

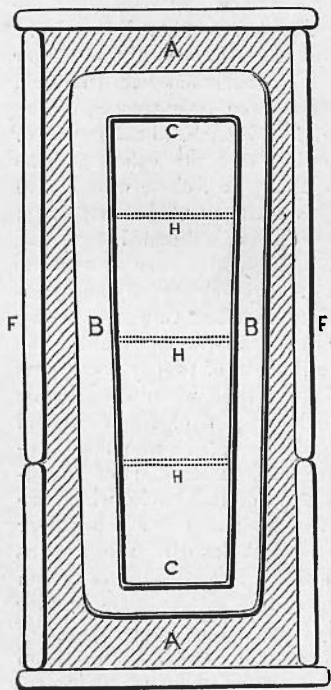
Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

December 1, 1854.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P., F.S.A., in the Chair.

Mr. MORGAN gave the following description of a remarkable Roman tomb, very recently found at Caerwent, Monmouthshire :—

“ On 20th November last, a curious ancient sepulchre was discovered by some workmen who were making deep drains in a field in the immediate vicinity of Caerwent, Monmouthshire. The field adjoins the south side of the turnpike road leading from Caerwent to Newport ; the grave is about 20 feet from the road, and about a quarter of a mile from Caerwent. This road is a portion of the *Julia Strata*, the ancient Roman way, which passed through the middle of the rectangular space enclosed within the stone walls of the Roman station, *Venta Silurum*, or Caerwent.¹ It is probable that other graves may exist by the side of this road, though the drainers have not met with any remains of that nature.



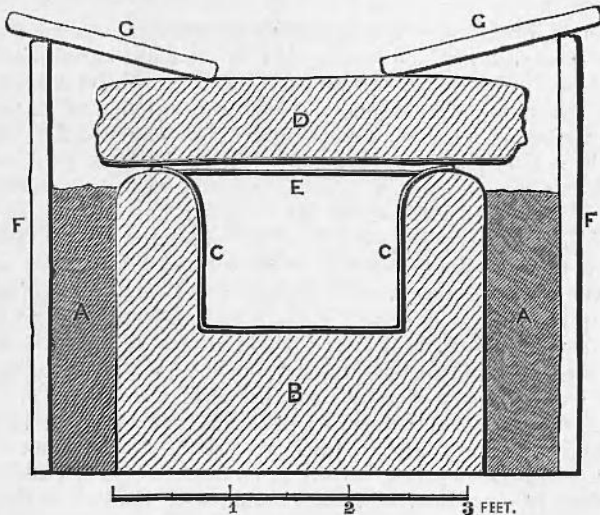
Ground-plan, Roman Tomb at Caerwent.

“ The grave, of which the top was about four feet below the surface, consisted of an oblong outer chamber, 8 feet 9 inches long, 3 feet 6 inches wide, and 3 feet high, neatly constructed with large thin slabs of paving stone without any cement. The sides consisted each of two slabs, one of which was 6 feet long and 3 wide, and the other smaller, 2 feet 9 inches by 3 feet ; the ends consisted each of one slab. The slabs were about 3 inches thick, very neatly squared, and being set upon their edges, formed a rectangular chamber, the earth retaining them in their position. Within this chamber was a large roughly hewn stone coffin, formed out of a single block of the buff-coloured sandstone found in the neighbourhood, the Charston rock of the New Passage. This coffin was externally 7 feet 3

¹ A plan of this station, and an account of discoveries there, is given in Cox's Tour in Monmouthshire, vol. i. p. 25.

Roman remains found there are described, *Archæologia*, vol. ii. p. 3 ; vol. v. p. 40 ; vol. vii. p. 410.

inches long, by 3 feet at the head, 2 feet 6 inches at the feet, and 2 feet in depth. The space between the coffin and the slabs forming the walls of the chamber, was closely filled in with what seemed to be small coal, unburnt, rammed in tight and hard. This only came up to the top of the coffin, which was covered with a very large slab of the same stone, 8 inches thick, roughly hewn like the coffin, without any letters, characters, emblems, or sculpture of any kind. The top of this stone was some inches



Section of a Roman Tomb found at Caerwent.

below the upper edge of the upright slabs forming the chamber, and the cavity between the sides and ends of the cover of the coffin, and the walls of the chamber was, as it were, roofed in by smaller slabs of paving stone which rested on the top of the cover and the edges of the slabs. This is the description I received from the workmen who found it, but who before they gave notice to any one opened and examined it, and it had been rifled before I heard of the discovery. On removing the stone cover, the stone chest was found to contain a leaden coffin. This, however, consisted of a closely fitting leaden lining of the cavity in the stone, soldered at the corners, and lapped about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches upon the sides of the stone coffin, the exterior edge of which is somewhat rounded, as shown in the section. The lid of the leaden lining was a plain oblong sheet of lead laid over the cavity, and unsoldered; it had been, however, supported by three iron bars laid across the cavity for that purpose, but these were so corroded by decay as to have become only a mass of yellow ochreous rust, and had fallen to the bottom, leaving however marks on the lead and stone. On stripping back the lead, the workmen told me the coffin was found to be filled with clear water, at the bottom of which the skeleton was lying, partly covered with ochreous sediment. They emptied out all the water, took out all the bones, and carefully felt with their hands through all the sediment, in the hopes of, as one told me, of finding *rings*, and from what I have since heard there is reason to believe that something was found, though they

declared to me that they found nothing. The interior of the leaden lining was 6 feet 3 inches long, and 18 inches wide at the head, 16 at the feet, and 12 inches deep. The head was towards the east, and the bones were those of a full-grown man in the prime of life, as I judge from the state of the jaw and the teeth; the workmen had, however, extracted all the teeth, and though the bones were tolerably hard, the skull was broken in pieces by having fallen down, and most of the bones were altogether wanting, or broken up. In the absence of all sculpture or inscription, and anything that may have been found in the coffin having been lost, it is impossible to form any conjecture as to the person interred; from the locality we may, I think, conclude that he was a Roman inhabitant of Caerwent, and a person of distinction from the mode of his interment. Specially remarkable circumstances, however, seem to me to be, the leaden lining to the stone coffin, and the singular fact of the coffin being surrounded by a closely rammed body of small coal. This must have been brought from a considerable distance, the nearest spots now known from which coal could be procured being either the Forest of Dean, or the Monmouthshire coal field, either being some 12 or 15 miles distant. In the excavations made to get to the grave, a great quantity of large pieces of stones of different sorts were found, some were of the Charston sandstone, some of hard grit stone, and some mountain limestone. Many were much blackened with smoke, some were reddened by the action of fire, and some of the limestone was partly burnt into lime on the outside. I was informed that these stones had the appearance of having been arranged as forming flues, or passages to carry off smoke, and that one ran in the direction of the road, and another towards Caerwent. I did not, however, see them, and it is difficult to understand the use of such flues of rough stones, apart from any building, and running near the then surface of the ground, perhaps in a heap of stones above it. The ground in the vicinity of the coffins had all been filled in, and consisted of gravelly earth and stones of various sizes, but these larger stones were all together near the grave, though rather above it, and between it and the road. The field was a grass meadow, of which the surface was a smooth sward, with no indication of anything beneath it."

Stone cists containing coffins of lead, of the Roman period, have very rarely been found in England. Mr. Hawkins stated, in his account of the Roman sarcophagus found in the Minories, and now preserved at the British Museum, that it presented the only example of that mode of interment which had fallen under his observation.² Hasted relates that in digging gravel at Whatmere Hall, in the parish of Sturry, Kent, a large slab was found at a depth of 5 feet, under which was a stone coffin enclosing another of lead, put together in six pieces without solder.³ It contained a skeleton of small stature. An earthen vase was found near the spot, which was situated on or very near the Roman road from Canterbury to the station at Reculver.

Mr. YATES observed that the remarkable feature of the interment described by Mr. Morgan, namely, the coal used for filling the space around the stone cist, suggested the enquiry whether coal had been used as fuel or worked to any extent by the Romans, during their occupation of Britain. It was probable that their workings were not carried to any

² *Archæol. Journal*, vol. x. p. 255.

³ Hasted's *Hist. of Kent*, vol. iii. p. 615.

great depth, and in some parts of South Wales it was well known that coal might be obtained almost immediately under the surface.

Mr. CLAYTON remarked that according to the facts which had fallen under his observation in Northumberland, in the course of his late explorations at Housesteads and other sites on the Roman wall, there is abundant evidence that fossil fuel was used by the Romans. The Stations *per lineam valli* were certainly supplied with coal, which must have proved a valuable resource in that severe climate; traces of ancient workings had been observed, and in the buildings which Mr. Clayton had excavated, he had repeatedly observed the soot and cinders, indicating frequent use of coal in the Roman settlements in the north.

Mr. MORGAN observed that he hoped to see the site of *Venta Silurum*, which might be termed the Monmouthshire Pompeii, fully explored; such an investigation could not fail amply to repay the labours of the archaeologist, and it had for some time past been contemplated by the Caerleon Antiquarian Association. He hoped that a commencement would be made during the ensuing spring.

The Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER gave an account of an illuminated Book of Prayers, presented to the convent of Bornheim by Cardinal Howard, and produced on this occasion by the obliging permission of Lady Stourton, now the possessor of this beautiful MS. Mr. Hunter's memoir is given in this volume. See page 65.

Mr. ALEXANDER NESBITT gave the following description of the "Dunvegan Cup," which, through the kindness of Norman Mac Leod, Esq., was brought for examination. A representation of this curious wooden vessel was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by W. Daniell, Esq., R. A., in 1819, and it has been engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxii., pl. 33, p. 407. Another representation, from a drawing by Mrs. Mac Leod, is given by Dr. Wilson, in his "*Prehistoric Annals*," p. 670.

"The very singular drinking-cup known as the Dunvegan Cup, from its having been long preserved at Dunvegan Castle, in the Isle of Skye, as an heirloom of the Mac Leods of Mac Leod, has been mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in the notes to the *Lord of the Isles*, by Dr. Wilson in his *Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, and in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* for 1852, vol. i., p. 8. The extreme rarity of such examples of the skill of ancient Irish silversmiths, and the very curious nature of its ornamentation, may warrant a somewhat more detailed notice than has hitherto been published.

"It is a cup of wood, probably either yew or alder, such as in Ireland is called a 'methers,' square above and rounded below, placed on four legs, and almost covered with mountings of silver, decorated with niello and gilding; the whole measures $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth at the mouth, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ at the broadest point, which is somewhat below the middle. Dr. Wilson (*Proc. of the Soc. of Antiqu. of Scotland*, 1852, Part I., p. 8) surmises that the cup is older than the inscription, which is on a broad silver rim at the mouth, and bears the date of 1493; however this may be, there can be no doubt that the whole of the ornamental mounting is of the same period, or that this period is not far distant from the date given by the inscription. The same ornaments in niello are to be found upon the rim at the mouth and on the lower part, and the pierced work of parts shows an evident imitation of the tracery and foliations of a

late period of pointed architecture ; mixed, however, with these, are to be found the filagree ornaments and the knotwork which in England characterise the work of very early times, but which are well known to have remained in use in Ireland until native art was entirely superseded by English, and in the Celtic parts of Scotland, almost until our own time. There are no traces of that singular ornamentation produced by the interlacing of animals so much used in Irish work of the XIth and XIIth centuries. That dislike of uniformity and the ingenuity in inventing new varieties of ornament, which are manifested in Irish work of all dates, are fully displayed here ; with very few exceptions, all the corresponding parts, though alike in form, have entirely different ornaments.

"Many different processes have been employed in the decoration of the silver mountings, viz., gilding, which has been used on almost every part of the surface not covered by niello ; inlaying of niello into patterns cut for its reception ; raising a pattern in relief in thin silver, probably by stamping with a die ; piercing plates with foliated openings ; attaching wires of various sizes and forms, some flat and some twisted, or filagree work ; and engraving. Besides these, additional variety of effect has been produced by placing behind some of the pierced openings small plates of silver hatched or engraved on their surface, and not gilt, in order that they might contrast with the gilded silver through which the openings are pierced ; behind other openings remains of cloth are found, which, though now completely faded and almost colourless, may once, by its bright colour, have produced an effective contrast to the surrounding metal. Empty sockets remain which once held stones or glass, and others of smaller size still retain beads of coral.

