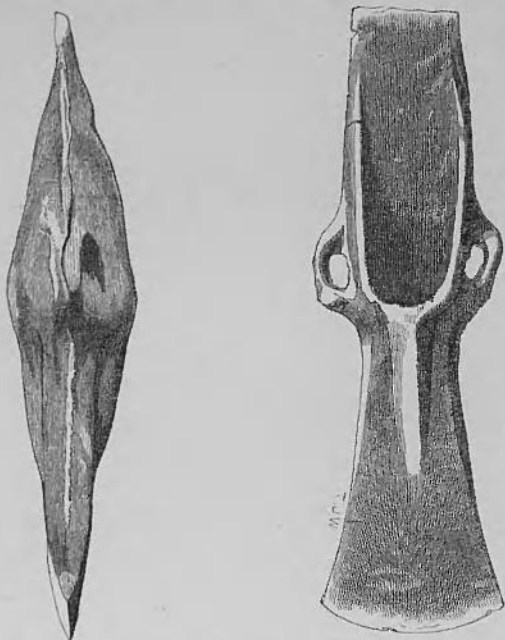
By Mr. HAWKINS.—Impressions from an inedited coin of Carausius, (third brass) stated to have been found at Bath, and recently purchased for the British Museum. The obverse bears the head of the emperor; the reverse a trophy of arms, with two captives at its foot,—VICT GERM.

By the Lord TALBOT de MALAHIDE.—A remarkable bronze "palstave," found in Ireland, presenting the unusual peculiarity of a loop, or ear, on both

⁹ The proposed examination of the tombs took place on the following Monday, March 8, when a numerous party of

members of both Institutes visited the Abbey, in company with the Professor and Mr. Scott.

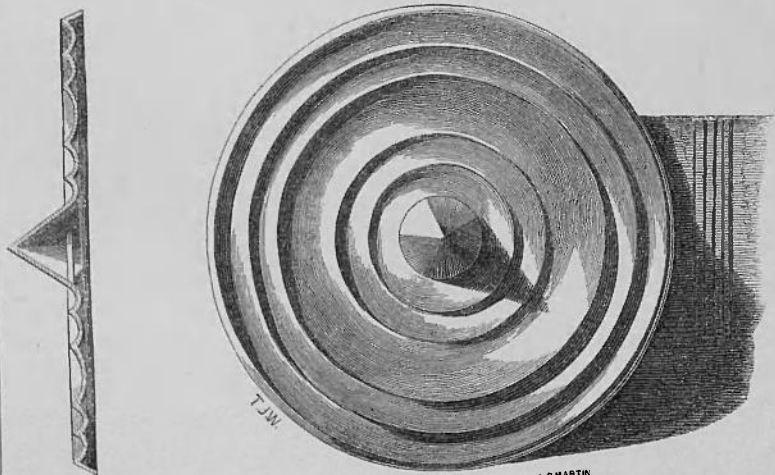
IRISH ANTIQUITIES OF BRONZE.



Bronze Celt with two side loops.

(Length 6 in.)

From the Collection of the Lord Talbot de Malahide.



SECTION

3 1/2

Bronze ornament resembling the umbo of a shield.

(Diam. 4 1/2 in.)

(See p. 200.)

From Mr. Bracketone's Collection.

sides (see Woodcut). The *socketed* celt appears to have been formed, although rarely, with two lateral loops, as shown by the celt-moulds found in Anglesea,¹ and at Chidbury Hill, Wilts; we are not aware, however, that any actual specimen of such a celt has been described. The fine celt in Lord Talbot's possession is supposed to be unique.

By Mr. RÖHDE HAWKINS.—Three bronze brooches, of late Roman workmanship, two of them ornamented with encrusted enamel, the third set with studs of bone or ivory; also the bronze pendant ornament of a girdle, inlaid with silver, bearing the following inscription in Greek characters,—ΚΥΠΙΕ ΒΟΗΘΕΟ ΤΩ ΦΟΡΟΥΝΤΙ. These objects had lately been brought from the continent.—Also, two Italian double matrices of brass, each uniting seal and counterseal or *secretum*; one at either end of the handle. The principal device on one seal is an eagle displayed, s' NICOLAI. PAVLI.; the other matrix bears three lions passant.—A brass medieval ring-brooch, inscribed,—; mon (a heart) auzs.

By Mr. FRANKS.—Three Italian bronze matrices,—S. DE. SIGNORI. DE. SASSOFORTE,—a gilt seal, with the Resurrection as the device,—BVRGVM. TE. PVLCRV. DEFENDAT. SC'M. SEPVLCRVM. And, s' PET. D'. PO'TE. CV'VO. CLERICI. CAPELLE. D. P. P., the surname probably taken from *Ponte Corvo*, a little town in the kingdom of Naples.

By Mr. J. GREVILLE CHESTER.—A chess-piece, of unusual and early form, elaborately sculptured, supposed to be of the tooth of the walrus. It was dug up in a garden in Norfolk. Date, 12th century.

By Mr. BLAAUW.—Three red and yellow tiles, found in 1851, in Witham Church, Essex, on removing a pew. They are a little more than 8 inches square; two of them heraldic, the third bearing a figure in civil costume, and all much worn. The arms on the heraldic tiles are alike, no doubt intended for those of Philip, Duke of Burgundy, who succeeded to the Duchy in 1419, or those of his son and successor, who died in 1477. They appear on the tiles as follows:—Quarterly, 1st per pale, Brabant and Old Burgundy without the bordure; 2nd and 3rd, Modern Burgundy without the bordure; 4th, per pale, Limbourg and Old Burgundy, as before; and over all on an inescutcheon, Flanders. Below is the Golden Fleece. The collar of the order wanting, but its component parts the *briguet* (or steel), the *caillou* (or flint), and the flames, are represented on each side. The *caillou* is pentagonal instead of the usual noduled form, resembling an elongated quatrefoil. These arms, as was often the case in tile heraldry, had in fact been reversed. The proper arrangement and blazon of them are as follows:—Quarterly 1st and 4th, Modern Burgundy, *az.* semy of fleurs de lis *or* within a bordure compony *arg.* and *gu.*; 2nd, per pale, Old Burgundy, bendy of 6 *or* and *az.* within a bordure *gu.*, and Brabant, *sa.* a lion rampant *or* armed and langued *gu.*; 3rd, per pale, Old Burgundy as before, and Limbourg, *arg.* a lion rampant *gu.* with queue fourchy in saltire, crowned and armed *or*, and langued *az.*; over all on an inescutcheon, Flanders, *or* a lion rampant *sa* langued and armed *gu.* The bordures of Old and Modern Burgundy were perhaps omitted because not easily executed. These tiles may probably be referred to Sir John Montgomery, of Faulkbourne Hall, near Witham, who also had property in Witham. He died in 1448-9, having been in the service of the Regent Duke of Bedford, who

¹ Archaeol. Journal, vol. iii., p. 257. The Wiltshire specimen is represented in "The Barrow Diggers," pl. v., p. 78.

married a sister of Philip, Duke of Burgundy. Sir John also commanded a body of English under the Duke of Burgundy himself, and assisted at the siege of Compiègne, when the Maid of Orleans was taken prisoner by the Burgundians. It may appear probable that these decorations of Witham Church were laid down by Sir John, in compliment to the Duke, or placed after the knight's decease (supposing him to have been there buried), as a memorial of his having been engaged in the service of that distinguished prince. It is almost needless to remark how frequent are the evidences of the use of pavement tiles imported from Flanders, and they would be most commonly used in churches in the eastern counties, through facilities of communication with the Low Countries.

By Mr. ASHURST MAJENDIE.—An ancient plan of Hedingham Castle, and the adjacent town, taken probably in the reign of Elizabeth, but distinct from the plan communicated to the Society by Mr. Majendie, at a previous meeting. That now exhibited indicated various details of which no vestiges are to be traced; and he pointed out certain obscure features, which this ancient ichnography had materially tended to elucidate, during a recent examination of the remains of this fortress,

By Miss JULIA BOCKETT.—Two silver medallions or badges, of oval form, one of them bearing the portraiture of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria; the other presenting the bust and heraldic insignia of Essex, the parliamentary general. Several badges, of oval and circular form, exist, representing the Earl of Essex, with various reverses. They are attributed to Simon, and are represented in Vertue's Catalogue of his Works. That now exhibited presents a full-face portrait, in armour; on the reverse, the arms of Devereux, under a coronet. It is a type of rare occurrence: both these medallions have been subsequently presented by Miss Bockett to the British Museum.²

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A Franconian wheel-lock rifle, fitted with a hair trigger, an early and interesting example of this kind of fire-arm.

By Mr. CHARLES LANDSEER, R.A.—A bronze hunting-horn and a German hunting dagger, bearing the date 1684, the sheath curiously ornamented.

APRIL 2, 1852.

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

A COMMUNICATION was read, from Dr. Wilson, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, requesting the good offices and interest of English archæologists in behalf of the ancient cathedral of St. Magnus, Kirkwall. Considerable sums had been judiciously expended by government, within recent years, in repairing this fabric, but, unhappily, when the work had nearly reached completion, variance had arisen amongst the local authorities, and the further restorations and future appropriation of the cathedral had been resigned into the hands of the corporation. The project had now been entertained by the Presbytery to refit the choir with pews, disfiguring

² The various badges of Charles I. have been described by Mr. Hawkins, *Numismatic Chron.*, vols. xiii., p. 191; xiv., p. 30.

the interesting features of the structure ; and it was further proposed to construct galleries to be supported by cast-iron pillars ; it had even been suggested that the requisite light might be obtained by means of windows, pierced through the ancient groined vaulting. There was also a scheme for cutting off the nave by raising a blank wall, at its junction with the transepts. In consequence of the unseasonable interference which had occurred, government had abandoned the works, although plans had been prepared for completing the choir with suitable fittings. It was alleged that all rights in this venerable structure had been formally vested, some years since, in the town council of Kirkwall. The actual state of the fabric, Dr. Wilson stated, is such that the erection of galleries, irrespectively of their unsightly aspect, must endanger its security ; whilst the good work effected by the outlay of public funds would be rendered wholly abortive, if the barbarous projects under consideration by the Presbytery were suffered to take effect.

Sir HENRY DRYDEN, Bart., addressed the meeting, observing that having been informed of the appeal made by Dr. Wilson, and the desire to arouse an interest amongst the antiquaries of the South in behalf of St. Magnus' Cathedral, he had very willingly acceded to the invitation to afford such information as he possessed. No one, perhaps, was more intimately acquainted with its architectural features than himself ; he had measured and planned every part ; since the year 1845 he had passed not less than 1600 hours at that venerable structure ; and the drawings, elevations, sections, &c., which he had brought for the inspection of the meeting on the present occasion, would amply suffice to show its importance and interest as an architectural monument. It would be remembered that only one other cathedral exists in North Britain, namely, the Church of St. Mungo, at Glasgow ; but the church of Kirkwall is not only the most remarkable as an early example of architecture, but as the only monument of the kind left by the Northmen in this kingdom, having been erected by direction of a Scandinavian Jarl of the Scottish Isles. The first impulse which had led to its restoration in recent times, by a grant from government, had been due, as Sir Henry believed, to the praiseworthy exertions of Mr. W. H. Fotheringham ; but at the disruption of the Free Church, the congregation having become reduced to a hundred persons, a new kirk had been built for the separatists at the east end of the cathedral : upon this a debt of 300*l.* still remains. Sir Henry knew that liberal propositions had been made in vain from various quarters, but the variance of strong party feeling was most adverse to any adjustment ; and as it had been ascertained that the Cathedral had formerly been ceded to the Town Council by special deed, the interference of government could not readily avail in the present occasion. He thought, however, that the influence of the Crown might advantageously be exerted in the emergency ; and he had been informed, that such is the actual state of this venerable fabric, that for the present no builder could be found who would hazard the experiment of carrying out the barbarous vandalisms which had been contemplated, as stated by Dr. Wilson.

Sir Henry Dryden then made some remarks upon the curious features of this Cathedral, as shown in the drawings which he brought for examination ; he called attention, also, to his sketches, representing various relics discovered during the recent restoration. At the east end had been found a stone cist, measuring about 30 in. by 15 in., enclosing a human skeleton

doubled up, and therewith an instrument formed of bone and iron, and a leaden plate inscribed—*Hic requiescit Wiliamus senex felicis memorie*, and on the reverse—*Primus Episcopus*. These were, doubtless, the remains of William, first resident bishop of Orkney, removed, as it is stated, after the elongation of the Cathedral at the close of the XIIth century. The tomb of Bishop Thomas de Tulloch, (A.D. 1422) had also been opened, and Sir Henry produced drawings of the pastoral staff, with the chalice and paten formed of wax, found in his grave.

Mr. WORSAAE addressed the meeting, and desired to call their attention to the special interest connected with the Cathedral church of the Orkneys. He had recently taken occasion, in his "Account of the Danes and Norwegians" in the British Islands, to describe the settlement of the Jarls in those islands, the central point of the Norwegian power in the north of Scotland. The Jarl Ragnvald, it is recorded, vowed to St. Magnus, that if success attended his endeavours to obtain the mastery over these islands, he would erect a noble church to his honour. Having obtained the dominion in 1137, he forthwith commenced the work. Sir Henry Dryden had kindly placed at his (Mr. Worsaae's) disposal the admirable plans and drawings now before the meeting, and he had thus been enabled in his recent publication to present some representations, although on a very inadequate scale, of this highly interesting building. Its preservation was an object well deserving of the attention of government, as a national monument.

It was unanimously determined, on a proposition by S. R. SOLLY, Esq., seconded by ASHURST MAJENDIE, Esq., that measures should be adopted, as on further inquiry might be deemed most advisable, to ensure by appeal to government, or by courteous remonstrance with the Town Council of Kirkwall, the conservation of the venerable Cathedral of the Orkneys.

Mr. W. SIDNEY GIBSON sent a memoir descriptive of the remains of Brinkburn Priory, Northumberland, with an account of its foundation and history.

Mr. BERTHOLD SEEMAN gave an account of inscriptions copied by him from the granite rocks upon the Isthmus of Panama, in the province of Veraguaz, and laid before the meeting several beautiful drawings, representing the ancient remains discovered in that locality. He described, also, the curious sepulchral cists, and accumulations of stones, burial-places of the ancient inhabitants; earthen vessels are found in them, frequently containing small golden eagles. The urns are of glazed ware and good workmanship. Amongst the masses of stones are usually found tripod vessels of granite, used for grinding grain; no ornaments or fictile urns occur in these deposits.

Mr. WORSAAE desired to avail himself of the present occasion to invite the attention of English antiquaries to the importance of a careful comparison between the antiquities of Europe and the vestiges of the early occupants of America. He had recently been engaged in examining certain large deposits of the remains of shell-fish on the coasts of Denmark, with which are found implements of bone, pottery, hatchets formed of stags' horns, &c. Considerable doubt had arisen amongst northern antiquaries regarding these accumulations, some regarding them as merely natural deposits, unconnected with the traces of early occupants; and the subject had occasioned so much interest that a committee had been specially

appointed to investigate the matter. Mr. Worsaae had found in one great deposit of this kind, chiefly consisting of oyster-shells, numerous bones of animals, celts and arrow-heads of flint, some of them broken, bones broken for the purpose of extracting the marrow, charcoal, and other traces of the early occupants of the coasts. He had been much struck by finding that Sir Charles Lyell, in his second "Tour to the United States," had described precisely similar deposits, at no great distance from the shore, consisting of oyster and other shells, amongst which are to be found similar relics of bone, &c., as in Denmark. The comparison of these analogous facts, in quarters of the globe remote from each other, had satisfactorily established the conclusion that these deposits are to be viewed as the vestiges of the earliest settlers on the coasts. The discoveries in certain caverns near the sea, as at Kents' Hole, Torquay, and near Berry Head, deserve notice, as presenting indications of a similar nature.

Mr. YATES alluded to the intended meeting of the Institute in the ensuing summer, in the neighbourhood of one of the most remarkable achievements of the skill and industry of the Romans in this country—the Wall of Hadrian. He hoped that on the occasion of their approaching northern congress some detailed memoir on the Wall of Antoninus might be communicated; and he felt so strongly the interest of bringing together all information which might conduce to illustrate the subject of such defences, that he proposed to make an actual inspection of the great line of wall, raised by Roman perseverance between the Danube and the Rhine. He purposed shortly to set forth with this object in view, intending to commence with the most remote part of the work, in the neighbourhood of Ratisbon. The entire line of wall extended about 160 miles, and Mr. Yates expressed the wish that other antiquaries who might be inclined to share in such an exploration, might have leisure and disposition to take part in this inspection, preliminary to their visit to Newcastle.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. BIRCH.—A series of coloured drawings, representing the painted decorations of the wooden cases in which the remarkable mummy in the possession of Mr. Hopkinson, of Edgeworth, lately unrolled, had been enclosed: they have been presented by him to the Museum at Gloucester. The deceased appeared to have been one of the navigators of the sacred bark of Amen Ra. Mr. Birch explained the import of the hieroglyphics depicted upon the mummy-chests, admirably reproduced in the drawings exhibited, which were executed by Mr. John Jones, of Gloucester.

By Mr. JAMES PRINCE POLLARD.—A gold British coin, of Cunobeline, Obv., Pegasus to the right, underneath—CVNO. Rev., an ear of wheat between the letters CA—MV. Compare Ruding, pl. 4, fig. 5.

By Mr. EVELYN P. SHIRLEY.—Two beads of glass, found in Ireland, one of them of intense blue colour, discovered in ploughing near Donaghmoyne; the other of a less brilliant blue, ornamented with spiral bands of opaque paste: it was found near the church, at Magheracloony, co. Monaghan. Also a bronze pin, with a singular dilated head, bearing a resemblance to the lotus flower of the Egyptians.

By Mr. BRACKSTONE.—A large collection of Irish antiquities, illustrative of the varied forms of the fibulæ and the bodkin, objects much used in the dress of the ancient Irish, and presenting a remarkable variety of types.

They were designated by several names, being worn, as it is supposed, in the hair, as well as to fasten the dress. The specimens exhibited were from co. Westmeath, and Galway. Also bronze harp-pins (see woodcut) found in the Shannon, near Athlone, co. Westmeath; bodkins and needles of bone, from co. Down; a bronze object, resembling the *umbo* of a shield, recently found at Inis Kaltra, an island in Lough Derg, between Clare and Galway. This is an object of great rarity, and Mr. Brackstone observed that no example exists in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. One of the bronze fibulæ was found in 1849, in opening a tumulus in the parish of Skryne, near Tara, co. Meath. About 7 feet below the surface a large deposit of ashes was discovered, and under this was a layer of flints with calcined bones; near these the fibula was found, (see woodcut). The deep cavities of the flower-like ornaments are chased with interlaced patterns, now indistinctly seen: these were probably filled up with coloured paste, or inlaid metal. Another rare variety of the ring-brooch, is also here represented.

By Mr. JAMES WARDELL, of Leeds.—Several ancient relics formed of bone, a fragment of earthen ware, singularly perforated, bone pins, and two disks, or flat beads of stone, found in Lake Ballindery, co. Westmeath.

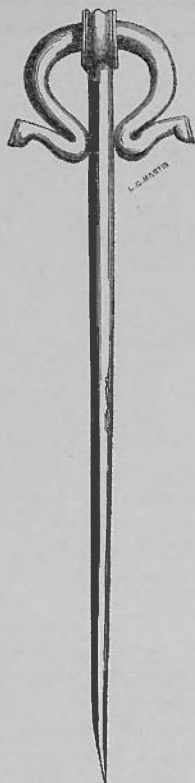
By Mr. E. J. WILLSON.—A ring of silver, of late Roman workmanship, found at Lincoln, set with a blue imitative intaglio of *nicolo*.

By Lieut. Col. TROLLOPE.—A facsimile of a small metal escutcheon, the face chased out to receive enamel, the bearing being, fusily *or* and *azure*. It was found in Carisbrooke Castle, and belongs to a class of small enamelled ornaments, apparently intended for suspension to horse-trappings. Date, XIV. cent.

By Mr. ADDISON.—An impression of a seal of Evesham Abbey, not mentioned in the new edition of the Monasticon. It is on green wax, in very perfect preservation, appended to a grant from Clement, Abbot of Evesham, and the convent of that place, dated 29 Hen. VIII. The seal is of pointed-oval form, and represents a figure, wearing a mitre, kneeling before a person, who holds forth a cross patée in his right hand. In the apex of the seal is a star within a crescent.—✠ SIGILL' ABBATIS ET CONVENT' EVESHAMIE AD CAUSAS TANTUM. The date of the workmanship appears to be early XIVth cent. An impression of this seal is appended to a document amongst the Harleian Charters, date 23 Hen. VIII.

By the Rev. S. BLOIS TURNER.—A series of examples of German seals, imperial, ecclesiastical, and municipal, being a selection from a large assemblage of casts recently acquired from Dr. Roemer, a distinguished collector at Frankfurt. They comprised impressions of the curious seals of Charles le Gros, A.D. 800; Lothaire I., A.D. 823; and Louis II., A.D. 876; of oval form, apparently antique gems, set in metal rims, which bear an inscription. Also Frederick II., 1196 (*bullæ* of gold); Otto IV., 1198; Richard, Earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III., King of England—he was elected King of the Romans in 1257; the Emperors Charles IV., 1347; Sigismund, 1414; Albert II., 1438; Frederic III., 1440; Charles V., 1530; and Mathias, 1612. Also the seals of John, King of Bohemia, 1314; Waleran, Duke of Lemberg, 1225; and an example of extraordinary perfection in workmanship, the seal of George William of Brandenburg, 1622. Valuable illustrations of sacred costume were supplied by the seals of Mayence, representing St. Martin, the patron

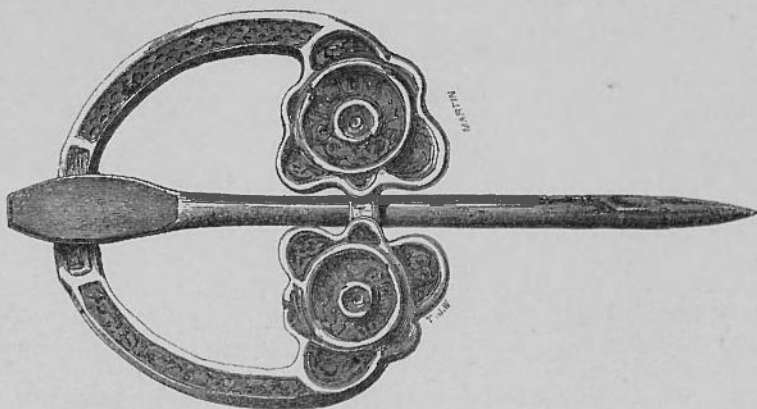
IRISH ANTIQUITIES OF BRONZE.



Brooch, found in Co. Westmeath.
(Orig. size.)



Bronze harp-pin, found near Athlone.
(Orig. size.)



Brooch, found in a tumulus at Skryne, Co. Meath.
(Orig. size.)

From Mr. Brackstone's Collection.

saint, who is portrayed also on the chapter seal with the *pallium* and *rationale*; the seals of Erkenbald, Archbishop of Mayence, 1011, and Adelbert I., 1124; and Baldwin, Archbishop of Treves, 1307.

By Mr. WYNDHAM.—A collection of genealogical materials, pedigrees and memorials, chiefly illustrative of the history of foreign families of note in mediæval history. Amongst these collections, a drawing of a tomb, formerly existing at Paris, in the church of St. Antoine des Champs, claims especial notice. The existence of such a memorial appears to have been unknown to Sandford, and the description of it has been preserved in one of Menestrier's rare treatises, entitled, "*L'Usage des Armoiries*," Paris, 1673. p. 166. It represented Elianor, second daughter of King John, married first to William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, and after his death to Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. She quitted England after his death at the battle of Evesham, and died in a convent at Montargis. On this tomb she appeared kneeling, and holding a heart between her hands, her heart having been deposited in the church of St. Antoine. Several armorial escutcheons surrounded the figure, which are represented by Menestrier.

By Mr. NESBITT.—Rubblings of six engraved brasses in various churches in Germany.—The earliest of these is in the Cathedral of Paderborn, and represents Bernard the fifth bishop of that see. He was of the house of Lippe, was chosen bishop in 1320, and died in 1340.

