

## Notices of Archaeological Publications.

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS, relating to the History and Antiquities of the County. Published by the Sussex Archæological Society, Vol. VI. London, John Russell Smith, 1853. 8vo.

It gives us pleasure to notice the sixth volume of the Sussex Archæological Society's Collections, which fully maintains the reputation acquired by the others. None of the local societies have shown greater activity or have more distinguished themselves. Some have devoted more money and space to illustrations, while this has rendered its publications attractive by the variety and discursive character of the letter-press, and its volumes really are, what they profess to be, Archæological Collections relating to the history and antiquities of the county. Matters of historical and archæological interest have been discussed in such a manner as to be at the same time useful and popular. Among the writers in the present volume we recognise most of those to whom the former volumes are chiefly indebted. It comprises seventeen papers. The principal meeting of the society for the year having been held at Battle, Mr. Hunter, of the Record Office, has contributed a paper on the so-called Roll of Battle Abbey, in which, if he have dissipated somewhat of the charm that this Roll, in its various forms, has had for the general reader, and more especially for those who believe themselves descended from some of the fortunate adventurers in the Conqueror's army, because their ancestors' names there appear, he has done good service to the cause of historic truth, the proper object of archæology, by showing on what frail evidence the pretensions even of the least objectionable of the different editions of such Roll depend, and how little reason there is to believe that any authentic original of it ever existed. Mr. M. A. Lower, so well known to the readers of the former volumes, follows with a lively description of the Battle of Hastings, derived from the early authorities, and illustrated by an etching of the field. He has endeavoured to reconcile the narratives of those writers, and has compared them with the various features which the ground now presents. In this, as in most cases of great battles, it is hardly possible to unite the different accounts of the conflict into a consistent whole. Mr. Lower has also contributed some memoranda relating to the family of Borde, in Sussex, with a memoir of Dr. Andrew Borde, physician to King Henry VIII., who was a great traveller, and the author of some works on medicine, and also, according to some, the writer of the "Merry Tales of Gotham"; an eccentric character, whom Mr. Lower supposes to have been of the Sussex family. He has also furnished an interesting account of Pevensey Castle and the recent excavations there, with some illustrations; to which Mr. Figg has supplied a plan that adds not a little to the value of the paper. It will be found of great assistance to any one visiting the spot. Among the relics brought to light during the

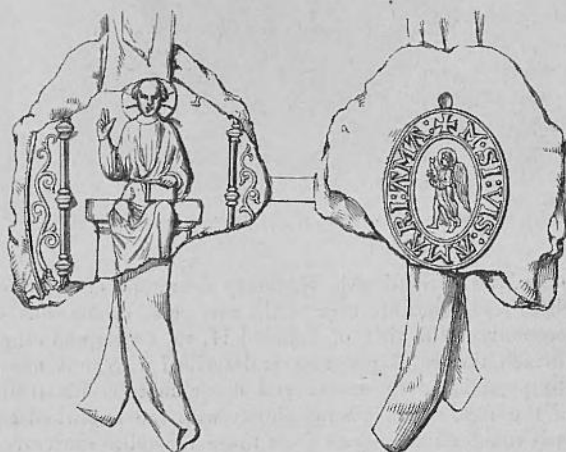
examination of the area of the castle are a font, discovered on the site of the chapel, the position of which has been ascertained, and a piscina, formed within the capital of a short column, apparently of transition-Norman date, an arrangement of rather uncommon occurrence. (See woodcut.)



Piscina found at east end of the chapel within the Castle of Pevensey.

Mr. Blaauw, the indefatigable Honorary Secretary of the Society, the fruits of whose researches are ever at the service of others, has communicated an account of the visit of Edward II. to Battle and other parts of Sussex, in which the royal progress is described with that minuteness of detail as to provisions, expenses, and other matters illustrative of the manners of the age, which his familiarity with the published and unpublished records enables him to draw from those recondite sources. Another paper, entitled "*Warenniana*," comprises this gentleman's gleanings, chiefly from unpublished documents, relative to the Earls of Warenne; among which are some very early letters that had not been previously printed, and also some particulars now brought to light after several centuries of seclusion, respecting the estrangement and separation of the last of those Earls from his Countess Joan, daughter of the Count de Bar, and granddaughter of King Edward I., and the transfer of his affections to Maude de Nerford, whom some writers have alleged that he married after having been divorced from his Countess Joan. This has long been an obscure part of that earl's history, and any authentic information elucidating it is acceptable. Mr. Blaauw has also contributed some notices of the Inquests concerning the rebels of Sussex after the termination of the Barons' war in 1265, taken from the original inquisitions. We hope these and other collections on that subject, which have been made by him since the publication of his interesting history of this war, will be some day digested into a new edition of that book. Mr. W. D. Cooper has furnished a valuable contribution towards a history of the liberties and franchises within the rape of Hastings. From Mr. W. S. Ellis we have a paper

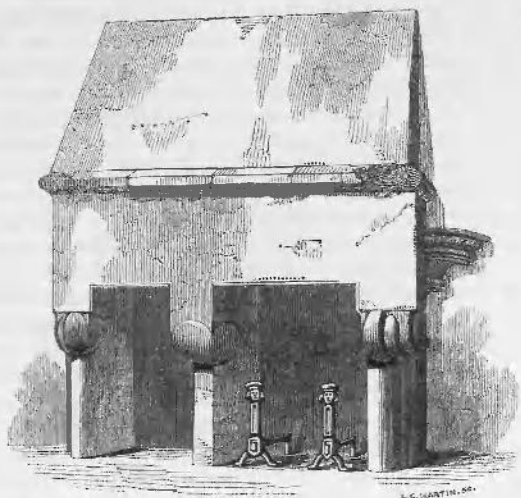
on the origin of the arms of some Sussex families, in which he enters into some speculations on the antiquity of heraldry. His views on that subject have been more fully developed in a pamphlet entitled, "A Plea for the Antiquity of Heraldry," London, J. R. Smith, 1853. This, as well as the paper just mentioned, is not without interest, though we think a further and more critical investigation of the subject will essentially modify some of his opinions. The Rev. A. Hussey, in "An Inquiry after the site of Anderida or Andredesceaster," re-asserts the claims of Pevensey to be the place, and advances some additional arguments in support of that conclusion. To the Rev. G. M. Cooper the volume is indebted for an interesting account of Michelham Priory, in the parish of Arlington, in which he has brought together a considerable quantity of material towards a more complete history of it, with a cut of the Priory seal, which had not been previously published, and some illustrations of the architectural remains. (See woodcuts.) This seal has been engraved from a drawing



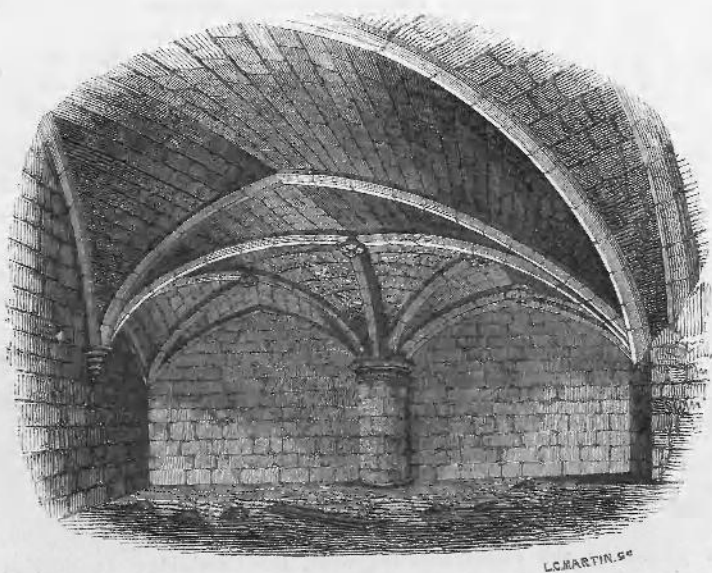
Seal and counter-seal of Michelham Priory, Sussex, appended to an indenture, dated 1376, in the Chapter-house, Westminster.

by Mrs. Blaauw, whose tasteful pencil has also contributed to the illustrations of the Memoir by copies of drawings by Grimm in the Burrell collections, British Museum, which supply so valuable a series of memorials of Sussex antiquities in great part now destroyed. The Rev. G. M. Cooper has also furnished a paper on Berwick parochial records, containing some curious particulars exemplifying the practice as to the occupation of land and other usages in a Southdown village, and some local words. Mr. G. R. Corner has given a paper on the custom of Borough English, by which in some places the youngest son or his representative inherits instead of the eldest. Though the custom is found in most other counties, the subject has an appropriateness in regard to Sussex, in consequence of the great number of manors that it contains, in which this custom, or others more or less resembling it, exist: a list of these manors is appended to the communication. Mr. Corner has, we believe, for some years devoted

MICHELHAM PRIORY, SUSSEX.



Double fire-place and mantle-tree with Angle brackets at each side, in the chamber over the crypt.



Crypt under the Refectory.

Drawn by Mrs. Blaauw, from the representation preserved amongst Grimm's drawings in the Burrell collections, British Museum.

much attention to the investigation of these peculiarities of tenure and their origin. If we cannot say that he has satisfactorily shown whence they sprung, or why they are so widely scattered, he has certainly collected much valuable information, and made some useful suggestions, to assist those who may be disposed to go deeper into the subject. Perhaps it would be relieved of some needless difficulties if the custom of Borough English, as it existed in towns, were investigated apart from the customs in manors which resemble it, and are, there is reason to believe, of later origin; and in doing so, the early power of disposing of houses and land by will in such towns, a remnant of Anglo-Saxon law, is not to be disregarded, as it is an important element in judging of the reasonableness of the custom. These numerous exceptions from the general law, though in some manors they may be referrible to mere caprice, seem to imply a social condition in certain localities, which history has very imperfectly transmitted. Mr. Corner has ascertained that there were like customs to be found in Picardy, Artois, and some other places on the continent. From the Rev. J. Dale we have a contribution entitled "Extracts from Churchwardens' Accounts and other matters belonging to the parish of Bolney, contained in a MS. book of the time of Henry VIII." Among other curious items are some relative to the building of the steeple, and also the notices of the collections at "Hognel," which word, it is suggested in a note may, like Hogmenay, be a corrupt derivative from "*au guy l'an neuf*," the commencement of some verses sung on New Year's day. From those words, dropping the last, it is easy to understand that *aug'lan* might be obtained, and then, by a transposition not uncommon, *augnal*, and thence Ognel and Hognel, as the word is spelt in those accounts.

The Rev. F. Spurrell has furnished a description of the Architectural Reliques of Lewes Priory which are contained in the British Museum and the Museum at Lewes, with lithographs. One of the most remarkable is supposed to be part of a circular lavatory of black marble, ten or eleven feet in diameter, executed in the twelfth century. The same gentleman has contributed an Inventory of the goods of Cornelius Humphrey, a substantial yeoman of Newhaven, in 1697; which shows what were then the home comforts and accommodation of persons of that class. And from the Rev. E. Turner we have a brief notice of the programme of the funeral ceremony of Sir Anthony Browne, Standard-bearer of Henry VIII., by whom he was held in great esteem, and was appointed one of the executors of his will. He received from his sovereign a grant of Battle Abbey after the dissolution. He died in 1548, and was interred in Battle Church, where his tomb remains.

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PUBLICATIONS OF THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. Fragments of a Greco-Egyptian work upon Magic, from a Papyrus in the British Museum. Edited, with a Translation and Notes, by C. Wycliffe Goodwin, M.A.

By publishing this remarkable fragment, the Cambridge Antiquarian Society has done much to elucidate a very interesting branch of inquiry. The art of the magicians who withstood Moses and Aaron, the strange magical doctrines of some of the early Eastern heretics, and the doings of the modern Egyptian magicians, alike receive illustration from the fragment and the valuable notes with which it is accompanied.

The author of the work, as the editor remarks, appears to have held similar, but not identical, doctrines with those of the Gnostic author of the "Pistis Sophia." He seems to have acknowledged the religion of the Hebrews as well as those of Persia and Greece, but his fundamental doctrines appear to have been Egyptian; indeed, there is little doubt that he was a priest or magician of Egypt and that he lived during the second century of the Christian era, or at no great distance of time from that period. His work is among the oldest of its kind and connects the Gnostic heresy with the ancient Egyptian religion, while it affords us some insight into what must have been the magic of the days of the Pharaohs.

The papyrus consists of a series of invocations accompanied by directions. The first of these, entitled "a Sarapian divination," is directed to be wrought by help of "a boy, with a lamp, a bowl, and a pit," and it is related that a throne should be seen to be brought in. These and other like particulars, coupled with the manner in which this mode of divination is said to have been conducted, on other ancient authority, indicates, as the editor observes, a very similar performance to that which Mr. Lane describes in his *Modern Egyptians* (vol. ii. c. xii.), as practised at the present day in Egypt. It is not a little remarkable that this magical rite should have continued in use throughout a period of near two thousand years, if not for a far longer time, while Egypt has twice changed its religion and once its language, so that superstition has survived nationality.

Passing over the second and third divinations as of minor importance, we find in the fourth the magician calling himself Moses, and invoking the God of Israel in words that indicate some acquaintance with the history and literature of the Hebrews. In the tenth, likewise, we find a similar incantation. Both are evidences that the magicians thought all religions serviceable, and were unwilling to alter foreign names, as one of the Zoroastrian precepts commands not to change barbarous names, for that they had a great efficacy in the mysteries. When they did not use foreign names, they called on those whom they wished to propitiate, in a strange series of meaningless words, chiefly formed of the vowels, of which we find many examples here.

The remaining invocations are curious and well deserving a careful examination. Perhaps the most remarkable of them is that wherein the magician threatens to divulge the most hidden mysteries, and otherwise pretends to terrify the gods, calling himself Thoth, the Egyptian Hermes, that he may obtain what he desires. Porphyry ridicules this kind of magic in his letter to Anebo, but it appears to have been very prevalent among the so-called philosophers of that time who were addicted to magic, and recalls to mind the menaces which have been offered in other countries and later times to persons held sacred and their images.

We cannot conclude without expressing a hope that Mr. Goodwin, and others as well qualified for the task, will continue the investigation of this remarkable subject, and lay fresh material before the public.

R. S. P.

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ILLUSTRATIONS OF ANCIENT ART, selected from objects discovered at Pompeii and Herculaneum. By the Rev. Edward Trollope, F.S.A. London: George Bell, 1854. Forty-five Plates, of which two are printed in colours.

We have now before us one of the most satisfactory fulfilments of the promise held forth in an attractive prospectus that has issued from the



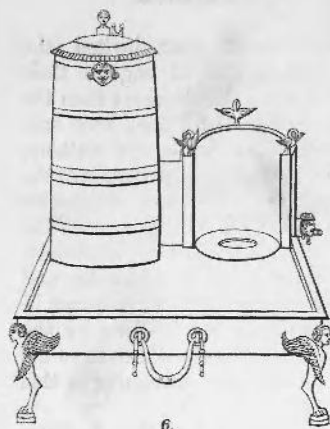
press. When the author of this beautiful volume first invited the encouragement of English Archæologists, and sought to engage their interest in those works of a higher class of Artistic development than the ancient reliques which mostly attract their attention, it may have been supposed that the voluminous and splendid productions of continental authors, and the elaborate treatise by Sir William Gell, had amply supplied the requirements of Antiquarian study, as regards the varied and instructive vestiges of the cities of Campania. The latter work, however, the "Pompeiana," best known probably to English antiquaries, is almost exclusively devoted to the illustration of the architectural examples and accessory features, which are of high value, even for practical purposes in the structures of our own times. The magnificent publications by the Neapolitan government must be regarded, Mr. Trollope truly observes in his preface, as beyond the ordinary reach of the students of antiquity in this country.

In the volume now commended to the notice of our readers, Mr. Trollope has satisfactorily supplied what had been a desideratum in archæological literature, and his labours will be gratefully appreciated by many who have devoted their attention to a most interesting branch of research, the development of Greek and Roman Art in its application to the accessories of daily life in ancient times. The universal display of taste and beauty in form, not less amongst ordinary objects of domestic use, than in the more luxurious furniture or enrichments of the saloon and the *triclinium* in the gorgeous times of Imperial Rome, or as exemplified by the delicately-wrought ornaments of personal use, is a striking characteristic of the inhabitants of Pompeii and Herculaneum. We find, indeed, as Mr. Trollope's work admirably demonstrates, that the grace of high art derived from the Greeks was applied indiscriminately to the sacrificial vessels of the temple, to the weapons of war, the vases of every description, whether those for ordinary use or the sumptuous candelabra and appliances of the banquet. The tasteful skill by which the hand of the artificer was guided appears even in the culinary vessels, the furniture of houses, the armour and arms, the various musical instruments, and especially in the exquisite jewellery and personal ornaments of the fairer sex.

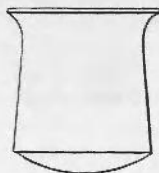
How often have we wished in younger days, or before foreign travel had enabled us to view the inexhaustible treasures of the "Museo Borbonico," that some Manual such as that now presented by Mr. Trollope had been at hand, to assist our studies, enabling us to realise the allusions of Horace or Juvenal, and comprehend the force of their keen satire in passages of which the point can only be appreciated through an intimate acquaintance with the refinements of the classical age and the usages of domestic life or manners.