"These various methods of decoration are applied in the following manner : the mouth has a rim of solid silver gilt, 2 inches in depth, on the outside of which is engraved an inscription in black letter and in two lines ; the spaces between the letters are hatched with fine lines intersecting diagonally. The angles of the rim have strips ornamented with niello. The inside is quite plain, excepting that the letters *ijg* are repeated on each side upon a small hatched space.

"About $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches above the feet is a projecting ledge $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in width ; this is covered with thin silver ; that which covers the upper surface is flat, and bears a raised pattern, apparently stamped ; the under surface is curved and plain. At each angle of the upper surface is one of the empty sockets mentioned above, and on each side two three-sided pyramids with granulated surfaces, making them resemble piles of pins' heads. From the rim to the ledges run straight strips of thin silver embracing the angles ; these are stamped or repousse in patterns, and in other parts pierced, and the surface covered with niello or gilding ; beneath the openings small pieces of engraved silver have been placed, most of which are now wanting ; by this means three different colours, viz., those of the gilding, the silver, and the niello, are brought into play. Midway between these are other bands, $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch broad, the central parts of which are enlarged into circles of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter ; these bands are highly ornamented with filagree of great variety of pattern, and with pierced foliated openings ; in some of the circles these openings are so arranged as in some degree to resemble the tracery of a circular Gothic window.

"In each space between the bands in the centre and at the angles both above and below, was fixed a small slip of silver gilt, and ornamented with

flagree, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad, each slip having a small coral bead at one end; of these only seven now remain.

"In the part below the ledge, the central bands are similar (though of different patterns) to those occupying the same position above; those at the angles, however, differ from the angle-bands of the upper part; they are wider, and are ornamented with flagree, disposed in compartments divided by narrow strips, with patterns in niello. There are no small strips on this part of the cup.

"These bands all meet a circle 3 inches in diameter, which bears upon it a knot pattern; in the centre of this, at the bottom of the cup, is an empty socket, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter, which no doubt once held either a stone or a piece of mosaic glass.

"The legs are meant to represent human legs, but show no attempt at correct modelling; their only ornament is a twisted wire running down the front; the feet are covered by shoes, which have a coating of niello, the legs being gilt.

"From the above detail, it will be seen that the cup, when in a perfect state, presented a very curious polychromatic effect; including that of the wood, not less than six, and perhaps even seven, colours were brought into play in its decoration.

"Excepting in the rim, the silver is used with great economy; it is too thin to possess sufficient strength, and accordingly many parts have suffered much from handling; in such portions of the ornament as are much raised, the flagree work is fixed upon thin plates which are let into sockets, and the back is packed with cloth or pieces of wood.

"The inscription on the rim is in that character in which many letters (as i, m, n, and u) are scarcely distinguishable; it has consequently been repeatedly mis-read; which has happened particularly with the proper names. The following reading, that of Mr. Eugene Curry, of the Brehon Law Commission, it is believed, is correct:—

Kahia inge y neill 93° Oculi omā i	uxor ioh'is meg te spat do° et tu das	uigir p'ncipis de esca illor i t° op°	firmanac me fi fecit. Ano do°. 14.
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i.e. Katherina ingen ui Neill (O'Neill's daughter) uxor Johannis Meguighir (Mac Guire) principis de Firmanach (Fermanagh) me fieri fecit. Anno Domini, 1493°. Oculi omnium in te spectant Domine et tu das escam illorum in tempore opportuno.

"The latter part, it will be seen, is the 15th verse of the 144th Psalm.

"John Mac Guire is mentioned several times in the Annals of the Four Masters; he became one of the chiefs of the clan in 1484, when two Maguires were nominated after the murder of Gilla Patrick by his five brothers, at the altar of the church of Achadh-Uchair. Nothing is recorded of him in these annals except the successful forays which he made chiefly upon other branches of the Maguires, and his death in 1503, which is thus chronicled:—

"1503. Maguire, *i.e.* John, son of Philip, son of Thomas More, *i.e.* Gilla Duv, the choice of the Chieftains of Ireland, in his time the most merciful and humane of the Irish, the best protector of his country and lands, the most warlike opponent of inimical tribes and neighbours, the best in jurisdiction, authority, and reputation, both in Church and State, died in his fortress at Enniskillen, on Sunday, the 7th of the Calends of

April, after having heard mass, and after the victory of Unection and Penance, and was buried in the monastery of the friars at Donegal, which he had selected" (as his place of interment).

"Of Katharine O'Neill no notice seems to occur in these Annals."

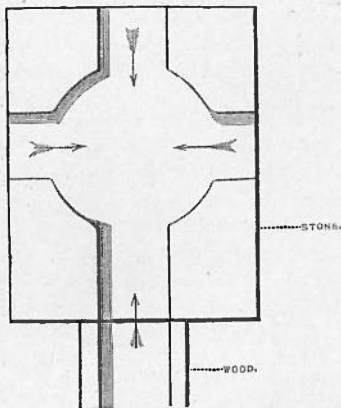
Mr. WALFORD communicated the following notice of the fragment of a sepulchral brass, purchased in London for the British Museum. It is a portion of a small kneeling figure in armour. No clue has been obtained to ascertain from what church it had been taken.

The quarterings upon the tabard of the figure on this brass are as follows: 1. Lozengy *arg.* and *gu.*, Fitz William; 2. Chequy *or* and *az.*, Warenne; 3. *Arg.* a chief *gu.*, over all a bend *az.*, Cromwell; 4. Chequy *or* and *gu.*, a chief *erm.*, Tatshall; 5. *Erm.* a fess *gu.*, Barnake; 6. *Arg.* 3 cinquefoils and a canton *gu.*, Dryby of Tatshall; 7. *Gu.* a lion ramp. *or.*, Albini; 8. *Az.* 3 garbs *or.*, Blundeville; 9. *Az.* a wolf's head erased *arg.*, Lupus; 10. *Arg.* a cross engrailed *gu.*, Green of Drayton; 11. Chequy *or* and *az.* within a bordure *gu.*, Mauduit; 12. *Gu.* 3 waterbougets *erm.*, Roos of Derbyshire and Notts; 13. Quarterly *or* and *gu.* within a bordure (*sa.*?) bezanty, Rochford; 14. Missing; 15. As the 1st. On the honour point is an annulet.

The person represented in this tabard was evidently a Fitz William, and as the quarterings comprise those of Green of Drayton and Mauduit, he must in all probability have been a descendant of Sir John Fitz William who died in 1418, by Eleanor, daughter of Sir Henry Green of Drayton, by his wife Matilda, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Mauduit. The annulet is no doubt a mark of cadency, and may be assumed to have indicated, at the date of this brass, a fifth son; and seeing that no male descendant of that Sir John Fitz William appears to have had five sons within the period to which this brass can be referred, except John Fitz William, of Sprotborough, who was living in 9th Henry VIII., and Sir William Fitz William of Gainspark, who died in 1534; the person represented was most likely either Ralph, the fifth son of the former, or Thomas, the fifth son of the latter. Of this Ralph little seems known but that he travelled into Spain, an event in those days sufficiently rare to be recorded. When or where he died does not appear, though, as he did not subscribe the collection of Vouchers made by his brother Hugh in 1565 (See Bridge's Collins, iv. pp. 375, 386), it is probable he was not then living. His mother was a Damory and an heiress, and if the brass represents him, we may suppose the missing coat, No. 14, was Damory. Thomas, the fifth son of Sir William Fitz William of Gainspark, was of Norborough, Northamptonshire: when he died, or where he was buried, does not appear. He was a half-brother of Anne, wife of Sir Anthony Coke of Romford. The quartered coat of her father, as impaled with her husband's on his tomb, is given in Lysons' Environs of London, iv. pp. 193—4. The quarterings differ materially from these. They comprise Lisures, Lacy, Bertram, Clinton, Marmion, and Fitzhugh; while Green, Mauduit, Roos, and Rochford are absent. It might, therefore, be supposed that these could not be the arms of her brother, but the Pedigree in Bridge's Northamptonshire, ii., pp. 252—3, shows that the Fitz Williams were not entitled to quarter Green and Mauduit; for, though the male issue of Green had failed, they, who represented a sister, were not the heirs, because issue of a brother of their ancestress was living. Sir Anthony Coke died in 1576, which would seem to be a few years later than this

brass; and probably in the meantime the error had been discovered, and the quartered coat recomposed. To the quarterings given by Lysons, the above-mentioned Ralph had as much right as Thomas or his father; and therefore the variation between them and these does not determine to which of those two fifth sons the brass is to be appropriated. Neither branch of the family appears to have had any right to the arms of the ancient Earls of Chester. The only ground for their claiming them seems to have been their descent from Albreda, daughter and heiress of Robert de Lisures, who had been the widow of Richard Fitz Eustace, Constable of Chester, and was half-sister of Robert de Lacy, Lord of Pontefract, who died without issue, and was succeeded by a half-brother of Albreda, that took the name of de Lacy, and became constable of Chester.

The Rev. F. DYSON described the remains of a singular cruciform conduit formed of stone and wood, found at the Holy Well, Malvern Wells, during the construction of some new baths in September last. A block of blue lias rock, measuring about 22 in. by 18 in., formed the centre of four water-courses; three of these contributed streams of very pure water, which flowed out through the fourth in an easterly direction through a trunk of oak. The channels for the water measured 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Some portions of the old stone covering had subsequently been found. Mr. Dyson stated the supposition, that the cruciform fashion of this conduit might have had some connexion with the name of the "Holy Well."



Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. FALKNER, of Deddington.—A bronze socketed celt, found at Danes Hill, near Deddington, Oxfordshire. A bronze Roman lamp, with two burners, described as found at King's Holme, near Gloucester, where Roman remains have, at various times, been discovered. A bronze lamp with a single burner, found there in 1790, a bronze patera, stilyard, and several other reliques of the Roman period, are represented in the *Archæologia*, vol. x., p. 132. They were in the possession of Samuel Lysons. A leaden coffin with various antiquities had been brought to light there a few years before, and more recently an amphora and numerous Roman coins were found.¹

By Mr. WAR.—Impressions from two British or Gaulish gold coins, lately found in Surrey and Kent. One of them, now in the collection of the Hon. R. Neville, had been picked up by a labourer engaged in "fagging" oats, last harvest, in the West Field, at Hathresham Farm in the parish of Horley, near Reigate. The soil is clayey, and the field had

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. vii. pp. 376, 379; vol. xviii. p. 122. The place called Kings-holme is situated on the Ermin Street,

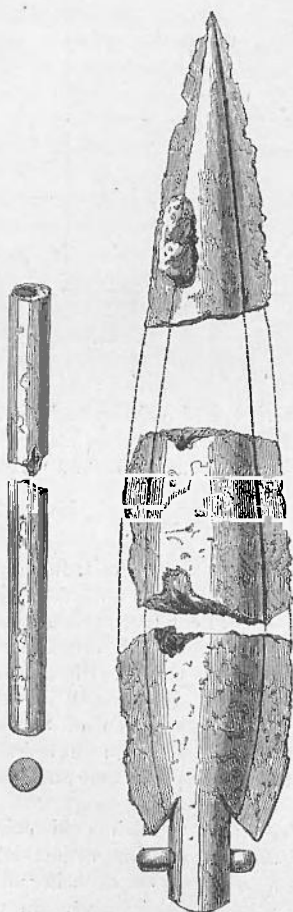
and remains of buildings were to be seen there supposed to be the site of a residence of the kings of Mercia.

been ploughed rather deeper than in previous seasons. One side of this coin is convex and plain ; on the other, which is in remarkable preservation, appears the horse galloping to the left, with certain symbols in the field. According to the observations which Mr. Way had received from Mr. Evans, this coin is of a very rare and unpublished type. It is singular in two respects, as having so well formed a horse, in conjunction with the plain or nearly plain obverse, and in having above the horse the symbol of a hand clenched, and apparently holding a branch. A hand below the horse, Mr. Evans stated, is not uncommon on a class of Gaulish coins with the androcephalous horse, but he had not met with the hand in any position on a British coin. The class of coins to which this belongs,

was, however, current and struck in both countries. The weight is 83 grains. The other gold coin had been recently picked up by Mr. Worsfold of Dovor, on the surface of ploughed land on a farm called Stone Heap, in the parish of Northbrook, north-west of Dovor. Mr. Worsfold had sought in vain for any cairn or barrow from which the name of this farm might have been derived ; he informed Mr. Way that he intended to present the coin to the Dovor museum, which has recently been enriched by numerous local antiquities, especially the collections formed by the Rev. W. Vallance. This coin is of a type, as Mr. Evans remarks, of ordinary occurrence both in Kent and elsewhere ; and the only remarkable feature is an adjunct under the horse, which appears to be intended for a bird.