The figure is not engraved on a plate, but cut out and let into a stone, as is the case in England. It is 6 feet long, and represents the bishop in eucharistic vestments, standing on a pedestal; a crozier is held in the left hand, while the right is raised in benediction. The chasuble is covered with embroidery of lions, eagles, and five-leaved roses.

The drawing and engraving resemble the English more than the Flemish works of the same period.

Two escutcheons are placed in a slanting position near the head; the sinister bears the arms of Lippe (*az.* a five-leaved rose *gu.*), the dexter, Paderborn (*gu.* a cross *or.*), with Lippe on a small inescutcheon.

A fillet of brass surrounds the figure, and bears an inscription, the capitals of which are Lombardic, the remainder in a simple form of Gothic letter. Parts of the inscription have been lost, and others misplaced, but in Schaten's *Ann. Pader.* (vol. ii., p. 294) it is given as follows, with the exception of the two first lines, which are there omitted,—

POST DUPLA CENTENA CHRISTI BIS BINA TRIGENA LUSTRA¹ DIE,
JANUarii TERDENA DE LUCE VANI.
MUNDI TRANSLATUS DE STELLA FLOREQUE NATUS
BERNARDUS QUINTUS FORIS HIC QUI REXIT ET INTUS
UT CATO PRUDENTER MACHABEI MORE POTENTER
ECCLESIAM PAVIT IN PACE SUOS QUIA STRAVIT
HOSTES HIC STRUXIT NOVA DIRUTA CÆPTA (CAPTA ?) REDUXIT
OMNIA PISCINAS SYLVAS VIRETA (VINETA ?) FERINAS
OMNEQUE QUOD MOVIT COMMUNIIT UTILE FOVIT.
HIC LAPIS OSSA TEGIT ANIMÆ QUÆ TARTARA FREGIT
UT SALVUS HUIC DETUR CLERUS PLEBS CORDE PRECETUR.

¹ The only sense which this singular way of dating will bear would seem to be 320; to this sum, if 1000 be added, we have 1320, the date of the bishop's acces-

sion to the see, or translation from the world. Lustrum, it is obvious, must be taken, not in its classical, but in its mediæval acceptance.

The very poetical origin ascribed to the bishop is, no doubt, an allusion to the bearings of his parents, his father's arms being a rose ;—who his mother was does not appear, but it seems not unlikely that she may have been of the house of Swalenburg, which bore a star, and between which and that of Lippe, intermarriages took place at various times.

This memorial was originally laid down in the centre of the church, and a "corona" (a corona lucis ?) hung over it ; it is now fixed against a pier in the nave.

The second in date was of a part of the engraved table on which lies the effigy of Henry Bockholt, Bishop of Lubeck, in the cathedral of that city. He died A.D. 1347. The greater part is covered by a diaper of fleur-de-lis, but at the sides are small figures of angels, under canopies, holding censers, tapers, &c., and an inscription surrounding the whole ; one part of this is in Lombardic and another in Gothic characters.

The third rubbing, like the first, was from an engraved "figure" (*i. e.* a figure cut out, and not a plate) brass representing a Bishop of Paderborn, and in the south transept of that cathedral. The inscription is lost ; but, by means of the arms, it may be identified as the memorial of Henry Spiegel von Dessenberg, who filled the see from 1360 to 1380. The last date seems to correspond very well with the style of the drawing and engraving. He is recorded to have been the first Bishop of Paderborn, who, occupying himself with the temporal concerns of the see, appointed a vicar, to whom he entrusted the spiritual. He waged successful war against the neighbouring robber-knights, and is described as having been more a Prince than a Bishop.

The figure is 5 feet 10 inches long, and represents the bishop in eucharistic vestments, holding a book in the left, and a crozier in the right hand. One of the feet is placed upon a lion, the other on the back of an armed man, who is resting on his knees and elbows, and holds a heavy sword in his right hand.

The inscription, probably, was engraved on a fillet of brass surrounding the figure ; the angles were occupied by quatrefoils enclosing escutcheons ; two only of these remain. One contains a shield bearing the arms of Paderborn, charged with a small inescutcheon, on which are three mirrors. (*Spiegel*). The other bears, party per fess, in chief a demy lion rampant ; in base a field lozengy.

The lost inscription is given by Schaten (vol. ii, p. 410,) as follows :—

MILLE QUADRINGENTIS BIS DENIS INDE RETENTIS
PRÆSUL IS HENRICUS PROCERUM FLOS PACIS AMATOR
SINGULA VIR PRUDENS JUSTO MODERAMINE GESSIT
SALVUS DUM VIXIT HANC ECCLESIAM BENE REXIT
CUM TRIPlici SPECULO PROJACET IN TUMULO.

The fourth example was also from the cathedral of Paderborn, and represented a bishop of that see, Robert or Ruprecht, son of Robert William, Duke of Julius and Berg and Count of Ravensberg, and of Anne, daughter of Robert, Duke of Bavaria. He filled the see from 1390 to 1394. The events which occurred at the time of his election are curious proofs of the anarchical condition of Germany at the time. He was then a canon of Cologne, and a very young man, but was elected bishop both by the Chapter of Paderborn and by that of Passau, no doubt in consequence

of his illustrious and powerful parentage. After some hesitation, he decided to accept the see of Paderborn; but, in the meanwhile, the neighbouring nobles and the vassals attacked and pillaged the diocese, under the leadership of Frederick of Padberg. The canons raised forces to defend the territory, but were defeated. Unable to devise any better plan, they then placed the flock under the care of the wolf, by making Frederick guardian of the diocese. How this experiment answered does not appear. In 1390 Robert entered on the administration, but was not consecrated. In 1391 he appointed Conrad Albicastroensis (Weissenburg ?) his vicar as regarded all spiritual matters, and found for himself full occupation in carrying on war against Frederick of Padberg and his associates. One campaign was ended by the death of Frederick, the capture of his brothers, and the wasting of his territory. The snake, however, was only scotched, not killed; and in 1394 the bishop was again obliged to take the field, and, while besieging the castle of Padberg, died of some contagious disease, much regretted by his subjects.

This is a plate brass, and is the earliest example of a German work of the kind which has been noticed,—all the earlier ones being figure brasses. It measures 3 feet 2 inches by 6 feet 11 inches; and represents the prelate in the dress, not of a bishop, but of a canon. A mitre is held over his head by two angels. The figure is placed within an elegant canopy, niches in which are occupied by figures of angels, playing on various musical instruments. Under the feet are two men² in complete defensive armour, but without swords or other weapons. They lie on their backs, with the knees raised, and the shoulders supported against the sides of the canopy. Round the whole runs an inscription; at the corners are quatrefoils, containing escutcheons, on which are the following arms:—Berg quartered with Jülich, with Ravensberg on a small inescutcheon; Bavaria quartered with the Palatinate of the Rhine, Ravensberg, and Berg. The sides of the inscription are broken by trefoils, which enclose demi-figures of bearded men holding scrolls.³ The inscription (divested of contractions) is as follows:—

ANNIS M CHRISTI QUADRINGENTIS QUE MINUS SEX
DE MUNDO TRISTI FESTO PE PAU RAPUIT NEX
RUPERT ELECTUM HUIC ECCLESIE BENE RECTUM
DE MONTIS VECTUM BAVARORUM FONTE REFECTUM
CUI TU MESSIA ROGO CONFER GAUDIA DIVA.

Wherever in the original a contraction is marked, the word has been printed at length; but in the case of the M in the first line, the "PE PAU" in the second, the "MONTIS" in the fourth, and the "DIVA" in the fifth, there is no mark of contraction; and it is obvious that the words must be read as printed, for the sake of the metre. "PE PAU," it is clear, stand for Petri Pauli, "MONTIS," probably, for Montibus.

The fifth example is the one represented by the accompanying woodcut. The original is in the western apse of the cathedral of Bamberg, and

² It seems not improbable that in this instance, as in that of Bishop Spiegel, these armed figures are not simply typical of the spiritual victory of the Church over the world, but are placed in this posture

of humiliation with a direct reference to the temporal victories of the bishops over their unruly neighbours. They afford good examples of the armour of the period.

³ These probably represent prophets.

is the memorial of Lambert von Brunn,⁴ Borne, or Bron, who held that see from 1374 until 1398, according to the annalists;⁵ but it will be seen that the inscription dates his death in 1399,—the *Δ* at the end of the word *NONA* being, no doubt, put by mistake for an *o*.

This prelate was a man of much importance in his day; originally a monk in the convent of Neuweiler in Alsace, he afterwards became Abbot of Gengenbach (in Baden?). Becoming known to, and esteemed by, the Emperor Charles the Fourth, he was made Chancellor of the Carolinum,—the afterwards so famous university, which that Emperor founded at Prague. He was subsequently appointed Bishop of Brixen; in 1363, Bishop of Spire; in 1371, Bishop of Strassburg; and in 1374, Bishop of Bamberg. In this last see he remained until a short time before his death, when he retired to the Convent of Gengenbach.

These frequent changes seem to have been partly occasioned by an unfortunate disposition for engaging in disputes with his flock, which appears to have belonged to him. A certain testiness seems to be traceable in the lineaments of his face, as given in this brass. The singular mode of representation, a demi-figure surmounting an escutcheon, occurs on several seals of about the same period, and particularly on one of a kinsman of Bishop Lambert, who, in the next century, was Bishop of Wurzburg. The bishop, it will be seen, wears a pallium, and holds in the right hand a cross-staff, and in the left a crozier.⁶ The use of the pallium and cross, usually the distinctive marks of archiepiscopal rank, was conceded to the Bishops of Bamberg in 1106. (See p. 191). The arms on the escutcheons are: 1st, Strassburg; 2nd, Bamberg; 3rd, Spire; 4th, Brixen. On the small inescutcheon in the centre are the paternal arms of the bishop—a fish-hook. It is singular that the episcopal arms are arranged neither in the order of the importance of the sees, nor in the chronological order of Bishop Lambert's occupancy.

The letters of the inscription, the Evangelistic symbols, and the lines of brass enclosing them, are all detached and separate pieces of brass. The inscription, divested of contractions, runs as follows:—ANNO DOMINI MILICIMO CCC. NONAGECIMO NONA IDUS IULI OBIIT REVERENDUS PATER DOMINVS LAMPERTUS OLIM EPISCOPVS BABENBERGENSIS HIC SEPULTUS.

The sixth rubbing was also from a figure brass, which lies in the Königs Kapelle in the church of Gadebusch in Mecklenburg. The figure, which represents a lady, is 6 feet long. The indent only of the inscription which formerly surrounded the figure remains; but two shields placed obliquely near the feet have fortunately been preserved, and the bearings upon them leave little doubt who it is that is commemorated by this effigy. Both shields are quartered; on the dexter are, 1st, Sweden; 2nd, Mecklenburg; 3rd, Stargard or Schwerin; 4th, Wenden; 5th on the sinister

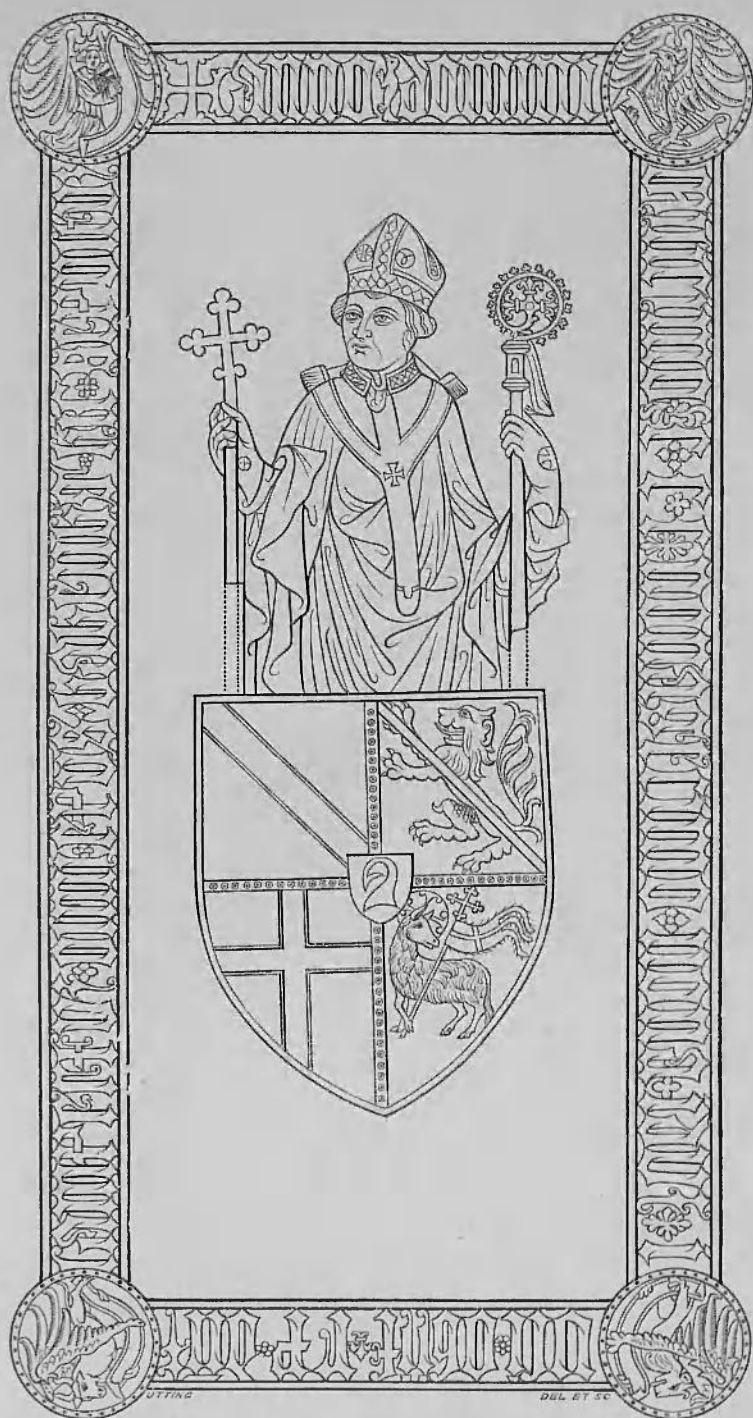
⁴ See Cygnaeus, *Ann. Bamb. Prodromus*, in Reinhard's *Sammlung Seltener Schriften*. Gualterius, *Chronicon Chronicorum*, &c.

⁵ Ober Brunn, not far from Haguenau, in lower Alsace. *v. Schœpflin, Alsatia Illust.*

⁶ It will be seen in the cut that the top of the cross-staff is bent to one side; this is, no doubt, occasioned by carelessness in re-setting the brass in its present casement.

⁷ The coat is simply party per fess. Stargard is given as party per fess gules and *or*. Schwerin as party per fess azure, a griffin *or*, and vert. There is some reason for supposing the griffin to be a later addition, and Stargard only fell to Mecklenburg at a date later than the probable date of this brass.

⁸ This coat is a griffin; Wenden is given as, *az. a griffin or*. Where, as is often the case in Germany, neighbouring



Lambert von Brunn, Bishop of Bamberg, 1374 to 1399.
From his tomb in the Western apse of Bamberg Cathedral.

are, 1st, Brunswick ; 2nd, a lion rampant ;⁹ 3rd, a lion rampant, probably for Lüneberg ; 4th, Eberstein.

From these arms it is clear that the person represented must be either Helena, daughter of Magnus Torquatus, Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg, and married in 1396 to Albert, Duke of Mecklenburg and King of Sweden, or an unmarried daughter of that lady.

Albert became King of Sweden in 1363 ; but being attacked by Margaret, Queen of Denmark, was defeated at Falkoping in 1388, and imprisoned at Lindholm until 1395. Authorities differ as to the date of his death ; some fix it in 1407, but it was, probably, in 1413. (*Art de Vérifier les Dates*, vol. xvi., p. 321.) The date of his wife Helena's death is unknown ; but as the costume and execution of this effigy agree well with the earliest part of the 15th century, and as the dress does not appear to be that of a widow, it is likely that she died before him.

The costume consists of a kerchief covering the head, folded about the neck, and falling on the shoulders, and a gown lined and edged with fur, and so long as to cover the feet ; a girdle is worn round the waist, and the sleeves are extremely full, but diminished in size at the wrists. The edges of the kerchief are scalloped.

The plates which occupied the angles of the inscription remain ; they are circular and convex, and of the unusual diameter of $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches. On them are engraved the Evangelistic symbols. The chapel in which this brass lies was built by Albert ; and a curious picture of him hangs against the wall. He is represented in a long gown of scarlet, fastened at the breast by three crowns of gold. In an inscription at the foot he is called King of Sweden, Duke of Mecklenburg, Count of Schwerin, and Lord of Rostock.

Annual London Meeting.

THE Annual London Meeting for receiving the Auditors' Report was held, on May 21st, at the apartments of the Institute. The Auditors submitted their Report, which is here annexed, in accordance with prescribed usage.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS.

WE, the Auditors appointed to audit the Accounts of the Archaeological Institute, do report that the Treasurer has exhibited to us an Account of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Institute from Jan. 1st, to Dec. 31st, 1851 ; and that, having examined the said Account, with the vouchers in support thereof, we find the same to be correct. We further report that the following is an abstract of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Institute during the period aforesaid :—

lords used the same bearing only varied in tincture, it is often very difficult to identify a coat when represented without colour.

⁹ This is probably that ancient quartering of Brunswick which the German heralds failed to assign.

Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

ABSTRACT OF CASH ACCOUNT FROM JANUARY 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1851.

RECEIPTS.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-----|----|----|
| Balance, as per last Audit | 93 | 6 | 6 |
| Annual Subscriptions, including Arrears | 904 | 16 | 6 |
| Entrance Fees | 56 | 14 | 0 |
| Life Compositions | 82 | 19 | 0 |
| Receipts for sale of Publications | 252 | 16 | 0 |
| Donations for Illustrations of Journal | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Net Receipts at Bristol | 249 | 18 | 8 |
| Oxford Tickets (arrears) | 1 | 11 | 6 |
| In Cash Box, Dec. 31, 1851 | 0 | 2 | 10 |

£1655 5 0

Audited and approved this 20th day of May, 1852.

EXPENDITURE.

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-----|----|----|-------|----|----|
| House Expenses, viz. | | | | | | |
| House Rent | 160 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Secretary's Salary, five quarters | 187 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Furniture, Book-cases, &c. | 18 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| Stationery | 14 | 13 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | 380 | 15 | 7 |
| Publication Account. | | | | | | |
| Printing | 677 | 19 | 8 | | | |
| Lithographing | 32 | 8 | 2 | | | |
| Artists and Engravers | 257 | 18 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 968 | 5 | 10 |
| Library Account. | | | | | | |
| Purchase of Books | 19 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | 19 | 0 | 6 |
| Miscellaneous Expenses, Petty Cash. | | | | | | |
| Housekeeper's Wages | 15 | 7 | 4 | | | |
| Messenger | 18 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| Postage | 12 | 3 | 8 | | | |
| Disbursements, at Oxford Meeting | 1 | 5 | 3 | | | |
| Advertising | 3 | 14 | 6 | | | |
| Gratuities | 0 | 6 | 1 | | | |
| Carriage of Parcels, &c. | 7 | 0 | 4 | | | |
| Lighting, Gas, and small Office Expenses | 12 | 7 | 10 | | | |
| Petty Cash in hand, Dec. 31, 1851 | 3 | 13 | 11 | | | |
| | | | | 74 | 0 | 0 |
| Bristol Expenses, paid in London | 30 | 8 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | 30 | 8 | 8 |
| Balance at Messrs. Coutts', Dec. 31, 1851 | 182 | 14 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | 182 | 14 | 5 |
| | | | | £1655 | 5 | 0 |

(Signed,)

C. DESBOROUGH BEDFORD, }
EDWARD OLDFIELD. } *Auditors.*

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

May 7, 1852.

SIR JOHN BOILEAU, Bart., Vice-President, in the Chair.

MR. BLAAUW read an account, sent to him by the Rev. F. Spurrell, describing the recent discoveries of Roman remains in the neighbourhood of Newhaven, Sussex. In cutting a drain, portions of Roman walls and foundations were brought to light, chiefly constructed of flints, and amongst the *debris* were Roman tiles, fragments of Samian ware, various objects of metal, with a large deposit of animal bones and shells, of the kinds of shell-fish used for food. A few coins were also brought to light, including one of Gallienus, and a second brass of Hadrian, Rev. ANNONA. AVG. which had been regarded as worthy of notice, from the seeming peculiarity that the figure and legend appeared impressed, or in intaglio, on the metal, instead of being in relief. Mr. Hawkins, however, considered this to be only the effect of some peculiar corrosion. The discovery of these vestiges, Mr. Blaauw observed, had been regarded with interest, as it seemed probable that they may serve to indicate the termination of a Roman road which took its course through Lewes towards London. A detailed account has been given in the recently published volume of the "Sussex Archaeological Transactions."

A short communication was read, received from the CHEVALIER WORSAAE, at the close of his recent visit to London.

"In reading the interesting paper in the Journal of the Institute, upon the discovery of the skin of the Dane, affixed to the door of a church,¹ in England, it struck me as in some degree analogous, that in several instances human skulls are found to have been built into church-walls. In my book—'The Danes and Norwegians in England,' &c., I have already mentioned some instances, for example in Morayshire, where the skulls of Danes are said to have been built into the walls of churches, because these Northmen had desecrated the sacred building by their sacrilegious plunderings. But it may perhaps be interesting to the English antiquary to know, that we also in Denmark have found something similar.

"In my native town, Weile, in Jütland, is a very old church, said to have been founded in the tenth century by King Harald Bluetooth, the son of our first Christian Queen, the famous Thyra Danebod, who built the great national defence-wall, the 'Danevirke,' in the south of Slesvick. The church is in any case very old, and in the outside wall of one of the chapels are still found three ranges of very peculiar looking holes, containing about twenty human skulls, built into the wall. The tradition is, that these were the skulls of a band of robbers, who were executed after having robbed the church of Weile. It is, at least, undeniable that they are human skulls.

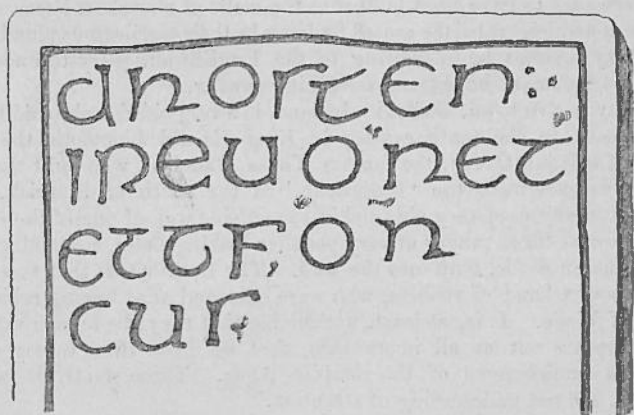
"It appears not at all improbable, that we have here traces of the barbarous punishments of the Middle Ages. These facts, it will be admitted, are not undeserving of attention."

MR. WESTWOOD gave the following observations upon a remarkable inscribed monument, existing in North Britain, exhibiting at the same time,

¹ Archaeol. Journal, vol. v., p. 185.

a cast of the inscription (upon the broken shaft of the monumental carved cross, in the church-yard of St. Vigeans, Forfarshire,) which had been kindly communicated by Patrick Chalmers, Esq., through the medium of Mr. Mason of Tenby. This cross forms the subject of the first plate in Mr. Chalmers's magnificent work on the ancient sculptured monuments of Angus.² Mr. Westwood offered the following remarks: "Three of the sides of the still existing part of this cross are represented in this plate. This fragment is about $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet in height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and 7 inches thick; on one of the broad sides is represented a series of wild animals, the bear, leopard (?), unicorn with a long tail over the back and a long horn curved backwards, doe and fawn sucking, sea-eagle devouring a fish, and a wild boar, against which an archer is in the act of discharging an arrow from a bent bow. In addition to these, there is the ornament like a circular mirror with a handle, a lunate-shaped figure with a double ornament and the remarkable (mystical?) design formed of two circular discs united by a narrow bar traversed by an ornamental Z-like figure. The other broad side has a central panel running its whole length, with an interlaced ribbon pattern, forming a double series of knots. On each side of this central panel are various monstrous long-legged quadrupeds, unicorns and serpents. The whole of one of the narrow sides, and the greater portion of the other, is ornamented with a double-knotted interlaced ribbon pattern, and the lower part of the latter side is occupied by a panel, the upper half bearing the inscription, which is the subject of this communication; the lower half is left blank. Mr. Chalmers has offered no reading or translation of the inscription, but in his preface, he states that a rubbing had been submitted to several antiquaries, especially to Mr. Petrie, the author of the work on the Round Towers of Ireland, who is of opinion, from a portion which he had deciphered, that the monument is Pictish; and he expresses a hope that he may be able to explain the inscription.