The truthful illustrations of this volume, selected evidently with great taste and judgment, comprise all that could be desired within the compass of such an undertaking as has been contemplated by Mr. Trollope. His accurate pencil has been successfully employed in the delineation of examples of every description, chosen amongst the innumerable objects, which, whilst they delight, perplex the visitor of those treasures of Art. In these examples the eye of the student may trace the type of many a form of beauty admired in the more tasteful adaptations of mediæval or modern times, whether in works in metal, in fictile manufactures, or in glass; and he may mark, possibly, with a feeling of humiliation, how infinitely superior are the productions of the classical age to those designs which have been

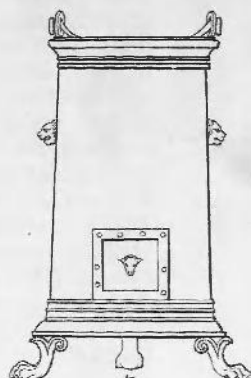
ILLUSTRATIONS OF ANCIENT ART FROM POMPEII AND HERCULANEUM.



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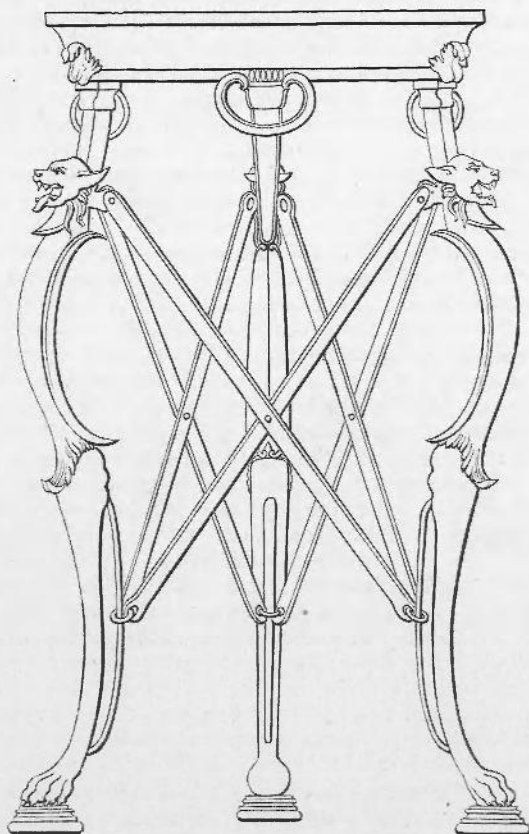


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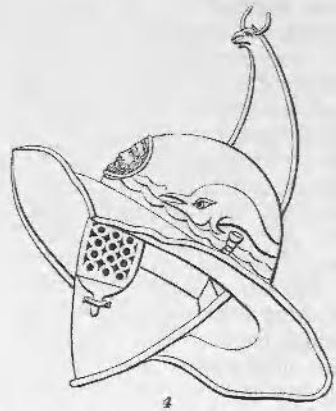
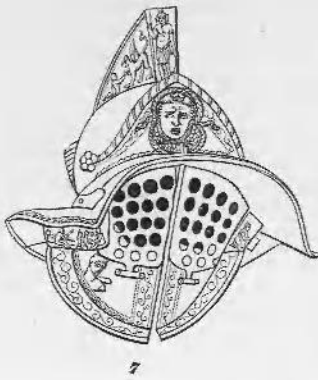
*Foculi, portable Brasiers and apparatus for heating liquids.*



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Portable Bronze Altar from Herculaneum.

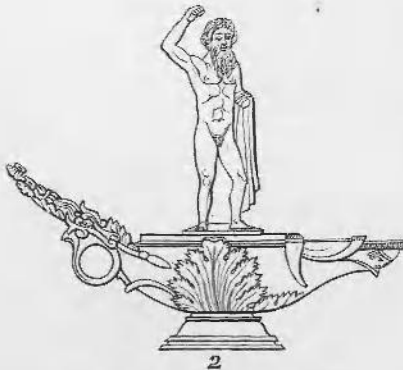




Bronze Helmets with Visors.



Bronze Brassards, *Manica*, and example of Body-armour.



Bronze Lamp, with figure of Silenus.

Silver *Poculum*. Height, 5 inches.

most admired in the art-manufactures of our own country. Hitherto, indeed, the attempts at novelty in producing more tasteful forms have for the most part signally failed, and it has only been through the imitation of the designs of ancient Etruria, or Greece, or Imperial Rome, that such endeavours have been in any degree successful. The illustrations of ancient art presented in this volume will be highly acceptable not only to the professed antiquary, but to the artificer, the student in the school of design, to all, in fact, engaged in the study or the practice of decorative art; and they possess the additional recommendation of being published at a price which places the work within the reach of all who may desire its acquisition.

By the author's kindness, we are enabled to give some examples of these interesting illustrations, reproduced from his drawings by the skilful hand of Mr. Utting. (See the accompanying woodcuts). In the text of the work, Mr. Trollope has presented some valuable explanatory observations and notices from classical writers, conveying information highly acceptable to the general reader. The pen of the accomplished scholar has combined with his talent as a draughtsman in bringing before us a multiplicity of antique objects, of which we seek, in vain, representations in those useful works of reference hitherto available, such as Dr. Smith's "Classical Dictionary" and the volume compiled by Mr. Rich. In Mr. Trollope's pages we gain instruction regarding many details connected with religious and sacrificial rites; we learn how the Roman warrior was armed; how the banquet was prepared, and what were the appliances of the *symposia*; we see the forms of the instruments to the tones of which the ancient poets tuned their lays; the materials used for writing and painting; the luxurious furniture of the villa, the accessories of the bath, and lastly, the cinerary urns remarkable for the simplicity and elegance of their forms.

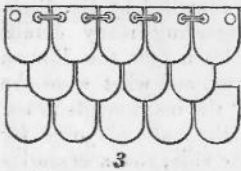
The exquisite plates printed in colour portray two of the most remarkable existing examples of the high perfection to which the art of decorating glass had been carried. They are vases of the deepest blue colour, over which was a casing of opaque white glass, and this last was partially cut away, so as to leave a design in relief like a cameo. Both these vases were found at Pompeii; the portions which have been preserved of one of them are now in this country, in the British Museum and in the possession of Mrs. Auldjo, and the fragments in the collection of that lady may be remembered by our readers as the choicest specimen of antique glass in the Exhibition formed in 1850 at the house of the Society of Arts.

To those who are interested in the investigation of military costume, the highly curious representations of antique armour will be specially acceptable. The helmets, cuirasses, and other defences of bronze, such as are here delineated, are objects of great rarity: amongst the former, the fact deserves notice that helmets with visors were occasionally worn by the Roman soldiery, as shown by an example of remarkable interest (see woodcut), having been that of the guard at the Herculaneum gate of Pompeii at the time of its destruction. The form closely resembles that of certain head-pieces worn in the sixteenth century.



The helmet here represented was found with the skeleton of the sentinel, who perished at his post in a small recess near the gate: his arms lay with the remains, and the sword was in remarkable preservation; its length was thirty inches; the sheath had been of leather studded with metal; the rings by which it was fastened to the belt remained; the precise form of the blade could not be ascertained. Mr. Trollope has given a representation of another Roman sword, showing the shape of the blade, and the adjustment, which occurs in some mediæval weapons, of a ring at the end of the handle, through which, obviously, a thong or lace was passed for secure attachment. (Plate iv. figs. 1, 2.)

The fashion of other examples of helmets is most eccentric, and the chasings in high relief, with which they are mostly enriched, are of admirable workmanship; these helmets formed with cheek-pieces (*bucculæ*), the *projectura* in front, and the *cudo*, or defence for the neck behind, were worn by the Roman officers. It is interesting to the English antiquary to compare these curious types with the bronze head-piece discovered at Tring in Hertfordshire, of much more simple fashion, and unfortunately in imperfect condition. No other specimen, as we believe, has been found in this country. There are many objects of other classes which claim attention as illustrative of relics of the Roman age disinterred in England.



Such, for example, is the example of scale-armour (see woodcut), which recalls the curious fragment of bronze found at *Cataractonium* by Sir W. Lawson, and figured in this Journal (volume viii., p. 296). The armour here represented is of bone with ligatures of bronze. Many forms of the fictile and other vases are such as are already familiar to us amongst the vestiges of Roman occupation in our own country; one of the glass drinking vessels, with singular ornaments like drops on its surface, may be noticed on account of the resemblance in form to some discovered with Anglo-Saxon remains in England. (Plate xxx., fig. 6.)

In reviewing the instructive results of Mr. Trollope's observations and researches amongst the rich stores of these well-arranged museums, we cannot refrain from an expression of surprise and regret that our own national depository, so rich in some departments of classical antiquity, should not present for public instruction and gratification a more suitable and attractive display of those objects of daily use amongst the Romans, which excite our admiration in continental museums. This deficiency, however, is even less to be deplored than the contempt with which objects essential to a series of National Antiquities have long been viewed, as it would appear, by the Trustees of the British Museum. A hope had at length arisen, through the tardy appropriation of a "British room" in that establishment, that the English Archæologist, and the scientific foreigner, desirous of the opportunity of comparing our antiquities with those of continental countries, might find some collections in the British Museum illustrative of the ancient condition of Britain. This welcome anticipation has been sadly frustrated; the sympathy and interest in such an object evinced by a few generous donors of antiquities, whose liberality has been met for the most part with cold indifference, has apparently done nothing to lessen the apathy of the

Trustees. In foreign lands the Directors of Public Establishments are ever watchful to secure everything which may render more complete the collections entrusted to their charge for the public benefit. The recent fate of the invaluable Faussett Museum has shown in too strong a light how disadvantageous to science is the want of enlightened intelligence in the administration of the British Museum ; the loss of such a collection must be viewed by English Archæologists as irreparable. Its value has been more worthily appreciated in another quarter ; and most honourable record must be made of the spirit and liberality with which Mr. Mayer has come forward to rescue these precious illustrations of ancient arts and manners from being dispersed or transported to some foreign collection.

### Recent Historical and Archaeological Publications.

ORDERICUS VITALIS, *Ecclesiastical History of England and Normandy* ; translated with notes and the Introduction of Guizot, by T. Forester, M.A. Vol. II. Post 8vo. (Bohn's Antiquarian Library.)

INGULPH, *Chronicle of the Abbey of Croyland*, with the Continuations by Peter of Blois and other writers. Translated with notes by H. T. Riley. Post 8vo. (Bohn's Antiquarian Library.)

LIVES OF THE PRINCESSES OF ENGLAND, by Mrs. Everett Green, Vol. V., comprising *Memoirs of Mary Tudor*, third daughter of Henry VII., and of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia. Portraits. H. Colburn.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO LITERATURE, by Mark Antony Lower, F.S.A., comprising *Essays on Local Nomenclature* ; on the *Battle of Hastings* ; on the *Iron Works of the South of England* ; on *Yew-trees in Church-yards* ; *Antiquarian Pilgrimage in Normandy*, &c. Post 8vo. Woodcuts. 7s. 6d.

TOPOGRAPHER AND GENEALOGIST, Part XIII, commencing Vol. III. Edited by John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A. Contents ; Account of the Manor of Apuldrefield, in Kent ; Petition from Wotton Basset, relative to the right of the Burgesses to free pasture in Fasteerne Park ; Memoranda in Heraldry, from Le Neve's MSS. ; On the descent of William of Wykeham ; Indenture regarding lands in Cirencester, &c. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, JOURNAL, No. 35, October, 1853. Address by the President at the Rochester Congress ; Historical sketch of Rochester Castle ; Memoir of Gundulph, bishop of Rochester ; Rochester Cathedral ; Leeds Castle, Kent ; the Dutch expedition to the Medway in 1667 ; On the origin and antiquity of playing cards ; Documents relating to the Spanish Armada and the defences of the Thames and Medway ; Proceedings of the Rochester Congress.—No. 36, January, 1854. Genealogical and heraldic Notices of the Earls of Kent. Romney Marsh. Proceedings of the Rochester Congress, (continued) and of the Association.

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE, edited by J. Y. Akerman, Sec. Soc. Ant., No. 62. Coins of Agrippas Cæsarea ; Find of Anglo-Saxon coins in the Isle of Man ; Uncertain coins of the Anglo-Saxon period ; Bactrian coins ; Remarks on the copper coinage of the Byzantine Emperors ; On coins of Ceylon, with remarks on the so-called ring-money and fish-hook money of that island.—No. 63. Coin pedigrees ; Uncertain Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Danish coin ; Ring-money, as a medium of exchange ; Unpublished coins of Carausius ; Unpublished varieties of rare coins ; Silver coin attributed to Dubnovel-lanus ; Remarks on fish-hook money ; Early Celtic coins found in Kent, &c.

REMAINS OF PAGAN SAXONDOM, principally from Tumuli in England. By J. Y. Akerman, Sec. Soc. Ant. 4to. J. Russell Smith. Each part contains two coloured plates.—Part VII. Bronze bucket found at Cuddesden, Oxfordshire ; Fibula found near Billesdon, Leicestershire.—Part VIII. Fragments from a tumulus at Caenby, Lincolnshire, presented to the British Museum by the Rev. E. Jarvis. Portion of a very large jewelled fibula from a tumulus at Ingarsby, Leicestershire.—Part IX. Glass drinking vessels from cemeteries in Kent ; Fibulae found near Rugby.

COLLECTANEA ANTIQUA. Etchings and Notices of ancient remains. By Charles Roach Smith. Vol. III. Part II. Printed for the Subscribers only. Sarcophagus and Roman remains found near the Minories, London ; Roman leaden coffins ; Brass trumpet,

found at Romney, Kent ; Bronze Romano-British scabbard and iron sword, found in the Thames ; Notes on antiquities in France, Lillebonne, its Roman theatre, sculptures, &c. Vieux, near Caen ; statue and inscription known as the marble of Thorigny, sculptures, &c. Roman buildings at Jublains. Fourteen plates, and woodcuts. 8vo. Subscribers' names received by the Author, 5, Liverpool Street, City.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ANCIENT ART, selected from objects discovered at Pompeii and Herculaneum. By the Rev. E. Trollope, F.S.A. Forty-five plates, comprising specimens of arms, armour, jewellery, furniture, vases, &c. London, G. Bell, 4to. 1*l.* 1*s.*

WANDERINGS OF AN ANTIQUARY ; chiefly upon the traces of the Romans in Britain, comprising notices of the Roman iron district of the Forest of Dean ; Kenchester, Verulamium, Sandwich and the Kentish Coast, Pevensey, the Roman potteries on the Medway, Kits Coty House, Isurium, Bramber Castle, Bignor, Stonehenge, and Old Sarum. By Thomas Wright, F.S.A. Post 8vo. Nichols and Sons. 8*s.*

HENRY SHAW.—Specimens of tile pavements, drawn from existing authorities. No. V. 4to. Contents, large plate exhibiting a moiety of the rich pavement of the Chapter House, Westminster, thirteenth century ; examples on a larger scale ; tiles of same period from Winchester Cathedral, St. Mary's, Salehurst, Dunksell, and Romsey ; examples of fourteenth century, from Worcester Cathedral, Dyham and Bakewell. Each number comprises five plates printed in colours, and reproducing as closely as possible the effect of the original tiles.

DICTIONARY OF TERMS IN ART ; including all such as are employed in painting, sculpture and engraving, relating to colours and artistic implements, and also to costume, armour, vases, sacred or domestic implements, &c. Edited and illustrated by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A. To be completed in twelve monthly parts, at 1*s.* Post 8vo. Virtue and Hall.

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LONDON.—Inscriptions and devices in the Beauchamp Tower, Tower of London, with an historical sketch of the building and the prisoners formerly confined therein. Collected from state papers, &c., by W. Robertson Dick. Thirty-one lithographic plates. Published by P. Ramage, Tower of London. 4to.

NORFOLK.—History of great Yarmouth. By Henry Manship, Town Clerk, temp. Elizabeth. Edited by Charles J. Palmer, F.S.A. Great Yarmouth, L. A. Meall ; London, J. Russell Smith, 4to. Illustrated with views, an ancient plan of the town, representations of the Borough seals, corporation plate, insignia, &c. A valuable mass of information is comprised in the editor's appendix and notes, and he purposes to publish a supplementary volume, for which abundant materials are prepared.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Notices of Roman Inscriptions discovered in Northumberland. By the Rev. T. Surridge, L.L.D. Royal 4to. Plates. Longman.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—Lecture on the Roman antiquities of Bath ; the walls, temples, and some other vestiges of the Roman period. By the Rev. H. M. Scarth. 8vo. Bath, Peach, Bridge-street. The profits of the sale of this memoir are to be applied in aid of the Local Museum of Antiquities.

WARWICKSHIRE.—History of the Holtes of Aston, with description of Aston Hall, Warwickshire. By A. Davidson, with illustrations by Allan Everitt. Birmingham : Everitt.