By Mr. C. TUCKER.—A large bronze spear-head, found with several others in a very decayed condition, at a spot called "Bloody Pool," in the parish of South Brent, Devonshire, on the verge of Dartmoor. The place is now a swampy hollow, but no longer a pool, and no record has been found of any conflict which might explain the name assigned to it. With the spears, which were accidentally brought to light in digging, there were four pieces of bronze tube, which may have been fixed on the lower extremities of the shafts. The strong rivets of bronze by which the spear-heads were attached to the shaft, remain perfect. The length of the spear-head, as nearly as could be ascertained, had been 14 inches, the greatest breadth of the blade, 2½

inches. The length of the tubes, about 7 inches ; diameter, seven-tenths, tapering towards the extremity, which is closed like the ferrule of a



Bronze Spear-head.

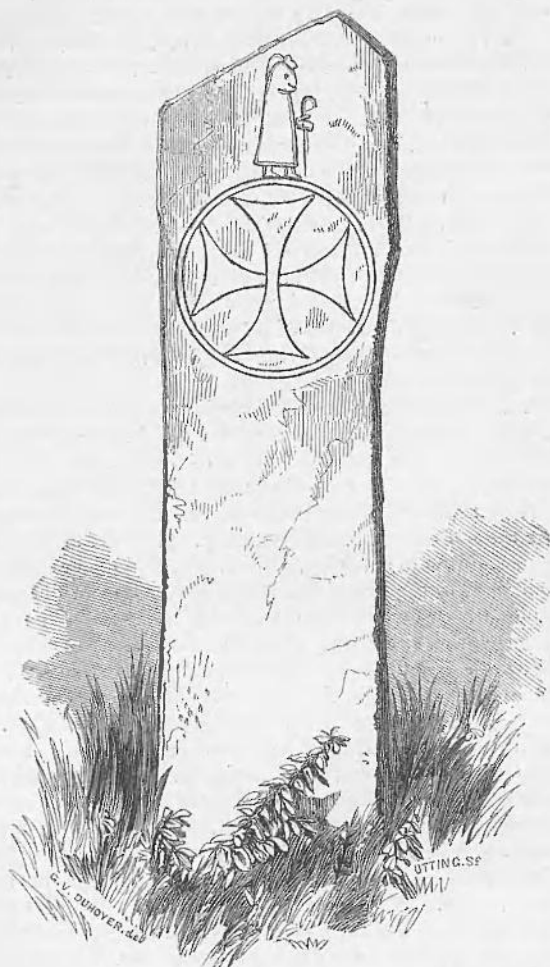
Found near South Brent, Devon.

walking-cane. The spear-heads, with one exception, were barbed, and bear resemblance to that found in the Severn, near Worcester, represented in this Journal, vol. ii., p. 187, and supposed to have been a fishing-spear. The blade in that example, now in the possession of Mr. Jabez Allies, is shorter, and of greater breadth; in both the socket is singularly short. See Mr. Allies' *Antiquities of Worcestershire*, 2nd edit., p. 30. All the spears found at Bloody Pool were broken into three pieces, and within their blades is a sort of core, not metallic; none appeared in the ferrules.

Mr. FRANKS observed that there had existed much uncertainty in regard to the ancient use of rivets to affix bronze spear-heads to the shaft. No example of a bronze rivet, as he believed, had previously been noticed; he had been disposed to think they were rarely, if ever, used, and that they were formed of wood. Spear-heads of bronze are either formed with side-loops, or apertures in the blade itself, supplying the means of attachment to the shaft; or where no adjustment of this kind is found, the socket is perforated for a rivet, which would necessarily injure the strength of the wooden shaft. Mr. Clibborn, who had carefully investigated this subject in Ireland, where bronze spears occur in great variety, thought that the rivets might have been of iron.

By Mr. G. V. DU NOYER.—Representations of the ancient cross and effigy of St. Gobnet, an Irish saint who lived in the seventh century. Amongst the remarkable early oratories of stone existing in the great Island of Aran, in the Bay of Galway, as noticed by Dr. Petrie (*Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 346) there is one of diminutive size assigned to this saint. Near the old church of Ballyvourney, co. Cork, are the foundations of her house, according to tradition, or more probably of her church; this was a circular building, of the bee-hive form, about 20 feet in diameter, and the upright stones which formed the doorway are still standing. In the Ordnance Survey the site is erroneously marked as the "Base of a round tower." Within a few fields of Ballyvourney chapel stands "St. Gobnet's stone." (See woodcut.) On the S. face of this slab is engraved, in lines now becoming faint, a cross pattée within a circle of two lines, measuring $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and on the top of the circle is an outline of a human figure in profile, most rudely designed. A long cloak completely envelopes the figure from the neck to the feet, and the hair appears to be divided over the forehead and falls behind. In one hand is represented a short pastoral crook or *cambatta*, which seems to be of that peculiar Irish form, of which examples in bronze are preserved in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. Mr. Du Noyer regards this little figure as representing St. Gobnet herself, and thinks, from the form of the pastoral staff, that the slab may be contemporaneous with her times. Mr. Westwood expressed his opinion, that its date is not later than the eighth, and possibly as early as the seventh century. The effigy of St. Gobnet, who was believed to be descended from Conor the Great, King of Ireland, is of oak, measuring 27 inches in length, and 6 inches across the breast, and it is preserved in the Roman Catholic chapel at Ballyvourney. This little image is regarded by the country people with peculiar veneration; it is exhibited on the altar, on her feast day, and scarcely on any other occasion. It was originally painted in oil colour, the mantle being dark blue, the skirt of the robe below the girdle deep crimson, the upper part of the figure and the arms pale yellow, which may have been white now discoloured by time. Over the head is thrown a veil or coverchief, the left hand is raised and laid flat on the

bosom, whilst the right falls straight at the side and grasps the mantle. Such wooden effigies, Mr. Du Noyer observed, are very rare in Ireland ; he supposed the date of this figure to be the middle of the XIVth century.



St. Gobnet's Stone, Ballyvourney, Co. Cork.
Height, about 4 ft. 6 in.

By Mr. FARRER.—An antique tripod candelabrum, and a tazza, both of bronze, from Italy.—An ivory cup sculptured with subjects from the history of Noah, and set with jewels ; supposed to be a work of the XIth or XIIth century.—A figure of St. John the Evangelist, sculptured in ivory ; height 12 inches ; an example of XIVth century art, from Flanders.—A small shrine, in form of a miniature chapel with a high-ridged roof, encased in silver plate with *repoussé* ornament ; on the front are three figures, the central one in pontificals with a crosier in the left hand ; on either side is

a figure in armour. Date, about 1470.—A steel hunting-horn, elaborately chased with foliage in strong relief, and a steel guard of a sword, chased with chivalrous subjects.—A silver medallion, representing William, Duke of Saxony, 1586, represented on horseback, with a display of heraldic escutcheons surrounding the figure.

By Mr. NESBITT.—Casts from several carvings in ivory of mediæval Greek or Byzantine style. The most remarkable of these measures $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $6\frac{1}{4}$; it formerly was a part of the richly-decorated cover of a MS. belonging to the Cathedral of Besançon; and an engraving of it in this state will be found in Gori (*Thesaurus Veterum Diptychorum*); it is now preserved in the Cabinet des Antiques of the Bibliothèque Impériale at Paris. From its form it would seem probable that it was originally the central piece of a triptych. The figures sculptured upon it are about 6 in. in height, and represent Christ standing upon an elevated pedestal of three stages, two circular and one square, and placing his hands upon the heads of an emperor and empress, the former of whom stands on his right, and the latter on his left. On one side of the head of Christ are the letters IC, and on the other XC; over the emperor the inscription **ΡΩΜΑΝΟC ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ**, and over the empress, **ΕΥΔΟΚΙΑ ΒΑCΙΛΙΧΗ ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ**. The persons represented are therefore Romanus Diogenes, Emperor of the East from 1067 to 1071, and his wife Eudocia, widow of Constantine Ducas.

As in consequence of the unvarying character of Byzantine art there is great difficulty in assigning to their proper period the examples which occur, one of the date of which as in this case, there can be no doubt, is of peculiar interest and importance, and it may be desirable to notice in some detail the costume of the several figures, and the distinctive peculiarities of the style of the sculpture.

The figure of Christ is attired in a loose tunic with large sleeves, over which is worn a piece of drapery (? a toga) a part of which is fastened round the body, while another part is thrown over the left shoulder, and hangs down over the left arm. The feet have no shoes but only sandals. A nimbus with three rays surrounds the head.

The costume of Romanus consists of—1. An inner garment with embroidered sleeves fitting somewhat tightly to the arm. 2. A robe reaching to the feet, with loose sleeves, and embroidered on the shoulders, at the bottom, and the sides (the dalmatic?). 3. A broad strip of rich embroidery hanging down before and behind (the head being passed through an aperture), the end brought round in front from the right side across the body, and carried over the left arm (the Pallium Imperatorium?). The empress has garments of precisely the same fashion as the two first of the emperor, but the outer garment is a cloak fastened over the right shoulder and held up by the left arm, this cloak is entirely covered with embroidery, and on the breast is a large patch also of embroidery, but of a different pattern. This is clearly the same decoration as that which in the mosaics of S. Vitale in Ravenna is seen in gold on the purple robe of the Emperor Justinian, and in purple on the white robes of his attendants. It is also to be observed on the robes of consular figures on diptychs, as on that of Halberstadt, and may possibly be the representative of the *latus clavis*.

The crowns worn by the emperor and empress are very nearly alike, a broad fillet with a quatre-foil ornament in front; on that of Eudocia there seem to have been ornaments at the sides as well as in front. The fillet

appears to enclose a cap, and long pendants hang on each side. The feet are covered by embroidered shoes. Plain nimbi surround the heads. The right hand of the emperor and the left of the empress are placed on their hearts, probably as a sign of devotion. In the Hotel de Cluny is a Byzantine bas-relief in ivory, the design of which resembles most closely that of the subject of this notice. Christ places his hands on the heads of the Emperor Otho II. and his wife Theophano, daughter of Romanus III., Emperor of the East. This has been supposed to be commemorative of the marriage of these personages, A.D. 972, but M. Lenormant, in the notice which accompanies the engraving of the bas-relief of Romanus in the last vol. of the *Tresor de Numismatique et de Glyptique*, inclines to the opinion, that on this last the coronation of Romanus and Eudocia is commemorated.

The figures in this instance are unnaturally long and very stiff in attitude; the faces are long and meagre, and wanting in expression, although as well as the hands, naturally modelled. The feet of the emperor and empress are absurdly small, those of Christ natural. The draperies of the figure of Christ are arranged with some elegance, though with a tendency to long straight folds; those of the imperial figures have almost the stiffness and straightness of boards, they are almost covered by a conventional representation of embroidery or jewel-work. On the whole, however, this bas-relief shows a state of the art of sculpture far superior to any contemporary work in the west of Europe.