"By the assistance of the cast, which has allowed the carved surface to be submitted to the light in various positions, I am able to make out the whole of the letters, which are indeed given with fair accuracy in Mr. Chalmers's plate.



"The first letter of the first line I consider to be a d, of the small Roman form; the lower part of the curve is certainly connected with the straight

² Edinburgh, 1848. Noticed in *Archaeol. Journal*, vol. vi., p. 86.

upright stroke, which is rather higher than is represented in Mr. Chalmers's plate, its top being dilated into a triangular incision. The second letter is an Anglo-Saxon minuscule *r*; the fourth letter of the same line is clearly an Anglo-Saxon long *f*, the upper curved oblique stroke extending over the following *t*, as far as opposite the commencement of the down-stroke of the latter; the horizontal top of the *t* extends almost to the upper part of the following *e*, the top of which is not closed, as in Mr. Chalmers's plate, and the second stroke of the following *n* is regularly curved and not angulated at its origin. The second line is correctly given by Mr. Chalmers. The first letter is, I suppose, intended for *i*, but the slightly forked top seems like the commencement of an *r*. The first letter of the third line is an *e*, the horizontal line being omitted by Mr. Chalmers, and the third letter of the fourth line (the last of the inscription) is certainly an *f*.

"The following is then to be read as the interpretation of the letters.

d r o f t e n
i r e u o r e t
e t t F o r
c u f

"The Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy for 1847, vol. iii. part 3, contain a paper, entitled 'Memorandum respecting some ancient inscriptions in Scotland, by John Ramsay, Esq.,' in which an attempt has been made to decypher the above inscription in a manner which I must confess appears to me to be about as far from the correct one as it could well be. Concurring in the observation of the Rev. J. Muir, that the cross was monumental, and that it was the production of the latter end of the tenth century, (the ornamentation being of a similar character to that found in similar monuments in Ireland, ascribed to that period by Mr. Petrie,³ St. Vigean himself having also lived during the latter portion of that century,) Mr. Ramsay considers that the inscription, 1st, is written partly in the old Irish and partly in the Roman character; 2nd, that it seems to be only part of that which originally belonged to the cross of St. Vigean, the first part having been cut on the top part of the cross now lost, (the inscription having been divided into two compartments as in those figured in Borlase's Cornwall, pp. 398, 400;) 3rd, the part before us is supposed not to be the commencement, wanting the usual prefix of a small cross; 4th, that it may be restored by adding letters at the end of the lines, thus:—

CHROS. TEM(PU)
S. DEVORET.
ET. TE. OR. (PRO.)
CUI^S (ANIMA.)

translated, 'O Cross! Time may destroy thee too. Pray for his (the person named in the first part of the inscription) soul.' 5th, By

³ In objects executed in such out of the way places as St. Vigeans, and the west of Ireland, we must hesitate in adopting such a rule for fixing their date. Some of the Highland shields in the armory of the Tower, of the 17th or 18th century, are covered with thick leather, and orna-

mented with designs precisely similar to those of the manuscripts of the Hiberno-Saxon school of the 8th and 9th centuries, of the carved crosses of Wales and Ireland of the 10th and 11th, and of the Irish metal work of the 12th centuries.

supposing that the first two perpendicular strokes of the inscription are united by a cross bar so as to form an H, the second of these strokes also forming the first stroke of the R, Mr. Ramsay considers that the first word is the Gaelic chros, the rest being Latin, it being as he says, impossible to write the Latin word crux, there being no equivalent to the + in Gaelic, hence the necessity for using the vocative chros of the Gaelic cros. All this is very ingenious, but very erroneous.

"1st. The inscription is entirely written in that debased form of the Roman uncial and minuscule characters which has been termed Anglo-Saxon, but which is too exclusive a name for it, as it was not the creation of the Anglo-Saxons, but is used in Irish and British, as well as in subsequent Anglo-Saxon monuments; it might more appropriately be termed Hiberno-Britannic.

"2nd. As more than half the panel containing the inscription is left blank, there is no reason to suppose that part was inscribed upon an upper panel.

"3rd. The small cross prefixed to inscriptions was by no means general. I know many in which it was wanting; besides, I believe the Christian invocation indicated by the cross is really supplied by the inscription itself.

"4th. The idea of adding letters at the end of the lines is a purely gratuitous one. There is no reason for asserting that the second letter is H, or that the last letter in the first line is M, or the second letter of the second line D, or the fourth letter of the third line E (especially as the other E's are of uncial form, or for the transformation of cus of the fourth line into cujs (for cujus) instead of ejus.

"5th. The reason for transforming dros into chros as the vocative of the Gaelic cros, instead of employing the Latin word crux, because the Gaelic language does not admit a + is insufficient, as there are numerous crosses in Wales in which the word crux appears in Latin inscriptions; besides the use of the + must have been well known to the persons who dictated the other parts of the supposed Latin inscription before us.

"Hence in addition to the absurdity itself of the proposed interpretation, I have no hesitation in rejecting Mr. Ramsay's view.

"The inscription is evidently not Latin, but whether it be Gaelic or Scandinavian, I am not able to assert, but think the latter not improbable. It will be observed that at the end of the first line there are three dots placed in a triangle, which in early inscriptions and manuscripts written in these islands indicated a full stop,⁴ and hence we arrive at the certain conclusion that this inscription consists of two separate divisions. Now in many of the early inscribed stones of Wales and England we have a similar division; the first sentence being the Christian invocation, and the latter the name of the person commemorated by the monument. Can such an interpretation be given to the inscription before us? Now the first word Drosten is very like the Teutonic or Anglo-Saxon Drihten or Dryhten, Deus, or Dominus, and there are various Welsh crosses the inscriptions of which commence, 'In nomine Dei,' whilst the six last letters of the inscription may possibly be the name of the person commemorated, Forcus or Feargus. The space left at the end of the third line is no proof that the word in that line is complete, because there was not space for the letters cus, and the sculptor did not choose to break the syllable into cu and s alone in the

⁴ Palæogr. Sacra Pict. Plates of the Gospels of Mac Durnan and Book of Kells.—N. Tr. de Diplom. iii., 471.

fourth line. These two conjectures must, however, be determined by the linguist and not by the palæographer. Still as there are only two or three early inscribed stones in Scotland, and none of them have yet been decyphered, the preceding observations will not perhaps be considered destitute of interest."

Mr. W. SKENE proposed, in a paper read before the Antiquaries of Scotland, May 10, ult., an interpretation of this inscription, noticed in "*Gent. Mag.*," vol. 37, p. 607.

Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN read the following observations on the early communion plate used in the Church of England :—

"IN the course of my researches connected with the subject of the Hall marks on Plate, numerous examples of ancient church plate came under my examination, and my attention being thus directed to the history of our sacramental plate, I observed a most remarkable similarity, I may almost say absolute uniformity, of shape and ornamentation, in all the more ancient chalices used in our churches, a shape and style of ornament totally dissimilar to those used in medieval times, or at present in the Roman Catholic Church. I have therefore been led to investigate the history of the sacramental plate in use in the Church of England, and to communicate the result of my inquiries, as I think it is a subject which has not hitherto received sufficient attention.

"Previous to the Reformation, the sacred vessels used in the celebration of the Holy Sacrament consisted of a chalice, a paten, a ciborium or pyx, in which the Eucharist was reserved, and two cruets to contain the wine and water for consecration. A detailed account and description of these vessels, together with the authorities, is given by Pugin in his '*Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornaments and Costume*;' it will therefore be unnecessary to enter into much detail here.

"The chalice consisted of three parts, the cup or bowl, the stem, which in its middle swelled out into a bulb, called the knop, for the convenience of holding it, and the foot. In the early times when the cup was received by the whole body of the faithful, the chalices were necessarily of very large size, but as in later times the celebrant priest alone received the consecrated wine, the bowl was usually small, though there were also some chalices with large bowls, probably used on particular occasions. The general form of the bowl was that of half an egg, some being nearly hemispherical, like the larger end, others having rather a parabolic form like the smaller end, both, however, without any angle or sharp curve, and equally convenient for being easily and perfectly cleansed. They were at one time often made of glass, crystal, agate, or other precious stone; but these materials, on account of their brittleness, were forbidden, and only gold and silver were allowed to be used. In poor churches the stem and foot was often of metal gilt, but the bowl was ordered always to be of silver. The stem, knop, and foot were frequently adorned with engravings, enamels, or chased work, representing the emblems of the passion, or other sacred subjects, and on one part of the foot there was always a cross, which was held towards the priest at the time of celebration. The circumference of the foot was generally indented to prevent the chalice rolling when set on its side to drain.

"The paten was a small silver platter, slightly sunk in the middle like an ordinary plate, and frequently ornamented in the centre with some sacred device in engraving or enamel.

"With the ciborium we have nothing to do; and the cruets were two

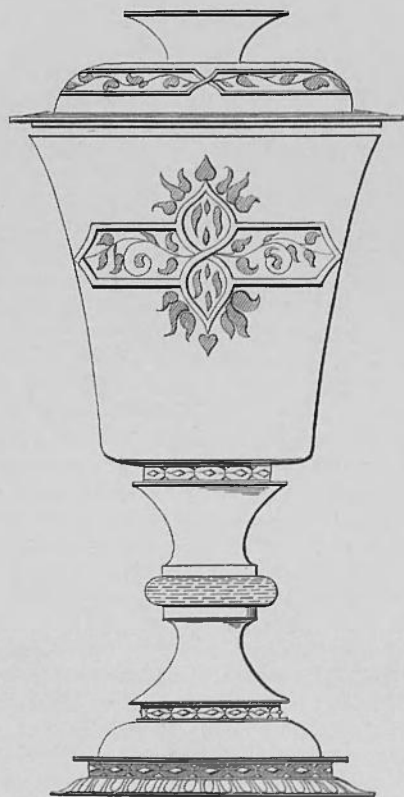
ewers with lids, of small size, as but a small quantity of wine was required. The material of their body ought to have been glass, or some transparent substance, but metal was generally used.

“ At the time of the Reformation, when, in 1547, by the 1st Edward VI., it was enacted that the communion in both kinds should be administered to the laity, as being more conformable to the earliest practice of the Church, it is probable that the chalices then in use were often found inconveniently small. It does not appear, however, that any change in form or size took place at that time ; for in 1552 a commission was issued by Edward VI. to the Marquis of Northampton, and others, for a survey of church plate ; and the instructions to the commissioners were, that they should ‘ visit churches, chapels, fraternities or guilds, and cause due inventories to be made of all goods, plate, jewels and ornaments, and give good charge and order that the same goods should be at all times forthcoming, leaving nevertheless, in every parish church or chapel, one, two, or more chalices or cups, according to the multitude of the people in every church or chapel.’

“ During the reign of Queen Mary no alteration is likely to have occurred, and we now come to the year 1558, when by statute of 1st of Elizabeth, the protestant religion, according to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England, and the rites and ceremonies thereof, was re-established, as it had been in the time of Edward VI.

“ It is probable that inconvenience from the size of the chalices was again felt, and this, together perhaps with a desire to remove all traces of the former ceremonies of the mass, concurred to bring about the great change which soon took place in the form and style of ornament of the sacred vessels which were used in the administration of the holy communion. In what year or by what authority this change was made, I have been unable to ascertain. I have searched in Burnet’s History, and Strype’s Annals of the Reformation, in the Constitutions and Canons of the Church, the ‘ Acts and Proceedings in Convocations,’ the ‘ Documentary Annals of the Reformation,’ the ‘ Injunctions, Declarations and Orders,’ but have been unsuccessful in finding any information as to the sacred vessels required for the celebration of the Lord’s Supper. The entire change made in them, and the uniformity of shape and pattern, which is remarkable in every instance, could hardly have been the result of the taste or caprice of churchwardens or silversmiths, since it is of universal occurrence, and not confined to the works of any one artist—for I have found it to prevail in Monmouthshire, Somersetshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex and Oxford, besides numerous instances in the silversmiths’ shops, whither the old chalices from different parishes have been sent, some to be repaired, others, I regret to say, to be exchanged for new. As the peculiar form could hardly have become conventional without some authority, I am inclined to think that some regulation, though not recorded, must have emanated from the convocation held in London in 1562, at which many important matters concerning the doctrine, articles, rites and discipline of the Church of England were settled ; for the earliest of these chalices which I have met with is that of the parish of Old Alresford in Hampshire, the date of which, as indicated by the annual letter, is 1563, (the letter for this year being the small black letter f ;) the chalices of New Alresford, and All Souls’ College, Oxford, are of the following year ; and now that I have directed attention to this matter it is likely that more light may be thrown upon it.

EARLY COMMUNION PLATE USED IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.



Chalice and Paten. Christ Church, Monmouthshire.

"I will now proceed to describe the alterations which were made in the sacramental plate, and in order that the description may be more easily understood, I accompany this with a drawing of the ancient chalice and paten of Christ Church in Monmouthshire, which is a remarkably good type of this style of plate, which prevailed for at least a period of twenty years. (See Woodcuts.)

"It will be seen that the chalice still consists of its cup, the stem with a small knop, and the foot, though I know of two instances of small churches in Monmouthshire, (and many others may exist) where the chalice consists only of the cup, without stem or foot. The stem, though altered in form and character, still swells into a small knop, or the rudiments of one, and is occasionally ornamented with small bands of a lozenge or some such pattern; and the foot is invariably round instead of indented. The form of the cup, however, is altogether changed, and instead of being a shallow wide bowl, it is elongated into the form of an inverted truncated cone, slightly bell-shaped. The form of the paten is also much changed; the sunk part of the platter is often considerably deepened, the brim narrowed, and thereon is fixed a rim or edge, by which it is made when inverted to fit on the cup as a cover, while a foot is added to it, which serves also as a handle to the cover. On the bottom of this foot is a silver plate, which almost always bears the date when it was made, and the name of the parish to which it belongs. The ornament on all these chalices and paten-covers, as they may be called, is invariably the same; it consists simply of an engraved band round the body of the cup, and on the top of the cover, formed by two narrow fillets, which interlace, or cross each other with a particular curvature, in every instance the same, the space between them being occupied by a scroll of foliage; and this ornament is marked by a total absence of letters, monograms, emblems, or figures of any kind.

"In the rubric of our communion service the priest is ordered to 'lay his hand on every vessel, (be it chalice or flagon) in which there is any wine to be consecrated.' From this it appears that in some cases other vessels besides the chalice were used to contain the wine for consecration. This may have arisen at first from the small size of the chalices and cruets then in use. The word flagon, which is there used, is defined in Johnson's Dictionary, 'a vessel for drink, with a narrow mouth,' and its original meaning seems to have been a flask or bottle. To us its name probably comes from the French *flacon*, which, with the Italian *fiasco*, and the German *flasche*, all mean a bottle. The same authority derives it in all these languages, through the medium of the Latin *lagena* and Greek *λαγηνος*, from the Hebrew *lag*, by the prefixing an f, or digamma, and from a quotation there given, a flagon seems to have been a travelling bottle, suspended by a cord or chains, similar to what are now called 'pilgrims' bottles.' Such travelling bottles are to this day called flasks, and in Italy the wines are still put into and preserved in glass bottles of a similar form, called also flasks. It is probable, therefore, that as there was no other large vessel, the wine was brought to the communion table in the bottle or flagon in which it was usual to keep it. And it is a curious fact that at this day at All Souls' College, the sacramental flagons used to contain the wine for consecration at the sacrament are two very ancient large silver gilt flasks or pilgrims' bottles, suspended by chains, to which the stoppers are attached; they are said to have been spared at the Reformation, as having nothing popish about them. They are of foreign, and, judging

from the mark, probably French workmanship; from this circumstance I have not been able to fix their precise date, but from their general character, and particularly that of the stoppers, I should think they are of the beginning of the sixteenth century, if not of earlier date.

"I am inclined to think that no particular form of vessel to contain the wine for consecration, besides the chalice, was at first specially prescribed, but that, after the introduction of these larger chalices, the required quantity of wine may have been put into the cup, and the cover placed on it till the time of celebration. For the vessel, in the form of a tall tankard, with a wide foot, which we now call the flagon (probably retaining the ancient name, though the form was changed) is a later addition to the sacred vessels in early use; it having been ordered at the convocation held in 1604, that 'the wine be brought to the communion-table in a clean sweet standing pot or stoup, of pewter if not of purer metal.' From this direction it may be inferred that some general inconvenience had been felt from a want of due regularity of practice in that matter.

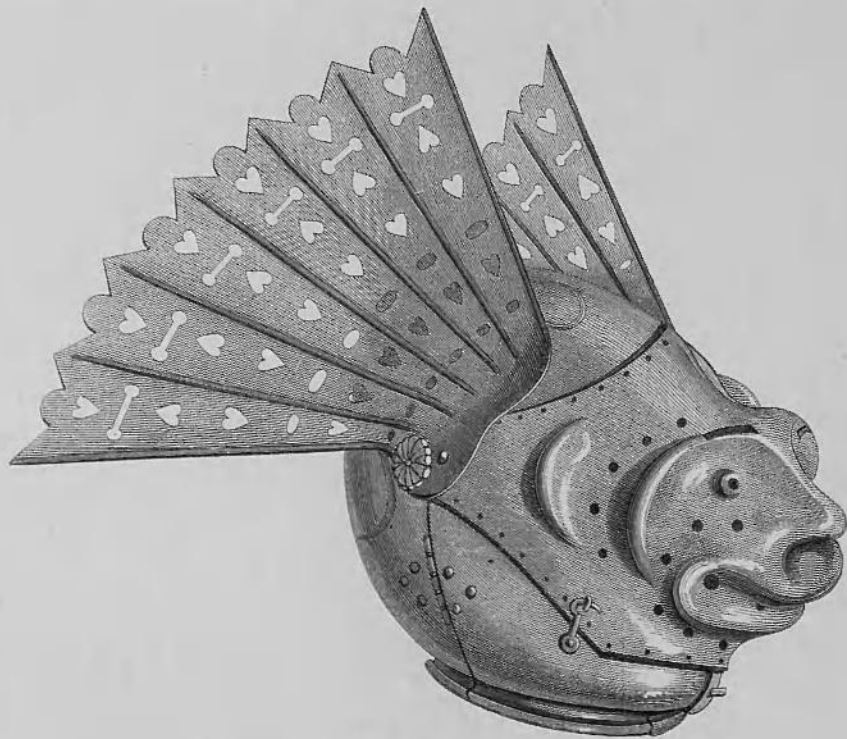
"The ancient chalices and covers which I have described are invariably of silver, and in some cases have been gilded; they occasionally differ in size, but the form and ornament is always the same. The handsomest specimen of this early communion plate which I have met with is in the parish of Mark in Somersetshire, where it is of silver gilt, and in very good preservation; its date is 1573. The custom of making these covers to the chalices continued, in some instances, for a long time; for the chalices of the communion plate of Westminster Abbey, which was made in 1661, have each a cover of this kind, whilst the patens used for the bread are of precisely the same form, only of a larger size.

"From what I have seen and heard, I am sadly afraid that the taste of churchwardens and rectors having, in many instances, a leaning either towards the mediæval, or much more modern forms, has caused the destruction of much of this ancient church plate. I hope, however, that by drawing attention to its history, I may be the means of preserving in future those that remain of these ancient sacred vessels, which are interesting, not only on account of their being some of the most ancient pieces of English plate remaining to our time, but from the fact of their being the earliest sacred vessels in which the Holy Communion was administered according to the rites of the Church of England, when it was first permanently established under Queen Elizabeth."

Mr. HEWITT exhibited a helmet of very remarkable fashion, recently added to the collection at the Tower, and communicated the following observations:—

"Among the beautiful objects of classic taste that distinguished the Revival of Art in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, there are few more striking than the mask and winged helmets of that day. Contrasted with the simple casque of John of Eltham, or the richly-gemmed bassinet of Hugh Calveley, they show how the old Gothic workers erred both on the side of form and adornment! These odd cinque-cento heads are of three varieties: sometimes they have the wings only, sometimes the mask alone, and, thirdly, they have both wings and mask-visor. The winged helmets were probably derived from those of the Samnites and other gladiators, examples of which may be found in every museum; in sculptures, in metal casting, or in vase painting.

"In the 'Bronze Room' of the British Museum may be seen an



Winged Burgonet, of the Sixteenth Century.

In the Tower Armory.

excellent specimen—a statuette about 2½ inches high, showing the arrangement of the wings very distinctly. Of the winged casque, as revived in Tudor days, a good example occurs among the engravings on the rich armour of Henry VIII. in the Tower: it appears on the poitrail of the horse, and is worn by one of the Guards in the group of ‘St. George before Diocletian.’⁵ In the same gallery will be found a pair of these wings (the helmet wanting): they are of steel, and the surface is covered with engraving. The winged helmet is represented also in the early tapestry at Hampton Court; once, in the portion under the Minstrel Gallery, and in two places, on the walls of the Presence Chamber. The early portion of this very interesting tapestry deserves to be engraved, with the greatest care; it is equal in value to any of the examples published by Jubinal, and it has suffered much from time and wanton injury,

“The masks of helmets are found in the form of human faces, of animals and grotesques. Of such helmets (without wings) we may instance the examples in the Ambras collection at Vienna: the visors represent human faces, and, in one case, the crown of the casque is made to resemble a curly head of hair. See the ‘Waffen und Rüstungen’ of Schrenck (Plates 23, 29, 40, and 107). In the Madrid Armory is another helmet, of which the visor and crown have the form of the human face and hair: it is said to have belonged to Charles V., and has on the gorget in relief the Collar of the Golden Fleece. This is figured in the ‘Armeria Real de Madrid.’ In the Musée de l’Artillerie of Paris are two helmets with face visors: one of which is engraved by M. Allou in the eleventh volume of the ‘Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de France:’ the other is described under No. 15 of the ‘Casques’ of the Paris Catalogue. Plate 30 of Carre’s ‘Panoplie’ gives us the armour of the ‘Chevalier aux Lions,’ preserved at Chantilly; of which ‘le timbre du heaume, la mentonnière, les ventail et nazal, est forme du mufle d’un monstrueux lion, dont les crins flottent en place de crête et tombent sur le derriere.’ See also the ‘Weiss Kunig,’ where a group of armed men have headpieces with mask visors.

“The helmets in which the mask and the wings are combined are of greater rarity. A fine example is that attributed to Albert Marquis of Brandenburg, in the Ambras Collection. The wings here are nearly circular, but with jagged edges: the masque is a grotesque, half human, half eagle. The suit to which it belongs has much resemblance to the engraved suit of Henry VIII. in the Tower, and has been figured by Hefner in his *Trachten* and by Schrenck in his *Armamentarium*. In the Royal Armory of Madrid is a second specimen: the visor here is a grotesque head, but the wings have the form of those of a bird. A plate of it is given in the *Armeria Real* of Jubinal.

“The Tower example (recently added to that collection) is a steel burgonet, formed (exclusive of the wings) in four parts. The features of the visor are in very high relief, and afford an admirable specimen of *repoussé* work. The crown of the helmet has an ogee outline, forming a peak at the summit, and the dome of it is ornamented with an escallop

⁵ See the Memoir by the late Sir Samuel Meyrick, *Archæologia*, vol. xxii., p. 106. The subject above referred to is represented, Plate 10.

pattern in relief. The wings are perforated, in a device of which the Heart forms the leading figure: the ribs or rays, beaten up from the under side, give strength to these accessories; which, though of metal, are of great lightness. The mode of fastening is very ingenious. The visor being raised, the mentonnière opens in front: the hollow rim at the neck fits over the beaded edge of the gorget (so as to traverse upon it): the bolt in front fastens the left cheek-piece over the right: the visor is then brought down so as to overlap both; and it is prevented from rising again by the hook fixed on the right cheek-piece. The weight of the helmet is 5 lb. 7 oz."