**WILTSHIRE.**—The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine, published under the direction of the Society formed in that county in 1853. Devises: H. Bull. London: G. Bell, J. R. Smith. No. 1, March, 1854, 8vo. Issued gratis to Members. Contents,—Rules of the Society, &c. Account of the Inaugural Meeting, and address from the President, G. Poulett Scrope, Esq., M.P.; Queries relating to the Archæology, Topography, &c., of Wilts; Ancient Wiltshire Customs, &c.

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—Brecon; its past history and present capabilities considered, with reference to a bill now before parliament. By the Rev. W. Basil Jones, M.A. Longman. Tenby: R. Mason.

—Welsh Sketches, Third Series. Contents:—Edward the Black Prince; Owen Glendower; Mediæval Bardism; The Welsh Church. 8vo. London: Darling.

—The Cambrian Journal, published by the Cambrian Institute, and issued gratis to members of that Society. Annual Subscriptions, 10s. Subscribers' names received by Mr. Mason, Tenby.

**ULSTER JOURNAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY.** Quarterly, Archer, Belfast; J. R. Smith, London. 4to. Annual Subscription, 12s. Contents of No. 4, October, 1853. Metropolitan Visitation of Derry in 1397; Battle of Lisnagarvey, 1641; English Settlements in county Antrim and Down; Silver Seal of Hugh O'Neill, king of Ulster, formerly at Strawberry Hill; Original Documents illustrative of Irish History; The Bell of St. Mura (two plates); Examination of a sepulchral mound in King's county; French settlers in Ireland; Irish Library, No. 1, bibliographical notices of works on Irish history or antiquities; Notes and Queries, &c. No. 5, January, 1854. Signatures of Irish chiefs and English commanders in Ulster, *t. Elizabeth*; Ballads on the Battle of the Boyne; Ancient chapel on St. John's Point, county Down; Ulster Roll of Gaol Delivery, 1615; Local tokens issued in Ulster; Note on Primate Colton's Visitation, 1397, and on Notaries Public (plate of Notarial marks); Tennekille Castle, Queen's county, and the Mac Donnell's (section, plans, &c.) with notes on Irish Castles, Constables of Castles, &c.; Itinerary of Father Edmund Mac Cana, about 1643, in the Brussels Library; Irish Ogham Inscriptions.

**SIGILLA ECCLESIAE HIBERNICÆ.**—The Episcopal and Capitular seals of the Irish Cathedral Churches Illustrated. By Richard Caulfield, A.B. Part II. Waterford, Lismore and Cork. M'Glashan, Dublin; J. R. Smith, London. 1s. 6d. Two lithographic pages representing Ecclesiastical seals, virges and the crosier of Lismore.

#### PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION.

**ANNUAL MEETING AT CHICHESTER, 1853.** Report of the Proceedings at the Meeting of the Institute in Sussex, with abstracts of the Memoirs communicated to the sections, and Catalogue of the Temporary Museum; with illustrations. 8vo. Subscribers' names received at the office of the Institute, or by Mr. J. Russell Smith.

**MISCELLANEA GRAPHICA.** A Collection of ancient, Mediæval, and Renaissance Remains in the possession of Lord Lonsborough; illustrated by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A. To be published in quarterly parts, Royal 4to., each part containing four plates, of which one in Chromolithography, representing jewellery, plate, arms and armour, and miscellaneous antiquities. London: Chapman and Hall.



ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL, by the Rev. R. Willis; the Architectural History of Boxgrove Priory, by the Rev. J. L. Petit; Architectural History of New Shoreham Church, and the Church architecture of Sussex, by Edmund Sharpe. Royal 4to. To be published by Mr. W. H. Mason, Chichester. Price 30s.

CASTLES AND CONVENTS OF NORFOLK. Being notices of many of the most important remains of antiquity in the county. By Henry Harrod, Hon. Sec. of the Norfolk Archaeological Society. 1 Vol. 8vo. With plans and illustrations. To be published by Mr. Muskett, Norwich. Large paper, 1*l.* 1*s.* Small paper, 15*s.* (By Subscription.)

### Archaeological Intelligence.

It is known probably to most of our readers that the Trustees of the British Museum have refused to purchase the Faussett Collections, rich in Roman and Saxon remains from the tumuli of Kent, and replete with valuable illustrations of an obscure period in English history. In vain have appeals been addressed by individuals and by societies, anxious to mark their appreciation of the importance of these collections to supply a link in the chain of evidence wholly deficient in that great depository. The acquisition would have gone far towards removing the disgrace that England alone amongst European states possesses no series of National Antiquities in any public Institution; and it is highly improbable that a collection of equal value or extent should at any future time be obtained. A perverse indifference, however, has been evinced towards the interests of science and the requirements of those, who desire enlarged means of instruction in regard to the ancient conditions of the inhabitants of their own country, still to be sought in vain at the British Museum. In the administrative body of that Institution the arbitrary narrow-minded spirit of the *infesta noverca* has been shown towards archaeological science in England, which looked so hopefully for kindly encouragement.

It is gratifying to revert to the more intelligent spirit of individual liberality, by which these collections, though lost to the national depository, have been rescued from removal to some continental museum. Mr. Mayer, of Liverpool, having added these remarkable antiquities to his extensive museum, which he has ever sought to make available to the utmost for public instruction, has determined to publish the original diaries in which the record of every discovery had been preserved. It may suffice to state that the researches of Mr. Faussett extended to upwards of 500 tumuli, almost exclusively of the Saxon period. In this publication an invaluable mass of material will be placed before the archaeologist, accompanied by abundant illustrations; it will form a guide-book to the student of Saxon Archaeology. It will be printed forthwith by subscription, and form one volume, royal 4to. The price to subscribers will be two guineas, and they are requested to forward their names to Mr. C. Roach Smith, the Editor, Liverpool Street, City.

The Annual Meeting of the Institute, to be held this year at Cambridge, under the patronage of the Vice Chancellor of the University, will commence on Tuesday, July 4, and close on Tuesday, July 11. It is requested that persons who propose to communicate any memoir to the sections, will give timely notice to the secretaries.

The Annual Meeting of the Sussex Archaeological Society will take place at Winchilsea, on July 13.

### Notices of Archaeological Publications.

THE ANCREN RIWLE; A TREATISE ON THE RULES AND DUTIES OF MONASTIC LIFE. Edited and translated from a Semi-Saxon MS. of the thirteenth century. By James Morton, B.D., Vicar of Holbeach, Prebendary of Lincoln, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. Earl Grey. London: Printed for the Camden Society. 1853.

WE have not hitherto noticed any of the books published by the Camden Society, though, during the existence of this Journal, several have appeared which are valuable as contributions to history, or as illustrative of the language, manners, and social condition of our ancestors at various periods. This volume belongs to the latter class, and is evidently brought out as a choice and rare example of the language of this country in the transition from Anglo-Saxon to English. And such it really is; but had it been no more, we should not have been induced to deviate from our course in regard to these publications.

"The Ancren Riwle" of the thirteenth century could hardly fail to place in a broad light a class of devotees, of whom very little seems generally known, though such knowledge is by no means recondite. Even the editor does not appear to have had a definite notion of their peculiarities. Dim indications and vague traditions of their abodes are occasionally found in the "Church notes" of our ecclesiologists; and therefore it is hoped a brief notice of these ascetics and this volume will not be without interest to our readers.

Great credit is due to Mr. Morton for the pains that he has taken in editing this Rule in a philological point of view. Had he chanced, in the course of his reading, to have come upon such bequests as "To the Anker in the Wall beside Bishopsgate, London," in a will of the fifteenth century;<sup>1</sup> to Friar Humphrey, the recluse (incluso) of Pageham, to the recluse (inclusæ) of Hoghton, to the recluse (inclusæ) of Stopeham, to the recluse (incluso) of Heringham, in the will of St. Richard, Bishop of Chichester;<sup>2</sup> and the several bequests by his contemporary, Walter de Suffield, Bishop of Norwich, to "Ankers," and recluses in his diocese, and especially one to his niece Ela in reclusorio at Massingham,<sup>3</sup> not to mention the gifts by the Will of Henry II. to the recluses (inclusis) of Jerusalem, England, and Normandy, Mr. Morton would probably have been put upon inquiry, and we should have had in this volume, not only a more exact translation of the Rule, but also a preface giving an account of this singular class, or notes in elucidation of the most remarkable passages, which illustrate their habits, or require to be explained by them.

The words "Ancren, Anker, and Ancress," are clearly to be referred to the term Anchorite. The anachoretæ of the East were numerous in the

<sup>1</sup> Test. Vetusta, 356.

<sup>2</sup> Sussex Archæol. Coll. i. p. 174.

<sup>3</sup> Blomefield's Norfolk, ii. p. 347-8, fol. Edit.

fourth century. This kind of solitary life, in course of time, gained such a footing in the West, that the council "in Trullo," in 692, and that of Frankfort, in 787, found it expedient to legislate respecting those who would devote themselves to it. Whatever may have been its intermediate history, there were in this country, during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, many anchorites of both sexes, who gave themselves up to holy meditation and religious exercises in lonely seclusion. They are often called recluses; yet the Latin designations were not uncommonly "*inclusi*" and "*inclusæ*." There was no invariable rule to which they were subject: some affected far greater degrees of mortification than others. The ceremony of inclusion was attended with a solemn service,<sup>4</sup> and it could not take place without the sanction of the bishop of the diocese. In cases of the greatest strictness the anchorite was locked in for life, and the bishop placed his seal upon the cell. Occasionally the entrance was closed with masonry. Only in cases of necessity, or by the order of the bishop, was the devotee to remove, or even the cell to be opened. This confined abode was called an ankerhouse, or ankerhold. Before inclusion it was obligatory on the bishop, not only to inquire as to the fitness of the applicant for such a life, but also to consider the probability of the anchorite receiving sufficient nourishment from the alms of the pious.<sup>5</sup> The cells were, therefore, usually placed either near monasteries, or in towns, and commonly, if not always, adjoining churches, so that the elevation of the host might be seen from them. They were sometimes within monasteries or nunneries: thus we find mention made of "Dame Alice Derby Anresse" within the nunnery of Clementhorpe.<sup>6</sup> In these cases they were, doubtless, contiguous to the church. Such a cell had generally two or more small apertures called windows, one to witness the celebration of the mass, and receive the Eucharist, another for conversation with visitors, and we read of a third for light. A few examples of anchorholds in churches seem to remain, as in the south transept of Norwich Cathedral; at Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire, in the tower; and at other places over porches and vestries; but some apartments, so considered, may have been priests' lodgings. It is most probable that many anchorhouses were wooden structures in the churchyard, close to the church, so that the anchorites dwelt, as the author of this rule says (p. 143), "under the eaves of the church." These abodes were more or less commodious, or we might say, incommodious, according to the degree of mortification that the votary chose to undertake.

The anchorites of this period are not to be confounded with hermits, who were free to wander where they pleased, and seem to have availed themselves of the privilege: "*Heremitæ solivagi—anchoretæ conclusi*," says Giraldus Cambrensis.<sup>7</sup> They also differed essentially from monks and nuns, properly so called; for these lived by rule, in a community, and were civilly dead; while the anchorites dwelt alone, had no prescribed rule, and retained their civil rights, including the rights of property.<sup>8</sup> Yet the term nun is sometimes found applied to an anchoress, and hermit to an "Anker;" and their cells are sometimes called hermitages; which has tended not a little to mislead desultory readers. The laws of this country recognised the

<sup>4</sup> In the Harl. Coll. No. 873, may be seen a form of such service with rubrical directions.

<sup>5</sup> Lynwode, fol. 155 vo, Edition 1525.

<sup>6</sup> Madox Form. Angl. p. 437.

<sup>7</sup> Epist. ad Steph. Archiep. Cant. Anglia Sacra, ii. 436.

<sup>8</sup> Lynwode, fol. 155 vo, Edition 1525, Littleton, s. 434.

anchorite's loss of liberty while he retained his civil rights, and they allowed many acts to be done by proxy which must otherwise have been done in person.<sup>9</sup> Littleton, writing temp. Edw. IV., speaks of a recluse as one "que ne poit per cause de son ordre aler hors de sa maison;" and Coke, commenting on these words, says, "Recluse, Reclusus, Heremita, seu Anachorita, so called by the order of his religion; he is so mured or shut up, quod solus semper sit, et in clausura sua sedet, and can never come out of his place. Seorsim enim et extra conversationem civilem hoc professionis genus semper habitat."<sup>1</sup> Here Coke has assumed the hermit was confined to his cell, or has used the word (it should rather seem) as one of the designations of an anchorite. The passages in Latin are most likely from some writer of earlier date, but it does not appear whence they were derived.

Grimlaïc, an anchorite priest in the ninth century, or as Abbe de Rance supposes somewhat later, drew up a Rule for these solitaries, which, according to M. Legrand d'Aussy, required them to live near churches, and beside allowing a small garden, even permitted several to dwell together in one enclosure, and have communication by a window, provided the cell of every one was separate.<sup>2</sup> A Bavarian Rule quoted by Fosbroke<sup>3</sup> directs the cell to be of stone, twelve feet square, with three windows; one opposite the choir by which the sacrament was to be received, the second for admitting food, and the third for light, to be closed with horn or glass. Cells of this kind were probably in churches. The author of the volume before us adverts to some existing rules for other anchoresses, which he did not assume to alter (pp. 412-3).

Such having been the state of things in regard to recluses, this "Ancren Riwe" is to be interpreted accordingly. Though addressed to three sisters on their application for it to the author, it was written to a great extent for the guidance of anchoresses generally, as he has mentioned more than once; and some parts, as that on confession, had even a yet wider scope. The language is Saxon-English, of about the beginning of the thirteenth century. It may possibly be a few years earlier, for the writer, at p. 383, speaks of knowing "a man who weareth at the same time both a heavy cuirass [rather hauberk] and hair-cloth, bound with iron about the middle too, and his arms with broad and thick bands, so that to bear the sweat of it is severe suffering," who yet complained and said, it did not oppress him, and often asked the writer to teach him something wherewith he might give his body pain; which is very like the self-inflicted mortification of the anchorite, Ulfric of Haselborough, in Somersetshire, whose history is given by M. Paris under 1154, the year of his death. If he be the person referred to, no one who knew him, and was old enough to have been asked by him for further means of afflicting his body, could, unless at a very advanced age, have written this work even so late as the year 1200. Godric, the hermit of Finchale, near Durham, who is said to have worn hair-cloth and a hauberk fifty years, died in 1170, which was fifty-seven years before Richard Poore became Bishop of Durham. However, some other ascetic may have been referred to, and the writer may, as the editor supposes, have been Richard Poore, who was

<sup>9</sup> Litt. s. 434, and Coke thereon.

<sup>1</sup> Ibid.

<sup>2</sup> Notices et Extraits des MSS. v. p. 287, note.

<sup>3</sup> Monachism, p. 372.

Bishop of Chichester, Salisbury, and Durham successively, and died in 1237. The three sisters to whom the treatise was addressed were of gentle, if not noble, blood, and had in the bloom of youth forsaken all the pleasures of the world, and become anchoresses. Each had her maid to fetch her food and to attend to her wants. Their cells were near the "hall" of some "friend," probably their father or brother, whence they obtained all that they required (p. 193). The writer contrasts their easy circumstances with the condition of many anchoresses who were often distressed with want. In each cell were a crucifix and altar, as well as images of the Virgin and some Saints (pp. 17 and 19). The editor has supposed that the ladies and their maids formed a little community like nuns without a superior; but this was not consistent with anchorite life, nor is it reconcileable with the general tenor of the Rule. Though their cells could not have been far apart, it does not appear that they had even the indulgence which Grimlaic allowed of communication by a window. Some of the prescribed devotions are expressed in the plural, so that each would seem to pray for all; but this was not uncommon in private prayers. On the other hand, notwithstanding the minuteness of the directions for their conduct, especially towards their maidens, there are none for their behaviour to each other as if they had any personal intercourse, with the exception of an exhortation to unity of heart, in which they are directed to have their faces always turned towards each other, with kind affection, a cheerful countenance, and gentle courtesy; an expression that at first certainly seems to imply being in each other's presence. The context, however, shows it may be figurative, for the writer had just been describing persons between whom there was enmity, as having their faces turned from each other, like Samson's foxes, that were tied together by their tails; and there immediately follow special instructions for the case of one hearing any evil of another, when she was to reprove her by a trusty messenger, who, before she went, was to repeat the message often in her presence, that she might not report it otherwise (pp. 255-7.) The whole passage is curious, but too long to quote. Such means of reproof would hardly have been resorted to, had a personal interview been practicable. If the direction above supposed to be figurative is to be understood literally, it would appear to import that they could see each other from some of their windows, but were not near enough to converse or administer reproof.