Another of the casts exhibited, the original of which is believed to exist in a private collection in Paris, would appear to be of Byzantine work, but of a much earlier date, probably anterior to the period of the Iconoclasts. Upon it Christ is represented as a young beardless man, the face is peculiarly full, and the figure rather short in its proportions, it has, however, little trace of antique art. Over the figure is an arch, in the spandrels of which are peacocks.

Twenty-four other casts were from a twelve-sided box, preserved in the treasury of the Cathedral of Sens, twelve being from the sides and twelve from the cover which slopes on every side and meets in a point at the top. A band of enamelled copper, apparently Limoges work, of about 1300, is fixed round the bottom of the lid. The box has evidently been taken to pieces and reconstructed. The date of the ivory bas-reliefs may be placed with some probability in the XIth or XIIth centuries. The subjects are chiefly from the histories of Joseph and of David. The figures have a fair degree of life and movement, and some half-figures of angels, in the upper parts of the pieces belonging to the cover, some grace and beauty; the execution, however, is not very finished or careful. The whole have been engraved and noticed in Millin's *Voyage dans les Départements du Midi de la France*.

By the Rev. T. HUGO.—The central portion of an ivory triptych representing the Virgin with the infant Saviour in the upper compartment, and below it the Crucifixion, with the Virgin and St. John; date, XIVth century. It was found in Haydon-square in the Minorities, September, 1853.

By Mr. HEWITT.—A specimen of the "New pattern Artillery helmet," for an officer, as recently proposed. It is formed of felt with a knob for a plume on the crown of the head, from which diverge four bands of gilt metal, forming a framework resembling the supposed head-piece found at Leckhampton, exhibited by Captain Bell at the previous meeting (*Journal*, vol. xi. p. 413). Mr. Hewitt pointed out the remarkable analogy of form

and construction, which appears to corroborate the belief that the relique found in Gloucestershire had been part of a defence for the head, and offered some remarks, on examples of helmets in later times with a ring on the apex, probably for the attachment of the cointise; especially that supplied by the sculptured effigies of Sir William de Staunton, who died 1326 (*Stothard's Monumental Effigies*, p. 47).

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A leaden disk, diameter $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, charged with a lion rampant; it was found during recent repairs of St. Wollos' Church, Newport, Monmouthshire.—A singular object of brass, purchased at Nuremberg, apparently a kind of æolipile intended to be used with a small lamp for fumigation, or diffusing scent in an apartment; it is a curious example of the ingenuity and caprice of the old German workers in metal.

By Mr. FITCH.—An enamelled ornament of copper, bearing general resemblance to a six-petaled flower; it was found at Southacre, Norfolk. It is formed with a small loop on one side, in the same manner as certain enamelled escutcheons, of which several examples have been given in this Journal, and like these, it was probably a pendant decoration attached to horse-furniture. The object recently added to Mr. Fitch's cabinet of Norfolk antiquities, is, however, of a fashion hitherto not noticed; a six-leaved ornament is introduced on a blue ground in the centre, and thence radiate six projections, each charged with a quatrefoil filled with blue enamel. Diameter about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Date, probably XVIth century.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A richly-engraved wheel-lock of steel, of most elaborate workmanship. Amongst the ornaments is conspicuously introduced the double-headed eagle of the Empire.

Impressions from Seals.—By the Hon. R. C. NEVILLE.—Impression from a small brass matrix, of pointed-oval form, found in front of the "Brick House," at Debden, Essex, on October 16, ult. The device is a tonsured head, seen in profile, and over it is a mullet. The inscription is as follows—CAPVT SERVI DEI.² Date, XIVth century.

January 5, 1855.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treas. Soc. Antiqu., in the Chair.

Mr. E. W. GODWIN sent an account of the recent excavation of an extensive Roman villa at Colerne, about six miles from Bath, and exhibited a ground-plan, with representations of the mosaic floors which have been uncovered through the exertions of the Rev. G. Heathcote, Vicar of Colerne, and under Mr. Godwin's directions. His memoir will be given hereafter. It is to be regretted that the owner of the site is not disposed to preserve these remains, in which he takes no interest, and the building will probably ere long be again concealed from view.

Mr. GREVILLE J. CHESTER communicated a note of his recent examination of a tumulus on Pen Hill, one of the highest parts of the Mendip range. The mound was curiously constructed. The outside was completely covered with large pieces of red sandstone, beneath which there was fine earth. In the centre were two layers of stones, between which appeared a large deposit of charred wood and wood-ashes, but no traces of bones were to be

² This inscription has occurred on other mediæval seals. It was introduced on the fictitious matrix of stone, noticed in this Journal, vol. x., p. 68.

discerned. Most of the barrows in the neighbourhood, Mr. Chester observed, had been opened several years ago ; in some of them urns had been found, and, in one instance, weapons of flint.

The Rev. H. M. SCARTH communicated an account of Roman remains found during the previous month at Combe Down, near Bath, and of a remarkable inscription of which he sent representations. On Dec. 11, in the course of excavations in a garden belonging to Major Graham, the workmen found two stone coffins, placed north and south, the feet being towards the south. They measured externally about 6 feet 8 inches by 1 foot 3 inches, the length of the cavity being about 6 feet 3 inches, and the ends of the coffins were rounded, as noticed in other Roman interments at Bath. The cover of one of these coffins was quite plain : within were found some very large bones, the thigh bone measured 18 inches in length, and 4 inches in girth ; a jaw bone of unusual size was also found, with the teeth in good preservation, and several fragments of iron, supposed to have been the nails of Roman sandals. The other coffin had its covering formed of four stones, one of them being an inscribed tablet, taken doubtless from some Roman structure and applied to the purpose here described. This stone, which measures about 2 feet 7 inches by 18 inches, covered the breast and body of the corpse. There were three skeletons without skulls deposited outside this coffin on the east side of it, and within it was found a skeleton with a perfect skull and jaw, the latter discoloured by a small bronze coin, now nearly decomposed, which had probably been placed in the mouth as a *naulum* for the transit over the Styx. At the feet lay three skulls, supposed to have belonged to the bodies, of which the headless remains were found outside the coffin. The position of these coffins is 47 feet to the north of the three interments found in the same plot of ground last spring, together with the stone cists containing burned bones and the head of a horse, as described by Mr. Scarth in this Journal, vol. xi., pp. 281, 408. A considerable quantity of coarse unbaked pottery and a few fragments of " Samian " were found around the coffins. The tablet brought to light in this singular position has been regarded by antiquaries, who take interest in the vestiges of the Roman period, as a valuable addition to the inscriptions which relate to Britain. Some portions of its surface have suffered injury, and various interpretations have been proposed, no slight difficulty having arisen in deciphering an inscription in damaged condition, by the aid of facsimiles and impressions taken with moistened paper, which were supplied by the kindness of Mr. Scarth. A discussion took place on the present occasion, in which the Rev. Joseph Hunter, Dr. Bruce, Mr. Franks, and other members took part.

A more accurate representation having been subsequently obtained, we have been favoured with the following observations by the Rev. Joseph Hunter :—

" The copy of the Bath inscription (as shown in the woodcut) differs in several important respects from the copy originally sent from Bath to the Institute, and in a private communication to myself ; so that any attempt at explaining the one must needs differ from an attempt upon the other. The most material difference is in the substitution of *AVG LIB* for *AC LIR* where the *c* and the *r* were so decided in the first copy as not to leave room for conjecture or amended reading.

" I think with you that we have now got the inscription as correctly deciphered as it ever will be, and, with the exception of one word, I think

the reading and meaning may be as well made out. I do not at all think if I saw the original I should form a different judgment.

PRO SALVTE IMPERATORIS CAESARIS MARCI AVRELII
ANTONINI PII FELICIS INVIC
TI AVGVSTI . . . NAEVIVS AVGVSTI
LIBERTVS ADJVTOR PROCVRATORVM PR IM
PIA RVINA OPPRESSVM A SOLO RES
TITVIT

"For the safety,—or whatever *salus* in this connection, where we for ever find it, may mean,—of the Emperor Cæsar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Pius, happy, invincible (or unconquered) Augustus (supply a prenomem where the stone is damaged, probably one represented by two letters, as CN) Nævius, a freedman of Augustus the adjutor of the procurators, (then comes the doubtful word, which perhaps may be PROVINCEI,) restored from its foundations (this building, temple, or whatever it was, for the edifice was there to speak for itself), when it had been thrown down by an impious act of ruination.

"Another reading of the doubtful word may be PRIMARIVS, and I think some one suggested PRETORIVM. I fear the word is too far gone for any one to venture to pronounce conclusively what the reading of it is.

"A question arising upon this inscription is, which of the emperors, who called themselves Antoninus, it commemorates. It is a question of about fifty years A.C. 180—230. On a first view one would refer it to Marcus Aurelius, the immediate successor of Antoninus Pius, the first of the Antonines, and I see not why it should not belong to his reign, unless it can be shown (a point I have not examined) that his name is never found in inscriptions with the additions Felix and Invictus. If it shall appear that his name does not occur with these additions, then undoubtedly it may be assigned to the three years' reign of Heliogabalus, or to any intermediate emperor who called himself Antoninus, and who is known to have used those additions. But at present I see no improbability in assigning it to the emperor so well known by his name of Marcus Aurelius.

"There cannot, I conceive, be a doubt that there had been some tumult at Bath, whether a religious or a political ferment we should probably know had not the edifice been left to speak for itself. An edifice of some kind had been destroyed which this public officer of the state restored. I should be glad to think that it was a temple or other building raised for purposes of heathen devotion, and that the discovery made known to us by Mr. Scarth might supply the occasion of bringing any Roman inscription to bear upon that very dark subject, the state of Britain in the Roman times in respect to the prevalence of Christianity. On this it would be premature to offer more than a possible suggestion; but the conjecture receives some countenance from the fact, that another of the Bath inscriptions, of very near the date to which this must be assigned, records the restoration to its proper use of a 'Locum Religiosum per insolentiam erutum.' Professor Ward, who wrote a Dissertation on this inscription, printed in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. xlviii., 332, assigns it to the reign of Severus.

"Nævius the Adjutor, a Roman officer, to whose duties sufficient attention seems hardly to have been paid by the writers on Roman Antiquities, may seem to have been the proper officer to superintend this re-edification. His name, I believe, is not found in any other inscription discovered in



inscription discovered Dec. 11, 1864, on Combe Down, Bath.

NOW PRESERVED IN THE MUSEUM OF THE BATH INSTITUTE.

England. But in Gruter, civ., no. 9, we have—P. Nævius, Adjutor, in an inscription found at Tarracona. We find also, in Gruter, cccclxi., no. 8, Adjutore Proce. Civitatis Senonum Tricassinorum Meldorum, &c., which shows that the Adjutor to the Procurators is not an officer unknown to inscriptions."

We are also indebted to the learned historian of the Roman Wall for the following remarks:—

"I have carefully examined the corrected copy of the Bath inscription. In transmitting my views of the way in which it is to be read I beg that they may be regarded simply as a contribution towards ascertaining truth. In the case of inscriptions that are damaged or obscure it is always dangerous to pronounce an opinion without having submitted each letter to the examination of both sight and touch, which I have not had it in my power to do. As far as my present knowledge goes, I am disposed to expand the inscription thus:—

Pro salute Imperatoris Cæsaris Marci Aurelii Antonini Pii Felicis Invicti Augusti . . . Nævius Augusti libertus adjutor Procuratorum principia ruina oppressa a solo restituit.

"It may be translated in something like this form:—For the safety of the Emperor Cæsar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, the pious, fortunate and invincible Augustus. . . Nævius, the freedman of Augustus and the assistant of the Procurators restored these chief military quarters, which had fallen to ruin.