Mr. NESBITT gave the following account of two fine sepulchral Brasses at Lübeck, of which rubbings were produced.

"The first of these lies in a chapel on the north side of the choir of the Cathedral of that city, and is one of the finest examples of this class of sepulchral memorials which exists. The size, fine design, extreme elaborateness, admirable execution, and perfect state of preservation, are all remarkable. There can be no doubt that it is of Flemish work,⁶ and it corresponds so closely, in many details, with the great brass of Abbot Thomas in the Abbey church of St. Albans, that it seems highly probable that it was the work of the same engraver. That so fine a specimen of Flemish art should have reached Lübeck in the fourteenth century will excite no surprise when it is remembered that at that period the commerce of the Hansa was in high prosperity, that Lübeck was at the head of the league, and that their 'Cuntoor' at Bruges was one of the most important of the Hanseatic factories. The brass in question measures 12 ft. by 6 ft. 2 in., and is composed of many sheets of metal, so closely joined that most of the partings are scarcely visible. It commemorates two Bishops of Lübeck, Burkhard de Serken, who sat from 1276 till 1317, and John de Mül, who sat from 1341 till 1350. The first of these is stated to have been aged eighty when he became Bishop, and consequently to have lived to the age of 121.⁷ It would, however, seem that chill elderhood had not

‘repressed his noble rage.’

for he laid the city thrice under interdict,⁸ as it would seem for very trivial offences. Bishop Von Mül built the chapel in which he lies buried, and consecrated the choir of the Cathedral. He died of the black death which at that time desolated the north of Germany; it perhaps was nowhere more terrible in its ravages than in Lübeck, where, on St. Lawrence's day, 1350, 2500 of the inhabitants died within the twenty-four hours.⁹

⁶ It would occupy too much space to go here into the reasons why the so-called Flemish brasses in England have been assumed to be such; it may suffice here to observe that the style of these corresponds precisely with existing memorials in Flanders, while it differs very greatly from that which characterises the great majority of the works of the same period in England. Precisely the same is the case in Germany, where the Flemish brasses have a character very distinct from those which, there is every reason to think, are of German work. In this

case, a corroboration of the supposition of its Flemish origin is afforded by the fact, that the stone in which it is set is of that dark grey marble so much used in Belgium; while the stone ordinarily used at Lübeck for such purposes is a Swedish marble, of a light grey and green colour, and containing very different organic remains.

⁷ See Chron. Schlavica in Limborgii Script. Rer. Germ.; Sept. Hamburg, 1706, p. 221.

⁸ Idem, pp. 206, 207.

⁹ Kurd von Schlözer, die Hansa, &c. p. 104.

"The two bishops are represented in eucharistic vestments, with mitres on their heads, and croziers in their left hands, while the right are raised in the attitude of benediction. The mitres, chasubles, apparels of the albs, maniples, gloves and shoes, are decorated with rich and curiously varied embroidery. The figures are placed under a double canopy of the most elaborate richness of design, finishing above in a profusion of crocketed pinnacles (considerably above 100) and steep rooflets (if such a diminutive be allowable). It would be difficult to convey by description a just idea of the minuteness, variety, beauty, and admirable execution of the architectural ornaments with which the whole of the canopy is covered; some portions have been engraved in the original size by Dr. Deecke.¹

"Above the heads of the figures are two rows of niches—the upper one contains, in the central niche, a seated figure (no doubt representing Abraham) holding in his bosom the deceased in the form of a naked child. In the lateral niches are angels with censers and tapers. In the centre of the lower row of niches, the soul of the deceased in the form of a child (in this instance clothed) is represented as borne up by angels; other angels at the sides sound various instruments of music. Below these are four small seated figures with scrolls, probably prophets.² Between, and on each side of the figures of the Bishops, is a double row of niches, in all thirty. The figures in these are about eight inches high, and represent St. John the Baptist, St. Katherine and two other female saints, a bishop, (St. Nicholas?) an angel, the twelve apostles, and twelve prophets, an apostle and prophet occupying each pair of niches. Besides these, there are six smaller compartments, which contain seated figures of the four evangelists and of two prophets. Six corresponding compartments lower down contain figures of ladies and gentlemen in the civil dress of the period; one of the ladies holds a wreath, another plays with a squirrel, while the third appears from her gestures to be engaged in an animated conversation with her attendant squire, who carries a hawk on his wrist. In a line with these, and below the feet of the bishops, are two series of figures about three inches high; each contains several groups—the subjects of one series are taken from the legend of St. Nicholas, of the other from that of St. Dunstan. In the latter the representation of the condign punishment inflicted by the Saint upon the Evil One occupies a prominent place. The whole surface of the brass, otherwise unoccupied (with one small exception at the base), is covered with an elaborate diaper consisting of monsters of the utmost grotesqueness placed within a sort of trefoils.³ The small spaces left between these are filled with butterflies. The monsters would do honour to the inventions of Breughel or Callot,⁴ and are indescribable compounds of man, beast, bird, and creeping thing; the human heads are usually covered

¹ *Denkmaler der bildende Künste in Lübeck*, part 1. The whole brass is also engraved in this work, and with tolerable accuracy; the engraving (unavoidably) gives but a faint idea of the beauty of the original. It is impossible to do it justice even in a folio size.

² Or possibly the four Doctors of the Church. This, however, seems less likely, as none of them has any episcopal vestments, but all are habited alike in loose

flowing robes and quaint caps of various fashion, and have wild flowing hair and beards. If, however, all the eighteen figures represent prophets, two must be represented twice over.

³ More properly sexfoils; but the general form is that of a trefoil.

⁴ Who may very probably have aided their imagination by the study of similar repertoires of medieval monstrification existing in the Low Countries.

by grotesque hats, which take every variety of form, from the wide-awake to the triple pyramid of the Jew old clothesman.

"The heads of the Bishops are finely and boldly drawn, but there is evidently no attempt at portraiture. They represent men under fifty years of age, and have certain peculiarities (such as that the eyebrows are formed by a series of small curls) common to both. The smaller figures (particularly the apostles) show both beauty and spirit in the drawing, and the drapery is often finely disposed. The artist was evidently equally at home in the bold execution of the large figures and in the delicate engraving required by the smaller.⁵ It would be difficult, if not impossible, to find an example of the same kind of art in which the engraver shows a greater facility of execution and command over his material.

"An inscription in elegant Lombardic characters surrounds the whole, and runs as follows: (the words contracted in the original being here printed at length). 'Anno domini millesimo tricesimo decimo septimo tercia decima die mensis martii obiit venerabilis pater dominus burchardus de Serken hujus ecclesia episcopus cujus anima requiescat in pace amen. Anno domini millesimo tricesimo quinquagesimo jubileo decimo kalendas septembris obiit venerabilis pater dominus johannes de Mül hujus ecclesia lubicensis episcopus et fundator hujus capelle orate pro anima eius' (no doubt a blunder for ejus).

"The second rubbing was from a brass in the choir of the church of St. Mary at Lübeck. This is not a plate, but a figure brass, and represents a male figure in civil costume. It measures 6 ft. in length. The dress consists of a gown with tight sleeves reaching to the ancles and buttoned down the front for about two-thirds of its length. Over the shoulders is a short cape, or what would now be called a tippet, and on the hips a heavy and ornamented belt buckled in front. The shoes have long pointed toes, and are fastened by a strap and buckle. The hair is worn long, and the beard pointed. Neither inscription nor escutcheons remain, and it would therefore be very difficult to ascertain who it was whom this effigy was intended to commemorate. Doubtless he was a Burgher of Lübeck; and, judging from the conspicuous position of his grave, probably a person of importance. It is evident from the style of the drawing and execution, as well as from the costume, that this brass is of Flemish work, and that it dates from about the middle of the fourteenth century."

Mr. EDWARD RICHARDSON read an interesting essay on the use of alabaster in England, in medieval times, as shown by numerous tombs, effigies, and sepulchral slabs, more particularly in the Midland Counties.

Antiquities and Works of Art exhibited.

By Mr. SMIRKE.—A collection of antique gems, intaglios, ornaments of gold, and various ancient relics, discovered in Asia Minor.

By the Hon. RICHARD NEVILLE.—Three remarkable coins, recently discovered in excavations at the Fleam Dyke, Cambridgeshire. (See above, page 226).

By the Rev. C. W. BINGHAM.—A small bronze ring fibula, found in

⁵ In like manner, the painter Heme-linck is equally bold and broad in his treatment of his larger figures, and ex-

quisitely delicate and finished in those miniature groups which abound in the back-grounds of his pictures.

November, 1851, at Longbredy, Dorsetshire. It is of the "penannular" form, the ends where the ring is disunited are recurved, and represent heads of animals, possibly of serpents. This ornament is probably of Roman workmanship. A silver fibula (in Mr. Whincopp's museum) of the same type, retained in mediæval times, is engraved in the *Journal* (Vol. iii., p. 78). Mr. Bingham exhibited also a bronze incense burner, brought from Italy, of elegant cinque-cento design.

By Mr. FORBES.—A flat ovoid maul-head of stone, found at Sunning Hill, at a depth of about 20 feet, in sinking a well. It is skilfully perforated to receive the haft. Dimensions, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 3 inches. Greatest thickness, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is formed of a close-grained hard sand-stone of light-brown colour.

By Mr. W. BURGESS.—A portion of the mosaic pavement recently found on the site of a Roman building in Cannon Street, City, a little east of Basing Lane. The pavement was composed of red tesserae, without any ornamental pattern. Many fictile vessels, and relics of various kinds were discovered.

By Mr. WARDELL, of Leeds.—Several ancient objects of bone, perforated fragments of pottery, &c., probably used as ornaments in a very primitive age. They were discovered in Lake Ballindery, county Westmeath.

By Mr. COSMO INNIS.—A roundel of walrus tooth (?) much discoloured, found amongst the ruins of Melrose Abbey, North Britain. It was probably a piece for the game of tables, or draughts, and is curiously carved, representing a bird, (see woodcut), possibly intended for an eagle. This design bears a close resemblance to one of the round panels on the ancient font in Winchester Cathedral. Its date may be as early as the twelfth century.

By Mr. FITCH.—An impression (detached from a deed) of the secretum, or smaller seal of Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, 1225, Marshal of England; he died in 1270. It is of a circular form, and represents the Earl mounted on his charger, his sword drawn, his head protected by a cylindrical flat-topped helmet. SECR'. R' COMITIS NORF' MAR'. ANGLIE. Impression on durk green wax. Also a small ring-brooch of bronze, inscribed, 'Sans male penser,' found in the parish of Heigham, near Norwich.

By Mr. EDWARD HOARE.—A representation of a silver decade-ring, found in 1848, in the county of Surrey. The hoop is formed with ten projections, resembling the cogs of a wheel, and on the circular facet is the monogram IHS, surmounted by a cross, with a heart pierced with three nails. The ring is now in Mr. Hoare's collection. A more ancient example of the decade-ring, with nine bosses, was communicated by Mr. Hoare in 1846. (*Archæological Journal*, Vol. 11, p. 198). Mr. Hoare sent also a drawing of a silver ornament found in 1850, at Kilmallock, county Limerick, and likewise in his collection. It is in form of a flower, an oval stone of a bluish-white colour in the centre, set round with eighteen small crystals, the stem and leaves set with green gems. The ornament was attached possibly to the cap by a loop at the back.

By the Rev. F. K. LEIGHTON.—Several pavement tiles, found in excavating the site of a ruined structure on the south side of the chancel of



Harpsden Church, Oxfordshire. It had probably been a Chantry chapel. The date of these tiles, which deserve notice as good examples of decorative design, appears to be the early part of the fourteenth century. They have been presented by Mr. Leighton to the British Museum, where a considerable number of pavement tiles are preserved, chiefly from Dr. Mantell's collections.

By Mr. J. E. ROLLS.—A decorative pavement tile, recently found in demolishing the remains of an ancient structure, at Monmouth. It presents an heraldic achievement, with helm and mantlings, and the inscription around the margin, 'Orate pro animabus Thome Coke (or Colie?) et Alicie uxoris sue. f. f. r.' The armorial bearing,—Three castles, 2, 1, the crest,—a griffin statant, wings raised.

By the Hon. BOARD OF ORDNANCE.—An object of most elaborate and beautiful workmanship, formed of iron, ornamented with intricate designs in pierced work, of an Oriental character. In its general form it bears resemblance to the stirrup-irons used by some eastern nations, but its origin and purpose have not been ascertained.

By Mr. EDWARD HUSSEY.—An impression from a large matrix, formed of wood,⁶ the seal of the Grammar School at Sevenoaks, Kent, generally known as "Queen Elizabeth's Free School," but founded, 1432, by Sir William de Sennocke, or Sevenoaks, Lord Mayor of London in 1419.⁷ It is of pointed-oval form, and the design represents the *Ludimagister* seated under a rudely fashioned canopy, and holding out a rod to a scholar on the right—an open book to another on his left. Six other *discipuli* of various stature appear kneeling below, and under them is written, SERVIRE . DEO . REGNARI . EST. Around the margin of the seal, + SIGILLVM . COMMVNE . SCOLE . GRAMATICALIS . DE . SEVENOK . IN . COM'. KANCE. In the field, near the seated figure, are the initials, R. B., being those of Ralph Bosville, who obtained from Queen Elizabeth a patent of incorporation, in 1560, the date to which this seal is doubtless to be assigned. This wooden matrix, long lost, was accidentally found about 1840, having been given to a child to play with. The corporation had supplied its place by a seal bearing an escutcheon with seven acorns.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—An adze of jade, from New Zealand, the handle very short, about six inches only, the length of the stone being eight inches; it is wedged in a most ingenious and effective manner between two pieces of wood, firmly bound round, and into the lower piece the haft is fixed. This adze may serve to illustrate the manner in which some of the ancient stone implements, found in Europe, may have been hafted. Also a brace of Italian pistols, curious examples, with snapaunce locks.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN.—An ancient Chinese vessel of bronze, richly enamelled, and an incense vase of bronze, damascened or inlaid with silver: fine examples of ancient Chinese metal-work.

By Mr. JEWITT.—An Albanian hategar, or short sword. (Compare Skelton's *Goodrich Court Armory*, Vol. ii., pl. 142.)

By Mr. FORREST.—A silver chalice and paten of the fifteenth century; two enamelled cups, of the work of Limoges; with other curious objects of mediæval workmanship, and a remarkable suit of Oriental armour.

⁶ The material has been described as heart of oak, but Mr. Hussey considers it to be box-wood. A representation of this seal is given by the Rev. Arthur Hussey,

in his *Notes on Churches in Kent, &c.*, p. 148.

⁷ Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* vol. vi. p. 765.

JUNE 4, 1852.

JOHN SCANDRETT HARFORD, Esq., D.C.L., President, in the Chair.

MR. JAMES YATES gave a short narrative of a tour into South Germany, which he had lately accomplished in compliance with the wish of the Central Committee of the Institute, for the purpose of obtaining an acquaintance with the Roman Wall between the Danube and the Rhine. He was absent six weeks, and went as far as Munich. He came to the line of the Wall at five points. He collected a little library of books, tracts, and maps, containing every thing of importance that had been published upon the subject. He experienced everywhere the greatest possible kindness from all persons, to whom he applied for information or assistance; and he attributed this in a considerable degree to the circumstance that he was acting in fulfilment of a commission from the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. He expressed his obligations more especially to the following; viz., to Professors, Dr. Braun and Joannes Overbeck, of Bonn, Creutzer of Heidelberg, Thiersch, Von Martius and Buchner of Munich, Metyger and Greiff of Augsburg; to Drs. Romer of Frankfort, Dieffenbach of Friedberg, Redenbacher of Pappenheim; to Seidlmaier, Registrar at Augsburg; Rossel, Secretary to the Antiquarian Society at Wiesbaden; Wilhelmi, the Dean of Sinsheim; Paulus, Topographer to the King of Wurtemberg; Mutyl, Rector of the Gymnasium at Eichstädt; Becker, Captain on the General Staff at Darmstadt; Stalin, Chief Librarian at Stuttgart; Foringer, Chief Librarian at Munich; and to Messrs. Lindenschmidt of Mayence, Titot of Heilbronn, Habel of Schierstein, and Theodore Becker of Darmstadt. He was prevented by circumstances from seeing Dr. Anthony Maier, who has traversed on foot, and minutely described, almost every inch of the line within the Kingdom of Bavaria. With this exception he saw almost every individual, who from personal examination or careful study was able to afford information upon the subject. He hoped in consequence to be prepared, at the approaching assembly of the Institute at Newcastle-on-Tyne, to give such an account of the Wall, or more properly speaking, the *Limes*, as would enable the members of the Society to compare it with the works of the same class in that vicinity and in Scotland.

MR. FRANKS read a communication from Mr. Colnaghi, regarding the ruins at Crendi, and the researches recently made by Mr. Newton, during his visit to Malta, on his journey towards Greece. Mr. Colnaghi sent several interesting sketches, representing the remains at Crendi, which consist of two temples, one on the top of a hill; the other, the more perfect of the two, is lower down and nearer the sea. They have been supposed to be Phœnician, and at first sight present some resemblance to Stonehenge. The only ornaments are a sort of volute, and spiral holes cut at equal distances in some of the principal stones, such as the lintels of the doorways, &c. A small altar was found, on the side of which appeared a palm tree, springing from a basket. Mr. Newton, noticing the injuries which this relic had already suffered, made application to the Governor for its removal to the local Museum, in which seven very curious stone figures,

with other remains found at the time of the first excavations, had been deposited. The Governor readily gave an order, permitting the removal of all objects over which he had jurisdiction; and Mr. Newton accordingly conveyed to the museum the altar, an ornamented stone, and a large collection of pottery, of various qualities and colours, black, red, and stone-coloured. On some fragments appear decorative patterns. The Governor with Lady Reid, the Bishop of Gibraltar, Sir James Ramsay, Bart., and other persons, came to Crendi, to give their aid and encouragement to Mr. Newton's operations, which had excited much interest amongst the inhabitants of the island. Several specimens of the pottery were sent by Mr. Newton, and laid before the meeting.

MR. AULDJO gave a detailed account of "St. Peter's Chair," at Venice, illustrated by drawings, and facsimiles of the inscriptions sculptured upon it. Mr. Vaux supplied the interpretation of these inscriptions, sometimes described, but erroneously, as Cufic: he stated that they are in the Arabic language. This curious subject is reserved, to be noticed more fully on a future occasion.

DR. MANTELL communicated the following notices of the tombs of the Mantells, of Nether Heyford, Northamptonshire:—

Under an obtuse arch in the north wall of the chancel are two altar tombs of Purbeck marble, with blank shields within quatrefoiled panels, at the sides.

On a thick slab of Purbeck marble, which covers the first, is a small brass plate between two shields: 1. argent, a cross engrailed between 4 martlets sable, Mantell; 2. gules, a maunch argent, for Heyford.

John' Mauntell' gist icy
Elizabeth' sa femme auxi Amen.
De lo' almes dieu ait m'ep.

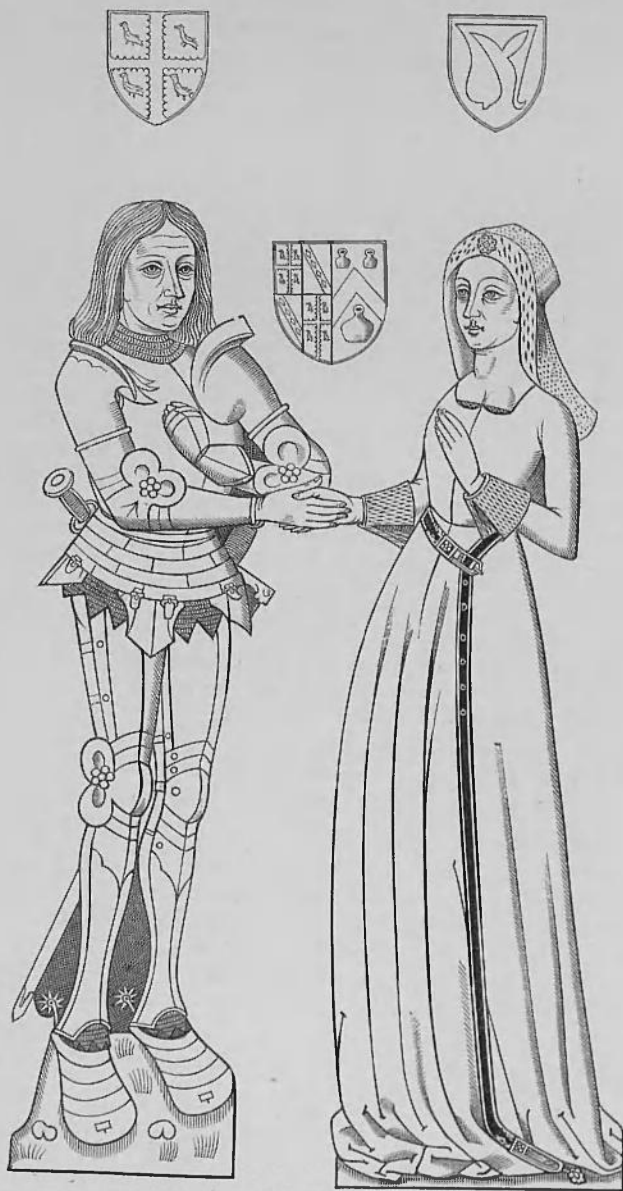
The date of this brass is stated by Mr. Baker to be 1446. The dexter escutcheon, with the arms of Mauntell, was lost, but the deficiency has been supplied. The other (Heyford) proved on examination to be a "Palimpsest," the reverse exhibiting the following bearings:—arg. three fusils in fess gu. quartering gules six lioncels, or (?).



Palimpsest Escutcheon, in the possession of Dr. Mantell.

The other tomb is also covered by a fine slab of Purbeck marble, on which are inlaid the figures in brass, about four feet in length, of Sir Walter Mantell and his lady; their right hands joined, and their left hands placed on their breasts. The knight is in plate armour, which presents several interesting features in military costume, as will be seen by the accompanying representation.

The inscription round the ledge of the tomb is well cut, and the ground was evidently once enamelled of a purple colour:—



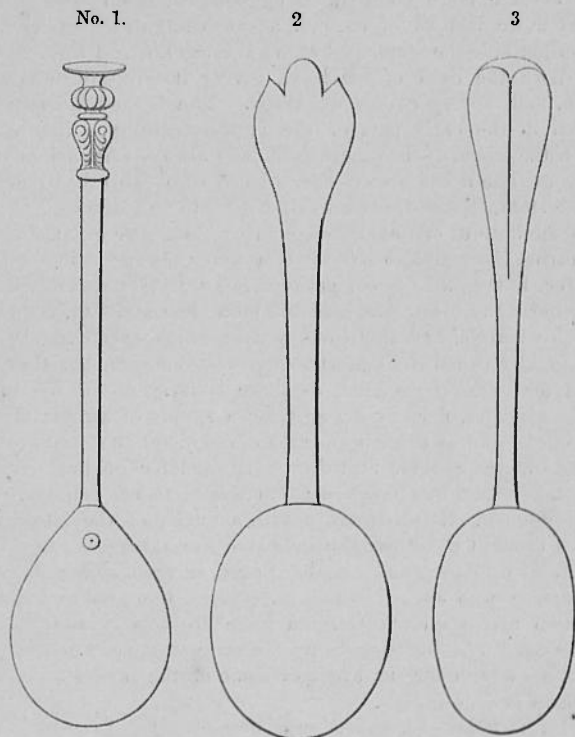
Sir Walter Mauntell, 1487, and his wife Elizabeth.

"Orate pro animabus Walteri Mauntell Militis et Elizabeth uxoris ejus uni' filiar' et hered' Joh'nis Abbot A'migeri qui quidem Walterus felicit' obiit xiii die mensis Junii anno D'ni mill'imo cceclxvii. quor' a'i'abus p'pitie(*tur Deus amen*)."

The concluding words are concealed by the masonry.