It has been assumed, we think too hastily, that these three anchoresses lived at Tarent Keynes, Dorsetshire, and that in them the nunnery there had its beginning.<sup>4</sup> If that were the place of their abode, it would be highly probable that their family name was Keynes, and that they were members of that widely extended family of Keynes, or Cahaignes, of Norman origin, which has left traces of its variously spelt name in so many parts of England, and one branch of which had the lordship of Tarent. The only ground for supposing that these ladies resided there seems to be a prefatory note to one of the MS. copies of a Latin version of this Rule, in which the authorship is attributed to Simon de Ghent, Bishop of Salisbury, and it is said to have been written for his sisters, anchoresses at

<sup>4</sup> The editor has incautiously followed Hutchins in stating that this nunnery was founded temp. Ric. I. by Ralph de Kahaines, whose father Ralph came from

Normandy with the conqueror. There must have been more than one descent in 130 years.



Tarent. There may have been some tradition that led to the mention of this place, but as the testimony of all the rest of this note is, in our opinion, properly rejected by the editor, we do not see any reason for assuming so readily that it correctly states the locality of these anchoresses' seclusion.

We learn from this work that these ladies could read English and French (p. 45), and also could write (p. 21); and they probably knew a little of Latin. The editor shares apparently in the common opinion, that French was much more generally used in this country during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries than the evidence transmitted to us justifies us in believing; and he assumes that it was at that time the language of the courts of law. This treatise itself shows the improbability of the French having been so much used in the ordinary intercourse of life, since it is written for these ladies in English, and the French words in it are very few. As to the courts of law, we have little means of knowing what was actually spoken in them; but the legal documents of the twelfth century are not in French, but generally in Latin, and when in any other language, it is Saxon-English. The earliest French documents, we believe, are in the beginning of the thirteenth century; paradoxical as it may seem, about the time that Normandy was lost. Sir F. Palgrave pointed out this nearly thirty years ago, in an article in the "*Quarterly Review*";<sup>5</sup> and what has been since brought to light has confirmed his conclusion. The late Mr. Hudson Turner, who was so well versed in the documentary lore of these two centuries, used to say, that the result of his own experience and observation was in accordance with what Sir F. Palgrave has stated.

The vow taken by these ladies was probably confined to obedience, chastity, and constancy of abode; they were never to change their place except of necessity, or in obedience to their bishop or lord (*herre*). A vow more comprehensive than this the writer could not advise any anchoress to make (p. 7). Each of their anchorhouses seems to have had two apartments, one for the anchoress and the other for her maid. This we collect from the instruction as to the receiving of a guest. The maid, in her stead, was to entertain the guest, and the anchoress had leave to open her window once or twice, and make signs to her friend of gladness at seeing her (p. 69). Three windows or apertures (*thurles*) are mentioned, viz., the parlour window, the house window, and the church window. The first was for conversation with those resorting to the anchoress; it was the smallest, and was to have a black curtain with a white cross on it, and to be kept closed and fastened when not in use (p. 51), whether by a shutter or how otherwise is not clear. The house window was probably for light and the ministration of the attendant. If the window between the two apartments were the house window, it was but ill adapted for the former purpose; if it were not the house window, there must have been four apertures. The church window enabled the anchoress to hear mass daily, and witness the elevation of the host (pp. 33, 35), and also receive the eucharist at stated times (p. 413). It was not far from the altar, for she is instructed to listen to the priest's hours as well as she can, but not to say the versicles with him, nor to sing so that he might hear (p. 45). The passage where this window is particularly named is remarkable; and in it the two other

<sup>5</sup> Vol. 34, p. 262. See also Mr. Hallam's Notes to his *Middle Ages*, No. 147.

The reference there is inadvertently to the *Edinburgh* instead of the *Quarterly*.



windows are also mentioned (p. 69). The following translation of it is rather more close than the editor's. "Out of church window hold no conversation with any man, but respect it for the holy sacrament that you see<sup>6</sup> through it; and take your woman sometimes to the house window; the other men and women to the parlour window to speak when necessary, nor ought ye but at these two windows." A word signifying "to converse" seems wanting in the last member of the sentence. The use of the church window shows the contiguity of their houses to the church, and, as has been mentioned, such was the usual situation of anchorholds. Accordingly, we read that the cell of Ulfric, of Haselborough, was "*ecclesiæ contigua*:"<sup>7</sup> Isold Hetton was placed "in loco ad hoc ordinato juxta ecclesiam parochialem" of Whalley; which was probably a permanent anchorhold, for the neighbouring abbey undertook to supply her with necessaries, and others had preceded her, some of whom, like her, misconducted themselves and made their escape:<sup>8</sup> Lucy de Newchirche's abode was near, if not attached, to the chapel of St. Brendan, Bristol:<sup>9</sup> and in an undated will of probably the thirteenth century, is a gift "*Dominæ Luciæ reclusæ in cimiterio S. Eadmundi*"<sup>1</sup>; she therefore seems to have had her cell in the churchyard; and the "anker in the wall beside Bishopsgate, London," must have been close to the church, for he was to pray in twenty masses for the testator's soul, and such masses were not likely to be celebrated in his cell. These facts will, we think, have suggested to many of our readers a use for those "low side windows" commanding a view of an altar, which were once called by the ecclesiologists *lychnoscopes*, and about which there have been many conjectures. As these recluses were required to make frequent confession, it is most probable they confessed at the same openings or windows through which they received the eucharist, and this may account for those internal arrangements sometimes found at such windows, that have led some to conclude they had been used for confession. The various heights of the windows externally from the ground present no difficulty, because the floors of such anchorholds, which we may assume were in most cases wooden structures, would have been adapted to them. Erected for a temporary purpose, buildings of this kind are not likely to be found, nor even traces of them. There was remaining in Hasted's time a shed or hovel, called the "Rector's house," built against the north side of Bicknor Church, Kent, with a room projecting nearly across the aisle, and under the same roof. This some have supposed to have been an anchorhouse, but it may have been a priest's lodging, as its name rather indicated. We have been informed that it no longer exists.

The first and last parts of the Rule apply more especially to these ladies. The former prescribes their daily devotions, which were numerous. In the intervals, which, if many, must have been short, they were to read and work (p. 45). The last part regulates their external acts. They were not to make purses to gain friends, or "*blodbendes*" of silk, but to make and mend church vestments and poor people's clothes (p. 421). There are injunctions as to dress; rings, brooches, ornamented girdles, and gloves are disallowed (pp. 419, 421). We learn, moreover, something of the habits of other anchoresses. Thus, though these ladies had

<sup>6</sup> According to some MSS. *receive* instead of *see*.

<sup>7</sup> M. Paris, anno 1154.

<sup>8</sup> Weever, cxlix.

<sup>9</sup> Barrett's Bristol, 60.

<sup>1</sup> *Mad. Form. Angl.* p. 423.

each but one attendant, two were allowed when the anchoress had to send far for her food (p. 425). It would seem that different devotees imposed on themselves different restrictions. Some had lands and rents, but the generality subsisted on alms. Some kept cows (pp. 417, 419), from which we must not infer the animals were accommodated at the anchor-houses, for sheds might have been hired for that purpose at a short distance from them; and when we read of some taking in other people's cattle (*ibid.*), they had probably rented more space than their own required. Such practices, however, were discountenanced by the writer, who allowed these ladies to keep no other animal than a cat. Some are mentioned who took their meals with their friends out of the house (p. 415), which is strongly reprobated, as contrary to anchorite order; indeed such an anchoress must have either broken her vow or taken one less strict than was usual. We learn the ordinary failings of the class from what these ladies were instructed to avoid. Thus we read of "staring, peering, and cackling" anchoresses. They were much addicted to gossip, and the cell was such a focus of news as to be proverbial—"from mill and from market, from smithy and from anchorhouse, men bring news" (p. 88). The "gathering" anchoress was ambitious of the reputation of a bountiful anchoress, and begged that she might give.

Some interesting allusions to more worldly matters are scattered through the volume, but our limits restrict us to notice only the following:—We read at p. 214, of the practice of making "figures of augrim" in ashes, "as those reckoners do that have much to reckon up." This, no doubt, refers to what are called the Arabic numerals. At p. 391, the crucifix is compared to a shield, broad above and narrow beneath, "because, as men suppose, the one foot was placed upon the other foot," which is in conformity with what is found in western art. The materials of a shield are mentioned (p. 393) to be wood, leather, and painting; to which are likened the wood of the cross, the body of the Saviour, and the blood which stained it. The writer then adverts to a custom of hanging up a valiant knight's shield in the church after his death to his memory, and he adds, "so is this shield, that is the crucifix, set up in the church." Neither here nor elsewhere in the treatise have we found any allusion to armorial insignia; the absence of which is consistent with the earlier date at which we have suggested it might possibly have been written. The painting on the shield may have been only ornamental; but it was most likely peculiar, so that the shield would be known by it as that of the deceased knight.

In conclusion we may remark, that a vein of good sense runs through the volume, which is far in advance of the age, and leaves a favourable impression of the author; whose learning also must have made him conspicuous among his contemporaries.

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SYMBOLS AND EMBLEMS OF EARLY AND MEDIEVAL CHRISTIAN ART. By Lousia Twining. London: Longman & Co. 4to, 93 Plates.

It is a remarkable circumstance in the history of the literature of Christian art in this country, that some of our best works are the productions of the female pen and pencil. Mrs. Jameson's three works on Sacred and Legendary Art exhibit a profound knowledge of the subjects on which

they treat, and are written in an æsthetical spirit which would do honour to any author. Taking up the subject where it was left by M. Didron, in his "*Iconographie de Dieu*," Mrs. Jameson has given us an elaborate account of the various modes in which artists, and especially painters, have treated angels and archangels, evangelists, apostles, the doctors of the Church, the saints and martyrs, both of the Greek and Romish Churches, the various religious orders, and lastly the Madonna; whilst in the work, the title of which stands at the head of the present article, Miss Twining has regarded the subject from a different point of view, and has collected together, with surprising diligence, a mass of illustrations, arranged in chronological order, of the principal forms that have been used *symbolically* in the different periods of art, and endeavouring to teach the uneducated eye to look through the symbol to the thing signified by it. In her introduction, the authoress endeavours to draw a distinction between the words Symbols and Emblems, which, although often used indifferently to express the same meaning, are by no means identical; "thus, the term symbol may sometimes be used for an emblem where the contrary word would not be true; as, for instance, the Anchor may be either the *Symbol* or *Emblem* of Hope; but we could not say that the Lamb or the Good Shepherd were *Emblems* of Christ, since He himself is embodied in or represented by them. They must therefore be distinguished as *Symbols*, and the term may be considered as something expressive of the whole being and character, rather than any particular attribute or quality of the person or thing represented. The same object, however, may clearly be considered a Symbol as well as an Emblem, as the Sword is the *Symbol* of Martyrdom, and the peculiar Emblem of St. Paul."

Commencing with the Catacombs of Rome, bas-reliefs on sarcophagi, carvings on grave-stones, and paintings on the walls of ceilings, Miss Twining has found therein, and in the mosaics, sculpture, and painted glass of Christian basilicas and churches, in the carved stone-work of mediæval monuments, and especially in the illuminations of MSS., a mass of illustrations extending from the second or third to the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries, "by which latter time almost all the symbolical ideas were but copies of earlier ones, or had become developed into forms of more direct imitation. Symbolical representations had given way to historical facts."

In the ninety-three plates of which the work is composed, the Emblems and Symbols of the Trinity and its several persons, various subjects of the Old and New Testaments, the evangelists and apostles, the Church and her sacraments, death and the soul, the evil spirit and hell, and the various zoomorphic, phytomorphic, and inanimate symbols are carefully represented. Lists are also added of the MSS. which have supplied many of the figures, and of the works upon Christian art to which the authoress has been indebted for other materials. Amongst other original illustrations is one of a wooden figure painted in colours, which stands at the corner of a street in Exeter, commonly known as "Father Peter," the saint trampling the evil spirit under foot. We have also sculptured figures from the early fonts of East Meon, Winchester, Stanton Fitzwarren, Merseburg and Ringsted in Zealand, the pastoral staff of St. Boniface at Fulda, and various monumental brasses and seals.

We are happy to learn that Miss Twining is engaged in collecting further materials of a similar nature for a continuation of the subject, which is too extensive to be confined to a single volume.

ANTIQUITIES OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE. (Text in the Russian language.)

Produced under the direction of an Imperial Commission. By S. Stroganov, M. Zagoskin, J. Snegirev, and A. Th. Veltman. Folio. 7 vols., each containing 75 plates, printed in chromolithography and gold. St. Petersburg, 1852.

SOME of our members may recollect amongst the specimens of Chromolithography exhibited by Russia in the Great Exhibition of 1851, a series of magnificent plates of objects of antiquity. These, it appears, were portion of the work of which the title is given above, some examples of which have recently arrived in this country, and one of them has been secured by the British Museum ;<sup>1</sup> and we may say without fear of being accused of flattering the Autocrat of Russia, that the work is an honour, not only individually to every one concerned in it, but also nationally. In the 525 plates of which it is composed, almost every class of objects of antiquity, religious, civil, military, and artistic, is represented. There is a barbaric magnificence about the articles of Jewelry which is perfectly characteristic, being a combination, as it were, of Indian, Arabic, and Byzantine art. The earlier of the Christian painting, are grim enough it is true, but others are exquisitely elaborated, although with an uniformity of treatment of subject which is the result of the canons of sacred art in the Greek and Russo-Greek churches. It is true that the antiquities of the Russian empire cannot reckon upon an origin of more than a few centuries, and hence the elements of Byzantine art which had so large an influence on the artistic productions of Europe between the Vth and XIth centuries, must be looked for elsewhere than in the work before us.

The publication of the important work to which we have invited attention, commenced in 1849, under the auspices of the Imperial Commission for the purpose of publishing the antiquities of Russia. It forms six divisions—1. Sacred images, crosses, church utensils and ornaments, and priestly vestments. 2. The ancient imperial dignity, imperial insignia and dresses. 3. Armour and arms, horse armour and trappings, chariots, &c. 4. Imperial, civil and military costumes, pictures and portraits. 5. Ancient household furniture, appliances for the table, &c. 6. Ancient Russian architecture. The whole of the plates have been issued, but the text is not yet completed,

It may be interesting to our readers to mention that there are elaborate details of several bronze gates, enriched with sculpture, a class of mediæval antiquities to which the attention of the Institute was drawn by Mr. Nesbitt, in his valuable Memoir on the Bronze Doors of the Cathedral of Gnesen.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The press mark is "Russian Empire," 7703, a.

<sup>2</sup> Arch. Journal, vol. ix., pp. 213, 339.

Casts from several bronze sculptured doors, of mediæval work, have been obtained for the Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

# Historical and Archaeological Publications.—Foreign.

ACTA SANCTORUM OCTOBRIIS, ex Latinis et Græcis aliarumque gentium Monumentis collecta. Tomus vi. Folio. Brussels. 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

BIBLIOTHEQUE DE L'ÉCOLE DES CHARTES, III<sup>e</sup> série. Tome iv. This periodical, appearing every two months, comprises a collection of Memoirs chiefly illustrating the history and antiquities of the middle ages.

GODESCARD, L'ABBE :—Vies de Peres, des Martyrs et des autres principaux saints. 14 vols. 12mo. 20fr. Two volumes comprise the Moveable Feasts, twelve include the Lives of Saints arranged according to the calendar.

CHARMA, M. A. :—Saint Anselme, Notice biographique, littéraire et philosophique. 8vo.

HEMERY, MAD. CLÉMENT :—Histoire des fetes civiles et religieuses de la Belgique et de la France. 8vo.

QUANTIN :—Dictionnaire raisonne de Diplomatique Chretienne, contenant les notions necessaires pour l'intelligence des ancien Monuments Manuscrits, avec un grand nombre de facsimile. Publié par M. l'Abbe Migne. Paris. 8vo. 8 fr. (Portion of the Encyclopedie Theologique.)

GUENEBAULT, L. J. :—Dictionnaire Iconographique des figures, légendes et actes des Saints, et repertoire alphabetique des Attributs. 8vo. 7fr.

REVUE ARCHEOLOGIQUE. Paris. 8vo. Vol. x., livr. 6. Calendrier Lunisolaire Chaldeo-Macedonien. Description d'un plat de Faïence du XV<sup>e</sup> siecle (a dish of green glazed ware in the Imperial Library at Paris, with the arms and name of Charles VIII.). Voyage dans la Cilicie; Sceau de Mathieu de Vendome, &c.—Livr. 7. Sur les Sculptures de divers monuments du Dep. de la Gironde; Eglise St. Martin de Pont-a-Mousson; Ancien Hopital de Ste Catherine a Paris, &c.—Livr. 8. Monnaies inédites des rois de la petite Armenie au moyen âge; Notice sur quelques objets dont vient de s'enrichir le musée de l'Ermitage; Antiquités Gallo-Romaines, &c.—Livr. 9. Application de l'Astronomie élémentaire aux recherches Chronologiques; Tombeau de Sardanapale, a Tarsous; Ancien Hopital de Ste Catherine a Paris; Inscription Grecque, &c.—Livr. 10. Notice sur quelques collections archeologiques existent en Angleterre (at Wilton, Woburn Abbey, Holkham, Cambridge, &c.). Bas-reliefs de la Cathedrale de Strasbourg; Montargis, son chateau et ses seigneurs; Inscriptions Gallo-Romaines a Aix-les-bains; Anciennes ceremonies dans l'Eglise N. D. de Chartres.—Livr. 11. Cassette de St. Louis, dans l'Eglise de Dammarie (a remarkable enamelled coffer); Les Pinaigrier (notice of a celebrated painter on glass, XVI<sup>e</sup> cent.); Ancien Prieure d'Esserant, &c.—Livr. 12. Monnaies Iberiennes; Fouilles au Grand Sphinx de Giseh; Inscriptions Armeniennes a Tarse.