"The first question that arises here is respecting the emperor specially addressed. I find that the names and epithets used in this inscription are in others applied both to Caracalla and Heliogabalus, with the exception of the word *invictus*; and in no other instance that I can find is this applied to either of these emperors. I incline to Mr. Frauks' opinion, that Heliogabalus is the person here intended, for the following reasons:—
1. On the murder of Heliogabalus his name seems to have been erased from inscriptions, or the slabs themselves thrown down. This stone having been used to cover a tomb must have previously been removed from its original position. 2. From the indistinctness of some of the letters, I take it for granted that the inscription is not deeply carved; this, together with the omission of the *a* in Cæsaris, and the occurrence of tied letters, seem to indicate the later, rather than the earlier period. 3. Had Caracalla been the person intended, one of his well-known epithets, such as *Parthicus*, *Britannicus*, or *Germanicus*, would probably have occupied the place of *invictus*; so far as I have noticed, Heliogabalus had earned no such distinctions: his flatterers therefore, on his assuming the purple, would have no resource left but to bestow upon him the indefinite title of *invictus*.

"The next thing which occurs is the name of the dedicator. Mr. Hunter remarked that the name NÆVIUS occurred in Gruter. It is not without interest to observe, that one of the examples furnished by that author (p. civ., no. 9) contains that name with the epithet *adjutor* appended.

TVTELAE
V. S.
P. NÆVIUS
ADIVTOR.

"The Nævius of the slab found at Bath was a freedman of Augustus, and

an assistant or secretary of the procurators of the province. We are not without an authority for the reading *Adjutor Procuratorum*. In Gruter, p. cccclxxi., no. 8, the following occurs :

. . . MEMORIAE . AVRELI
DEMETRI . ADIVTORI
PROCC.

With reference to the office of procurator, Dr. William Smith, in his Dictionary of Antiquities, art. *Provincia*, has this remark :— ‘No quæstors were sent to the provinces of the Cæsar. In place of the quæstors, there were *Procuratores Cæsaris*, who were either equites or freedmen of the Cæsar. The procuratores looked after the taxes, paid the troops, and generally were entrusted with the interests of the fiscus.’ The individual in question was a freedman of the emperor’s, and though at the time that the dedication was made he was only an assistant to the procurators, he might be in training for the personal assumption of the office.

“The word which I conceive to be *principia* presents the greatest difficulty. It appears that the stone is damaged in this part. We are necessarily driven to conjecture in order to supply the vacancy between the N and the I at the end of the fourth line. The inscription speaks of the restoration of something which had become ruinous. If I correctly read the other parts of the inscription which seem to be quite plain, this is the only word left to reveal to us the precise object of the dedicator’s exertions. In the station at Lanchester, a slab has been found (Horsley, Durham, No. xii.), containing on its third and fourth lines the following words :—

PRINCIPIA ET ARMAMEN
TARIA CONLAPSA RESTITVIT

Here we have evidence that there was a class of buildings called *principia* which like other buildings would fall into ruin and require restoration. This word seems best to suit the damaged part of the inscription before us. The only letters that we require to draw upon the imagination for are the first I in the word, which has probably been attached to the top of the left limb of the N, and the C, for which there is sufficient room on that injured part of the stone between the N and the I. Perhaps the word *principia* might be translated officers’ barracks. The remainder of the inscription requires no remarks.”

We are indebted to Mr. Scarth’s kindness for the friendly permission to present, with these remarks by Mr. Hunter and Dr. Bruce, the accompanying representation of this inscription, previously to the publication of a memoir on the subject, which Mr. Scarth has prepared for the forthcoming volume of the Transactions of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society. We must refer our readers to the more full statement which will there be given of the various interpretations offered by other antiquaries. The inscribed stone, it may be observed in conclusion, was purchased by Mr. Scarth shortly after the discovery, and presented to the Bath Institution, where it may now be examined, through the liberality of that zealous and intelligent investigator of the remains of *Aquæ Solis*.

Mr. POYNTER offered some observations on the early Christian mosaics which decorate the vaults of the mosque of Sta. Sophia at Constantinople. He produced specimens of the brilliant vitrified materials employed in

these works, comprising red, green, two shades of blue, gray, amber-coloured tesserae, and tesserae enclosing a thin foil of gold or silver; the silver, which is remarkably brilliant in effect, being, as it is believed, peculiar to these mosaics. These specimens had been given to Mr. Poynter by a member of the diplomatic body at Constantinople; they had fallen and been thrown aside during the recent repairs of Sta. Sophia. They had apparently been originally set in a layer of fine plaster.

Mr. DIGBY WYATT gave an account of the peculiar character of the mosaics of Sta. Sophia, with remarks on the distinctive peculiarities of Roman and Greek mosaics. He brought for examination the work recently produced by the Prussian Government, illustrating the Christian monuments of Constantinople, from the Vth to the XIth century.¹ For the opportunity of inspecting this splendid volume, the members of our Society were indebted to the Institute of British Architects, from whose library it was brought, and Mr. Wyatt also laid before the meeting, through the kindness of Professor Donaldson, the publication entitled, "Aya Sophia, &c., as recently restored by order of H.M. the Sultan Abdul Medjid;" from the drawings of the Chev. Gaspard Fossati, the Architect employed during the works carried out in 1847-48.² The first church dedicated by Constantine or Constantius, 326-360, was destroyed by fire in the VIth century, and rebuilt by Justinian; it was completed in 537, every care being taken in its construction and decoration to obviate the risk of injury from any like disaster, and it has been preserved to the present time notwithstanding the frequent conflagrations that have occurred at Constantinople. In 1453, Mahommed II. destroyed all the arrangements adapted to Christian worship, and the golden mosaics of the vaultings were concealed by whitewash. They had been brought to light anew for the first time during recent restorations under the direction of the Chev. Fossati, and it has been related that on one occasion the Sultan being present when a portion of these gorgeous decorations, consisting of figures of sacred personages and Christian emblems, was revealed to view, he remarked in French to the architect, "you must cover over all this, the time is not yet arrived."

The gold-ground mosaic, Mr. Wyatt observed, was an old Roman art, of which numerous examples exist at Pompeii. This was the *opus figulinum*, as distinguished from the *lithostratum*, or mosaic formed of stones and opaque materials. Until about the year 500, almost all the churches in Italy were decorated by the Roman artists in mosaic, and after that time by Greek artists: the principal example of the early time being procured at Sta. Maria Maggiore, executed in 432. The vaultings at Constantinople may be regarded as the first great type now existing of Greek mosaic. Mr. Wyatt offered some valuable remarks on their technical execution, and the characteristic peculiarities of the Greek work as compared with the Latin. He has subsequently entered into greater detail on this interesting subject in a memoir addressed to the Institute of British Archi-

¹ Alt-Christliche Baudenkmale von Constantinopel vom v. bis xii. Jahrhundert, &c. By W. Salzenberg, Berlin, 1854. Large folio, with 39 plates. A full notice of this important work was communicated to the Institute of British Architects, by

Mr. C. Nelson, Hon. Sec., on Feb. 5, 1855, and it has been printed in their transactions.

² Lithographed by Louis Haghe, London, 1852. Folio.

teets, and we would refer our readers to the report which has been published in their Transactions.

Mr. Wyatt also stated the grounds of his belief that the windows of Sta. Sophia, which are formed of marble slabs pierced in small apertures, had been filled with coloured glass, probably with plates of the same brilliantly coloured material employed, when broken into cubes, in the execution of the mosaics. The assertion of the Benedictines, that coloured glass was not known previously to the time of Charlemagne, had been generally received as correct until recent times, but allusion to its existence as early as the year 600 had been found, and the details now made known regarding Sta. Sophia suggest the conclusion that it had been in use in the earlier part of the VIth century. Theophilus and other writers allude to the rich effect of light coloured by transmission as shown in the Church of Sta. Sophia.

Mr. WESTWOOD communicated an account which he had received from Dr. Shurlock, of Chertsey, describing the remains of a richly decorated pavement lately found on the site of Chertsey Abbey. He produced a collection of drawings of the tiles which display subjects from the Old Testament, David slaying the Lion, David in the presence of Saul, a spirited representation of the conflict between a knight and a lion, and other designs showing greater freedom and skill in their outlines than any similar works of their date, which appears to be about the close of the XIIIth century. Mr. Westwood produced some portions of this pavement, and a fragment of a weight, as supposed, of well-baked clay, found at Chertsey Abbey. A perfect specimen, since found, weighs precisely $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Several fragments of bronze, comprising part of a palstave, a tube of metal, and a broken object of rare occurrence, probably intended to be affixed to the end of some long-hafted weapon. In form it resembles the mouth-piece of a trumpet, and a similar relique found with Roman remains in Scotland, and described by Gordon as in the possession of Baron Clark, is termed a Roman trumpet.¹ The dilated extremity, however, is not perforated so as to serve the purpose of a mouth-piece. These fragments, apparently part of a hoard of broken metal for purposes of casting, were found, as it is believed, in Cambridge-shire, and had been acquired with the collections of the late Mr. Deck. Several Saxon ornaments, beads, objects of bronze, &c., from the cemetery at Wilbrabam, including an example of the pendants of bronze, bearing some resemblance in their form to latch-keys, and of which several remarkable types have been given by the Hon. R. Neville, from the same locality (Saxon Obsequies, plates 13, 14). A richly ornamented brooch of gilt brass, set with jewels. It is represented from drawings by Sir H. Dryden, Bart., in the Memoir on Roman and other remains found in Bedfordshire (Publications of the Camb. Antiq. Soc., 4to. 1845). It was found with human remains at Topler's Hill, near Edworth, Bedfordshire.

By Mr. FRANKS.—Several Irish antiquities of bronze, from the collection of the late Mr. T. Crofton Croker, including two curved trumpets, of the type peculiar, as it is believed, to Ireland; they are specially deserving notice as having been found with bronze swords and celts, indicating that

¹ Itinerarium Septentrionale, p. 117, plate 50.

they belong to the same period as those earlier antiquities of bronze.—A large celt with engraved ornament, chiefly in chevrony lines over nearly the whole surface; an implement of uncommon form, probably a kind of chisel, with a cross bar (compare the last fig. in no 3, Wakeman's Handbook of Irish Antiquities, p. 153)² and a singular blunt socketed implement of unknown use; it was presented by Lord Londesborough to Mr. Croker. These antiquities have subsequently been added to the collections in the British Museum. Mr. Franks brought also for examination the silver ingots and broken ornaments found with a large hoard of Roman silver coins near Coleraine, as related by Mr. Yates on a previous occasion (Archæol. Journal, vol. xi. pp. 283, 409). The entire weight of the bullion with the coins, of which many are in bad condition, is more than 200 ounces. The metal is not of very pure quality. This discovery, of which a full account with a description of the coins has been given by Mr. Scott Porter in the Ulster Journal of Archæology, vol. ii., p. 182, presents the most remarkable fact on record of the occurrence of Roman reliques in Ireland.³ Mr. Franks pointed out three fragments amongst the hoard, the ornamentation of which presents no trace of Roman work. Their character is, however, not distinctly marked; some persons have regarded the ornament as analogous to that of the Saxon age, but these portions are probably of Irish work, and one fragment appears undoubtedly Irish. It is partly inlaid with a kind of metallic paste like niello.

By the Rev. P. C. ELLIS.—A square enamelled plate of copper, of *champlevé* work, representing a demi-figure of our Lord, with the right hand upraised in the gesture of benediction, and holding a clasped book in the left. Around the head is a cross-nimb, and the prevailing colours are blue, red and white. The plate, now in a very imperfect and decayed state by the effects of oxidation, measures nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in each direction; it had been affixed by four rivets, probably to a processional cross, the binding of a *Textus*, the side of a shrine, or some other object of sacred use. This relique of the art of enamel in the XIIIth century, of which scarcely any example has been described as found in the Principality, had been discovered during recent restorations of the church of Penmon Priory, Anglesea, near the old stone altar of rubble work plastered over, which was concealed under the floor upon which the communion-table had been placed. A detailed account of the church and of this discovery, with a representation of the enamelled plate, has been given by Mr. Longueville Jones, in his Series of Memoirs, entitled—"Mona Mediæva," in the Archæologia Cambrensis, Jan. 1855. Third Series. No. i. p. 41.