Between the figures there is an escutcheon of the arms of Mantell, quartering, on a bend four lozenges, impaling a chevron between three inkhorns, (Abbot). There are four other escutcheons, the upper displaying the arms of Mantell, and Heyford, as before; the lower are—a stag's head, cabossed, and—a bend charged with four lozenges.⁸

Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN offered some observations on a collection of spoons, of silver, brass, plated brass, and pewter, exhibited to the meeting, and forming a series from 1573 to 1767, showing the periods when the different changes in their form were introduced. The form of spoons, in England at least, seems to have continued the same from the middle of the fifteenth century, as seen by the spoon of Henry VI., now preserved at



Hornby Castle, to the time of the Restoration, when it should seem that a new fashion was introduced, which completely superseded the ancient form. This ancient form is shewn by No. 1, and one of the spoons of this form exhibited, was made as late as 1655, as ascertained by the Hall mark;

⁸ These arms appear to have been, arg. on a bend gules, three lozenges or.

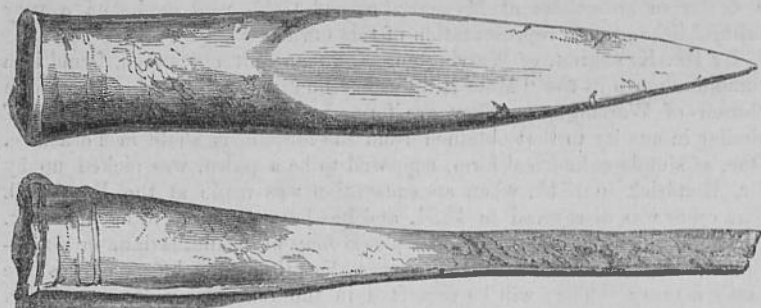
whilst one of the new form, No. 2, was made in 1667. The shape was altogether changed. The stem and handle became flat and broad at the extremity, which was divided by two clefts into three points, slightly turned up, whilst the bowl was elongated into a regular oval, and strengthened in its construction by a tongue which ran down the back. Two silver spoons of this form bore the portraits of William and Mary, and Queen Anne, respectively. This form of spoon remained till the reign of George I., when a new fashion was introduced. It is a curious circumstance that the first change in form occurred at the Restoration, and the second at the accession of the House of Hanover. Did the spoons brought over with the plate of the respective courts, at these periods, set the new fashions? In the new form, No. 3, the bowl was more elongated and oval in form, and the extremity of the handle was quite round, turned up at the end, having a high sharp ridge down the middle. This form continued to be made certainly as late as 1767, but towards the end of the reign of George II., another new fashion came into use, and has continued to the present time. The bowl became more pointed, or egg-shaped, the end of the handle was turned down instead of up, and a sharp angular shoulder was introduced on either side the stem, just above the bowl, whilst the tongue which extended down the back of the bowl, giving it strength, was shortened into a drop, and thereby caused weakness. The fiddle-head pattern came into fashion in the early part of the present century. Previous to the Restoration the leopard's head, crowned, was always stamped in the bowl, but since that time it has always been placed with the other marks on the back of the stem. Apostle spoons continued to be made as late as 1665, which was the date of one exhibited, bearing the figure of St. James.

Mr. Octavius Morgan also exhibited a silver ornament in the form of a square tower, having a high conical roof and turrets, surmounted by vanes at each corner; the tower was mounted on a stem and foot, the sides were pierced with windows, and there was a door which opened. These ornaments are usually called fumigatories or pastille-burners, but they are very ill adapted for burning perfume, as there is no vent for the smoke but through the windows, nor any draught for a supply of air but through the door when open; and as there is no trace of discoloration of the interior from burning, it is more probable that they were used for holding dry perfume, such as musk, which was much used in the sixteenth century, when this was probably made. It was marked with a punch of the letter N, which Mr. Morgan thought most probably indicated Nuremberg as the place of the manufacture. Nuremberg and Augsburg were, in the middle ages, renowned for their artists who worked in metals, especially in gold and silver. The most common marks on old German plate are this N and the fir-cone, which is the mark of Augsburg, being the arms of the city. The ornament in question is made in the similitude of some of the towers attached to the ancient houses at Nuremberg.

By Mr. BRAILSFORD.—A collection of bronze celts, of the socketed type, palstaves, fragments of sword-blades, a broken spear, &c., of bronze, and a chisel (here represented). An implement of similar fashion occurred with gouges, square-edged chisels, celts, &c., in the deposit found at Carlton Rodc, Norfolk, in 1844.⁹ Another, found in Ireland, is in Mr. Wardell's collection, and is represented amongst drawings lately presented by him to

⁹ See a note of this discovery, by Rev. T. P. Slapp, *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi., p. 494.

the Institute. With the celts now exhibited were lumps of metal, waste pieces and imperfect castings; the celts, also, were not trimmed, the ragged seams appearing as if fresh from the mould, and the entire deposit appeared to indicate the existence of a manufacture of bronze weapons and implements at the place. There was a slight hollow perceptible where the deposit lay. It was three feet six inches below the surface, and was found in forming a drain at Romford, in Essex.



Bronze Chisel, found at Romford, Essex. Orig. size.

By MR. FRANKS.—Numerous antiquities, found chiefly in Suffolk, at Exning and Icklingham, and collected by Mr. Edward Acton, of Grundisburgh. They have subsequently been purchased for the “British room,” at the British Museum. Amongst them may be noticed a bronze pendant object, bearing some resemblance to a *bullæ*, formed of thin metal filled with baked clay: it was found at Exning; a fine spear-head and blade of a dagger, from the same place, as also a very singular bronze implement, resembling a socketed celt, but terminating in a four-sided blunt end, in place of the usual cutting edge. This, with a gouge and other bronze relics, coated with light green patina, was found at Exning in 1832, and was in the possession of the late Mr. Davy, of Ufford. Also, the moiety of a stone mould for casting leaden tokens, or “fools’ money,” On one side is a regal head.

By MR. WARDELL, of Leeds.—Coloured representations of four objects of bronze, found in Ireland, and existing in his Museum. They comprised a relic described as “a curved axe,” but of small dimensions, found in co. Westmeath: a bronze chisel, coated with bright green patina, found at Granard, co. Longford:¹ the lower portion of a spear-head, from the same locality; and a bronze loop, intended to be attached to a leathern thong, part of which still remains: it was found near Lough Ballindery, co. Westmeath.

By MR. EDWARD HOARE.—A representation of a necklace of amber beads, 38 in number, found in cutting turf in Sheeaghan bog, near Balliboy, co. Monaghan, in March, 1848. They lay at a depth of twelve feet below the surface of the bog. The amber is of dark colour, perhaps from the effects of the turf-mould, and appears to be very brittle. Some

¹ This object appears to resemble closely that found at Romford, exhibited at this meeting. See woodcut, *supra*.

beads of amber are preserved in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, but in no collection, as Mr. Hoare observes, is any relic of this nature preserved, to be compared with this, now in his possession.

By MR. YATES.—An iron-hooked implement, described as a *sarculus*, or hoe, discovered on the line of the Roman barrier-wall in Germany.

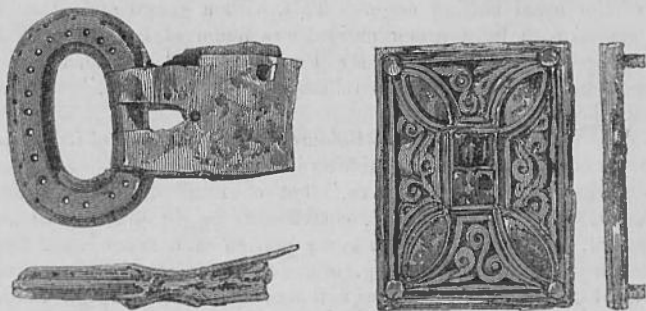
By MR. FARRER.—The sword of Tiberius, a remarkable relic of the Roman age found at Castel, on the Rhine, opposite to Mayence, with the remains of a pair of gates of bronze. It was formerly in the possession of a dealer in antiquities at Mayence, named Gold, who published a very faithful lithographic representation of this curious weapon.²

By DR. KENDRICK, of Warrington.—Two ancient chess-men, found in a tumulus known as the "Mote Hill," a few hundred yards east of the parish church of Warrington. They are formed of fine jet, or "brown coal," similar in quality to that obtained from the aluminous shale in Yorkshire. One, of simple cylindrical form, supposed to be a pawn, was picked up by Dr. Kendrick in 1841, when an excavation was made at the Mote Hill. The other was discovered in 1851, and has been supposed to be a knight. Sir F. Madden observes that these pieces may be Scandinavian, or Anglo-Saxon. Mr. Roach Smith conjectures that they may be as old as the ninth century. They will be deposited in the Warrington Museum. Dr. Kendrick sent also for examination two fine torques of silver, found in Lincolnshire, the exact locality unknown. They bear much resemblance in their fashion to that discovered in Staffordshire, and now in the possession of Her Majesty the Queen.³

By the REV. C. MANNING.—The curious gold ornament, found in Suffolk, represented in this *Journal*; and several gold and silver rings, of various periods.

By MR. WHINCOPP.—A sculptured capital, of late Roman, or Romanesque work. It was found accidentally conveyed in a ship-load of coals, from the port of Newcastle.

By MR. AMBROSE POYNTER.—Several relics of the Anglo-Saxon period,



Jewelled ornament of gilt bronze, and buckle, found at Ringwould, Kent.

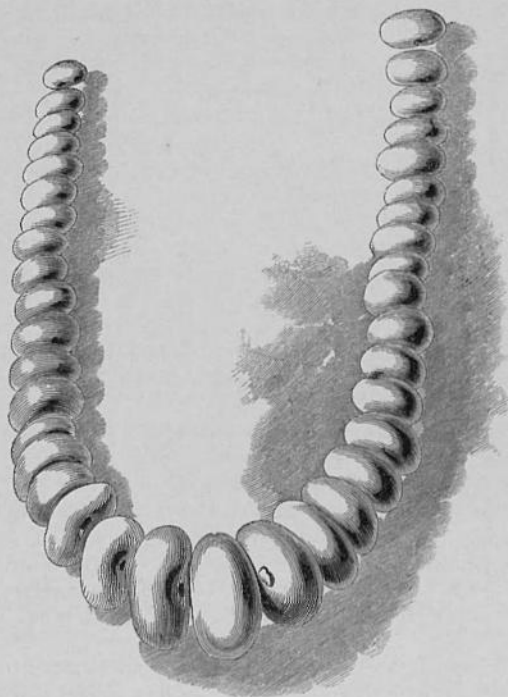
found on the estate of the Rev. John Monins, at Ringwould, about 6 miles from Dover on the road to Deal, in trenching the ground to make a garden. They lay very near the surface. The ground had long been

² See also the memoir by Dr. Lersch, Bonn, 1849, and that by Klein in the

Transactions of the Mayence Antiquaries, No. II., Mayence, 1850.

³ *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiii., plate 8.

EARLY IRISH ANTIQUITIES.



Necklace of Amber, found at a depth of 12 feet, in Sheeaughan bog,
co. Monaghan, 1848. In the collection of Mr. Hoare, Cork.

Half size of orig.

ploughed, but the chalk is so near the surface, that the soil had been only disturbed superficially. The remains of two skeletons were found at the same time. The objects found, exhibited by permission of John Monins, Esq., and since presented by that gentleman to the British Museum, comprise two iron spear-heads, a single-edged iron *couteau*, the iron ferule of a spear, as supposed (length, 6 in.), a curious ornament of gilt metal, probably intended to be fixed upon leather; it is set with imitative gems of a rich red colour; and a bronze buckle. The weapons precisely resemble those discovered by Mr. Wylie in Gloucestershire: and similar ornaments were there found, near the wrists of a skeleton. (Fairford Graves, plates ix. xi.)

By the HON. W. FOX STRANGWAYS.—A silver ring with a wreathed hoop, found on the coast of Dorsetshire, near Abbotsbury. The facet is circular and the impress is a merchant's mark terminating in a cross above. (See woodcut.) Below is seen, on one side, a lion's or leopard's face, and on the other the letter i. Date, about 1450.



By Mr. DAWES.—A matrix, formed of a kind of hard shale, resembling petrified wood; described as found near Wigan, and appearing by the legend to have been the seal of Oswold de Bolton.

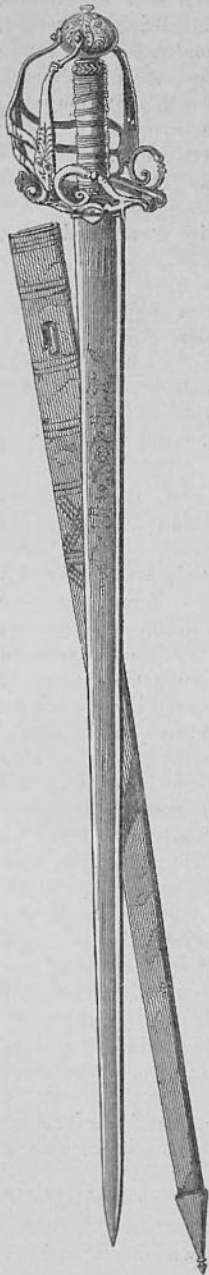
By Mr. HEWITT.—A stone celt, a spur of curious form, and a remarkable head-piece, of which he gave the following description; it has recently been added to the Tower Collection:—

"This helmet, which is of the form prevalent about the end of the sixteenth century, is one of the most beautiful examples of metal-chasing ever seen in this country; scarcely inferior either in design or execution to the well-known Shield preserved at Windsor Castle. It appears to be of Italian workmanship, and from the extreme elaboration of the ornament, may have been the prize of a tourney, or a choice gift from prince to prince. It is a close helmet, having visor and beavor, and is formed in six pieces. The surface is divided by intertwining bands into compartments of various sizes. The bands, enriched with a scroll pattern, have been gilt; the remainder left white. The compartments are filled with figures, grotesques, or fruit and flowers. One of the largest groups represents the favourite subject of the conflict of the Centaurs and Lapithæ. The young Hercules strangling the serpent, and Andromeda chained, are among the other mythological compositions. A variety of contests of foot and horse are represented on different parts of the casque, but the costume being of the classic mode, we learn nothing from them of the aspect and tactics of the warriors of the day. The grotesques exhibit wonderful fancy, and have all the most delicate finish. Every portion of the surface is covered with work of equal execution; not only those parts which, when the helmet is closed, remain in view, but those also which at such a time are hidden by overlapping pieces."

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—Two powder-flasks, one of stag's horn, carved with subjects in relief; the other of goat's or ram's horn, with a spanner for turning the mechanism of the wheel-lock.

By Mr. HENRY CROW.—A basket-hilted sword, bearing on each side of the blade a medallion portrait, inscribed—'General Oliver Cromwell.' On one side are also the following device and mottoes;—an arm wielding a falchion

—*Omnia depe:das* (or *seperdas*) *Famam servari memento* :—*Vincere Aut mori*.—*Concordia Res parva crescunt, Discordia Res magna Dilabuntur*.



Under this appears a military figure, like an Hungarian. On the other side of the blade appear, with the same device,—*Regere Seipsum summa est sapientia. Soli Deo Gloria. In te Domine speravi non Confundar In eternum*. This weapon, conjectured to have been used by Cromwell, or presented by him to one of his officers, was more probably that of a republican adherent to his cause.⁴ It has been lately presented to the Dover Museum by Mrs. Fisher, of that town. The length, including the hilt, is 3ft. 5½in. (See woodcut.)

Mr. Hewitt, in illustration of the usage of thus ornamenting the blades of swords, with devices or inscriptions allusive to the leader or cause of which the owner was a partisan, produced a curious Jacobite sword from the Tower Armory, bearing on each side the figure of a King. Under one of the effigies is inscribed,—

With this good sword thy cause I will maintain,
And for thy sake, O James, will breath each vein.

Under the other figure,—*Vivat Jacobus tertius Magnæ Britanniæ Rex*. He showed also a plug bayonet, on the blade of which is engraved,—“*God save King James the 2 : 1686.*”⁵

By MR. FARRER.—A casket ornamented with Limoges enamelled work, XIII. cent.; another casket covered with *cuirbouilli*; and several spoons of wood, delicately carved, probably of Italian workmanship.

By MR. WEBB.—A casket ornamented with Limoges enamels, XVI. cent., (Cat. Petit, 92) painted by an artist whose monogram has not been identified.

By SIR WALTER TREVELYAN, BART.—A silver toilet box, beautifully chased, of English workmanship. The subject represented is *Venus and Hercules*.

By MR. J. P. FEARON.—A collection of small reliquaries, crucifixes and ornaments, preserved in the possession of the Weston family, of Sutton Place, Surrey, who have always adhered to the Romish church. Some of these curious relics are of very choice workmanship: amongst them is an elegant

⁴ There is a sword at Farnley Hall, Yorkshire, stated to have belonged to Cromwell. It was exhibited by Mr. Fawkes, in the Museum of the Institute at the York Meeting. See Museum Catalogue, p. 25. Another is in the Museum of the Antiquaries of London.

⁵ A fine sword in the Goodrich Court Armory, made at Solingen about 1614, bears two oval medallion portraits on the blade. It is supposed to have been presented by Philip III. of Spain to Wilhelm, Elector Palatine. Skelton, vol. ii. pl. cvi.

little *Montre d'Abbesse*, date about 1550, a silver heart, enclosing part of the pericardium of King James II. ; a silver pendant, representing the chapel of Loretto, removed by angels ; several Papal medals, including the Jubilee Medals of Innocent XII. and Benedict XIV., both of silver ; also an oval silver-gilt Medallion of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria ; under the bust of the latter,—T. RAWLINS F. This curious assemblage of objects of various periods is in the possession of John J. Webbe Weston, Esq., the representative of the ancient family of Sutton Place.

At the close of the meeting, the Town Clerk of Newcastle, JOHN CLAYTON, Esq., a gentleman well known to Archæologists through his extensive and successful investigations of the Roman stations on his estates, on the great Northern Wall, took occasion to address the meeting. He expressed in most cordial terms the assurance of the interest with which the visit of the Institute was anticipated in Northumberland, and he desired to tender the pledge of a very hearty welcome, in a district where their attention would be arrested by vestiges of such a varied and highly interesting character. The President then closed the proceedings of the Session, by adjournment to the ancient Town of Newcastle.

The Report of the Proceedings at the NEWCASTLE MEETING is unavoidably deferred to the next Number of the *Journal*. The volume of Transactions on that occasion is in a forward state of preparation, and will be produced with the least possible delay. All persons desirous to possess this volume are requested to forward their names as subscribers, to the Secretaries, without delay, as the number of copies printed will be limited, and regulated by the number of persons disposed to give encouragement to its publication. Subscribers' names will also be received at Newcastle by Mr. G. Bouchier Richardson, Clayton Street.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1852,

Held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, August 24th, to Sept. 1st.

THE desire frequently expressed by the friends of the Institute in the Northern counties, and the cordial invitation received from the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, had led to the selection of the ancient *Pons Ælii* as the place of this year's meeting. The gratifying assurance, moreover, of encouragement from the noble Patron of that Society, His Grace the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, whose liberal encouragement of Archaeological inquiries the Institute had enjoyed on previous occasions, and especially at their meeting in Yorkshire, in 1846, had given a strong impulse to that decision. His Grace, Patron of the Antiquaries of Newcastle, whose proceedings had assumed a fresh interest and energy under such auspices, had originally given his kind assent to become President of the meeting of the Institute; the important functions of the high appointment in the State, which the Duke was subsequently called upon to discharge, precluded the possibility of his taking that active participation with which he had purposed to honour the Institute at their meeting in the North, of which he cordially consented to be Patron.

On Tuesday, August 24, the customary Inaugural Meeting was held at the Assembly Rooms, Westgate Street. The Institute was formally received by the Right Worshipful the Mayor, James Hodgson, Esq., the Aldermen and the Councillors of the Borough. In the absence of Mr. Harford, President for the year now closing, the Hon. Henry Thomas Liddell opened the proceedings, and moved that LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, to whose warm interest in the progress of the Institute the Society had so frequently been indebted, should be elected President. The motion was carried by acclamation.

LORD TALBOT having taken the chair, the Mayor addressed the assembly, expressing his desire, in the name of the inhabitants of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to welcome the members of the Archaeological Institute, and at the same time to proffer any assistance it was in their power to render. On the part of the Corporation, he had the honour to present an Address, which would convey their feelings towards the distinguished visitors, now assembled in their ancient town. The Town-clerk, John Clayton, Esq., then read the following address:—

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

“ We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, offer to you, the President and Members of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, the sincere expression of our feelings of gratification on the occasion of your visit to the ancient town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

" Occupied as we are in the pursuits of commerce, we are at the same time sensible of the value of those of literature and science, in which men of all parties and of all opinions can unite with one common object to civilise and instruct mankind ; and we can appreciate the labours of your learned body in the illustration of the history of the past, and in the application of the lessons it affords.

" The position of this town on the frontiers of the kingdom has exposed it, in times past, to the ravages of Border warfare, and has tended to limit the number of objects of interest which an antiquarian might reasonably expect to find in the archives of a town dating its existence from an early period of the Roman rule in Britain. But, however limited may be our means of presenting objects worthy of your attention, we offer you at least a cordial welcome.

" Signed in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors,

" JAMES HODGSON, *Mayor*."

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE desired to assure the Mayor and Corporation of the gratification which he had received from the cordial assurance of friendly welcome, expressed with so much kindness towards the Institution of which he had the honour to be President. The pursuits of commerce, far from disqualifying those embarked in them from feeling interest in Archaeology, ought to give it greater interest ; in former times—and he saw no reason why the present time should be an exception to the rule—there had been no more liberal patrons of the arts than the municipal institutions of Britain. In ancient times the communities of Greece, which might not inappropriately be styled corporations, had encouraged and patronised the arts. In the Middle Ages every small community in Italy, and the republics of Venice, Florence, and Genoa, dispensed their patronage of the arts ; and many others had stimulated by their encouragement the striking development of artistic taste which had diffused itself throughout Europe. Municipal corporations at the present day did well to follow the example set them by past ages. If they did not hold out their hand to welcome the arts, and encourage the productions of modern artists, at least they ought—and Newcastle had set a good example—to preserve the vestiges of past times which they possessed. He could assure the Mayor that the address just read came from him with peculiar force, as all knew the distinguished part which his late respected brother had taken in Archaeological studies. Many now present could appreciate the value of the collections, to which he had devoted so many years of industrious research, in preparing an extended edition of the *Britannia Romana*. He had inadequately conveyed the sentiments, with which every member of the Institute must esteem the welcome, which they had the gratification to receive from the Corporation of that ancient town, where the Society had now assembled ; and he returned cordial thanks on their behalf.