ANNALES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES, publiées par Didron aîné. Tome xiii. 4to. Livr. 4. Le Luminaire Ecclesiastique (fine plate of part of a candelabrum at Milan, XIII<sup>e</sup> cent.); Le Drame au XVI<sup>e</sup> siecle, Mystere des Actes des Apôtres; La Poesie Latine au moyen âge; Mission de l'Art Chretien; Serrurerie du XII<sup>e</sup> siecle; Renaissance de l'Architecture Chrétienne; Bibliographie, &c.—Livr. 5. Modeles d'eglises romanes et gothiques; La Drame au XVI<sup>e</sup> siecle; Musée de Sculpture au Louvre; l'Art et l'Archéologie sur la Moselle et la Rhin; Melanges et Nouvelles, &c.—Livr. 6. (completing Tome xiii.) La Cathedrale de Rheims; Le Deuil au moyen âge; l'Orfèvrerie au XIII<sup>e</sup> siecle; l'Art religieux en Angleterre; l'Art et l'Archéologie en Allemagne; Melanges, &c. Tome xiv, livr. 1; Le ciboire d'Alpais, (plate; the remarkable enamelled vessel in the Louvre collection, bearing the name of the artist Alpais); Mystere des Actes des Apôtres; Musée de Sculpture au Louvre, salle de J. Goujon; La Cathédrale de Rheims; l'Art et l'Archéologie en Hollande; La chassee de Ste Radegonde, &c.—Livr. 11. Mystere des Actes des Apôtres; Lettre de Ste Catherine de Sienne; Salle de J. Goujon; Des Influences Byzantines; Orfèvrerie des XII. and XIII. siecles, &c.

COCHET, M. L'ABBE.—La Normandie souterraine, ou notices sur des cimetières Romains et des cimetières Francs, explores en Normandie. 8vo. Seventeen plates, comprising a large number of Romish and Frankish reliques, the latter of great value to the English antiquary, for the purpose of comparison with our antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon period. London: Marcus, 8, Oxford Street. Oxford: Parker.

LORQUET, CH.—Essai sur l'éclairage chez les Romains ; Introduction à l'histoire du Luminaire dans l'Eglise. 8vo.

DE LA FAYE.—Recherches sur la préparation que les Romains donnaient à la chaux dont ils se servaient pour leurs constructions, et sur la composition et l'emploi de leurs mortiers. Nouvelle edit. 8vo. 2 fr. 50 c.

A. VERDIER, et le DR. CATTOIS.—Architecture civile et domestique, au moyen âge et à la Renaissance. Large 4to. 16 numbers have already appeared.

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——— Notice sur le Vitrail dit des Monnayeurs de la Cathédrale du Mans. 8vo.

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HENRI DELANGE.—Histoire des Peintures sur Majoliques faites à Pesaro et dans les lieux circonvoisins, décrite par Giambattista Passeri. Traduite de l'Italien, et suivie d'un appendice par H. Delange. Paris, 8vo., chez l'auteur, Quai Voltaire, No. 5. To be obtained in London from Mr. Forrest, 54, Strand. Many facsimiles of monograms and painters' names on Majolica.

SOCIÉTÉ DE SPHRAGISTIQUE.—Recueil de Documents et de Mémoires relatifs à l'étude spéciale de Sceaux du moyen âge. Troisième Année. No. 1—6. 8vo. This first portion of a third volume comprises notices and representations of many remarkable seals ; also the continuation of the "Notes Sigillographiques," by M. Guéneault. Annual subscription, 15 fr.

LIVONIA.—Archiv für die Geschichte Liv. Esth. und Curlands. Edited by Drs. Bunge and Paucker. 6th Vol., Parts 2 and 3. 7th Vol., Part 1. 8vo. The part, 2s. 6d.

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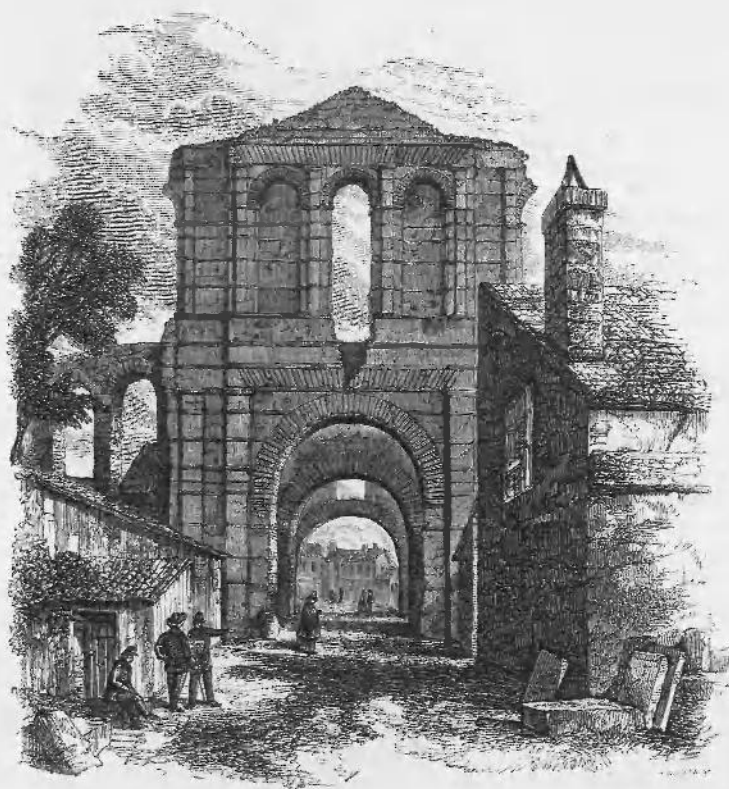
POTT, A. F.—Die Personennamen, insbesondere die Familiennamen und ihre Entstehungsarten; auch unter Berücksicht der Ortsnamen. 8vo. Leipsic.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES IN FRANCE.



X.—Locches, in Touraine.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES IN FRANCE.



I.—The Palais Gallien, at Bordeaux.

## Notices of Archaeological Publications.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES IN FRANCE, by the Rev. J. L. Petit, M.A., F.S.A.  
With Illustrations from drawings by the author and P. H. De la Motte. London :  
George Bell, 186 Fleet Street. Small Folio.

AMONG the many volumes illustrative of mediæval architecture which have been published during the last few years, Mr. Petit's former works have been distinguished by the author's having treated the subject rather from an æsthetic than from an antiquarian point of view. In the splendid volume which he has just given to the public, and which is enriched with above 350 illustrations, the student of the principles of beauty in architecture, the antiquary, and the practical architect, will all find matter highly deserving of their attention. To the first, the twelfth chapter, the appendix, and those free and bold sketches, in which Mr. Petit seeks to exhibit the character and leading principle of design rather than the details of a building ; to the second, the extensive series of examples of French architecture ranging from Roman times down to those of the Renaissance ; and to the last, the chapters on construction and the numerous accurately drawn details may be especially commended : each however will find much that is highly instructive in every part of the volume ; it is in fact a storehouse of the results of much careful observation which will be more highly appreciated the more it is studied.

We have not space to enter into the many interesting subjects which this volume brings before us, and will therefore confine ourselves to noticing that portion of its contents which comes most within the province of an archæological journal, namely, the antiquarian. Mr. Petit's kindness having given us the opportunity of enriching our pages by transferring to them some of those excellent woodcuts with which his own are so profusely filled, and which, both for clearness of detail and for effect leave little to be desired, we propose to arrange them in an order somewhat more chronological than the plan of his work has allowed, as by this means they may make some, though of course a very distant, approach to a series illustrative of the progress of French architecture, through some of the most peculiar and less known phases of its earlier period.

An excellent starting-point for the history of French mediæval architecture is afforded by the entrance of a Roman amphitheatre at Bordeaux, called the Palais Gallien (See Woodcut, No. I), both as affording an example of the ornamentation of stone masonry<sup>1</sup> with brick, which appears to characterise the earlier buildings of France and some of the adjacent countries, and since, as Mr. Petit observes, it forms "a perfect Romanesque front

<sup>1</sup> As at Beauvais in the Basse Œuvre of the Cathedral, at Lyons, in the building known as the Manecanterie, at Susa, in the west doorway of the cathedral (where

it accompanies long and short work), and at Zurich, in a house in which it is alleged that Charlemagne lodged when on a visit to that city.

admirable in its proportions and of an arrangement combining both beauty and convenience." He goes on to say, "I fancied in looking over a series of engravings illustrating the mediæval architecture of this part of the south of France, that I could recognise this type or model in some of the principal churches of the eleventh and twelfth centuries."

We regret that we cannot follow this example of genuine Roman architecture by the semi-Roman of St. Jean at Poitiers, of which Mr. Petit gives an anastatic view; this singular building has straight-lined arches, and brick as well as stone is used in its construction. An excellent photograph of the front will be found in that fine series of photographic views of French churches now exhibited in the gallery over the mediæval courts in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. Of that extremely rare class of buildings, which seems to belong to a period somewhat before the year 1000, we have a very remarkable instance in the church of Courcome, near Ruffec (See Woodcut, No. II.); there is much in it as in some of our probably Saxon churches, which resembles debased Roman rather than Romanesque or Norman.

At about this period, several distinct schools of architecture make their appearance in France, the precise discrimination of which does not seem to be an easy task; three of these Mr. Petit thinks deserve peculiar attention from the architect who wishes to revive mediæval architecture in the present day; these are the styles of Auvergne, of Perigord and Angoumois, and of Anjou. The first of these is principally characterised by the barrel roof, the second by being roofed with a series of domes, and the third by square compartments of cross vaulting much raised at the apex. The two last are usually without lateral aisles. The first of these would appear to be the common type of the French Romanesque; it as clearly originated from the Latin or Basilican as the second did from the Byzantine form of church; the third, or Angevine style, appears to be a modification of the second.

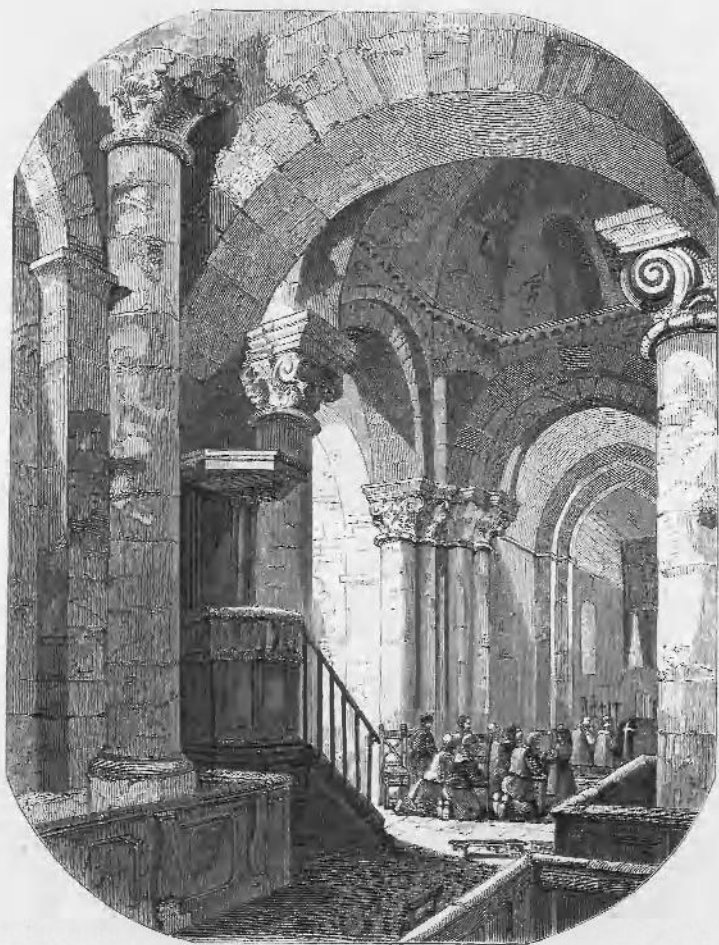
Of the churches of the first style, Mr. Petit has given us many very interesting examples; two of the most important and remarkable of these, St. Sernin, at Toulouse (See Woodcut, No. III.), and St. Etienne, at Nevers, are usually attributed to about the same date: the first, it is said, was finished (with the exception of the spire) between 1090 and 1097,<sup>2</sup> while the latter, according to a writer in the *Bulletin Monumental* (vol. v, p. 17), was consecrated in 1097. They agree very nearly in plan, each having a long nave, with aisles, long transepts, a short choir ending in an apse, radiating apsidal chapels, and eastern apses to the transepts; both have barrel vaults. Churches of this type, Mr. Petit says, prevail throughout Languedoc, Provence, and Dauphiny; and he cites several examples in Gascony. In the absence of a clerestory he observes, they resemble the Lombard Romanesque churches, with which, as well as with our Norman, they nearly correspond in plan. St. Etienne, at Nevers, has some peculiar features in the straight lined arches in the transepts, and the short shafts in the triforium of the apse, which swell out in the middle, and closely resemble the balustres of our Saxon churches. The singular brackets which carry the eaves of the apse are almost exactly like those which occur in the church of Ainay, at Lyons.

The churches of the second style, namely, of the Byzantine type, are of

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Petit does not give any date to this building; it would have been interest-

ing to have learnt whether he believes the date usually given to be correct.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES IN FRANCE.



II.—Courcôme. Dep. de la Charente.

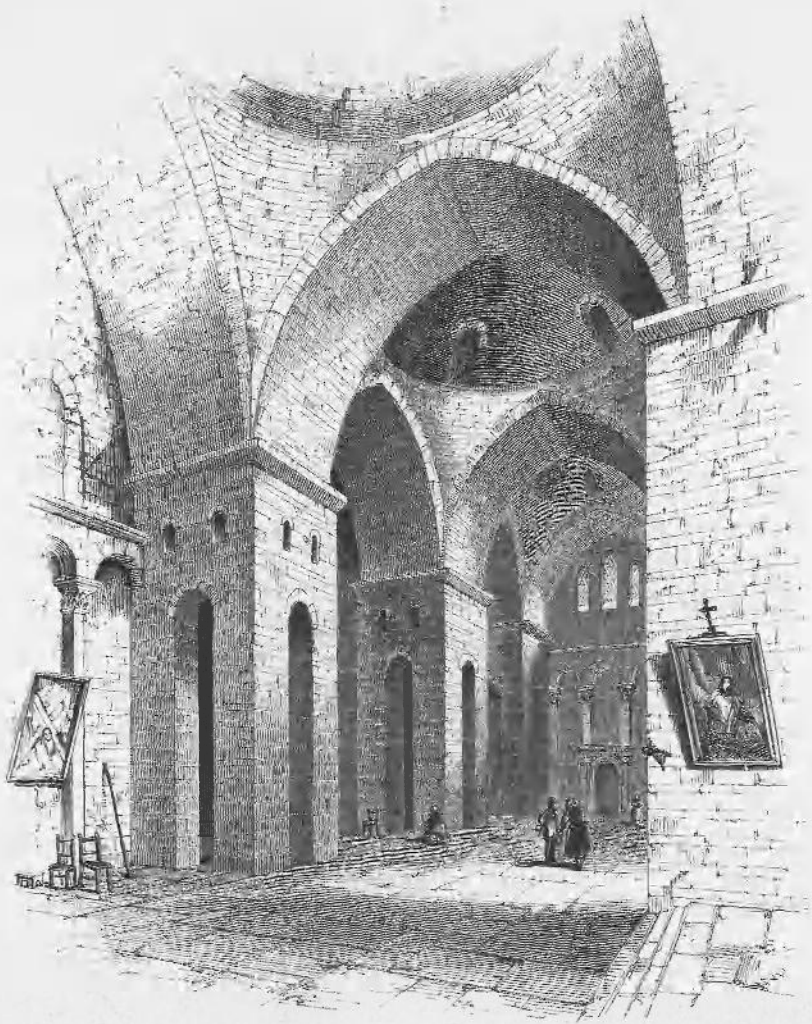


ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES IN FRANCE.



III.—St. Sernin, Toulouse.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES IN FRANCE.



IV.—St. Front, at Périgueux.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES IN FRANCE.



XI.—Loches, in Touraine.

very different character ; of these St. Front at Périgueux appears to be the earliest and most remarkable example (See Woodcut, No. IV.) It is evidently copied from St. Mark's at Venice, with the exception that the arches carrying the domes are pointed instead of circular. Any one who is acquainted with the history of English architecture alone, will be startled at finding that this church, containing pointed arches, is confidently asserted to have been begun in 984, and dedicated in 1047. Mr. Petit, however, informs us, that the pointed barrel roof is found in the south of France in buildings of the XIth, and even, perhaps, of the Xth century. In St. Front, it would appear that it is only in the "arch compartments," which are really portions of barrel roofs, that the pointed arch occurs.