By Mr. A. NESBITT.—Electrotypes of heads of statuettes on the base of the "Albero della Madonna," in Milan Cathedral, a candelabrum with seven branches, of remarkable workmanship, considered by Mr. Didron to be a production of the XIIth century. See his description and the plates given in the Annales Archéologiques.—Casts from the three diptychs of ivory preserved in the treasury of the Cathedral of Monza, in Lombardy.

By Mr. EDWARD HOARE.—Representation of a bronze weight in the

² Compare one similar in some respects, in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, figured in this Journal, vol. viii., p. 91; and one figured in Mr. Bate-man's Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire; Introd. p. 8.

³ See notices of discoveries of Roman Coins, &c., in Ireland, Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. ii., p. 184: Ulster Journal of Archæology, vol. ii., p. 187.

form of a bird like a duck on an hexagonal pedestal, grotesquely fashioned. It was described as having been dug up, in August last, on the lands of Granabrah, a mile N.W. of the city of Cork, and it is now in Mr. Hoare's collection. Weight, 2 oz. 12 dwt. Bronze weights of similar fashion have been brought to this country from the Burmese Empire.

By Mr. C. DESBOROUGH BEDFORD.—A certificate of legitimacy granted to Cornelius le Bruin by the Consuls and Senate of Cologne, dated March 18, 1661. It states that he had made declaration of the legitimacy of his birth, and had called in evidence thereof two citizens of Cologne. The seal *ad causas* had accordingly been appended to the certificate. The design of this seal, which is of circular form, appears to be of the latter part of the XVth century. St. Peter bearing the keys and a book of the gospels, is represented under a canopy of tabernacle-work; beneath are embattled walls and a gate, typifying the city; at each side is introduced an escutcheon of the arms of Cologne, on a chief three crowns.—*s. CIVITATIS. [COLONIE]NSIS. AD. CAUSAS.*

Impressions of Seals.—By Mr. T. WILLSON.—Seal of the Hundred of Flaxwell, Lincolnshire, for authenticating passes given to labourers and servants, in accordance with Stat. 12 Rich. II., A.D. 1388. The matrix has been lately found at Fishtoft near Boston. (See *Archæol. Journal*, Vol. xi., p. 379.)

By Mr. J. GREVILLE CHESTER.—Impressions from the seal of the city of Wells. On the obverse appears an architectural composition, intended probably to represent the city, with a demi-figure of the Saviour above, between the sun and the moon, and at the extreme base are three arches, which seem to typify the wells from which the city was named. The inscription is as follows,—*SIGILLVM : COMMVNE : BVRGI : WELLE :* terminating with a star within a crescent. The reverse displays a tree with intertwining limbs and large foliage, supposed, as Mr. Chester observes, to represent an ash. From beneath its roots issues a copious stream in which is seen a pike seized by an heron or a stork, and other birds fly around or are perched on the tree.⁴ The inscription is—*✠ ANDREA : FAMVLOS : MORE : TVERE : TVOS,* with the crescent and star as before. The seal is circular, diameter nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The design is boldly cut, and the date appears to be about 1250. The device on the reverse doubtless represents the remarkable spring known as St. Andrew's Well, or Bottomless Well, which rises near the Palace, emitting a stream sufficing to surround that structure with its waters. The church of Wells from earliest times appears to have been dedicated to St. Andrew; the city was divided into two parts, the Liberty of St. Andrew, in which stand the Cathedral, Bishop's Palace, Deanery, &c., and the town or borough.—Seal of Donald Og, son of Donald Roe Mac Carthy, prince of Desmond, who died in 1389. It is of a circular form; within an eight-foiled compartment is represented a mounted figure, bearing a sword; there is no indication of armour, and the head appears to be bare—** s' : DOVENALDI : OG : FILI : D : ROGH MACARTHII*'. The matrix was in the possession of Dr. Petrie, as described by him, *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, Vol. i., p. 383.

⁴ The arms of the City of Wells are thus given,—*per fesse ar. and vert*, a tree ppr. issuing from the fesse line, in base three wells, two and one, masoned. The city is stated to have been first incorpo-

rated in the reign of Richard I.; the charter was confirmed by John, 1206, who made the city a free borough. From 26 Edw. I., Wells has sent members to Parliament.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

February 3, 1855.

WILLIAM HENRY BLAAUW, Esq., F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Rev. H. M. SCARTH communicated further notices of the Roman inscription found at Bath, and represented in this Journal, see p. 90, *ante*. A discussion ensued, in which Mr. Franks, who had recently examined the original, now in the Museum of the Bath Institution, stated the grounds of his conviction that the tablet should be assigned to the reign of Elagabalus. The inscription, he observed, can only apply to Caracalla or Elagabalus; but it does not appear that the epithet *Invictus* was given to the former. There are, however, coins of Elagabalus on which he is thus styled. Mr. Franks thought that the inscription might have suffered mutilation in a slight degree, and the popular indignation which defaced or destroyed the memorials of that emperor, may possibly account for the occurrence of this tablet used as part of the cover of a sepulchral cist.

Mr. WESTWOOD observed that, as he had been informed, the French Government, with their accustomed liberality in the encouragement of all purposes for public instruction, had, even in the present eventful crisis, formed a Commission for collecting and preserving all the vestiges of Roman occupation in France. It must be a cause of great regret to every English archaeologist, that in our country the monuments of past times, Roman, Saxon, or Mediæval, so valuable as auxiliaries to historical enquiry, were disregarded as neither worthy of the care of the Government, nor of preservation in our National Depositories.

Dr. BELL, Phil. Dr., gave the following account of the establishment of the Museum at Mayence, one of the most instructive collections in that part of the continent, and remarkably rich in Romano-Germanic antiquities. He exhibited specimens of the admirable reproductions of objects of bronze, jewelled ornaments, &c., produced with singular skill by Mr. Lindeschmidt, in order to facilitate the comparison of the rarest types of the earlier antiquities preserved in various remote continental museums, in cases where originals might be unattainable. That distinguished antiquary has succeeded in supplying facsimiles not only perfect in form and in the most minute details, but presenting the precise appearance of the metallic and patinated surface.

"The beneficial results (Dr. Bell observed) that must arise from a synoptical and comprehensive view of German objects of antiquity were so apparent, that in a general Congress of the Archaeological and Historical Teutonic Societies, held at Mainz, in 1852, it was resolved that two museums for that purpose should be founded; a Mediæval Museum at Nuremburg, for which the very large collection of Baron von Aufrees which existed there formed a valuable nucleus; and a Romano-Germanic Museum

at Mainz. An extensive assemblage of the numerous Roman remains from that neighbourhood already existed at Mainz, and for the furtherance of the object the services of C. L. Lindeschmidt, an eminent historical painter and an ardent archaeologist, were fortunately attainable. As it was at once seen that the valuable objects in other museums or in private collections could not be obtainable, the talents of that gentleman enabled him to perfect facsimiles so exact that the eye can perceive no distinction, and the touch alone has convinced many an observer that they were not the original metal objects, as possibly the Members of the Institute will admit upon the inspection of the following four specimens."

No. 198. A large bronze Celt found near Frankenthal, Rhenish Bavaria, and now in the museum at Wiesbaden.

No. 204. A round Fibula, found in the Francic Graves of Oberolm, near Mainz. Copper inlaid with gold, ivory, and pastas of red glass, and bordered with studs of silver. The original is in Mainz Museum.

No. 272. A large double Spiral Breast-clasp (Brust Spange) of bronze, found at Little Hesebeck, near Uelzen, in Hanover, and like the next in the collection of the Baron von Estorff, Chamberlain of H. M. the King of Hanover.

No. 310. A hanging vessel or ampulla found with the preceding, and in the same valuable collection.

Mr. HAWKES communicated the following particulars regarding the Manilla African ring-money, obtained from one of the principal manufacturers, Mr. Frederick Smith, of the Waterloo Works and Brass Foundry at Birmingham, and accompanied by a specimen which closely resembles in form certain examples of the so-called "Penannular ring money," discovered in Ireland. Upwards of 300 tons of manilla-money is now made in Birmingham on an average in a year, for the African market. A vessel freighted with these rings was wrecked upon the Irish coast near Cork, in 1836, and some of the manillas came into the hands of Mr. Sainthill, who was struck with their close analogy to the rings found in Ireland. The late Sir W. Betham made known this curious fact to the Royal Irish Academy, and his observations may be seen in their Transactions, vol. xvii., p. 91, in which he has given all the forms of "ring-money," which had fallen under his observation in Ireland, from the small plain penannular ring weighing only 12 grains, to the remarkable types with terminal cups, one specimen weighing not less than 56 oz. of gold. He gives also a bronze manilla described as found in Co. Monaghan, and one of iron, almost identical in fashion, obtained from the wreck before mentioned.¹ (These examples closely resemble the sample of recent fabrication presented to the Institute by Mr. Smith.) Sir William Betham states that in Western Africa such rings with dilated ends, similar to those manufactured for the purposes of trade, at Birmingham, are made of solid gold.

"Manilla money (Mr. Smith observed) is manufactured in large quantities in Birmingham and the district. Some years ago it was made of cast-iron, but did not answer, I believe, in consequence of its having no sound when struck. The specimen sent herewith is a sample of some of

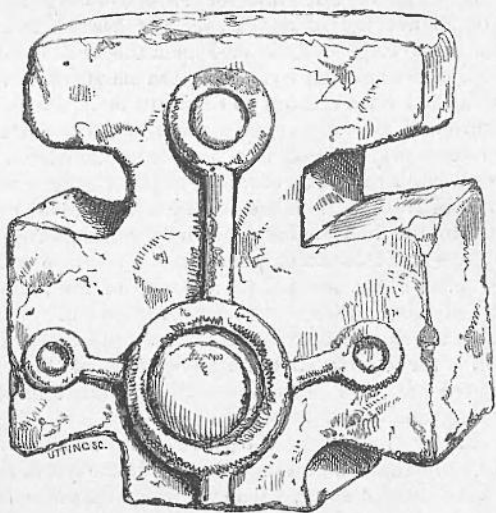
¹ See also Sir William Betham's "Etruria Celtica," Mr. Lindsay's View of the Coinage of Ireland, Mr. Way's Memoir on Ancient Armillæ of Gold, in this

Journal, Vol. vi. p. 56, and the curious papers by Mr. Dickinson on African ring-money in the Numismatic Chronicle.

which I have made large quantities. The metal is a mixture of copper, tin, and spelter, although this varies very much with different makers, and many tons have been returned in consequence. The object is to produce a metal at the least cost that will, when manufactured, ring or sound when struck. The regular bell-metal would be far too expensive a mixture. The patterns vary both in size and shape, although the general outline of form is preserved; it is merely the thickness of the centre, the size, and the ends, that constitute the difference. I should imagine that the various sizes are for different districts, as they are very particular in having them precisely to pattern. The natives reject them for the least deviation, and will not buy them from the merchants who export them. A peculiar feature in the manilla which I send as an example, is the rough edge both inside and out, which to a manufacturer would be considered a flaw in the casting, and would at least be filed away, but if so filed, the manillas would be rendered useless; it may be that the natives prefer the rough edge being left, so that they may the better see the quality of the metal."

The Hon. RICHARD NEVILLE sent a short notice of the latest results of the explorations in progress at Chesterford under his direction. Not many days previously, his workmen had brought to light at a depth of only 15 inches, a vase of white pottery, in the form of a jug, an *anpulla* of glass of square form, and two dishes of Samian ware, both of which had been broken in Roman times, and repaired by means of leaden rivets. The potters' names are distinctly legible.—OF. SECUNDI. and CASSIVSCA. This last supplies a correction of the mark previously given in this Journal (vol. x., p. 233), in which amongst the examples preserved in Mr. Neville's Museum, this name had been read CASSVSICA.