Mr. BLAAUW then moved a vote of thanks to the retiring President, Mr. Harford, under whose auspices their meeting at Bristol in the previous year had been attended with such gratifying success. In proposing this motion, seconded by Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.,

The Noble President expressed the satisfaction with which he recalled the interesting results of their proceedings in the West, at the last assembly of the Society. On the present occasion, however, a field of more varied research and deeper interest, probably, than had hitherto been presented to

the Institute, lay before them. And, on the present occasion, in recalling many honoured names connected with the extension of Archaeological enquiry in the North, he could not refrain from testifying his high esteem of the valuable services rendered to science and the arts by their noble Patron, the Duke of Northumberland. His Grace was distinguished as having led the way to those great discoveries that had been made in Egypt, not only in the study of Hieroglyphics, but in investigating the remote districts of Egypt and Nubia. Every one who had visited the British Museum must have been struck with his valuable contributions, some extending back to the time of Sesostris in the 19th dynasty. But, it was not to Egyptian Archaeology alone that the noble Duke had directed his attention. He had been a munificent patron of the local Society of Antiquaries, and their own society was indebted to him in an eminent degree. He had caused careful survey to be made of the Roman Road called Watling Street, and of the stations and camps adjacent to it, from the Swale in Yorkshire to the Scottish Border, which would form a most important contribution to the Ancient Geography of Great Britain. His Grace had with singular munificence caused this work to be prepared specially with a view to the present meeting;—to contribute to their gratification, by aiding the enquiries of those antiquaries who might visit the North on this occasion, as also to invite attention to the important character of the vestiges of early occupation in that district. The noble Duke had, moreover, generously placed this survey at the disposal of the Institute for publication on the present occasion, and he (Lord Talbot) had the satisfaction of laying before them a copy of this valuable work. It formed probably the most important contribution to the science of Archaeology ever made by a private individual. His Grace had, moreover, evinced his munificent encouragement of Archaeological investigations by directing an extensive work of exploration to be carried out, as an object which might prove specially interesting to the present meeting, at the Roman station of *Bremenium*; and during the week a report of the discoveries made on that interesting site would be communicated, which might encourage those who take interest in Roman antiquities to extend their antiquarian pilgrimage to Redesdale. He hoped they would excuse him for not being so well acquainted as he ought to be with many local subjects of interest connected with this district; he must, however, direct their attention to the services rendered to Archaeology by the late Rev. J. Hodgson, the historian of Northumberland. They were well acquainted also with the valuable labours of the late Mr. Surtees in his *County History*; and their influence at a time when the importance of Archaeology, as connected with history, was little esteemed, in arousing a more intelligent taste for such researches. The Surtees Society, established at Durham in memory of that distinguished scholar, had produced a series of valuable publications highly creditable to the energy and abilities of the antiquaries of the North. Amongst these, none ranked in higher estimation than the Rev. James Raine, and he had the gratification to call attention to the recent completion of his *History of North Durham*. After adverting to the exertions of the late Sir Cuthbert Sharp, the historian of Hartlepool, well-known, and deservedly esteemed for his contributions to Archaeological literature, Lord Talbot observed that he could not conclude his tribute to Northumberland and Durham Worthies, without especial mention of one who claimed their

most cordial respect and esteem, Sir John Swinburne : he feared that his advanced age would prevent his participating personally in their proceedings, but he had given the gratifying assurance of his warm interest in the present meeting. Lord Talbot, in adverting to the true aim and value of Archaeological inquiries, in all their branches, as tending to illustrate and aid historical researches, remarked that nothing could show more clearly the value of Archaeology than the labours of the late Mr. Hudson Turner, and especially the skill and acuteness with which he had brought documentary evidence, of a nature frequently regarded as dry and uninteresting, to throw light upon the history, the habits, and manners of social life, in former times. The last production of that talented Archaeologist, in which he had made us familiar with the details of domestic architecture, the castles and mansions of our forefathers, was a volume well calculated to aid the researches, and enhance the gratification of those who now, possibly for the first time, visited a district where their attention would often be arrested by remarkable examples of castellated and domestic, as well as of ecclesiastical, architecture. Lord Talbot could not withhold, on the present occasion, a tribute to the merits of one with whom he had long had friendly intimacy, and whose contributions to Archaeological science he highly appreciated. The untimely death of Mr. Hudson Turner, since their last annual assembly, had caused a vacancy in their ranks which it would be very difficult to supply. Before closing his address, Lord Talbot observed that he was anxious to make a few remarks upon the position in which he conceived the Government should be placed with reference to furthering Archaeological and literary pursuits. It might be difficult to determine how far Government ought to interfere in such matters. Hitherto, until a recent period, everything of this kind had been allowed to proceed without interference by the Government. In other countries the Government had acted very differently, and in some cases had even incurred the reproach of unnecessary interference. He was convinced such interference might be carried too far, but judicious aid was very desirable. One great object of Government ought to be to preserve in museums objects illustrative of the arts and history of every country, and particularly of that in which we live. Until recently our museums, whilst containing noble collections of monuments of the Greeks and Romans, had no series illustrative of the habits and manners of our forefathers. That reproach would now, as he hoped, soon be forgotten ; in the British Museum a distinct division had been, at length, set apart for British Archaeology. And here, the Institute must recall with especial gratification the generosity of their noble patron, the Duke of Northumberland, in placing at the disposal of the Central Committee, soon after the York meeting, a valuable collection of antiquities found on his estates in Yorkshire, to be presented to the British Museum, through the medium of the Institute. The noble example and warm interest shown by His Grace, in his liberal purpose of thus stimulating the formation of a national series of antiquities, had doubtless proved in no slight degree efficacious, in obtaining from the trustees of the Museum the appropriation of rooms to that special purpose. The Government ought to encourage the formation of local museums, especially of antiquities found in our own country, whereby valuable objects which at present are exposed to destruction might be preserved. In France there was not a small provincial town that had not its museum. Another object in which Government might properly take a part was the publication of ancient documents, such as

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could not be undertaken by private persons. The publication of the ancient laws of Ireland had recently been sanctioned by the Government, which was the more important since it was probable, had the publication been much longer deferred, it would have been found impossible to find any one capable of comprehending the language in which they are written. Another object ought to be the preservation of ancient monuments. In France and Switzerland it was contrary to law to destroy ancient buildings associated with the history of the country. The Government might do well to appoint a commission to carry out that object, giving them a *locus standi* in every case, and compelling the owner of any building it was thought important to preserve, instead of pulling it down, to sell it to the commissioners. This could be done with the sanction of the legislature. The last subject he should refer to was that of Treasure Trove, whereby valuable relics that might be found became the property of the crown; in consequence of that law, many gold ornaments and other valuable relics had been concealed or sent to the melting pot; whilst, as he believed, a system similar to that successfully adopted in Denmark would not only preserve such precious objects from destruction, but rescue from oblivion the important evidence which too frequently had been wholly lost, owing to the concealment which customarily deprives the antiquary of all facts connected with discoveries of ancient treasure. In regard to the objects thus briefly stated, he considered that the attention of the State might advantageously be claimed; and he hoped that at no distant time their importance would be fully recognised.

The Hon. HENRY T. LIDDELL (V.P. of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle) proposed a vote of thanks to the noble President of the Institute, for the able address with which he had opened the proceedings of the meeting,—a meeting to which the antiquaries of the North had looked forward with such agreeable anticipations. Mr. Liddell gave an interesting outline of the numerous objects in Newcastle and the adjacent counties, which claimed the attention of the antiquary. The President had alluded to the preservation of Archaeological Remains. He (Mr. Liddell) might be permitted to pay a tribute to a noble lord who lately filled the highest office in Her Majesty's Councils, and to whom, though a political opponent, he felt it was but a just acknowledgment. He alluded to Lord John Russell, who, upon his (Mr. Liddell's) representation, addressed to the Premier at the request of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, had immediately ordered that the Lady Chapel at Tynemouth should be relieved of the combustibles and munitions of war placed there, and which in case of explosion would have destroyed that beautiful edifice. He confidently hoped that the present Government, aided as they were by the services of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, would carry out many of the suggestions so admirably brought forward on the present occasion by the noble President, to whom he begged to tender a cordial expression of thanks.

JOHN ADAMSON, Esq., Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

JOHN HODGSON HINDE, Esq., said that he felt especial satisfaction in being invited to propose a vote of thanks to the noble Duke, the Patron of the Institute, and also of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. His Grace's important services were well known in this locality, not only in respect to science but the interests of humanity. They had that day

received a fresh evidence of his munificence, in the encouragement of antiquarian and scientific research, namely, the survey of one of the most interesting remains of antiquity existing in the Northern counties, that portion of Watling Street which lies in Durham and Northumberland. He felt confident that this work would arouse a fresh interest in the investigation of National Antiquities, and lead many, who, whilst resident near sites replete with curious vestiges of British and Roman times, had hitherto regarded them with indifference, to give attention to the early history of their country, and preserve such remains from injury.

The motion was seconded by Sir WILLIAM LAWSON, Bart., and most cordially adopted.

The meeting then separated; the remainder of the day was occupied in the examination of the large assemblage of Antiquities and Works of Art arranged in the temporary Museum. A numerous party availed themselves of the kind proposition by Mr. George Bouchier Richardson, and visited, under his guidance, the remains of the ancient Walls and Towers, the Castle, Churches, and other objects of antiquarian interest in Newcastle.

In the evening a *conversazione* was given by the Literary and Philosophical Society, to which the members of the Institute were invited. A discourse was delivered by the learned Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh, Dr. WILSON, on the advance of Archaeological Science, and its claims upon public attention. A varied interest was also given to the proceedings of the evening by the introduction of subjects of a scientific nature, and the display of numerous works of art, examples of local manufactures, models, autographs, &c. A coloured facsimile of the Bayeux tapestry, of the full size of the original, claims especial notice: it was prepared under the direction of the Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce, and presented the most complete reproduction of that remarkable relic of antiquity hitherto executed.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25.

This day was devoted to meetings of the Sections of History and of Antiquities, which, by the kind permission of the Philosophical Society, assembled at their Lecture Room. At ten o'clock the chair was taken, in the absence of the Earl of Carlisle, by the distinguished historian of North Durham, the Rev. JAMES RAINE, and the following memoirs were read:—

The State of Newcastle in the Saxon Times; and—The Ancient Trade of Newcastle. By Mr. JOHN HODGSON HINDE, V.P. of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle.

Memoir on the Archaeology of the Coal Trade. By Mr. THOMAS JOHN TAYLOR.

During the course of the meeting the noble Earl, President of the Historical Section, having arrived in Newcastle, took part in the proceedings; to which succeeded a meeting of the Section of Antiquities, the chair being taken by the President, the Hon. HENRY T. LIDDELL, who took occasion to bring before the Society a discovery of more than ordinary interest. He stated that upon his family estates in the parish of Whittingham, Northumberland, a set of ancient bronze weapons, five in number, remarkable for their unusually perfect preservation, and their dimensions, had been found fixed in the moss, the points downwards, within a space of very limited extent. It appeared probable that these

curious arms might have been thus placed by some warrior, who had taken refuge in the morass, with the intention of preserving them from the foe ; but that he was surprised and slain, and they had remained fixed in that position, whilst the shafts of the spears, and the sword handles had perished by decay of time. The great line of ancient road, indicated in Armstrong's County Map as the Watling Street, passed near the spot where these weapons, exhibited to the meeting by Mr. Liddell, had been found. He produced also accurate drawings of some curious architectural features at Ravensworth Castle, to which he was desirous to invite the attention of the Institute, especially two towers, which appeared to be of a remote age, and which he believed had been seldom visited. Mr. Liddell also observed, that at the meeting on the previous day the munificence of the Duke of Northumberland, in prosecuting the investigation of ancient remains existing in Northumbria, had deservedly been applauded. He had now the gratification to announce, that an express had just been received from Rochester by Mr. Bruce, intimating that important discoveries had been made on the previous day ; an inscription had also been brought to light, which Mr. Clayton and Mr. Bruce regarded as a most valuable accession to the monuments of Roman times in the North. The excavations, directed by his Grace to be made at that station, with the kind purpose of contributing to the gratification of the present meeting, had already produced, under the careful directions of Mr. Coulson and Mr. Taylor, highly interesting results.

Mr. PULSKY read a memoir upon Ancient Gems, and produced in illustration a very choice series of examples, from his own collections. He offered some remarks upon the restorations of antique intaglios, and upon modern forgeries : and gave an account of the principal existing collections.

In the evening a meeting took place in the rooms of the Literary and Philosophical Society, the Hon. W. FOX STRANGWAYS presiding. The following memoirs were read :—

On the Votive Monument at Kloster Nieuburg, near Vienna ; by the Rev. J. M. TRÄHERNE, F.S.A.

On the sepulchral remains of the ancient inhabitants of Northumberland, with remarks on the classification of cinerary urns found in that county. By Mr. GEORGE TATE, F.G.S.

The meeting then adjourned to the Castle, where the Rev. J. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE discoursed upon the various parts and peculiar features of the Norman keep, accompanying his audience through all the chambers and intricate arrangements of the fortress, every part of which was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. The museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, there preserved, was a further object of attraction ; and, by the kindness of the council, that rich repository of north country antiquities was open to the members of the Institute throughout the meeting week.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26.

The Architectural Section assembled at ten o'clock, when Mr. EDMUND SHARPE read a Memoir on Tynemouth Priory ; he took occasion, in the course of his observations, to make honourable mention of the good taste and praiseworthy spirit shown by Capt. Andrews, under whose direction the ruins had been cleared, and excavations carried out, which would

enable visitors on the present occasion to examine many details hitherto concealed. Mr. Sharpe, in closing his address, very kindly presented to each person a copy of a beautiful work in illustration of the subject which he had brought before the meeting. The following paper was then read:—

On the Lady Chapel, Tynemouth Priory. By Mr. JOHN DOBSON.

The chair having then been taken by the EARL OF CARLISLE, the following communications were read:—

On the Historical Traces of the Knights Templars in Northumberland, and on the Preceptory at Chibburn. Also,—Extracts from the By-Laws of the Cordwainers of Morpeth, *temp.* Edw. IV. By Mr. WOODMAN, Town Clerk of Morpeth.

On the Castle and Barony of Alnwick. By the Rev. CHARLES H. HARTSHORNE, M.A.

On the Ancient Lead Workings in the North of England. By Mr. THOMAS SOPWITH.

The Annual Dinner of the Institute took place on this day, in the great Assembly Room, and it was attended by a numerous party of gentlemen and ladies. The chair was taken by the noble President, LORD TALBOT, supported by His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, the Mayor and Mayoress, the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lovaine, M.P., the Hon. H. T. Liddell, Sir Walter Riddell, Bart., Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., Mr. Philip Howard, Mr. Headlam, M.P., Mr. Lawson, and other distinguished members of the Institute.

The accustomed loyal and appropriate toasts were proposed, amongst which the health of the noble Duke, Patron of the meeting, was pledged with great enthusiasm. In offering to the company his acknowledgment, the Duke of Northumberland proposed,—“Success to the Archaeological Institute;” observing that it was with high satisfaction that he met the members of the society in Newcastle, surrounded by objects of antiquity and historical interest which abounded in that district. The Institute would not only enjoy the gratification of inspecting the most remarkable work of Roman times preserved in Britain, the great Barrier wall, or of examining remarkable monuments of castellated and ecclesiastical architecture, but they would also witness with especial pleasure that the county began to take interest in subjects of antiquity. That feeling had doubtless been mainly excited by the exertions of the able historian of the Roman wall, the Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce, and by the intelligence and discrimination with which Mr. Clayton had prosecuted his energetic researches in the stations and portions of the wall of which he had become possessed. His Grace observed that beneficial results might be anticipated from the memoirs which would be communicated to the sections during the week, and through their publication in the Transactions of the meeting. The information thus imparted would, he hoped, stimulate an increasing interest in the careful investigation of the numerous ancient remains existing throughout the northern counties. There was one point upon which he could not refrain, on such an occasion, from offering his congratulations to the Archaeological Institute. It was, that in the British Museum a place had at length been set apart for British Antiquities; and that the formation of a series, illustrative of the ancient remains in our own country, had been commenced, and was now open to the public.

At the close of the evening the company adjourned to the Museum, in the adjoining rooms, which were lighted up for the occasion, and the

numerous objects of curiosity therein arranged were thus displayed with very pleasing effect.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27.

This day was devoted to an excursion, by the kind invitation of the noble patron of the Meeting, to Alnwick Castle, and the interesting sites on the picturesque banks of the Coquet and the Aln, localities associated with so many stirring recollections of olden time. At nine o'clock a special train quitted Newcastle with a numerous party; and, time unfortunately not sufficing for a visit to Morpeth, its church and castle, the first object attained was Warkworth Castle, and the curious Hermitage formed in the rock, on the margin of the river Coquet. It is probably the best preserved example, now existing, of those numerous oratories in secluded spots, formerly viewed with singular veneration. The position, and the architectural features of Warkworth, render it one of the most interesting of the castellated dwellings of the period; more especially in the internal arrangements of the fine keep tower, highly curious as illustrative of the domestic life in the baronial household of the fifteenth century. The present decay of these buildings is owing to the removal of the roof in 1672. Extensive excavations had been made in the great court-yard, by direction of the Duke of Northumberland, and the visitors were thus enabled to trace the plan and arrangement of several portions of the more ancient buildings, previously concealed by rubbish. In the course of these recent researches, also, the foundations of massive piers and ground-plan of a large church were opened to view, south of the keep-tower, being the vestiges of a collegiate church, intended to have been there founded, in the reign of Edward VI., and of which all trace had been lost.

From Warkworth the party proceeded to Alnwick, and reached the castle shortly after one o'clock. After a most gracious reception from the Duke and Duchess, a numerous assemblage of the guests, under the guidance of the Rev. C. Hartshorne, proceeded to examine the more ancient portions of the castle, and the towers in its precinct; the evidences of different styles and periods being pointed out by that gentleman, who gave an interesting sketch of the fortunes of this noble fortress, under the various times of its possessors, from the times of Harold. Here also the visitors were attracted by other objects, independently of the peculiarities of construction and architectural details, in the examination of the valuable Egyptian Collection, formed by the Duke of Northumberland, during his travels in Egypt, and accurately arranged by the care of Sir Gardner Wilkinson in one of the external towers. In another tower also, the Archaeologists had the further gratification of inspecting a Museum, recently formed by his Grace, and devoted to antiquities discovered in the British Islands. Here have already been deposited Roman inscribed monuments, with various relics found upon the Duke's estates in the North, especially some curious Northumbrian urns, wholly distinct in their character from those found in tumuli in the South: also, amongst other interesting relics, the British and Romano-British antiquities, collected in Sussex, by the late Mr. Dixon, of Worthing; and a large assemblage of Irish antiquities of all periods, being a collection formed chiefly in the county Sligo, by Mr. Chambers Walker, and presenting, probably, the most extensive series of the antiquities of Ireland, now to be found in this country. One relic, connected with the annals of

the Percies, and placed in this tower, was viewed with especial interest : it is a rondache, formed of thick leather, and rendered invulnerable by means of concentric metal rings and innumerable rivets. It was found on the battle-field of Shrewsbury, where Hotspur fell, in the memorable struggle of 1403.¹

The company were speedily invited to repair to the banquetting-hall, where, and in the saloon appropriated to the library, tables were laid for a repast, worthy of the memories of ancient baronial hospitality. At the close of this sumptuous refection, the noble President called upon the guests to pledge a parting cup to the healths of the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, a call which was received with most enthusiastic applause ; and the party then withdrew. His Grace had, with most obliging consideration provided conveyances to transport his numerous guests along the picturesque banks of the Aln to Hulne Abbey ; and the time scarcely sufficed for the examination of the curious remains of that Carmelite monastery, which supplies a remarkable example of early conventual arrangements. The fine gateway-tower, the sole existing remains of Alnwick Abbey, founded in the twelfth century by the lord of the neighbouring castle,—Our Lady's Well also,—the Trysting Tree, and other sites of picturesque or historical interest, were visited. The visitors re-assembled to speed their return to Newcastle, impressed with most lively gratification, in remembrance of a day, which the courtesy and munificence of the Duke and Duchess had rendered so memorable in the annals of the Institute.

Nor must it be forgotten, to make mention of the kind forethought of Mr. Dickson, distinguished for his successful investigations of Northumbrian history, and Local Secretary of the Institute at Alnwick. He had caused to be printed, preparatory to the visit of the Society, an interesting contribution to local history, entitled "Four Chapters from the History of Alnmouth," of which he presented copies to the members on this occasion.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28.

Durham was the object for which this day had been reserved. The cathedral, the castle, the numerous scenes and objects replete with interest to the Archaeologist, abounding in that city, attracted a very numerous assemblage, when the hour fixed for their early departure arrived. Their agreeable anticipations were enhanced by the hospitable invitation received from the Warden of the University, the Ven. Archdeacon Thorpe, and his friendly assurance of a cordial welcome at the castle.

A considerable number of the visitors reached Durham in time for the morning service at the cathedral, and immediately afterwards they proceeded to Bishop Cosins' Library, where a discourse was delivered by the Rev. James Raine, on the Architectural History of Durham Cathedral. This was succeeded by a detailed examination of the structure, concluding with the Chapter-house, where Mr. Raine had arranged a selection from the valuable MSS. belonging to the Chapter, some of them considered to have been written by the hand of Bede ; also the remarkable *Brevicula*, or illuminated bede-roll for the Priors Ebbeshester and Burnby, XV. cent., a roll of thirteen yards in length, and bearing the *tituli* of 623

¹ See a representation of a buckler of this curious fashion, Archaeol. Journ. vol. vii. p. 181.

religious houses visited to request their prayers for the souls of the defunct Priors.²

The learned historian of North Durham having brought to a close this interesting inspection of some of the treasures in his keeping, the company proceeded to the ancient Episcopal Hall, now that of Durham University, where the Warden received his numerous guests with a most courteous welcome. A brief account of the various buildings, composing the palatial dwelling of the Bishops of Durham, in which, owing to its position, are found combined the features of a Border fortress, was given by the Rev. George Ormsby. At the close of a most hospitable entertainment, the Warden, who was supported at the high table by the noble President of the Institute, and the Earl of Carlisle, after the usual loyal toasts, proposed—"Prosperity to the Institute," expressing in most gratifying terms the cordiality with which he had welcomed the Archaeological pilgrims. Lord Talbot, the Earl of Carlisle, the Bishop of Exeter, the Rev. Dr. Townsend, and Mr. Raine also addressed the company; who, after taking leave of the Warden, with most agreeable reminiscences of his friendly attentions, visited some of the parochial churches, and other objects of interest, for which time sufficed, and returned to Newcastle.

MONDAY, AUGUST 30.

A special train was again in readiness this morning, provided for the Excursion to Hexham and the Roman Wall; an invitation having been received from Mr. Clayton, of Chesters, to visit Housesteads (*Borovicus*) one of the stations in his possession, where he had caused extensive excavations to be made. The passing visit to the venerable abbey-church of Hexham, on which a discourse had been kindly prepared by the Rev. James Turner, was unfortunately too hurried to do justice to the remarkable character of its architectural features; the facility of communication, however, had given members other opportunities, during the week, for visiting this highly interesting place, as also Prudhoe Castle, and other objects, unavoidably passed without examination on this day. The extraordinary character of the great Northumbrian Barrier, and the novel attractions presented to antiquaries from the South by this grand achievement of Roman determination, rendered the Roman wall the great object on this occasion. At Bardon Mill, the Earl of Carlisle, who had returned to Naworth, rejoined the company of Archæologists; and, by the kindness of Mr. Makepeace, the proprietor of extensive works in the neighbourhood, they were conveyed on his private railroad to Chesterholm. Under the guidance of the Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce, the party proceeded to visit the camp at that place, the ancient *Vindolana*, the remains there brought to light by the late owner, Mr. Hedley, and the Roman Road, with a *milliarium* still standing; the only example *in situ* existing in England. Mr. Bruce then conducted them towards Housesteads, by Peel Crag, following a portion of the line of wall which exhibits the most perfect remains of the barrier and the various works by which it was accompanied, and at the same time demonstrates strikingly the arduous nature of the undertaking, in carrying the construction along precipitous basaltic cliffs,

² See the Memoir on Precatory Rolls, by Mr. J. Gough Nichols, Transactions of the Institute, Norwich Volume, p. 104.

from which an extensive view is obtained over the bleak wilds of Northumberland. A mile castle, partly excavated, and a section of the Roman road, laid open by Mr. Clayton's direction, were examined with interest : and the party at length reached Housesteads, where some, who had been unwilling to follow the more fatiguing course taken by Mr. Bruce, had already arrived. Housesteads, which has been regarded as the most remarkable Roman Station in the country, and was designated by Stukeley, the "Tadmor of Britain," has assumed an increased interest to the antiquary, through the discoveries and excavations so earnestly and judiciously prosecuted by the present proprietor, Mr. John Clayton. These researches have laid open to view numerous curious details, especially the South gateway with its guard-rooms, and the pavement worn into ruts by the frequent passage of wheels ; more recently also, the North gate, of strikingly massive masonry, has been discovered ; presenting the decisive evidence that the stations had gateways towards the Scottish Border, contrary to a supposition frequently maintained, with the notion that the North Britons were the sole cause of the construction of the great barrier. Mr. Bruce gave an interesting address in the midst of these impressive vestiges of Roman enterprise, and pointed out the evidences of the successive occupation of this remarkable site by various races. After an abundant refection provided by the hospitable owner of *Borricovicus*, John Clayton, Esq., of Chesters, the company returned to Newcastle, highly gratified with his kind attentions, and the obliging guidance of the learned historian of the wall, the Rev. J. C. Bruce.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31.

At ten o'clock the Section of Antiquities assembled in the theatre of the Philosophical Institution, the chair being taken by the noble President. The following memoirs were read :—

On the *Limes Transrhenanus*, between the Danube and the Rhine.—By Mr. JAMES YATES, F.R.S.

On Incised Markings, attributed to the Celtic period, noticed upon rocks in the parishes of Ford and Eglingham, in Northumberland.—By the Rev. WILLIAM GREENWELL, Warden of Neville Hall, Newcastle.