The church of St. Etienne, in the Cité, at Périgueux, which is said to have been begun in 1013,<sup>3</sup> and consecrated on the same day as St. Front,<sup>4</sup> in 1047, preserves the original form of the exterior, the domes being visible instead of being hidden by the roof, as in the latter church (See Woodcut, No. VI.) The higher and more conspicuous of them, is, however, not of the earlier period, but a careful restoration, in the XVIth century, of a part of the church constructed in the XIIth.

A fine example of the later period of this style is to be found in the cathedral of Angoulême ; in Mr. J. H. Parker's opinion, it is clearly an imitation of St. Front, at Périgueux ; it was built between 1101 and 1136. The massive arches which support the central dome,<sup>5</sup> and the fine range of windows in the drum are very impressive. (See Woodcut, No. VII.)

Although not in strictness an example of the third or Angevine style, the collegiate church of St. Ours, at Loches, is so remarkable a building, that we cannot omit to notice it. Mr. Petit says of it, "If we consider, with M. de Verneilh, that there is a connection between the roofs of Périgord, which consist of a series of domes, and the domical cross vaultings of Anjou, this church is interesting as a kind of link between the two. It certainly occupies an intermediate position in point of date, for it is later than the earliest specimens of the Périgueux dome, and earlier than the Angevine vaultings. To what extent it was influenced by the one, or exercised influence on the other, it is impossible to say, but it cannot be passed over by any one who wishes to enter fully into the examination of the two different styles." (See Woodcuts, Nos. X. and XI.)

The nave, it will be seen, consists of "two square compartments, each covered by an octagonal pyramid of stone, the same shell of stone forming both the exterior and interior roof."

We cannot do more than glance at the numerous examples of buildings of lesser, but still great interest, of which Mr. Petit has given us notes and engravings ; as an example of these, we will, however, refer to the church of Civray (See Woodcut, No. V.), with a singularly picturesque octagonal central tower, and as beautiful examples of detail of a period not far from

<sup>3</sup> See a paper in the 35th vol. of the *Archæologia*, by Mr. J. H. Parker, where both this church and St. Front are described at some length.

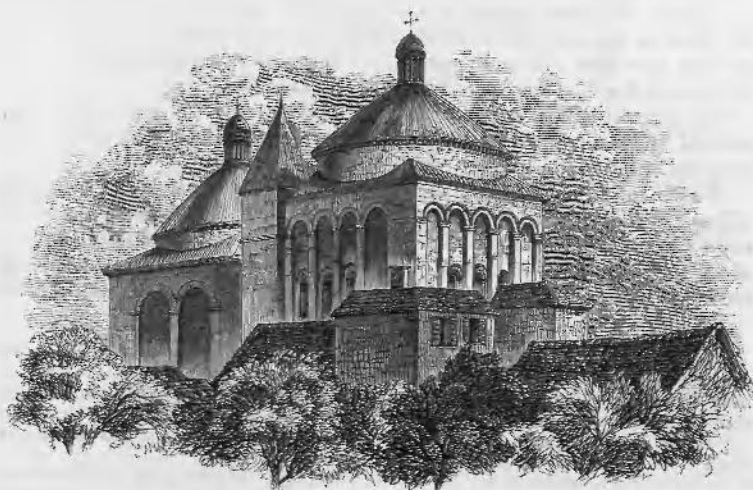
<sup>4</sup> In Mr. Digby Wyatt's *Handbook to the Byzantine Court of the Crystal Palace* is an engraving representing the exterior of St. Front in its supposed original state, taken most probably from M. de Verneilh's

work, "*L'Architecture Byzantine en France*." The 3rd part of the 14th vol. of the *Annales Archeologiques* contains a very interesting paper by the same author on the French churches of the Byzantine school.

<sup>5</sup> A good engraving of the interior is given in Mr. Parker's paper mentioned above.



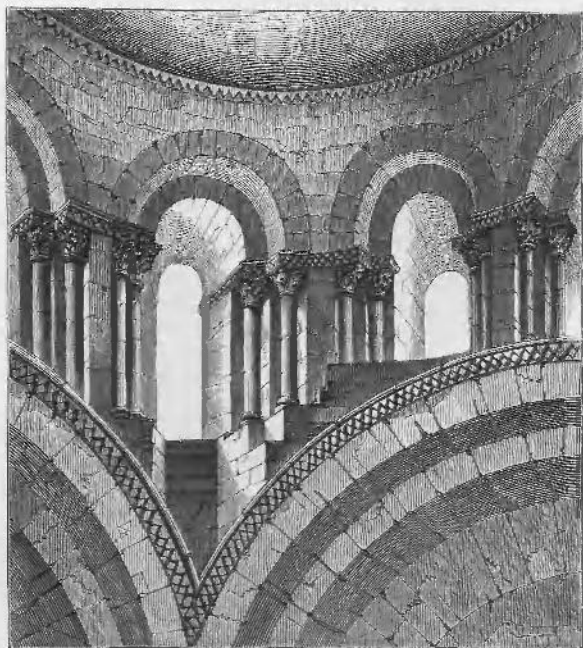
V. Civray. East end.



VI. Church of St. Etienne in La Cite, Perigueux.



VIII. IX.—Capitals, Church of St. Nicholas, at Elois.



VII.—Interior of the Dome, Angouleme Cathedral.



the year 1200, to the capitals from St. Nicholas, at Blois. (See woodcuts, Nos. VIII. and IX.) The illustrations we have the satisfaction of placing before our readers may serve to give some idea of the amount of new and interesting matter which the architectural student will find in this volume ; even these, we think, will suffice to show how much truth there is in Mr. Petit's observation. " I am sure a student would obtain more knowledge of English architecture by noticing a limited number of English buildings, and also of foreign ones, each, of course, being taken in different localities, than by giving up his time exclusively to the former, and examining every church or old specimen in the country. If his aim is not merely his own information, but the advancement of Art, the necessity is still greater that he should extend his views."

As we have before said, neither the scope of this Journal, nor the space at our disposal, will admit of our noticing the æsthetical part of this work with the care it deserves ; we will, therefore, confine ourselves to commending it to our readers' attention ; but we cannot refrain from quoting, in conclusion, an observation well worthy of being borne in mind in these days of " restoration," and with which every one who knows what the true spirit and aims of archæology are, will sincerely agree. " We are too much in the habit of considering a work poor and unworthy of notice or preservation, because it belongs to what we call a debased style. We forget that it may, notwithstanding, be the work of a great mind, and bear the impress of both genius and feeling. For these how often are the results of mere technical knowledge of a good style substituted. There is scarcely a restored church but will furnish an instance."

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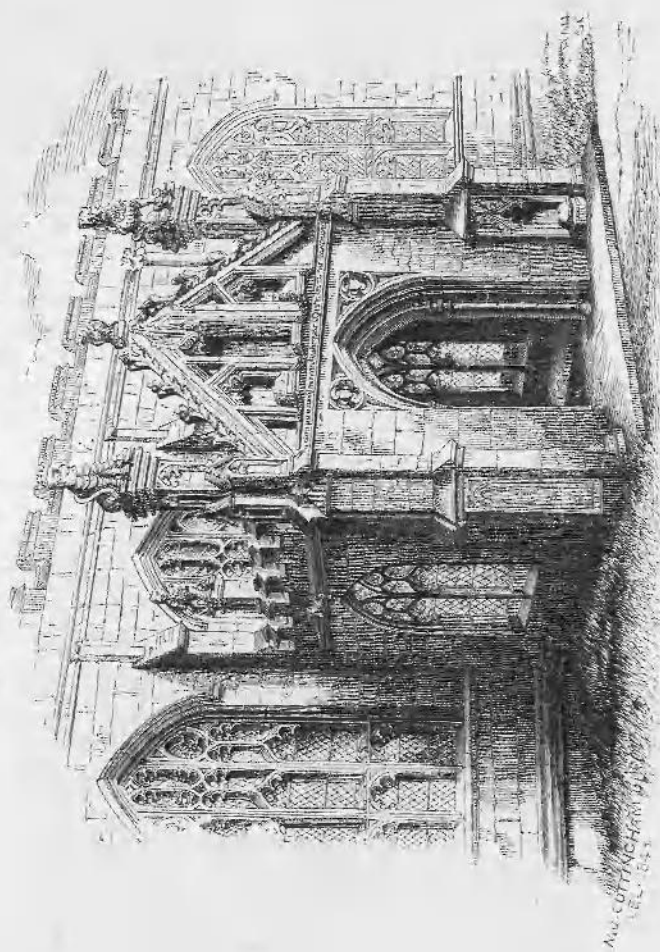
A HANDBOOK OF BURY ST. EDMUNDS, in the County of Suffolk. By SAMUEL TYMMS, F.S.A., Hon. Sec. of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History. Bury : Printed for the Author. 12mo.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY, BURY ST. EDMUNDS. By SAMUEL TYMMS, F.S.A. Bury : Jackson and Frost. London : Simpkin and Marshall. 4to.

Amongst those populous and flourishing towns which grew up in England during the mediæval period, under the influence of wealthy conventual foundations, or near sites hallowed by some strong reverential feeling, scarcely any occupied a more important position than Bury St. Edmunds. In several instances, where the confluence of population had been drawn from an early period to concentrate itself near some great monastic or ecclesiastical foundation, it is evident that there were not wanting also local conditions of attraction and advantage which stimulated the growth of towns and cities. Bury St. Edmunds, presenting few local advantages as regards trade or manufactures, comparatively remote from the coast, and placed on no great line of thoroughfare or communication with other populous cities, rose to a degree of importance and magnificence, of which the vestiges even now, crumbling in decay, preserve the memorial.

Few have approached a more attractive subject of historical and antiquarian research than the author of the works under consideration. It is, moreover, one of especial interest to many of our Society, who lately participated in the gratification of that cordial welcome which the Institute enjoyed at Bury from Lord Arthur Hervey, and the members of the Suffolk Institute. Many to whose attention we would now commend these contri-

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BURY ST. EDMUNDS.



The North Porch.

butions to East Anglian Topography, will bear in mind how greatly the satisfaction of that day was ensured by the obliging exertions of their author, and by his local knowledge of the interesting sites and traditions to which the volumes before us relate.

In the "Handbook of Bury St. Edmunds," Mr. Tymms has realised the wish of many who have been led by fresh facilities of access to visit that ancient town. He has not here sought to enter into the general history, a subject which we hope that he may on some future occasion be encouraged to undertake, and upon which the stores of unpublished evidence gathered during his long and careful researches would, we doubt not, throw much light. The little volume which he has now given us presents the leading facts of interest connected with the antiquities and institutions of the town, both ancient and modern; it comprises a graphic sketch of the monastery, of its foundation in Saxon times, its architectural grandeur, of which the two magnificent gate-towers are now the principal remains, the decaying reliques of the conventual buildings, and that unique and beautiful example of ancient architectural skill, the Abbot's Bridge. He guides the visitor to the churches, their rich decorations and sepulchral memorials, the religious foundations, ancient hospitals, the Guildhall with its picturesque porch and entrance, the reliques of ancient domestic architecture in the town, and the traces of its walls, constructed it is believed, in the twelfth century, but demolished for modern convenience. This acceptable manual closes with a sketch of the chief objects of attraction easily accessible from Bury.

Mr. Tymms has recently completed the undertaking commenced some years since, and to which he very successfully devoted his researches, namely, the "Architectural History of the Church of St. Mary, at Bury." In this monograph illustrative of a very remarkable and highly-enriched fabric of the early part of the fifteenth century, Mr. Tymms commences with some notices of the more ancient church of St. Mary, recorded to have been founded by Sigebert, in 637, and superseded by a structure of more suitable dignity, in which the incorruptible body of the royal martyr was deposited by the monks in 1032. This, however, was deemed unworthy, and soon gave place to a more stately structure, completed in 1095, being the conventual church of which some massive ruins may still be seen, sufficing to indicate its grand proportions.

The existing church of St. Mary appears to have been constructed upon a new site, not very far removed from that which had preceded it; it was finished about 1433, and it presents a fine example of the Perpendicular Style in vogue at that time. Of the elaborate enrichment the accompanying representation of the north porch, which Mr. Tymms has kindly placed at our disposal, supplies a good example. We are also enabled to place before our readers a view of the western door, and of the niches of highly ornamented character introduced at its sides. (See woodcut p. 306.) The plan of this striking church is one of rather uncommon occurrence, although examples exist in the eastern counties. It consists of a nave and chancel with spacious aisles extending throughout the entire length, and a square apse; a tower near the N. W. corner, and a north porch. There was also originally a porch on the south side. The beautiful north porch was erected in pursuance of the will of John Notynham, grocer, steward, it has been stated, of the Abbot of Bury; it is dated 1437.<sup>1</sup> The richly

<sup>1</sup> "Bury Wills," edited Mr. Tymms, for the Camden Society, p. 5.

groined ceiling of this porch was concealed by plaster until recent times, but the fan-tracery is now cleared from this disfigurement. The Registry of wills at Bury, it may be observed, has supplied many evidences of the earnest devotion and liberality of the townsmen, contributors like this



WESTERN DOORWAY AND NICHES AS RESTORED.  
A. D. 1844.

worthy grocer, to the good work of this noble fabric. Bequests of this nature occur repeatedly in the collection of "Wills and Inventories from the Registers of the Commissary of Bury St. Edmunds," edited with great care by Mr. Tymms for the Camden Society in 1850; a contribution to our materials for the history of private life and manners in the fifteenth and subsequent centuries, which cannot be too highly valued.

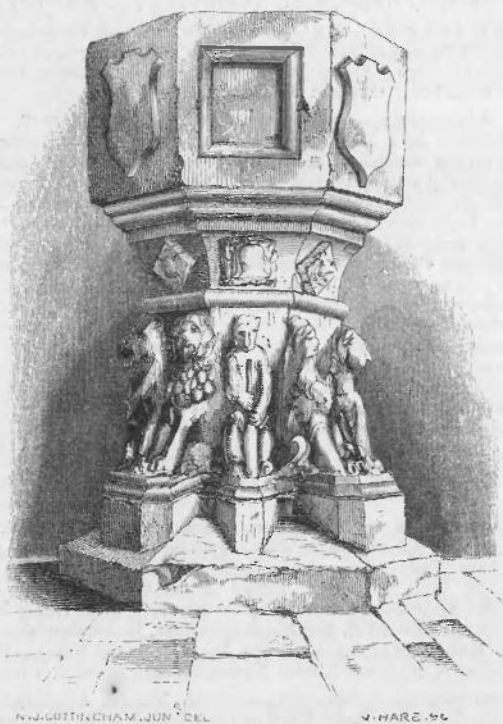
The enrichments of the church are of a very beautiful character; and of these many representations are given in Mr. Tymms' agreeable volume. We must refer to his detailed description of the sculptured figures of angels, which appear upon the hammer-beams of the roof, and of the statues of prophets, apostles, kings, and saints, introduced at the ends of the helves into which the hammer-beam ribs are framed. There occur also in this curious roof some good illustrations of the forms of ancient musical instruments. The bosses present also quaint devices, of which some are given amongst the illustrations of Mr. Tymms' book; amongst these are angels holding the head of St. Edmund; angels bearing the seamless coat (?); the hart lodged, here introduced possibly as the device of Edward IV.; a ram enclosed in a wattled pen, &c.

The monumental memorials are not without interest to the archaeologist. The tomb with the effigies of Sir William Carew, 1521, and his lady, is a fine example of its age; it appears to have been canopied over by a tester, which has been cruelly cut away. The resting-place of Mary Tudor,

daughter of Henry VII., and queen of Louis XII. of France, is marked by an altar-slab with the five crosses still visible, brought possibly from the abbey church when her remains were removed to St. Mary's at the Dissolution. The singular tomb of John Baret, who bequeathed a liberal endowment for a chantry in the lady chapel, claims notice ; the ceiling above is curiously ornamented with his monogram enclosed within a collar of SS., and the "reson" or motto—"Grace me Gouverne."

The church, which had suffered much from violent storms in 1703 and 1766, and was in a very insecure condition, was repaired with much care by the late Mr. Cottingham. The font used previously to the restorations has been replaced by a new one ; it was covered by a canopy of richly carved oak ; the shaft, curiously sculptured with figures of animals, may be of the period when the church was erected, the bowl appears to be of later date, (see woodcut). It bears the arms of the town, of the see of Norwich, and of several Suffolk families.

We must here close the brief notices of these contributions to the



THE OLD FONT

topography of East Anglia. The lively interest in subjects of this nature, aroused by the influence of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, under the auspices of their noble and accomplished President, presents the promising assurance that such labours will be cordially appreciated. On a future

occasion the members of our Society may, as we hope, revisit the venerable remains of the fane of St. Edmund under circumstances favourable to more detailed investigation of numerous objects of attraction in that locality than was compatible with the arrangements of their recent visit. The recollection of that pleasant pilgrimage to the great East Anglian shrine will encourage the assurance of fraternal welcome.