Mr. C. H. PURDAY sent a notice of the recent discovery of a sculptured



Head of a stone cross, found at Carlisle Cathedral.

Height, 16½ in.; breadth, 15½ in.; thickness, about 6 in.

cross or head-stone, at Carlisle Cathedral. In the course of the works now

in progress, this ancient fragment had been brought to light. It lay imbedded in the masonry, in the south-wall of the transept, which is Norman; but several alterations were made in it about the year 1300, when the Chapter House was built against its south front. At that time, as Mr. Purday supposes, the cross may have been built into the wall. A representation of this relique is here given from a drawing which Mr. Purday has kindly supplied. He stated that the cross seems to have been quite a low one, probably placed over a grave; the upper arrises are completely rounded off, as if by friction; the workmanship is extremely rude and irregular. The back of the cross is plain, with the exception of a small round knob or boss in the centre. Some persons had been disposed to regard this cross as of Saxon times, subsequent to the rebuilding of the church and city of Carlisle by Egfrid, King of Northumberland, in 680. The most ancient portion of the existing fabric formed part of the Priory Church, commenced about 1092 by Walter, a Norman priest, to whom, as it is supposed, the government of Carlisle had been entrusted by the Conqueror. The church was completed about 1100 by Henry I., who established the bishop's see there, and made the church a cathedral in 1133.²

Mr. WESTWOOD remarked that he was unable to recall any cross of pre-Norman date bearing resemblance to the fragment found at Carlisle. He thought that had it been of that early period, it would have presented more of the character which he might designate as Northumbrian, analogous to the Early Irish style of ornamentation. Mr. Westwood considered that the cross might possibly be assigned to the twelfth century.

This fragment, it may be observed, appears to be part of a cross of the Latin form, the transverse portion forming the top being possibly intended to represent the *Titulus*. This, however, is very rarely, if ever, indicated on early sculptured or sepulchral crosses, which are for the most part of the Greek type, with the four limbs of equal length, and forming the head of a long shaft. Amongst the few existing examples of early head-stones, may be cited those found at Bakewell, figured in this Journal, vol. iv., p. 57; at Rauceby, Lincolnshire, vol. x., p. 63; and at Cambridge Castle, *Archæologia*, vol. xvii., p. 228.

Mr. ASHURST MAJENDIE gave an account of some remarkable memorials of the noble family of De Vere. He produced a carefully detailed drawing which he had lately caused to be executed by Mr. Parish, of Colchester, representing the upper slab of the tomb of John, fifteenth Earl of Oxford, who died in 1539. The monument, of black marble, sometimes termed "touch-stone," is in the middle of the chancel of Castle Hedingham Church, Essex. On the top of this altar-tomb are sculptured in bold relief the effigies of the earl in armour, with an heraldic tabard and the mantle and collar of the garter, and of his countess, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Trussell, in a rich costume, her mantle displaying the bearings of De Vere with quarterings. The figures appear kneeling under a canopy, and this sculpture occupies nearly half the upper surface of the tomb, the remainder, above the figures, displaying a bold achievement of the arms of De Vere with six quarterings, impaling Trussell and Burley, quarterly. The

² An Historical Sketch of Carlisle Cathedral has been recently published by the Very Rev. the Dean, to which we

would refer for more detailed particulars. London: Groombridge, Paternoster Row. 12mo.

escutcheon is surrounded by the garter. The crest is the boar on a chapeau, placed on a helmet; the supporters are the harpy and the hart. On the north and south sides of this fine tomb are sculptured the kneeling figures of their children; of the former, on which appear the daughters, Elizabeth, Anne, Frauncis, and Ursela, Mr. Majendie had the kindness to bring a drawing by Mr. Parish, at the subsequent meeting. He expressed the hope that an engraving of this fine memorial, a remarkable example of the style of the *Renaissance*, without any mixture of Gothic character, might be produced under the auspices of the Essex Archæological Society. Mr. Almack, of Melford, has engaged to prepare descriptive notices.

Mr. Majendie produced also coloured drawings by the talented antiquarian draughtsman, John Carter, representing the sculptured chimney-piece formerly at Gosfield Hall, Essex, and removed thither in 1687 from Bois Hall, one of the seats of the De Veres. It had been stated that it was taken from Gosfield by the Marquess of Buckingham to Stowe, but all inquiries had been made there without avail to discover whether it still exists. No representation of this sculpture appears to have been published, and the drawings by Carter are well deserving of being engraved. Over the chimney-piece were statues of Henry VII. and his queen, and in the central compartment was introduced a spirited representation of the battle of Bosworth Field, between Richard III. and the Earl of Richmond, with whom the De Veres took part. The two armies appear in the moment when the conflict drew towards its close, the king lying prostrate before the victor in the foreground, holding his crown. Amongst the combatants, as recognised by their emblazoned shields, there appear on the king's side, the Duke of Norfolk, who lies slain in the field, the Earl of Northumberland, Sir William Herbert, Sir John Tyrell, Sir Richard Ratcliffe, and Sir William Catesby. With the victor Earl are seen John, Earl of Oxford, Lord Stanley and Sir William his brother, Sir William Brandon, Henry's standard-bearer, Sir Gilbert Talbot, and Sir John Savage. The date of the sculpture is probably of the early part of the sixteenth century. Mr. Majendie exhibited at the same time a drawing of another relique of the De Veres, a richly carved oak bedstead purchased by his father at Sible Hedingham. At the head appears an escutcheon under a crown with the lion and dragon as supporters, and initials which may be those of Edward VI.—K—E. Below is an heraldic achievement; De Vere and Trussell, quarterly, with six quarterings as on the tomb above described. This bed is possibly of the time of John, sixteenth Earl of Oxford, whose mother was sister and heiress of John Trussell. The Earl was Lord Great Chamberlain in the reign of Edward VI.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. W. H. GUNNER.—A photographic representation of a small

MATRIB
ITALIS GER
MANIS.
GAL . BRIT
. . NTONIVS
CRETIANVS
F COS . REST.

inscribed altar, dedicated by Antonius Cretianus to the Deæ Matres, found

at Winchester during the last summer.³ It has been subsequently published by Mr. Roach Smith in vol. iv., part i. of his *Collectanea Antiqua*, the original altar having come into his possession. He has given some valuable remarks on the worship of the *Deæ Matres*, and various inscriptions found in England in which they are named. Mr. Roach Smith proposes the following reading *in extenso*, of that which has been found at Winchester. “*Matribus Italis, Germanis, Gallicis, Britannicis, Antonius Cretianus Beneficiarius Consulis restituit.*” Mr. Gunner states that this altar was found in Jewry Street, in digging foundations for houses built on the site of the south wing of the old county jail. Height, 19 inches; width, 8 inches.

By the Rev. WALTER SNEYD.—Two remarkable specimens of the enamelled work of the twelfth century, possibly by the artists of Limoges. They represent two of the evangelistic symbols, those of St. Mark and St. Luke, the lion and the ox. They are formed of gilt copper, and are in high relief, having been formed possibly to be affixed to the binding of a *Textus*, or Book of the Gospels, which they might serve in some degree to protect in lieu of the bosses usually placed upon mediæval bindings. The design is singularly quaint and spirited. The animals have wings, and each holds a clasped book.

In reference to a little inscribed plate of metal, in the collection of Mr. Sneyd, exhibited at a previous meeting (see vol. x., p. 259) and of which the use had not been ascertained, the following explanation has been offered. Two objects similar in dimension and in the inscriptions which they bore, existed in the Cabinet of Antiquities in the Library of St. Genevieve, at Paris, and they are represented in the account of those collections published by Du Molinet, in 1692 (Plate 18, p. 66). They are described as Roman weights, *sextulæ*, the sixth part of the *uncia*, and are noticed as remarkable on account of the mode in which the inscriptions were produced —“des inscriptions écrites d’une manière singulière, qui n’est ni en creux ni en relief, avec de l’encre de pourpre sur de petites bandes d’argent.” On one were the words, SALVIS D.D. ALBINVS FECIT. BASILIVS REP. and on the other, Obv. SALVIS D.D. N.N. ALBINVS FECIT.—Rev. SALVIS D.D. N.N. BAS. FEC. Albinus and Basilius, the learned writer observes, were Masters of the Mint, and the formula *Dominis nostris* indicates that these pieces were made in the time when two emperors were ruling simultaneously, for instance, Valentinian and Valens. The same *prepositi monetæ*, it will be observed, are named on the *sextula* obtained by Mr. Sneyd, at Strasburg. Occasionally, the heads of the two emperors occur on these Roman weights (Cab. de Sainte Genev. pl. 18. Montf. Ant. Expl. tome iii., pl. 95).

By Mr. BRACKSTONE.—Several antiquities of bronze, chiefly from Ireland, comprising three bronze daggers, a serpent-shaped finger ring, three fibulæ, one of them of a bow-shaped Roman type, a small bronze spoon with round bowl and pointed handle. (Compare plate xiii., fig. 12, in Akerman’s *Archæological Index*). Also specimens of penannular bronze “ring-money” from Ireland, one of them with trumpet, or cupped, ends; it was found in the County Cavan, in 1839, and was in the collection of the late Mr. C. Loscombe; the other, with oval or leaf-shaped solid ends, locality unknown. These rings, in their dimensions, resemble small armlets, and the latter

³ *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iii. p. 272; vol. iv. p. 41, pl. xiv. See also notices of the *Deæ Matres*, vol. i. p. 136, and vol.

ii. p. 193; and Mr. Wright’s *Memoir* in the *Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc.* vol. ii. p. 239.

specimen is almost identical in form with the "manilla" above described (see page 180), presented to the Institute by Mr. F. Smith.

By Mr. GEORGE ROOTS.—Two objects of baked clay, of which the age and intention has been ascertained. One is a massive ring, presented to the Surrey Archæological Society by Mr. Jesse, accompanied by the following particulars. "This ring was dug up in Richmond Park, by some labourers trying to open a new gravel-pit, to the right of the road leading from the Robin Hood gate to the Kingston Hill ladder-style gate. There were twelve of them in all, carefully secured in a sort of cairn built up of stones, which are not to be found in the neighbourhood. Each of the terra-cotta rings had a circumference of about 12 inches, with a hole in the centre of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 inches in diameter." A similar object found in the churchyard of St. Nicholas', Wilton, was exhibited at a previous meeting by Mr. Nightingale, and is described in this Journal, vol. xi., p. 190, where notices of other examples may be found. Rings of this description have been found with Roman remains.⁴

Mr. Roots brought also for examination a cylindrical perforated brick, belonging to Dr. Roots, of Kingston, who states that it was found some years since at the spot called Cæsar's Camp, on Wimbledon Common, and near the site where spear-heads and weapons, funereal urns and pottery, indicating Roman occupation, have been discovered. This object in form resembles a small cheese, the diameter is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, thickness $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, diameter of the perforation $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Several "*cylindres en terre cuite*" are noticed as found in Normandy, supposed to be of the Roman age, but their dimensions are not stated. *Mem. des Antiqu. de Norm.* 1829. p. liii.

By Mr. RONDE HAWKINS.—An elaborately carved ivory box, with an Arabic inscription; probably of Saracenic workmanship. A similar box is preserved in the Treasury of Sens Cathedral. The inscription round the top has the following signification:—Hail to him whose equal I never met, upon whom I rely more than on any other, that generous man for whom, whenever I came with a request, I never returned but with what contented me, and with a joyful face.—Also, a Venetian salver of damascened metal, from the collection of the late Mr. Crofton Croker. It bears an enamelled escutcheon of the arms of the Priuli family, and the initials, D.—P. Date, XVth century.