On the evidences of Saxon Architecture at Jarrow, and other places in the county of Durham.—By Mr. W. HYLTON LONGSTAFFE.

In the afternoon a large party visited Tynemouth Priory, and made detailed examination of the interesting ruins, under the guidance of Mr. Dobson. They were afterwards very hospitably entertained by Captain Andrews, and the officers of the garrison. By the judicious care of that gallant officer the ruins had been cleared, in anticipation of the visit of the Institute, from the *debris* by which they were encumbered, so as to be seen most advantageously on this occasion. It were much to be desired that this fine architectural monument should be protected from future injury.

From Tynemouth many of the company proceeded across the Tyne to Jarrow, to visit the impressive remains, to which their attention had been invited in the interesting discourse read by Mr. Hylton Longstaffe at the morning meeting.

In the evening a *conversazione* took place at the Assembly Rooms, and two Memoirs were read.

On Brinkburn Priory.—By Mr. W. SIDNEY GIBSON.—The Topography

of Ancient Newcastle.—By Mr. G. BOUCHIER RICHARDSON.—Numerous drawings were produced in illustration, with an admirable picture by Mr. John Storey, of Newcastle, representing that town as it existed in the times of Elizabeth. This curious and skilful delineation called forth the warm commendations of Professor Donaldson, who proposed a vote of special thanks both to the talented artist, and to the author of the memoir, whose intimate acquaintance with the vestiges of Ancient Newcastle had frequently contributed to the gratification of the Society, during the past week.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

At 10 o'clock a meeting of the Life and Annual Members of the Institute was held, in the General Committee Room, at the Assembly Rooms. The Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, President, in the Chair.

The Report of the Auditors for the previous year (see p. 206 *ante*) was submitted to the Meeting, as also the following Report of the Central Committee, and both were unanimously adopted.

In presenting the Report of the progress of the Society since our last Annual Meeting at Bristol, it is with renewed gratification that the Central Committee would take occasion to congratulate the Society on the promising and steady advance of that Science, which it is the object of the Institute to promote and encourage. The publications of the Society are becoming extensively known on the Continent of Europe, and have even attracted the favourable notice of the learned, beyond the Atlantic. The Smithsonian, and other Literary Institutions, have presented to our library, in friendly exchange for our publications, the valuable works which they have produced. The visit of an eminent transatlantic Archaeologist, Mr. Squiers, whose contributions have done so much to throw light upon the ancient history of America, brought our Society, during the meetings of the last Session, into friendly intercourse with the most zealous and successful investigator of the antiquities of the far West, and cannot fail to be productive of advantageous results. Amongst other Societies with which your Committee has very recently established an interchange of publications, may be mentioned, — the Society of Antiquaries of Hanover, the Antiquarian Society of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Antiquarian Institution of Mecklenburg Schwerin. The arrangement of amicable relations with these Continental Institutions has been carried on through the zealous exertions on our behalf of Mr. J.M. Kemble, who has been resident in Hanover, for the purpose of the investigation of early documents, as also for the exploration of the numerous Earthworks abounding in Northern Germany. In the prosecution of these labours Mr. Kemble has constantly received the most cordial encouragement and assistance from the Governments and public authorities.

In our own country, the past year presents to the Archaeologist scarcely any occurrence of more essential importance to the cause in which he is interested, or deserving to be hailed with more lively satisfaction, than the establishment of a Depository in the National Museum, exclusively devoted to the preservation and illustration of British Antiquities. In this, — an object of which the attainment had so long been desired by English Antiquaries, — the Committee recognise the hopeful promise of results, not less advantageous to Science, than those which have accrued from the establishment of National Collections of a like nature in most European countries. In adverting with cordial satisfaction to the appropriation of these rooms to

Antiquities discovered in our own country, and the appointment of a special Curator,—hopeful evidences that the Trustees of the British Museum have at length recognised the importance of preserving National vestiges of every period in the National Museum,—your Committee would take this occasion to urge upon the Members of the Institute the duty of rendering their aid to this good work, by presenting Antiquities to this collection. The munificence of our noble Patron, the Duke of Northumberland, already alluded to, and the honour conferred by his Grace upon the Institute, in making our Society the direct medium of his presentation of the Stanwick Collections to the British Museum, must ever be held by our Members in grateful remembrance. It must be regarded as the cogent impulse which has mainly conduced to obtain from the Trustees of the Museum the long-desired boon of a distinct and suitable Repository for National Antiquities. Each Member of the Institute has an interest in the endeavour to render such a Collection as complete and extensive as possible. With an earnest desire, therefore, that every aid should be rendered by the Institute to so important an object, your Committee would take the present occasion to recommend that discretionary power should henceforth be entrusted to them by the Society, authorising them to transfer to the National Museum, with consent of the donors, such ancient relics as may have been, or, from time to time may be, presented to the Institute, and which may appear by their rarity or their importance more properly suited to occupy a position in the series at the British Museum.

The liberality of the Duke of Northumberland, in the promotion of Archaeological researches, had been on several occasions evinced, in connexion with the proceedings of the Institute; and a very gratifying instance was presented on the occasion of the survey of the remarkable Earthworks upon his Grace's estate at Stanwick, so skilfully made by Mr. MacLauchlan, by his directions in 1848. The maps and description of those entrenchments have been published, by the permission of the Duke, in the *Journal* of the Institute.³ To that work has now succeeded an undertaking of greater importance,—the valuable Survey of the "Watling Street," from Pierse Bridge to the Scottish Border, achieved through his munificence. This, which may be described as the first contribution, of any extended character, towards a more precise knowledge of the ancient Geography of our country by actual survey, has now been published by the Institute, through the gracious permission of their noble Patron; it presents a most important aid to our researches into the earlier vestiges in the Northern counties. It affords likewise a fresh evidence of the ability and successful perseverance in the examination of ancient remains in Britain, which Mr. MacLauchlan, to whom the Duke had entrusted this survey, had shown in that of Silchester and various Military Works in other parts of England. The accompanying memoir, which Mr. MacLauchlan has kindly placed at the disposal of the Institute, comprises a detailed record of his observations in the course of the undertaking, and supplies important evidence in elucidation of the enquiries suggested by this valuable survey. It is with the highest gratification that the Committee would advert to a work of greater magnitude, forthwith to be commenced by his Grace's direction, the complete survey of the Roman Wall, and of all the works connected with that extraordinary monument of Roman enterprise.

Amongst the most interesting investigations of the past year, the results of the excavations carried out in Cambridgeshire, by the Hon. Richard Neville, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Institute, claim special and honourable mention. The excavations under his direction, at Little Wilbraham, have produced a rich harvest of curious facts illustrative of the Manners and Arts of Anglo-Saxon times, of which a detailed record, it is gratifying to state, will be speedily published by Mr. Neville. His more recent researches, near the Fleam Dyke, have been attended with scarcely less success, and have added fresh treasures to his precious Collection illustrative of National Antiquities, at Audley End.

The Committee has neglected no occasion, in which the expression of lively interest in the conservation of all public monuments of ancient times might arouse a more intelligent appreciation of their value. Whilst direct interference in cases of threatened injury to such remains is rarely attended with the desired results, there are not wanting instances, in which, as your Committee would hope, the influence exerted by your society, through courteous remonstrance on such occasions, is every year exercised with increasing advantage.

In alluding to the gratifying assurance of the estimation of our endeavours, presented by the continued accession of new Members, it is with satisfaction, on looking back to the past year, that the Committee have to record the loss of so few, removed from our ranks. Of some valued friends, however, whose memory claims a tribute of esteem, it is their sad duty now to make mention.

We would recall, with sincere regret, the names of some removed by death from amongst us since our last meeting, both of those who took part in the earliest efforts of the Society, as well as others who favoured us with friendly co-operation on more recent occasions. Amongst these may be named the learned Mr. Konig, whose untimely end deprived us of one of our earliest friends; Mr. Baker, the talented Historian of Northamptonshire; Mr. Davy, one of our Local Secretaries in Suffolk, whose valuable and extensive materials towards a history of that county were always freely laid open to aid the researches of any member of your Society. Amongst others whose memory claims honourable note, we must also record, with lively sorrow, the loss of Dr. Kidd, late Regius Professor of Medicine, in the University of Oxford, one of our kindest friends and supporters; John Buckler, foremost in the successful investigation of Cathedral Antiquities, and ever ready to aid our enquiries, or contribute to our gratification; Mr. Michael Jones also, whose courtesy and intelligent appreciation of all subjects of Antiquarian interest have been for so many years held in well-merited estimation. We must also advert to our loss of the late Member for Peterborough, the Hon. Richard Watson, and the untimely end of one of our recent but much valued coadjutors, Mr. W. Tyson, Local Secretary at Bristol, whose indefatigable services afforded us such essential aid in the meeting of the Institute in that city. To these we may add the names of the Rev. J. S. Money Kyrle, and Mr. Reeve, a zealous promoter of our cause in Warwickshire. In fulfilling this painful duty of recording the losses which have thus occurred during the past year, the attention of our Society will naturally be addressed to the untimely removal of one of our most valued and talented coadjutors. In adverting to the name of Mr. Hudson Turner, we recall the memory of one whose extensive information and acute perception of historical truth,—whose critical accuracy and keen appreciation of the essential value of every thing connected with Archaeological science,

rendered him unequalled, probably, amongst those who have devoted themselves to the study of history and historical Antiquities.

We are gratified to observe that many kindred Societies are giving continued proof of activity in their periodical publications. Amongst these serial works should be mentioned the Journal of the British Archaeological Association, the Transactions of the Sussex Archaeological Society, of the Bury and West Suffolk Archaeological Institute, of the Cambrian Association, the Norfolk and Norwich, the Somersetshire Archaeological Societies, and the Societies established, for purposes similar to our own, in Chester, Liverpool, and Kilkenny; proving beyond all question, by the support which they receive, and the intelligence with which their proceedings have been conducted, that the taste for the studies which these several Societies have laboured to promote, is steadily on the increase. It is also a cause of congratulation to observe that Local Collections are in course of formation in many Provincial cities and towns, and that Museums, sometime instituted, have been rendered more available for public information, by more careful and scientific arrangement, or the provision of a detailed catalogue of their contents. Colchester, a site which has proved remarkably productive in early remains, will possess a Museum, in which the valuable treasures of ancient art collected by the late Mr. Vint, may find, with many other local antiquities, a suitable depository. The extensive stores brought together in the *Hospitium* at York, and from which many valuable relics were contributed to the Museum formed during your York Meeting, have been described by the care of the venerable Archaeologist of that city, Mr. Wellbeloved, whose Catalogue of York Museum now presents a very important supplement to his *Eburacum*. It is gratifying to observe that, at the approaching Assembly of the British Association at Belfast, it is proposed to display an extensive collection of Irish Antiquities; the admission of subjects of an Archaeological character within the range of these important scientific meetings must tend, it may reasonably be anticipated, to elicit valuable information and throw light upon questions still involved in great obscurity.

The following lists of the Members of the Committee, selected to retire in annual course, and of Members of the Institute nominated to fill the vacancies, were then proposed, and adopted.

Members selected to retire:—The Lord Talbot de Malahide, *Vice-President*. The Hon. W. Fox Strangways; Samuel Birch, Esq.; J. W. Jones, Esq.; John M. Kemble, Esq.; J. G. Nichols, Esq.; Frederic Ouvry, Esq. The following gentlemen being elected to supply the vacancies:—The Hon. W. Fox Strangways, M.A., *Vice-President*; Charles Desborough Bedford, Esq., Doctors' Commons; Edward A. Bond, Esq., British Museum; Benjamin Ferrey, Esq., Fellow of the Inst. of Brit. Archit.; Philip Hardwicke, Esq., R.A., F.S.A.; J. Hewitt, Esq., Ordnance Office; Ambrose Poynter, Esq.

The following members of the Institute were also elected as Auditors for the year 1852.—Edmund Oldfield, Esq., British Museum; Frederic Ouvry, Esq., F.S.A.

The President then addressed the Members in reference to the selection of the place of meeting for 1853. A cordial invitation had been received from Lichfield; and another from the West Suffolk Archaeological Institute, expressing the desire that the Society should visit Bury St. Edmunds. The Committee had received encouraging and friendly

communications, in regard to the anticipation of a meeting in Northamptonshire. The Sussex Archaeological Society had likewise urged upon their attention the claims of Chichester, with every friendly assurance of co-operation and cordial welcome; proposing, moreover, that in the event of the visit of the Institute to Sussex, the meeting of the Local Society should be so arranged as to take place during the same week. His Grace the Duke of Richmond, Patron of that Society, and Lord Lieutenant of the county, had also promised encouragement to the meeting of the Institute. Lord Talbot observed, that he hoped the consideration of the Institute might shortly be invited to the proposal of holding a meeting in Ireland; remarking, that the Industrial Exhibition during the ensuing year would make it expedient for the present to defer their visit to Dublin.

It was then unanimously agreed that Chichester be selected as the place of meeting for 1853. It was likewise carried by acclamation, on the proposal of the Rev. Edward Hill, seconded by Mr. Joseph Hunter, that Lord Talbot should be requested to accept the post of President on that occasion.

Lord TALBOT then said, that in accordance with the example of the British Association, he deemed it highly desirable, on such occasions as the present, to endeavour to adopt some practical course, tending to advance the science in which all members of the Institute are interested. He was now desirous to invite their attention to the important question of the removal of the impediments occasioned by the existing law of TREASURE TROVE. He considered that there were no advantages to any party, in the law now in force. As regards the interests of Archaeology, most serious injury frequently occurred; if the treasure discovered be not forthwith melted down, we are too often deprived of all authentic record of the facts connected with the case, which might be of greater value to the scientific enquirer than the things themselves, or are deluded by evasive statements, leading us possibly to form fallacious hypotheses. Lord Talbot considered that there were great advantages in the law recently established in Denmark, by which the treasure is secured to the finder, subject to the right of preemption in the crown, at a fair value. He was well aware of the numerous difficulties attending this question, but he considered it imperative to make a move in the right direction, and that the most practical course would be to obtain a Parliamentary Committee to inquire into the subject. He had accordingly prepared the following petition to Parliament, which he wished to bring under the consideration of the meeting.

The humble petition of the undersigned, members of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and others, humbly sheweth:—

That your Petitioners, in common with a large class of Her Majesty's subjects, feel deeply interested in the preservation of all ancient monuments, particularly those which are remarkable for their artistic beauty, or the associations connected with them. That of late years numerous structures, both religious and civil, of great public interest, have been wantonly destroyed or defaced, owing to the want of some recognised power of interference in extreme cases. At the present moment the interesting remains of the Roman theatre and ancient town of Verulamium are threatened with destruction by a building company.

That, owing to the state of the law of Treasure-trove, a large number of precious objects of gold and silver deserving preservation, not only for the

beauty and skill displayed in their workmanship, but on account of their essential interest as illustrations of the arts and habits of former races, are condemned to the melting pot as soon as discovered. That in such cases it is highly desirable that some change in the law should be made, so as to avert this destruction of valuable Archaeological evidence, without infringing on the sacred rights of property.

That your Petitioners humbly pray, that these matters may be submitted to a committee especially appointed for that purpose ; or that they may be granted such relief as to your Honourable Houses may seem meet.

Dr. WILSON observed, that in Scotland serious inconveniences had frequently arisen from the effect of the existing law ; valuable relics had been melted down as soon as discovered, and in many instances persons into whose possession they might have fallen refused to entrust them for exhibition at any scientific meeting, through apprehension of their being claimed, as had actually occurred in the case of the Norries Law ornaments, which through the kindness of Mr. Dundas had been produced at a meeting of the Institute. The law, Dr. Wilson remarked, seemed as if framed to impede science. The Duke of Argyll, and the Marquis of Breadalbane, he had much satisfaction in stating, with other influential persons in North Britain, had intimated their readiness to support such an investigation of this question, as the Petition now proposed sought to obtain.

Mr. CLAYTON, Town Clerk of Newcastle, said that as the Lords of Manors, it was sufficiently evident, practically derive no advantages from the existing state of things, he hoped that, in the event of any modification of the law being proposed, they would be public spirited enough to give up the theory.

After some remarks by Mr. JOSEPH HUNTER, and other members present, it was proposed by Mr. CLAYTON, and seconded by Mr. BLAAUW, that the Petition proposed by the noble President be adopted. The motion having been carried unanimously, many signatures were forthwith appended to the Petition. It now remains to receive further signatures at the office of the Institute.

The Proceedings of the General Meeting of the members being thus concluded, Lord TALBOT proceeded to the great Assembly Room, where a numerous audience had congregated for the closing meeting of the week's proceedings.

Lord TALBOT, on taking the chair, observed that some communications of essential importance had unavoidably been deferred for want of time at the previous meetings ; and he had now the pleasure to request the Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce to give the memoir which he had prepared, to report the results of excavations at BREMENIUM, which the Duke of Northumberland had directed to be made, with the most kind consideration, being desirous to encourage the objects, and augment the interest, of their meeting in the North.

Mr. BRUCE then gave a detailed report of the discoveries made at Rochester during the previous weeks, and laid before the meeting a plan of vestiges of buildings brought to light in that station during the excavations, still in progress, under the direction of Mr. T. J. Taylor, and Mr. Coulson, who resides on the spot. He produced also copies of the inscriptions lately found, and exhibited numerous relics of the Roman Period, especially a bronze ornament, possibly part of a standard, inscribed,—*COH. OPTIMA. MAXIMA.*

Mr. HENRY TURNER then read a memoir on the Ancient State of Northumberland, in British and Roman times, as illustrated by a map which he had prepared for the meeting of the Institute, in kind compliance with the wishes of the Central Committee, to show the vestiges of early occupation, throughout that county. Mr. Turner had thus sought to continue the plan commenced in Yorkshire by Mr. Charles Newton, at the meeting of the Institute in 1846, in the preparation of his map of British and Roman vestiges in that district, subsequently published by the Institute.¹

After voting cordial thanks to the authors of these two valuable communications, the noble chairman took occasion to state the result of the previous deliberations, and he read to the meeting the Petition which it had been determined to present to both Houses of Parliament, with the view of obtaining an investigation of the question of Treasure-trove, to which he had called their attention at the opening meeting, and of placing upon record those facts which might appear of most importance in supporting their case. He invited those who felt an interest in the subject to add their signatures to the document, which was accordingly done by many present.

Lord TALBOT observed, that amongst the acknowledgments which it had become their duty to record, on the present occasion, their thanks must be first and specially expressed to their noble Patron, the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND. The gracious reception which they had enjoyed at Alnwick Castle was fresh in the recollection of all around him; but he would advert, with no less marked gratification, to the friendly consideration with which His Grace had encouraged and given furtherance to their purpose; the important surveys and excavations which he had directed to be carried out, and the honour conferred by the Duke upon their Society, in permitting the publication of the "Watling-street" map to be produced, through the instrumentality of the Institute. In thus connecting the achievement of this work with their meeting in Northumbria, His Grace had signally evinced that generosity in the promotion of Archaeological science, which claimed their warmest acknowledgment.

This expression of thanks having been carried with enthusiasm, Mr. YATES proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation of Newcastle, specially alluding to the honour conferred upon the Institute in their address at the opening meeting, and to the liberality with which they had aided the local expenses of the meeting. He likewise made honourable mention of the courtesy and obliging attentions of the Town Clerk, from whose archaeological knowledge also the Institute had derived so much gratification.

The MAYOR of NEWCASTLE acknowledged the compliment, and very cordially expressed the pleasure with which he had engaged in the proceedings of the week, and his good wishes for the prosperity of the Institute.

The Rev. C. H. HARTSHORNE proposed thanks to the nobility, gentry, and clergy of the counties visited on the present occasion, and especially to the Ven. Warden of Durham University; to Mr. Clayton, whose hospi-

¹ The memoirs relating to the Northern Counties, including those communicated by Mr. Turner and Mr. Bruce, will be comprised in the forthcoming Newcastle Volume.

talities had cheered the visitors to those bleak wilds traversed by the Roman wall; to Capt. Andrews, also, whose zealous interest in the preservation of ancient monuments had been shown at Tynemouth in so satisfactory a manner.

Mr. CLAYTON returned thanks; and votes of acknowledgment were moved, by Mr. BLENCOWE, to the Directors of the Railways, by whose very friendly attention every facility had been afforded in the excursions; by Dr. WILSON, to the local kindred Societies—especially the Antiquaries of Newcastle, the cordiality of whose invitation had been abundantly realised in their kind assistance and encouragement throughout the meeting; the Philosophical Institution also, who had placed their rooms freely at the disposal of the Institute, and welcomed their arrival with a *Conversazione*; by Mr. BLAAUW, to the Presidents, Committees, and Secretaries of Sections, especially to the Earl of Carlisle, and the Hon. H. T. Liddell; and to the contributors of Memoirs, particularly to Mr. MacLauchlan, whose contribution, although not read at any Sectional Meeting, had been specially prepared for the gratification of the Society, as a guide to their investigations of the “Watling Street,” and an indispensable accompaniment to the survey which he had performed. Mr. HODGSON HINDE proposed an acknowledgment to the contributors to the Museum.

Mr. CLAYTON moved a vote of thanks to the Rev. EDWARD HILL, under whose direction and indefatigable exertion the excursions had been conducted; and Mr. HILL, in acknowledging the compliment, proposed an acknowledgment to those whose kindness had so greatly facilitated the proceedings of the meeting, especially to Dr. Charlton, Mr. Adamson, and the Rev. J. C. Bruce.

The MAYOR proposed thanks to the noble President, who responded to the kind feeling expressed towards him; and after a gratifying acknowledgment of the services of the secretaries and officers, Lord TALBOT announced that CHICHESTER had been selected as the scene of their next meeting, to take place in July, 1853. The meeting thus concluded.

The following donations were contributed in aid of the expenses of the meeting at Newcastle, and towards the general funds of the Institute:—

The Mayor and Corporation of Newcastle, 50*l.*; Lord Lovaine, M.P., 5*l.*; Hon. Henry T. Liddell, 5*l.*; Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart, 5*l.*; Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., 5*l.*; John Adamson, Esq., 5*l.*; J. H. Atkinson, Esq., 5*l.*; John Auldjo, Esq., 1*l.*; W. B. Beaumont, Esq., M.P., 5*l.*; Matthew Bell, Esq., 5*l.*; J. B. Blackett, Esq., 2*l.*; Rev. J. C. Bruce, 1*l.*; George Burder, Esq., 5*l.*; W. H. Charlton, Esq., 5*l.*; Edward Charlton, Esq., M.D., 5*l.*; John Clayton, Esq., 5*l.*; John Cookson, Esq., Jun., 5*l.*; Dickson Dickson, Esq., 5*l.*; John Fenwick, Esq., 2*l.*; John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., 5*l.*; William Kell, Esq., 1*l.*; William Lawson, Esq., 1*l.*; Savile Ogle, Esq., 2*l.*; Charles W. Orde, Esq., 5*l.*; Frederic Ouvry, Esq., 5*l.*; Samuel Parker, Esq., 5*l.*; Rev. J. M. Traherne, 2*l.*; Henry Turner, Esq., 1*l.*; Albert Way, Esq., 5*l.*; Capt. Widdrington, 5*l.*

Monthly London Meeting,

November 5, 1852.

THE LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, President, in the Chair.

THE noble President, in opening the proceedings of another session, observed that it afforded him much pleasure to be able to attend the present meeting of the Archaeological Institute, being the first since their annual assemblage at Newcastle. All those gentlemen who were fortunate enough to be there, were well aware how successful and agreeable it had proved, and would remember with pleasure the numerous objects of interest—the noble castles, remarkable churches, and sites of historical interest which had been visited, as also the highly instructive temporary museum displayed on that occasion. The Duke of Northumberland most zealously gave furtherance to their views, and entertained the Society in a very princely manner at Alnwick Castle. His Grace had also presented to the Institute the valuable survey and plans, undertaken and executed at his suggestion and expense. The Institute had gratefully accepted this valuable donation, and had published them with an accompanying memoir by Mr. M'Lauchlan. He would advise any gentleman who did not already possess the work to add it to his library, as one of the most authentic and lasting monuments of our Archaeological literature. His Grace had also signified his intention of having a similar survey executed forthwith of the Roman Wall from the Tyne to the Solway. From other distinguished friends of the Institute in the North great kindness and hospitality was experienced, but the good results of the meeting did not end there. A novel and practical object, which long had been the cause of complaint to Archaeologists, the state of the law of Treasure-trove, had been taken in hand, and a petition (which then lay on the table) had been agreed to, and received numerous signatures. There could be no doubt that at present the Crown, or those who derived a vested interest in Treasure-trove, through the Crown, were not benefited by it, and that many valuable relics of ancient Art were consigned, without remorse, to the crucible, in order to evade its provisions. It would be well that all members who felt interest in this subject should add their names to the document before them; and it would be for the consideration of the meeting whether some step should not be forthwith taken to obtain an interview with the Earl of Derby, in order to ascertain the views of her Majesty's Government on the subject.