### Recent Historical and Archaeological Publications.

ORDERICUS VITALIS, his Ecclesiastical History of England and Normandy ; translated with Notes, and the introduction by Guizot, by T. Forrester, M.A. Vol. III. Post 8vo. (Bohn's Antiquarian Library.)

MATTHEW PARIS, his English Chronicle, translated by Dr. Giles. Vol. III. completing the work, with an elaborate Index to the whole, including the early portion published under the title of Roger of Wendover. (Bohn's Antiquarian Library.)

MARCO POLO'S TRAVELS : the translation of Marsden ; edited, with Notes, Introduction, and Index, by T. Wright, M.A. (Bohn's Antiquarian Library.)

FASTI ECCLESIAE ANGLICANÆ ; or, a Calendar of the Principal Ecclesiastical Dignitaries in England and Wales, and of the Chief Officers of the Universities to the year 1715. Compiled by John Le Neve. Corrected and continued to the present time by T. Duffus Hardy. Three vols., 8vo. Oxford : J. H. Parker.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Archæologia, Vol. XXXV., Part 2. Amongst the Contents are Memoirs on a Merovingian Cemetery at Envermeu, near Dieppe, with observations on certain weapons of the Franks ; On Celtic Megaliths, and the contents of Celtic Tombs, chiefly as they remain in the Channel Islands ; Excavations made by Mr. Akerman in an Anglo-Saxon burial ground at Harnham, Wilts ; St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, and its founders ; On the Early History of Lord Lieutenants of Counties ; Ancient Churches in the West of France ; Saxon and other remains found near Mentmore, Bucks ; Roman Villa on the Borough Hill, Daventry ; Discoveries at Chavannes, Canton de Vaud ; Extracts from Churchwardens' Accounts at Minchinhampton ; On the Last Days of Isabella, Queen of Edward II. ; On the Hide of Land, and some Manorial customs in Oxfordshire ; British Barrows in South Wilts, &c. Amongst the Illustrations are numerous Anglo-Saxon Antiquities ; interesting examples of Ecclesiastical Architecture ; the Chalice preserved at Leominster, noticed in this Journal, Vol. X., p. 243 ; the Chapter Seal of Brechin ; the Chased Seal of gold of Henry VIII. preserved in Paris ; the Merovingian Fibula described in this Journal, Vol. X., p. 248, &c. 4to. Fourteen plates, with numerous woodcuts.

—Proceedings, Vol. III., Nos. 39, 40, comprising an Abstract of Communications at the Meetings, from Feb. 2 to May 11, 1854 ; Lists of Books, &c., presented. 8vo.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE, Archæologia Eliana, Vol. IV., Part 3. —Amboglanna, recent discoveries at Birdoswald on the Roman Wall ; Monumental Stone with Ogham Inscriptions from Bressay, Shetland ; Musters for Northumberland in 1538, from an original record in the Chapter House, Westminster, with an Index and Synopsis of Contents, by the late Rev. John Hodgson :—Pipe Roll of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of Edward I., for Northumberland, in continuation of the Series published by the Rev. John Hodgson : with a Translation and Notes.—Examination of Horsley's Allocation of the Miscellaneous Notitia Stations in the North of England.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Journal, No. 37, April, 1854. Contents : On the Ancient Camps of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, with Plans and other Illustrations, by Mr. G. Vere Irving ; on the Antiquities of Maidstone and the Polychromy of the Middle Ages, by Mr. J. Whichcord ; On the Martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury and other paintings discovered at St. John's Church, Winchester, with Ten Lithographic Plates. Proceedings of the Association, &c.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.—Proceedings, Vol. I., Part 2. Seventy-third Session, 1853-54. Amongst the communications noticed are the following :—On the Abbey Church of Holyrood, subsequently to the devastations by the English



in 1544 and 1547 ; On the Stone Vessels known in Scotland as "Druidical Pateræ" (with woodcuts) ; Scottish Raids into Northumberland ; On the Bayeux Tapestry ; On Ancient Terraces of Cultivation in Northumberland and Scotland ; Description of an Ancient Tomb found near Stonehaven ; Stone Circles in Scotland ; "Agricola's Camp," in Lancashire ; Notice of a Brass Seal with Hebrew Inscription, found near Edinburgh ; Stone Monuments of Asia compared with those of Europe ; Recent Discovery of Roman Remains near the Antonine Wall ; The Encroachments of the Cymric upon the Gaelic branch of the early Celtic Population of North Britain ; Obsequies of James, second Earl of Murray ; Examination of the Contents of an hermetically-sealed Glass Vessel from Pompeii ; Stone Cists containing Urns, found in Banffshire ; Ancient Boat found in the Clyde, &c. With Lithographs and Woodcuts, comprising representations of the "Ballochyle Brooch," the Sepulchral Brass of the Regent Murray, the Chapter Seal of Brechin, Sepulchral Urns, &c.

HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE, Proceedings and Papers ; Sixth Session, 1853-54, 8vo. Amongst the contents are,—Synoptical view of the British authorities on British history ; Notes, Historical and Ecclesiastical on the Chapelry of Kirkby, Lancashire, and description of its Saxon (?) font ; Shotwick Church and its Saxon foundation ; Notices of British antiquities, weapons, or implements of stone, &c. ; On the History of Naval Terms ; Notices and Evidences illustrative of the history of Liverpool, its manufactures, &c., with numerous lithographic illustrations, facsimiles of autographs and woodcuts ; Plan of Liverpool and the Pool, as they appeared in 1660 ; Architectural subjects in Lancashire ; and a Coloured Plate representing a singular assemblage of diminutive objects, pottery, ornaments and play-things of a child, found in a Roman cemetery near Cologne. They are now in Mr. Mayer's Museum. The occurrence of such Roman *crepundia* in this country has been noticed by Mr. Neville in this Journal, vol. X. p. 21.

CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Archæologia Cambrensis, a Record of the Antiquities of Wales and its Marches, and the Journal of the Association. No. 18, April, 1854.—Sketch of Roman Remains in Wales ; List of Prehistoric Remains of Wales, arranged by counties ; Ecclesiastical Terms in Wales and Brittany ; Herefordshire under the Britons, Romans and Anglo-Saxons ; Descent of the Lordship of Abergavenny ; On the Permanence of Races in this country ; Druidical Circles and Roman Camp near Treacastle, Brecknockshire ; Church Notes in Radnorshire, &c., 8vo. London : Longman. Tenby : R. Mason.

IRELAND.—Ulster Journal of Archaeology. Quarterly. Belfast : Archer ; London, J. Russell Smith, 4to. Annual Subscription, 12s. Contents of No. 6.—Bodley's Visit to co. Down, 1602, and his campaigns in Ireland ; Excavations in Sepulchral Cairns in the north of Scotland, identical in design with the chambered Tumuli on the banks of the Boyne ; Relics of Antiquity at Youghal ; St. Collum Cille's Cross ; Proverbs in Ulster (continued).—No. 7. Marshal Bagenal's Descriptions of Ulster, 1586 ; Ethnological Sketches ; The fishermen of the Claddagh, co. Galway ; Huguenot colony at Lisburn ; Discovery of Roman silver coins (1506 in number) with silver ingots and fragments, near Coleraine, accompanied by representations of the silver ornaments, &c., and catalogue of the coins ; Enamelled vessel of Limoges work, found in co. Down ; Antiquarian Notes, &c.

Kilkenny and South-east of Ireland Archaeological Society. Proceedings and Transactions, January, March, May, and July, 1854. Vol. iii. Part I, comprising Memoirs on the Ormonde Money ; On the surrender of Ross Castle, Killarney ; Calendar of the Red Book of the Irish Exchequer, with a representation of the Court of Exchequer, in the reign of Henry IV. ; On the coin called St. Patrick's ; Unique pastoral staff-head ; Runic Crosses of the Isle of Man, &c. Lithographs and Woodcuts. Annual Subscription to the Society, 5s. Subscription for Annual Volume of Original Documents, 10s.

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE, edited by J. Y. Akerman, Sec. Soc. Ant., No. 64.—Unique crown-penny of Edw. IV., minted in Waterford ; Coins of the Vandals in Africa ; Gold coins of Syracuse ; On the method of casting coins in use among the ancient Britons ; Hoard of Roman coins found near Evenly, Northamptonshire, &c.—No. 65.—New coin of Beorchtric, king of East Anglia ; On Celto-Irish ring-money, with a descriptive catalogue ; On the blundered legends upon Anglo-Saxon coins ; On Pontefract siege-pieces ; On coins of Ethelred II. ; On Roman coins and silver plate found near Coleraine, with a list of the coins, &c. J. Russell Smith, 8vo, Quarterly.

REMAINS OF PAGAN SAXONDOM, principally from Tumuli in England. By

J. Y. Akerman, Sec. Soc. Ant.—Part X. Nine fibulæ from a cemetery at Fairford, Gloucestershire, excavated by Mr. Wylie; Fibulæ found in Warwickshire and Leicestershire, the latter in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries.—Part XI. Beads of amber and coloured pæstes, found in Lincolnshire, presented to the British Museum by Sir Joseph Banks; Urn, with a comb, knife, sheers and tweezers found in it, at Eye, Suffolk, and preserved in the British Museum. Subscribers are requested to send their names to J. R. Smith, 36, Soho Square. The editor requests the favour of communications of unpublished Saxon Antiquities.

COLLECTANEA ANTIQUA. Etchings and Notices of ancient remains. By Charles Roach Smith. Vol III. Part 3.—Roman Castrum, and Antiquities at Jublains and Evreux in France; Notes on discoveries of gold plates, chiefly in the south of Ireland, by the late T. Crofton Croker, Esq. Part IV. (completing the volume). Roman castra at Risingham and High Rochester; The Faussett Collection of Anglo-Saxon Antiquities; Inscribed Roman-Gaulish vase in the Louvre, and inscribed fragment found at Leicester; Roman leaden seals; Researches and discoveries, Pevenssey, Birdoswald, Caernarvon, Inscribed altars found at Birrens, Dumfriesshire; Excavations at Little Wilbraham, Harnham, Daventry, &c.; Notes on discoveries in Normandy, at Trèves, &c. Gold plates found in Ireland (continued from Part III.); Society of Antiquaries; National Antiquities; The brass Trumpet found at Romney, Kent. Printed for the Subscribers only. Subscribers' names received by the Author, 5, Liverpool Street, City.

CATALOGUE OF THE MUSEUM OF LONDON ANTIQUITIES, Collected by Charles Roach Smith. Printed for the Subscribers only. Sixteen Plates and numerous Woodcuts. This remarkable collection has been formed during the recent extensive alterations in the City of London, and the progress of Public Works. It comprises a valuable and highly instructive assemblage of Roman reliques, sculpture, bronzes, pottery, glass, ornaments, sandals of leather, utensils and implements, coins, &c. Anglo-Saxon weapons, ornaments and coins. Roman and Mediæval objects. Of all these a detailed description is given, accompanied by representations of the more remarkable or characteristic examples.

FAUSSETT COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES. A Lecture on the Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries of the ages of Paganism, illustrative of the Faussett Collection of Anglo-Saxon Antiquities, now in the possession of Joseph Mayer, F.S.A. By Thomas Wright, M.A.; delivered on the occasion of the *soirée* given by the Historic Society to the British Association, at Liverpool, Sept. 27th, 1854. Liverpool, 8vo. (Privately printed.)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Records of Buckinghamshire, or Papers and Notes on the History, Antiquities, and Architecture of the county; together with the Transactions of the Architectural and Archaeological Society for the County of Bucks. Published by the Society, Aylesbury: J. Pickburn; Oxford and London: J. H. Parker, 8vo. Contents of No. I.—Report at Annual Meeting, 1854; British gold coins found in Whaddon Chase; Antiquities of the Chiltern Hills; Ancient local customs; Parochial notes; Queries regarding local information, &c.

CHESHIRE.—Chester Illustrated, consisting of thirty-one line engravings of ancient buildings, with historical descriptions. By J. Romney, Oulton Place, Chester, 4to.

DURHAM.—The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Darlington. By. W. Hylton D. Longstaffe, F.S.A. London: J. H. Parker, and Nichols and Son, 8vo., with many Illustrations and Pedigrees.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Notes on the Cross of Amney Holyrood, a churchyard cross supposed to have been erected by Abbot Parker, Abbot of Tewkesbury, at the close of the fourteenth century. By Charles Pooley, 8vo. Read before a meeting of the Cotteswold Club, Jan. 1854.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Notes on the Architecture and History of Caldicot Castle. By Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., and Thomas Wakeman, Esq. Printed for the Caerleon Antiquarian Association, and to be obtained from the Secretary, J. H. Lee, Esq., Caerleon. With twelve Plates, etched by Mr. Lee. Royal 8vo.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Descriptive and Historical Notices of Northumbrian Castles, Churches and Antiquities. By William Sidney Gibson, F.S.A. Third series; comprising Naworth Castle, Lanercost Priory, and Corby Castle, in Cumberland; the ruined monasteries of Brinkburn, Jarrow, and Tynemouth; Bishop Middleton, and

Hartlepool; Newcastle-on-Tyne and Durham Cathedral. London: Longmans. 8vo. With Illustrations.

——— *Terra Lindisfarnensis*. The National History of the Eastern Borders. By George Johnston, M.D. Edin. LL.D. Vol. I. Topography and Botany. 8vo. The district to which the author's observations relate, includes Berwickshire, portions of Northumberland and Roxburghshire. The work comprises many notices of local traditions, usages, folk-lore, &c.

SHROPSHIRE.—The Antiquities of Shropshire, comprising chiefly such materials as may serve to illustrate the history of the county during the first two centuries after the Norman Conquest. By the Rev. R. W. Eyton. In Quarterly Numbers. Royal 8vo. The first volume is now completed. Subscribers' names may be sent to Mr. Beddow, Shiffnall, or Mr. J. Russell Smith.

——— Six Views of Ludlow, and its Castle, by H. B. Ziegler. Also, three large views of Ludlow Church, lithographed from drawings by Isaac Shaw, Esq. Ludlow: R. Jones.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—A History of Wednesbury, in the County of Stafford. Compiled from various sources, ancient and modern, with an Account of the Coal and Iron Trade. Demy 8vo. Engravings and Pedigrees. London: J. Masters.

SUFFOLK.—Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology, &c. Vol. II. No. 1. —Memoir on Hawsted Church, and the old Rectory House (with ground-plan); The Hall Place, Hawsted; Hardwick House, and the Etruscan tomb, with a reclining effigy preserved there, &c.

——— Architectural and Historical Account of the Church of St. Mary, Bury St. Edmunds; comprising notices of the churches previous to the present fabric; of persons of note buried in the church, and of existing monumental memorials, &c. By Samuel Tymms, F.S.A. Bury: Jackson and Frost. London: Simpkin and Marshall. 4to. Lithographs and woodcuts.

——— A Handbook of Bury St. Edmunds; the ruins of the Abbey, Churches, ancient Hospitals, and sites of historical or antiquarian interest in the vicinity. By Samuel Tymms, F.S.A. Bury. 12mo. Sold by all booksellers.

WILTSHIRE.—The Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine. Devises: H. Bull. London: J. R. Smith, G. Bell. No. 2.; Manuscript Collections for Wilts, in the library of Sir T. Phillpotts, Bart.; Leland's Journey through Wiltshire, 1540 to 1542, with a Memoir and Illustrative Notes; by the Rev. J. E. Jackson; Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Harnham Hill, near Salisbury, and Notices of the excavations recently made there by Mr. Akerman; Wiltshire Notes and Queries, &c. With Illustrations. 8vo.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—The Rambler in Worcestershire, or, Notes on Churches, &c. By John Noake, author of "Worcester in Olden Times." 12mo. This is the third and concluding volume of a survey of the churches of this county, to which the author has devoted nine years. Attention has not been exclusively addressed to Architectural features and to Ecclesiastical Antiquities in general; these Notes comprise Statistical information, and the results of personal observation regarding the condition of Parishes and Local Institutions.

YORKSHIRE.—*Reliquiæ Antiquæ Eboracenses*, or, Remains of Antiquity, relating to the County of York, illustrated by Plates and Woodcuts. By William Bowman, Leeds. To be continued quarterly. Part V. On the Southern frontier defences of the Brigantes and the Northumbrians, with a map; British Barrow at Wintringham, opened by Mr. James Wardell, in 1853; Tradesmen's Tokens relating to Yorkshire. 4to. London: J. Russell Smith.

MISCELLANEA GRAPHICA; a Collection of Ancient, Medieval, and Renaissance Remains in the possession of the Lord Lonsborough. Illustrated by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A. London: Chapman and Hall. To be completed in nine numbers, each containing four Plates, accompanied by an historical and descriptive treatise. Contents of No. 1.: Jewels of the XVIth century; Decorative Vessels for the table; Leathern Buckler from the Strawberry Hill Collection, XVIth century; Ivory Sceptre of Louis XII., from the Debruge Collection; Mirror-case and sculptured Ivory Box. No 2.: Jewels of the XVIth century, from the Debruge Collection, &c.; Nuremberg Drinking-cups of silver, in the form of animals; Heaume of the latter part of the XIth century, similar to those of the time of Richard I.; Heaume of the time of Edward III., and another example

of the time of Richard II. These rare pieces of armour were purchased from Mr. S. Pratt, who obtained them from churches in Norfolk, where they had remained from the period when they had been deposited as funeral trophies. Ancient Chessmen of Walrus-tusk, found in the Isle of Uig, and now in Lord Lonsdale's Museum.