There was another matter in which he (Lord Talbot) took much interest, and he hoped that he should meet with the cordial support and co-operation of his friends of the Institute. It had been determined to reserve a portion of the building constructed for the Industrial Exhibition in Dublin next year, for a collection of antiquities, not only relating to Ireland, but to the whole United Kingdom, and whatever tended to illustrate them. It was also intended, as far as possible, to bring together a collection of casts and models of ancient works of Art, thus uniting the display of those monuments, of which the originals, either from their size or other causes, could not be there conveniently introduced. It was also hoped, by this

supposed to be memorials of a knight and lady of the Cheyne family, long settled at that place. Drawings of these figures were sent for the inspection of the meeting.

Mr. BINDON sent a notice of the recent discovery, in Sept. *ult.*, of certain architectural remains, at Bristol, of which he presented to the Institute a plan, sections, &c. This ancient structure, apparently of the thirteenth century, had been found in demolishing some houses near Corn Street, for the erection of the new Athenæum, and its preservation has unfortunately proved impracticable. This Notice will be given with Mr. Bindon's Memoir and Map of Ancient Bristol in the forthcoming volume of Transactions at the meeting of the Institute in that city.

The Rev. H. M. SCARTH communicated a memoir on Rahy Castle, co. Durham, and exhibited numerous sketches, plans, and representations of details, illustrative of its architectural peculiarities.

Mr. NESBITT gave the following notices of certain incised slabs in various churches in France, of which he exhibited rubbings. The earliest in date is in the Temple church at Laon, and measures 8ft. by 3ft. 6in. It commemorates a chaplain of the order of the Temple, and on it is incised a cross pierced in the centre by a quatrefoil, and from each side of each arm of which a cusp projects, the extremities of the arms being floriated. An inscription in Lombardic characters surrounds the whole; it is mutilated in parts, but what remains runs as follows, viz. :—

. . RGO : RES : CHAPELAINE : DOV : T . . MPLE : QVI : RENDI :
ARME LE : IOVR : DE : S : MARTIN : EN : ESTE : EN : AN : DEL :
I . . . ARNATION : M.CCLXVIII : PEZ

Although there is no mark of contraction over them the three last letters may probably be understood to stand for *Priez*. So large a part of the name is obliterated, that it is difficult to conjecture what it was. The "day of St. Martin in summer" is July the 4th, the day of his translation. In records, the dating "*Festum S. Martini in hyeme*," the day of the removal of his relics, Dec. the 13th, often occurs.

The second in date lies in a chapel on the south side of the collegiate church of St. Quentin, and measures 7ft. 9in. by 3ft. 10in. It is a fine example of an incised slab of the thirteenth century, the drawing being bold and good. Upon it is engraved a female figure of full life size, standing under a trefoiled arch with a crocketed canopy, supported upon single shafts; pinnacles on each side complete the architectural part of the design. The lady is habited in an inner garment (? a kirtle) with tight sleeves reaching to the wrists; over this is worn a loose ungirt gown falling about the feet, and without sleeves; the armholes are very large and a lining of fur seems to be indicated. This garment seems to be the *bliaus* or surcoat (see Planche's "*History of British Costume*," p. 113), which, by an excessive enlargement of the armholes, was at length altered into that singular article of dress the "*surcote overte*," or sideless gown, so common in the reign of Edward the Third.

Over the gown is worn a mantle lined with *vair*, and fastened in front by a string of six elongated oval beads instead of the usual cordon. The neck appears to be bare. A small quantity of hair is shown on each temple; a fillet is seen passing on each side of the face and under the chin, and the head is covered by a kerchief which falls upon the shoulders. The right hand holds the cordon of the cloak, and the left a book. Round the whole runs the following inscription, in Lombardic letters :—

✠ CIII : : GIST : : DAME : : MEHIVS : : PATREIOTE : : QI : TRES : :
 PASSA : EN : LAN : : DE : : LIN : : CAR : : NASION : : NOS : : TRES : :
 : SEGNIEVR : : MCC : LX : XII : : EV : : MOIS : : DE : : NO : : VEN : :
 BRE : : PRIES : : POVR : : SAME

Some of the words it will be seen are divided in a singular manner ; the sense is however too clear to make any comment necessary.

The third lies in a chapel on the south side of the Cathedral of Meaux. It is a very beautiful example of an engraved slab of the fourteenth century, as will be seen in the accompanying admirable woodcut by Mr. Utting. It measures 8ft. 4in. by 4ft. 3in., and is a stone of a slaty texture and of very dark colour ; when polished probably nearly black. Advantage has been taken of this to produce an effective contrast of colour by inlaying pieces of white marble (?) or alabaster, forming the figures of the angels, the heads, busts, hands and feet of the persons commemorated, and the animals on which their feet are placed. The remaining part of the figures was formed by cutting out the ground (like the field of a Limoges *champlevé* enamel), lines of the stone being left to indicate the folds of the garments ; the lines and ornaments of the canopy and the letters of the inscription were cut out in the same manner, and the hollows thus formed were filled with a white composition, some fragments of which still remain. The first of these processes was very commonly used in France, and several examples of its use exist in England, but it is very seldom that in either country the inlaid pieces are as well preserved as in this instance.

The second process, that of filling¹ up with white or coloured composition, appears to have been less common. Some tombs in the Cathedral at Hereford, however, shew indications of it (see the article "Incised Slabs," in the Glossary of Architecture) ; and a red composition was employed in the architectural parts of the slab in the Cathedral of Chalons-sur-Marne, engraved in the 3rd vol. of the *Annales Archéologiques*. The pavements of the Cathedral of St. Omer, and of Trinity Chapel in that of Canterbury, are also decorated in the same way.

The only peculiarity in the costume of the figures which seems to need remark is the pointed hood or *capuchon* worn by the female ; a similar hood is seen on the head of one of the figures in the slab at Chalons above-mentioned, and the wearer is assumed by Mr. Didron to have been a nun ; she also wears a *barbe* cloth, but no mantle. In the present instance it seems probable that it is merely a widow's dress which is represented.

The inscription is much injured ; from what remains it appears that this slab commemorates Jehan Rose, citizen of Meaux, and his wife ; he seems to have died in 1328, and she in 1367. The date of the execution of the work is probably between these years, and, judging from the character of the architectural details, nearer to the first than to the second. Both sides of the inscription it will be seen read the same way. This was no doubt so arranged in order that the passer by in the adjacent aisle might be able to read the whole inscription without entering the chapel, and crossing to its further side.

The fourth is a very elaborate slab in the Cathedral of Laon, measuring 9ft. 10in. by 4ft. 10in. It commemorates a canon of that church who is represented standing under a canopy, which, with its accessories, covers

¹ The employment of a composition to form a *ground* differs from the common practice of filling up *lines* with a black material.



Jehan Rose, Citizen of Meaux, and his wife. Meaux Cathedral.

Date, about A.D. 1329.

the whole surface of the slab, excepting a narrow border for the inscription. The canon is attired in eucharistic vestments covered with bold embroidery, and wears an aumuse over his head; from the mouth proceeds a label with the words, "Ne ineas in judicium cum servo tuo Dñe psa 143." In his hands he holds a chalice. The canopy is extremely elaborate, and contains in seven niches, in the upper part, figures of an aged man (probably Abraham) with the soul of the deceased, and of six attendant angels, carrying censers and playing on instruments of music; and in sixteen niches at the sides as many figures; some of these represent Apostles, but others are too much defaced to allow of their being satisfactorily identified. At the angles of the slab are the Evangelistic symbols in quatrefoils. The inscription is in a small black letter, and runs as follows:—

"Cy gist venerable et discrete persone Me. Philippe Infauns natif du diocese de Amiens en son vivant pbre chanoine de leglise de Leans qui trespassa le sixiesme jour du moys de April Mil cinq cens xxii
 . . . msques. Priez dieu pour son ame pr . . . aue m̃a."

Mr. W. S. WALFORD communicated the following observations on the "Palimpsest" brass escutcheon shown at a previous meeting by Dr. Mantell. (See page 300, *ante*.)

"The quarterly coat on the escutcheon exhibited by Dr. Mantell was, I would suggest, intended for the arms of William de Montacute, the 2nd Earl of Salisbury of that name, who died in 1397, or of William his father the previous Earl, who died in 1344; but in the latter case it was, in all probability, executed some years after his death.

"The brass has been shortened at the top about one-eighth of an inch. Allowing for this, and judging from its form, it belongs to the latter part of the XIVth century. The arms in the first and fourth quarters were certainly those of Montacute, viz., *arg.* three fusils conjoined in fess *gu.* The colour of the shield in the second and third quarters is left to conjecture; for after a careful examination I think no trace of the original colour remains. There is some appearance of *gules*, but not more or otherwise than may have come accidentally from the other side; in addition to which I have not met with any distinguished family of the XIIIth or XIVth century, in this country, that bore *gu.* six lioncels ramp. *or.* I discovered a small speck of greenish blue under the pitch, but it was probably the effect of the oxidisation of the brass. The lioncels being of brass, I have assumed they were intended for *or*, since the *argent* in the Montacute coat is represented by white metal. The absence of colour made me consider whether it might not have been *sable*, and there was temp. Edward II. a Sir Renaud St. Martin who bore *sa.* six lioncels *or.* However, as far as I can trace, neither St. Martin, nor any other family that bore lioncels rampant were connected with the Montacutes. We are therefore driven to seek some other explanation of the arms in the second and third quarters. Sir William de Montacute, the father, was created Earl of Salisbury in 1337, and, dying in 1344, was succeeded by his eldest son of the same name, who died without issue in 1397, having had the misfortune to kill his only son in a tilting match at Windsor in 1382. The arms of the previous Earls of Salisbury were *az.* six lioncels rampant *or* (Longspee), which I think must be the coat here quartered with Montacute. Though no family connexion existed to account for such a quartering, yet it may be an instance, even if a solitary one in this country, of treating the coat of the first earls as the arms of the earldom, and

quartering it with the family coat of the succeeding earls; as was occasionally the practice in France and Scotland.

"It is remarkable that one of the earliest examples, if not the first, of two coats being borne quarterly by a subject in this country, seems to have occurred in this family of Montacute. Their ancestor, Sir Symon de Montacute, had sealed the Barons' letter in 1301 with his seal and counter-seal; on the former were the fusils, and on the latter a griffin segreant; and at Carlaverock he bore only a griffin *or* on a blue banner and shield; but the Roll of Bannerets temp. Edward II. attributes to him a quarterly coat thus: 'quartile de argent e de azure; en les quarters de azure les griffons de or; en les quarters de argent les daunces de goulles.' By 'les daunces' were meant, no doubt, what are elsewhere termed fusils. On the seals of the above-mentioned earls of this family, given by Mr. J. G. Nichols in his recent paper on the Earldom, the griffins appear only as crests, and as beasts flanking the shield of arms on the counterseal of the father. These earls, or one of them, may nevertheless have thought fit on some occasions to quarter Longspee as the supposed arms of the earldom.

"However, there is great reason to think that this escutcheon, which is apparently a palimpsest, was never really used as originally intended; whether because the quartering was found to be without right, or for some other cause, must be matter of conjecture. Had the colour been inserted in the 2nd and 3rd quarters, seeing the nature of the charges, some unquestionable trace of it would, I think, have remained under the pitch that was adhering to it: in addition to which it was found as a palimpsest affixed to a slab in Heyford church, Northamptonshire, that bore the following inscription:—

John' Mauntell' gist icy
Elizabeth' sa femme auxi
De lo' almes dieu eit m'cy.

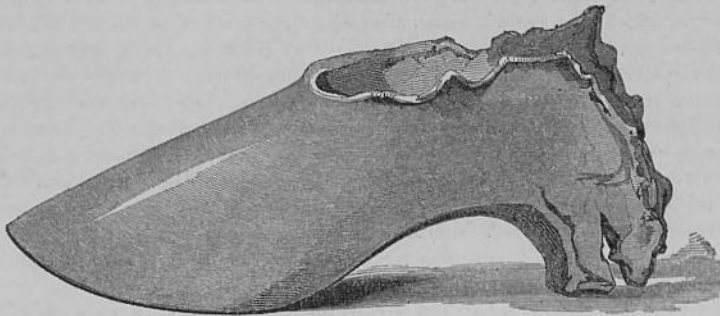
Amen.

Unfortunately there is no date; but since it is in French it is not likely to have been engraved much, if any, later than 1400. Now had this escutcheon been first affixed to a monument of one of the distinguished family of Montacute in the latter part of the XIVth century, seeing they continued for some years afterwards (except for a very short time) with little diminution of importance or influence, it is highly improbable that it should have been so soon removed from that tomb to be re-engraved and attached to another of a totally distinct family.

"I have confined these remarks to the first two earls of the family of Montacute, because on the death of the second earl without issue he was succeeded by his nephew, who, being the eldest son of the heiress of Monthermer, bore the fusils of Montacute and the eagle of Monthermer quarterly. He attached himself to the fallen fortunes of Richard II., and was executed in 1400: but his honours were restored to his son in or before 1409, and during the interval there were powerful relatives, who were not likely to suffer the family monuments to be violated with impunity."

Mr. EDWARD HOARE, of Cork, sent a notice of the singular bronze relic, here represented (of the same size as the original) dug up, July, 1852, at the depth of 4 feet, at the side of a large rock, on the lands of Ballybeg, about a mile from Buttevant, co. Cork. Three bronze celts had been

deposited with this curious object, near the side of a large rock. The metal is precisely of the same appearance as that of which celts are formed, and it is coated with a fine light green coloured patina.



Ancient bronze relic, found near Buttevant, co. Cork. Orig. size.

This object, resembling in form a small high-heeled shoe, has evidently been cast in a mould, as celts were fabricated, and formed in two equal parts, which were afterwards joined together with admirable skill. There is no appearance of solder, but a line from heel to toe, above and below, indicates the junction. The farmer, who found it in raising stones for building, unfortunately broke the back portion, and scraped off some of the *ærugeo*, supposing the metal to be gold.

Lord TALBOT observed that a specimen of an analogous nature had come under his notice: he considered these relics as highly curious on account of their rarity and extraordinary form, and he knew no cause to question the belief that they are genuine remains of an ancient period.

Mr. EDWARD RICHARDSON stated that various ancient relics had been very recently found, as he was informed, on the site of Kilburn Priory, near London, on the estate of the Hon. Colonel Upton, comprising as had been stated some vestiges of the Roman period. He felt desirous to call the attention of the Institute to the subject.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. HENRY NORRIS, of South Petherton, Local Secretary in Somerset. A representation of a bronze "palstave" with a loop on each side, closely resembling, in fashion and dimensions, the Irish specimen in Lord Talbot's Collection, represented in the *Journal* — (see p. 195, in this vol.) The weight is 10 oz., length 6 in. This rare example was found about 1842, in a field, near South Petherton.

By Mr. BRACKSTONE.—Several Irish antiquities, comprising a spear or javelin head of white flint, a material found chiefly, if not exclusively, in the co. Antrim. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. Found, 1851, at White Cow Lake, on the Shannon, co. Sligo. The blade is singularly curved.—Bronze celt, from co. Clare, with projections at the sides, giving it a cruciform appearance. From co. Clare.—Bronze spear-head, with perforations at the lower part of the blade, on each side, instead of the loops for attachment. Found, 1851, in co. Cork.—A bronze armlet, co. Roscommon.—Two large bronze rings, apparently handles of a large cauldron, with the loops or

ears, by which they were appended. Found, 1850, 10 feet beneath the surface, in a bog, near Roscrea, co. Tipperary. — Bronze ingot, found with the rings. It bears curious impressed marks at the side; dimensions 3 in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., thickness $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Ingots of metal, as it is stated, are of very rare occurrence. — Bronze disk, diam. about 2 in., perforated in the centre, and sharp-edged, as if for cutting. Found in co. Roscommon. — Bronze ornament, in form of a shamrock leaf, curiously wrought with impressed work, the stem pierced for attachment. Found in co. Roscommon. — Bronze rowelled spur, lately found in the churchyard at Straburn, co. Tyrone. — Also a cube of fine grained stone, found at Corsham, Wilts; on three sides are rudely engraved figures of animals, a lion, wolf, or dog, &c., as if intended for sealing.

By Mr. B. BRIGHT. — A bronze fish-hook, double hooked and weighted with lead, length $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., described as found with Roman remains at Bath.

By Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE. — Several steel bridle-bits from Affghanistan, with double rings, and interesting as presenting some analogies with certain Celtic relics of the same class.

By Mr. A. W. FRANKS. — A quadrangular Chinese seal of white porcelain, (precisely resembling those discovered in Ireland,) which he had purchased at the sale of Colonel Sommer's collection, at Copenhagen. The history of the seal is not known; the inscription upon it is identical with that engraved in Getty's work on Porcelain Seals found in Ireland (Pl. IV. No 50), as occurring on a seal found near Cahir Castle. Mr. Gutzlaff has translated the inscription as the Chinese word signifying — "display."

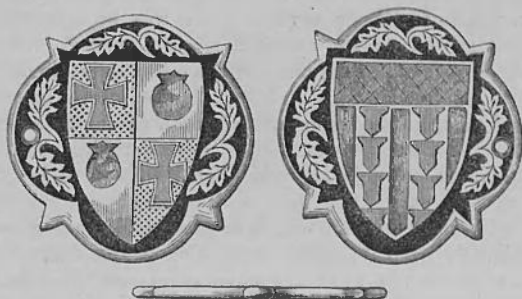
By Mr. WEBB. — A rich gold ornament, found near Aix la Chapelle, resembling in its form the earlier brooches preserved in Scotland. When discovered, it was set with gems, of which it has been despoiled: the ornaments are embossed and chased, in foliated designs, with open-work and flagree. On the inner-side of the summit, at a considerable depth, is represented a seated figure working at an anvil, probably the artificer by whose skill this costly relic was executed. There are small loops on the reverse, but no *acus*. Date, XIII. cent. — Also a covered cup, parcel-gilt, closely set with quadrangular cameos of shell, representing saints and angels. It is probably of Italian workmanship, and a remarkable example of its date, about 1500.

By the Hon. W. FOX STRANGWAYS. — Representation of a curious sculpture, on the tympanum of a circular-headed doorway, at the church of Schwarzach, in Germany. It represents the Saviour enthroned, St. Peter standing at his right hand, and another Apostle at his left. Date, about XII. cent.

By Mr. J. GREVILLE CHESTER. — Lower portion of a *ciborium* of the enamelled work of Limoges, date XIII. cent.; greatly resembling an object of similar use in the Louvre collection, bearing the name of the artist, G. ALPAIS. It was found in ploughing near Sudbury, in Suffolk, and was exhibited by the kind permission of Hon. Mrs. Upcher, to whom it belongs. — A metal badge, found at Winchester, and a bracteate obtained at Dresden, and stated to have been found in the neighbourhood. Several of like character are in the Dresden Museum.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH. — A fictile lamp, resembling the rudely-fashioned lamps found in the Catacombs at Rome. — A bronze spear-head, of unusual quadrangular form, place of discovery unknown. — A spheroidal

iron object, probably a weight, found at Bays Hill, Cheltenham. — An enamelled ornament, with armorial bearings on each side (see wood-cut). Date, about 1300. On one side appear to be the arms of Chastillon sur

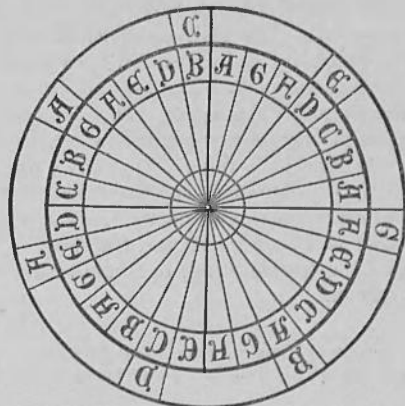


Enamelled ornament, in coll. of Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith. Orig. size.

Marne, (Gules, two pallets vair, a chief *or*,) here differing only in having three such pallets. On the other side is an escutcheon, quarterly, 1 and 4, a cross patee gu., 2 and 3, an escallop (colour lost). This little object is probably of Limoges work; it is not easy to explain the original intention, the plate being perforated for attachment only at one side.

Mr. W. S. WALFORD exhibited a rubbing from a carving on a pillar in Eastray Church, Kent. It is a little more than five feet from the floor, and at a convenient height consequently for inspection, on the southwest face of an octagonal pillar (being the second from the west), between the nave and the south aisle. It consists (see the cut) of three concentric circles an inch apart, the outer one being eleven inches in diameter. The inner and

middle circles are divided by radii into twenty-eight equal parts, and in each of the compartments so formed between these two circles is one of the first seven letters of the alphabet, and above every fourth is another of these letters, in a compartment formed between the middle and outer circles, by the radii there being carried through to the outer circle. In this manner the letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, are arranged so that each of them occurs five times; but the order of them is the reverse of alphabetical, the



letters between the outer and middle circles being to be read immediately before those over which they respectively stand. Such is the order in which the Dominical letters succeed each other, the two letters one above the other corresponding with those of the bissextile or leap years. As after every twenty-eight years, which is the period of the solar cycle, the Dominical letters occur again in the same manner, that cycle has been aptly represented by a circle divided into twenty-eight parts. The result

was a table whereby, if the two Dominical letters for any leap year were given, the Dominical letter for any other year, before or after it, might be readily found, according to the then state and understanding of the calendar. The pillars of the church having been scraped a few years ago, this carving, which had been covered over, was brought to light again. The lines and letters appear now but slightly incised, the consequence probably of the scraping ; some indeed of the latter have almost disappeared, but they may all be made out. Mr. Walford could not learn that it had been explained before since its discovery ; and, as far as he has been able to ascertain, it is a unique example of such a table. The church is a very good specimen of plain early English architecture, but the pillar, on which this carving exists, has the appearance of being somewhat more recent in style than the others, as if, from some cause, it had been renewed ; though it is hardly later than the early part of the fourteenth century ; and since the letters are what are generally termed Lombardic capitals, there is great reason to think the carving, if not contemporaneous, was executed but a few years after the pillar itself.¹

By Mr. FITCH.—Impression from a small circular brass matrix found lately in the Rectory garden at Beighton, Norfolk. The device is an eagle displayed—* s' WILL'I DE RAYTHEBY. Date, XIVth century.

By the Rev. W. GUNNER.—A small sculptured effigy of stone, of good workmanship, but unfortunately the lower portion is lost. The length twelve inches and a half in its present state. It is a good example of military costume towards the close of the fourteenth century, and appears intended to represent St. George ; the traces of a cross are discernible on the shield, hanging over the right arm. The armour is of plate and mail, mixed ; the two hands grasp the shaft of a spear, which doubtless pierced the jaws of the dragon. This little figure, probably intended to fill a niche in a reredos, or shrine, was found in digging a drain near Colebrook Street, Winchester, adjacent to the east end of the cathedral. The belt, ornamented with massive square bosses, surrounds the waist, instead of the hips, as more usual, at the period to which this figure is assigned. The legs are broken off below the knees, and the right arm is much damaged. This interesting relic of the sculptor's art has subsequently been presented by Mr. Gunner to the British Museum.

By Mr. G. F. WILBRAHAM.—An oval-shaped striking watch, date about 1600, with curiously engraved dial, showing the movements of the stars, and a perpetual almanack. It was made by Gribelin at Blois ; and was found in Delamere House, Cheshire.—An Italian medal, fifteenth century. Obv., a female head, D. ISOTTAE . ARIMINENSIS. Rev., a book closed,—ELEGIAE.

¹ Some notices of Eastry may be found in Mr. Hussey's Churches in Kent, Sussex and Surrey, p.63, but he makes no mention of the table above described.