**ANCIENT GOTHIC CHURCHES.** By W. P. Griffith, F.S.A. Part III. With many illustrations. Contents: 1. Historical and Documentary Evidence in support of Architectural Construction by Geometry. 2. Rules for proportioning the Plans, &c., of Parish Churches, large Churches, and Cathedrals. 3. On Architectural Botany: setting forth the geometrical distribution of foliage, &c. With twenty original designs for decorating cornices, corbels, capitals, &c. London: to be had at 9, St. John's Square, and through all booksellers.

**NOTES ON THE NIMBUS.** By Gilbert J. French. Printed for Presentation. With numerous engravings and woodcuts. 8vo. Accompanied by observations on rayed military banners. With Illustrations.

**CHURCH FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS.** An Essay by the Rev. E. L. Cutts, B.A. With numerous woodcuts and lithographic illustrations, including several examples of ancient pavements of decorative tiles. 8vo. London: J. Crockford. (Reprinted from the Clerical Journal.)

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE DIALECT.** Glossary of Northamptonshire Words and Phrases, with Examples of their Colloquial use, and Illustrations from various Authors; to which are added the Customs of the County. By Anne Elizabeth Baker. London: J. Russell Smith. 2 vols. Post 8vo.

#### PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION.

**ILLUSTRATIONS OF STONE CROSSES,** with Descriptive Letter-press; to consist of one hundred Plates of Crosses in England and Wales engraved on steel by J. H. Le Keux. The subjects selected from a valuable collection of Drawings in his possession, representing churchyard, monumental, and boundary Crosses, high Crosses, preaching Crosses, and market Crosses. To the Eleanor Crosses fifteen Plates will be devoted. The work will form two volumes, medium 8vo., each containing fifty plates, with Woodcuts, &c. Price two guineas. Subscribers are requested to send their names to Mr. Le Keux, 30, Argyll Street, New Road, who will thankfully receive any local information, sketches of crosses in remote places, or other assistance auxiliary to his undertaking.

**ILLUSTRATIONS OF ANCIENT ECCLESIASTICAL VESTMENTS,** from existing examples; with descriptions by F. G. Lee, F.A.S. Subscribers' names received by Masters, Aldersgate Street, London. The impressions limited to 250.

**ANTIQUITIES OF CRETE:** a Description of some important Theatres and other Remains in Crete, from a MS. History of Candia by Onorio Belli in 1586. Being a Supplement to the "Museum of Classical Antiquities," by Edward Falkener. Subscribers to that Journal, who wish to possess this continuation of the Memoir of Crete therein published, are requested to apply to Mr. Richards, 37, Great Queen Street, London.

**ANGLO-SAXON ANTIQUITIES:** the Faussett Collection.—Unpublished MS. Account, by the Rev. Bryan Faussett, of Discoveries made in upwards of Five Hundred Anglo-Saxon Tumuli in Kent, excavated from 1757 to 1773. To be fully illustrated with Engravings (some coloured) and Woodcuts. Edited by Mr. Charles Roach Smith, by whom subscribers' names are received, 5, Liverpool Street, City. To form one volume quarto. (For subscribers only.)

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#### Archaeological Intelligence.

A volume of remarkable utility and interest to the student of our earlier antiquities has been very recently produced at Copenhagen by the learned Danish antiquary Worsaae. It may be obtained from Messrs. Williams and Norgate. We hasten to invite the attention of our readers to this valuable auxiliary, for comparison of many reliques discovered in the

it was engraved apparently by a workman ignorant of Saxon characters. Representations of the original seal have been given in Tindal's Hist. of Evesham, p. 142; Monast. Angl. by Caley, vol. ii. pl. 1. p. 13; Nash's Hist. of Worcestershire, vol. i. p. 396, and with greater accuracy in the Archaeologia, vol. xix. p. 68, pl. v., with a memoir by Sir F. Madden, who mentions the existence of this matrix now in Mr. Crump's possession. It was given to that gentleman, about fifty years since, at Worcester, with coins and other objects which had belonged to a collector in that city. Mr. Crump observes that there are reasons for supposing it to have been engraved in the time of the last Abbot, in imitation of the ancient seal, of somewhat smaller size. The date of the original seal was considered by Sir F. Madden to be early in the XVth century.<sup>1</sup> For the exhibition of this curious matrix we are indebted to Mr. Evelyn Shirley.

By Mr. J. GREVILLE CHESTER.—Seal of John Bagot, an impression from a silver matrix in possession of Lord Bagot, at Blithfield. It bears an escutcheon of the arms of Bagot—a chevron between three martlets, with helm, lambrequins, and crest, namely a goat's head.—*Sigillū : ioh'is : bagot : armig'.* An engraving of this seal is given in Lord Bagot's Memorials of his family.—Impression from a brass matrix found in August last, at Bungay, Suffolk, and now in the possession of Mr. G. Baker, of that town. It is circular, and bears an escutcheon of arms—three cinquefoils pierced, a quarter; with helm and crest, a swan's head and neck between erect wings. Two kneeling wodeuses, or wild men, support the escutcheon and helm.—*S, Denis de le harnessse.* Date, the latter part of the XVth century.

### Historical and Archaeological Publications.—Foreign.

SPICILEGIUM SOLESMENSE.—Complectens SS. Patrum auctorumque Ecclesiasticorum anecdota hactenus opera publici juris facta, &c. 4to, Didot. The first volume of this important collection, edited by the Benedictines of the Abbey of Solesmes, has recently appeared. It will form two series, each of five volumes, with historical notices and dissertations.

REVUE ARCHÉOLOGIQUE.—Paris, 8vo. Vol. XI., livr. 1. April, 1854.—Monuments Egyptiens du Nahr-el-Kelb; Les frontons du Parthenon; Examen d'un Mémoire posthume de M. Letronne; Inscription Romaine trouvée en Provence; De la médecine chez les anciens Egyptiens, &c.—Livr. 2. Notice sur Ahmés, dit Pensouvan, 17<sup>e</sup> et 18<sup>e</sup> dynasties Egyptiennes; Les frontons du Parthenon; Poids des villes du midi de la France; Autel votif conserve dans l'église de la Madeleine dans les Pyrenées; Creation d'une Commission des Monuments historiques a Vienne (Autriche) &c.—Livr. 3, M<sup>o</sup>moire posthume de M. Letronne; Sur le rythme d'un chœur du Cyclope d'Euripide; Donation du XII<sup>e</sup> Siecle (sculptured tympanum of a door at Mervillers, in the diocese of Chartres); Horloge publique a Angers en 1384; Bas-relief Gallo-Romain de Longe-porte à Langres (representation of a four-wheeled car); Medaille de Goric IV. roi de l'Albanie; Poids des Villes du midi de la France; Tablettes historiques enduites de cire conservees aux Archives de l'Empire, &c.—Liv. 4; Ile d'Egine, temple de Jupiter Panhellénien; l'Agora d'Athenes; Les Bellitani (Pline, Hist. Nat.). La Rose de Jéricho; Retable d'or de la Cathedrale de Bale, &c.—Livr. 5; L'Agora d'Athenes (Map); Ornementation d'une Maison de Strasbourg du XVI<sup>e</sup> siecle; La Commanderie de Saint-Jean de Latran, &c., a Paris (representations of incised tombs); Bas-relief Gallo-Romain du Musée de Strasbourg; Inscription decouverte pres de Béziers, &c.—Livr. 6; Les Oiseaux de Diomedé; Recettes Medicales, traduites d'un fragment Egyptien; Ile d'Egine; Emploi des quarts de ton dans le

<sup>1</sup> See further remarks by Sir F. Madden part i. pp. 310, 392; and part ii. p. on the Evesham Seals, Gent. Mag. vol. c. 319.

chant Gregorien; Anciennes habitations lacustres en Suisse, &c.—Liv. 7; Monnaies musulmanes trouvees en Cilicie; Ornementation d'une maison de Strasbourg du XVI<sup>e</sup> siecle, Art. 2; l'Epaule de Gallardon (fortress near Chartres); Ile d'Egine; Inscriptions Romaines recueillies dans la province d'Alger, &c.—Liv. 8. Inventaire de ce qui se trouvait dans le chateau de Vincennes et dans celui de Beaute en 1420; Medailles Houlaquoides; Restoration du Chant Liturgique; Coupes en argent offrant des sujets mythologiques et religieux; Le Tombeau de Guy le Clerc, Abbe de la Roe; Inscriptions relatives a une ville de l'Ionie; Monuments Gallo-Romains et Merovingiens, &c.—Liv. 9; L'enceinte du faubourg septentrional de Paris; Sculptures des monuments religieux, Dept de la Gironde; l'Eglise de St. Germain des Pres; Decouverte du Serapeum de Memphis; la Glyptique au moyen age (plate of Medieval Cameos); Antiques Gallo-Romaines, &c.—General Index of the contents of the first ten volumes.

ANNALES ARCHEOLOGIQUES, publiees par Didron aine, 4to., Tome XIV.—Livraison 3 Cereueils et inhumations au moyen age (plate of Merovingian Stone Cists at Paris); Iconographie et Ornementation de l'Eglise Saint-Marc, a Venise; Des Influences Byzantines (illustrations of Byzantine Architecture in France); l'Eglise triangulaire de Planes, Pyrenees—Liv. 4; Iconographie Chretienne, Vitrail de la Charite (a Painted Window executed under the directions of M. Didron, and of which he presents a large coloured plate to his subscribers); Des Influences Byzantines; Musee de Sculpture au Louvre, Salle des Anguier; Navettes a encens des XII<sup>e</sup> et XIII<sup>e</sup> siecles (plate of enamelled vessels for incense); Melanges et Nouvelles—Liv. 5; Orfèvrerie du XIII<sup>e</sup> siecle, la Croix de Clairmarais; Eglise de Planes; Ferronnerie du Moyen Age, grilles en fer; Cathedrale de Reims, Delassements, Vices et Vertus; Musee de Sculpture du Louvre, Salles de Coyzevox, de Puget, &c.—Liv. 6; Le Moyen Age en Italie; Musee de Sculpture au Louvre; Villes et Chateaux du XIII<sup>e</sup> Siecle, au pays de Galles; Iconographie de la Cathedrale de Reims; Les Emaux; Bibliographie.

PICARDIE.—Memoires de la Societe des Antiquaires, Tome XIII. (Deuxieme Serie, Tome III.) 8vo. Paris, Dumoulin, 1854; Pelerinage aux Fontaines dans le departement de l'Oise (popular customs and superstitions regarding holy wells); Gamaches et ses Seigneurs, jusqu'en 1376; Essai sur les monnaies des comtes de Ponthieu; Catalogue des Manuscrits sur la Picardie, conservees a la Bibliotheque imperiale; La Confrerie de Notre-Dame du Puy d'Amiens, &c.—Bulletin de la Societe, annee 1854, Nos. 1, 2, 8vo. Amongst recent acquisitions announced as added to the Museum at Amiens is a leaden coffin found near that city, and assigned to the fifth century; on the lid are four quadrigæ in relief, surrounded by grains of barley; it contained glass and Gallo-Roman pottery, a bracelet of jet, &c.

BONN, ANTIQUARIES OF RHINE-LAND.—Jahrbücher des Vereins von Alterthums-freunden im Rheinlande, XXI., Eleventh year, Bonn, 1854, 8vo., (three lithographic plates)—On Roman remains at Kreuznach; Dormagen, Rhenish Prussia, and its Monuments of the Roman age; Roman cylix, inscribed *coro imple*; Gaulish Coins; Inscriptions; Recent discoveries, &c.—London, O. C. Marcus, 8, Oxford Street.

ANTIQUARIES OF ZURICH.—Mittheilungen der Antiquarischen Gesellschaft in Zurich, 4to. 1854. Vol. IX. second division. Number I. Switzerland in the times of the Romans; with a notice of three tablets found at Watermore, near Cirencester, (*Archæologia*, vol. xxvii. p. 211.) Number II. Memorials of the Winkelried family, and of the descent of Arnold, the hero of Sempach. Number III. Die keltischen Pfahlbauten in den Schweizerseen; a valuable memoir by Dr. Keller on dwellings constructed with piles and frame-work of timber on the margins of lakes in Switzerland; also representations of antiquities of stone and bronze, axes, chisels, &c. of stone, with handles of stags' horn, urns, remarkable types of bronze weapons and implements, of great interest as illustrating certain rare forms found in the British islands. Vol. X. *Inscriptiones Confoederationis Helvetiæ Latinæ*, ed. Theod. Mommsen. This valuable *Lapidarium* is accompanied by a map, indicating the sites in Switzerland where Roman inscriptions have been found.

G. DE BONSTETTEN.—Notices sur des armes et chariots de guerre decouverts a Tiefenau, pres de Berne, en 1851. Lausanne, 4to. With nine lithographic plates.

HENRI BORDIER.—Les Archives de France, ou histoire des archives de l'Empire, des archives des ministeres, des departements, des communes, des hopitaux, des greffes, des notaires, etc., contenant l'inventaire d'une partie de ces depots. 1 vol. in 8vo, fig. Paris, Dumoulin.



SOCIÉTÉ DE SPHRAGISTIQUE.—Recueil de Documents et de Mémoires relatifs à l'étude spéciale des Sceaux du moyen âge. Troisième Année, No. 7—10. 8vo. A number of this periodical, devoted to the illustration of mediæval seals, appears monthly. It comprises historical notices, accompanied by numerous woodcuts. In the later numbers is given a description of the large collection of matrices of seals in the collection of Madame Febvre of Macon.

A. DE BEAUMONT.—Recherches sur l'origine du Blason, et en particulier sur la fleur de lys. Paris, Leleux. 8vo. 22 plates.

F. DE SAULCY.—Recherches sur la numismatique judaïque. Paris, Rollin, 4to 20 planches. This work comprises the results of M. de Saulcy's recent journey in Syria and Palestine, in regard to the coins struck by the Jews and by the Roman Emperors at Jerusalem.

J. DE FONTENAY.—Manuel de l'amateur de jetons. Paris, Dumoulin, 8vo. vignettes. This volume comprises a detailed account of the pieces usually termed counters, which served in mediæval times for various purposes. They are arranged under the general classification of *mereaux*, *jetoirs*, and *jetons*.

C. ROBERT.—Études numismatiques sur une partie du nord-est de la France. Metz, 4to. 18 planches.

F. MICHEL.—Recherches sur le commerce, la fabrication et l'usage des étoffes de soie, d'or et d'argent, et autres tissus précieux en Occident, principalement en France, pendant le moyen âge. Tome II. Paris, Leleux. 4to.

J. A. RAMBOUX.—Outline Tracings of the Principal Remains of Christian Art in Italy, from 1200 to 1600. The two first portions, comprising the period anterior to Giotto (12 parts, 60 tinted plates,) and the productions of the school of Giotto (60 tinted plates) have been published. The three remaining portions will consist of the Siena school, Perugino and the Umbrian school, and the school of Raphael. Imp. folio.

WEIGEL'S ANCIENT WOODCUTS.—Holzschnitte berühmter Meister. A selection of characteristic and rare productions of the earliest engravers on wood. Complete in 12 parts, 60 plates. Folio. Leipzig, 1852—54.

MUNICH, PAINTED GLASS.—Coloured representations of paintings on glass executed in the Royal Establishment for painting on glass at Munich, and placed in Christ Church, Kilndown, Kent. 15 coloured plates. Folio. Munich, 1853.

### WORKS IN PREPARATION.

Mural Paintings in the churches of Sweden, from the middle of the XIIIth century, in great part concealed by whitewash, until laid open to view by Mr. Mandelgren, who with the assistance of the Swedish government, has copied a considerable series of these decorations, hitherto unnoticed. It is proposed to publish at Copenhagen a selection by aid of lithochromy: four numbers to be given each year, comprising in each number nine plates, with descriptions in French. Subscribers' names are received by Mr. J. Russell Smith, from whom further information regarding these remarkable works of early art may be obtained.

L'ABBE COCHET.—La Normandie Souterraine, ou Notices sur des cimetières Romains et des cimetières Francs, explorés en Normandie. Second edition. With the addition of 2 plates, 118 woodcuts, and 50 pages of letter press, comprising the results of recent excavations and of researches by other antiquaries in England, Belgium, Germany, &c. Rouen, 8vo.—London: Marcus, 8, Oxford Street; J. H. Parker, Oxford.

### Archæological Intelligence.

THE formation of a WORCESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY has taken place during the past year under very favourable auspices, and been accompanied by two very interesting meetings on Sept. 25th and 26th, at Worcester, Lord Lyttelton presiding, and at Great Malvern. Amongst the most gratifying features of the proceedings must be mentioned a