By Mr. NIGHTINGALE, of Wilton.—Two carvings in ivory, of which one represents a kind of radiated ornament, or flower, supported by two winged and eagle-headed animals; it resembles in design some of the curious sculptures in marble at St. Mark's, Venice. It was found, as far as can be ascertained, at Old Sarum. The other represents our Lord seated on a throne and giving the benediction; in his left hand is an open book. The character of the design resembles that of the Byzantine school.—An alabaster tablet, found near Salisbury; as it has been stated, at Old Sarum. (See woodcut.) It represents a head with long hair and beard, the eyes closed in death, and apparently placed upon a circular object or disk. Above is a small naked figure, with the hands clasped, surrounded by an *aureola* of pointed-oval form, and supported by two angels, now much broken and defaced, who appear to bear towards Heaven this representation of a disembodied spirit. Beneath is the upper part of a figure, with upraised

⁴ Two are preserved in the Hon. R. Neville's Museum; see *Archæol. Journal*, vol. x. p. 232. See also Mr. Artis' *Durobrivæ*, pl. 29.



ALABASTER TABLET, FOUND NEAR SALISBURY.

Representing the Head of St. John the Baptist in a charger, St. Peter, and St. Thomas of Canterbury.

Dimensions of the original, $10\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 inches.

hands, apparently rising from a sepulchre, like an altar-tomb. On the dexter side of the tablet appears St. Peter, with a key and book; on the other side is a mitred figure vested in a cope, holding an archiepiscopal cross-staff and a book. This probably represents St. Thomas of Canterbury. The date of this curious tablet is the XVth century.

Alabaster tablets, similar in dimensions, and in the general features of design, have been noticed in several antiquarian works, and various explanations of their import have been offered. The example produced by Mr. Nightingale appears to correspond precisely with the object bequeathed in 1522 by Agas Herte, of Bury St. Edmunds, amongst her household effects, and described as a "Seynt Joh's hede of alabaster with Seynt Peter and Seynt Thomas and the fygur of Cryst." (Bury Wills and Inventories, edited by Mr. Tymms for the Camden Society, pp. 115, 255.)

In the Notes on this Will Mr. John Gough Nichols has fully detailed the evidence which may be collected from various sculptures of this description. Representations of such tablets may be found in Stukeley's *Palæographia*, in Schnebbelie's *Antiquaries' Museum* (also given in Nichols' *Hist. of Leicestershire*, vol. iv., p. 70, and Fosbroke's *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, p. 688). Two are given *Gent. Mag.*, xciv., ii., p. 209, of which one belonged to the Rev. E. Duke, and the other is now in the possession of Mr. J. Bowyer Nichols, who has also a third not engraved, received by him from the late Sir S. Meyrick, (*Gent. Mag.* xciv., i., p. 397.) Another, formerly at Horrington, Somerset, is described by Mr. Adderley, *Gent. Mag.* xciv., ii., p. 292. In all of these the head of St. John the Baptist, of large proportionate size, occupies the centre; it has been taken for the Vernicle; the image of our Lord's face given to Abgarus after the siege of Edessa; and the first person of the Holy Trinity. The figure beneath has been regarded as Christ rising from the tomb, and in the example given by Stukeley it is a seated figure, naked, and the hands bound with cords. On the tablet in Mr. Nichols' possession, the *Agnus Dei* occupies this position. In every instance the accompanying saints are St. Peter and St. Thomas of Canterbury, one only excepted (Stukeley), on which the second is represented as St. Paul. On several are seen in the back ground St. Katherine and St. Helen. The four saints occur on the tablet above-mentioned, which was exhibited by the late Rev. E. Duke in the museum formed during the meeting of the Institute at Salisbury. Engraved *Gent. Mag.* xciv., ii., p. 209. The little figure above, supported by angels, is nearly similar in all, in two instances (one of them represented *ibid.*) a youthful head only appears, upheld in a napkin by the angels. On a tablet in the Ashmolean, from Tradescant's museum, the head of St. John appears, our Lord rising from the sepulchre, and no other figures whatever. It is described as "the Vernicle." The import of this hagiotypic combination has not been explained.

By Mr. EDWARD CHENEY.—An oblong tablet of bronze, probably of Oriental workmanship; on one side appear, in low relief, the Saviour enthroned, the Virgin and St. John, and angels; the reverse is covered with characters, partly in relief and partly engraved, hitherto unexplained. Their forms bear resemblance to those occurring on Gnostic objects, and they do not appear to belong to any known language in the East. Dimensions, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. The date has been conjectured to be about the XIIIth century. It was purchased by Mr. Cheney in Italy.

By the Rev. THOMAS HUGO.—A Russo-Greek triptych found in 1853 in

the churchyard of Christ Church, Spitalfields, having probably been interred with the corpse of some foreigner, a member of the Greek church. A remarkable silver reliquary, supposed to be of Greek workmanship, was found in 1831, suspended by a silver chain to the neck of a skeleton, in the churchyard of St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street. On one side appeared St. Helena; on the other, St. George. Representations of this curious *encolpium* were given in this Journal, vol. v., p. 166.

By Mr. WESTWOOD.—Specimens of anastatic drawings, representing the subjects of the legend of St. Guthlac, from the vellum roll in the British Museum, of the latter part of the XIIth century, containing a series of admirable drawings with the pen, illustrative of the life of that saint. Representations have been published in Nichols' History of Leicestershire, and in Gough's Croyland Abbey; a reduced facsimile of one of the most interesting subjects is given in Mr. Shaw's Dresses and Decorations, vol. i., No. 16. Mr. Westwood observed that this Roll is of remarkable value as an undoubted example of English design at that early period. He took occasion to state that, as he had recently been informed, the ivory crosier-head, formerly in the Allan Museum at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and supposed to have been brought from Easby Abbey, is no longer to be found. An account of it may be found, with a woodcut representation, in Mr. Fox's Synopsis of the Newcastle Museum, p. 181, and in Clarkson's History of Richmond, p. 362. It has also been figured recently in Mr. Scott's Antiquarian Gleanings in the North of England, pl. xiii. The diameter of the volute, in the centre of which is the *Agnus Dei*, is stated to be $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. It had been preserved at the Museum of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle.

Mr. FRANKS remarked that this curious crosier had been sought for in vain on the occasion of the meeting of the Institute at Newcastle in 1852. Dr. Charlton stated that it had been missing since 1848, when the antiquities in the Museum of the Philosophical Society had been removed for temporary exhibition at the Castle.

By Mr. ASHURST MAJENDIE.—A casting in iron, representing Christ and the woman of Samaria; also, a large engraving of the west front of Coutances Cathedral; Mr. Majendie presented the latter to the Institute.

By Mr. W. TITE.—Two volumes, productions of the press of Caxton, in the finest preservation, one of them being the "Myrrour of the World," printed in 1480; the other, the "Book of Fayttes of Armes and Chyvalrye," about 1493-4. Mr. Desborough Bedford (by whose kindness these specimens of early printing were brought) pointed out in the former a representation of an arithmetician making calculations by aid of Arabic numerals.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—Three spurs, of which one with a long neck, date about 1460; the others, with straight shanks, date XVIIth century.

By Mr. W. R. DEERE SALMON.—An iron spur, date about the reign of Henry VI., accompanied by a note of Captain Boteler, of Llandough Castle, co. Glamorgan, where it was found. In excavating foundations, about 20 ft. from the boundaries of the churchyard which adjoins the castle, ten or twelve human skeletons were found, buried probably at some very distant period. No tradition of such interment can be traced. They lay in separate graves, E. and W., three excepted, which lay together: the graves being cut out of the hard clay, about 4 feet below the surface; no trace of coffins appeared, but a few fragments of charcoal occurred. The remains were evidently those of adults. The spur was found at the same place, about

3 feet deep, not however in a grave. An old parish road passes between the churchyard and the spot where these remains lay.

By the Hon. W. FOX STRANGWAYS.—A series of drawings by Mr. R. H. Short, of Yeovil, representing a very interesting example of domestic architecture in the earlier part of the XVIth century, Barrington Court, near South Petherton, Somerset. It is now the residence of Mr. Peters. This ancient mansion appears to have been preserved in its original condition, with scarcely any "restorations." An account of it was given in the Builder.

By Mr. T. WILLSON.—Specimens of the knives found at Croyland, Lincolnshire, and traditionally supposed to have been of the kind given to visitors of Croyland Abbey, on St. Bartholomew's day. This ancient custom, abolished by Abbot John de Wisbech (1469—1476), had become an onerous expense to the monastery. It had been introduced, as stated by Gough in his history of the Abbey, in allusion to the knife with which the saint had been flayed. (Bibl. Top. Brit. No. XI. p. 70.) Gough observes that a number of these knives, found in the ruins of the abbey and in the river, were in the possession of a local collector, and he gives representations of several, from drawings in the Minute books of the Spalding Society. Mr. Willson brought also a local token, "The Poores halfe : peny of Croyland, 1670," on the reverse of which appear three knives with three whips, the latter supposed to have been used by St. Guthlac.

By Mr. J. H. MATHEWS.—A small round plate of mixed metal, originally enamelled, displaying the arms of Charles I., and probably intended to be affixed to the central boss of a large dish or charger.

By Captain OAKES.—A small watch, of the XVIth century, in the form of a shell; it bears the maker's name—"Tho. Reeue In Popes head Ale," and the initials E. P. A key, probably of contemporary date; and a seal, with the device of an anchor passing through a heart, are appended. Also, a small relique, such as were worn by partisans of Charles I., a silver heart, with a heart on one side transfixd by arrows in saltire, and the posy—"I liue and die in Loyaltie." On the other side, a skull, with the initials, C.R. —"Prepared be to follow mee."

Impressions from Seals.—By the Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE.—Impressions from two matrices found in Lincolnshire. One of them, of oval form, is of lead, and is engraved on both sides. The central compartment on one side is in the form of the Norman or "kite-shaped" shield, and the device is a fleur de lys. The inscription is as follows :—SIGILL' . MA . . . NL' (?) NICHOL', Date, XIIIth century. The work on the other side is of rude and probably later execution; the device is a leaf or branch (?) with the inscription,—* s' IOH' I . . . OR' ALA. This matrix was found in the parish of Blankney, near Lincoln. The second matrix was found in the adjacent parish of Scopwick. The subject represented upon it is the death of St. Peter, Martyr, murdered, in 1252, near Milan, by the hired assassins of the Manichee heretics, whose principles he had zealously opposed. The martyr appears in the Dominican habit, kneeling, and one of the murderers, probably representing Carinus, afterwards admitted into the Dominican convent at Forli, cleaves the head of the Saint with a sword.⁵ Beneath is introduced a monk, kneeling. The

⁵ See Butler's Lives of the Saints, April 29, and notices of various representations of St. Peter, Martyr, in Dr. Husebeth's

useful manual of the "Emblems of Saints," p. 114.

following inscription indicates that his name was Warin.—SVSCIPE : PETRE : ALTVI : (?) DEVOTI : VOTA : WARINI. This matrix is of brass, of pointed-oval form, with a ridge upon the reverse, terminating in a loop for suspension. Date, XIVth century.

By Mr. READY, 2, St. Botolph's Lane, Cambridge.—A small heraldic seal of good design, of which impressions are preserved in the treasury at Pembroke College, Cambridge. It is the seal of William Giffard, *valectus* to the foundress, Mary, Countess of Pembroke, *t.* Edw. III. The bearing is a lozenge within a double tressure flory and counter-flory.—SIGILLVM. WILLELMI GIFFARD.

By Mr. J. GOUGH NICHOLS.—Impressions from two signet-rings, bearing as a device the "Jerusalem cross," or cross potent between four crosslets, the insignia of the kingdom of Jerusalem, worn likewise on the mantle of the knights of the Holy Sepulchre.⁶ This device is regarded as emblematical of the Five wounds of our Lord. On one of these rings, of gold, purchased at Brighton, the cross appears between two olive branches, with the word Jerusalem in Hebrew characters, beneath; on the other, the branches alone are introduced. The ring last-mentioned, which is of silver, is in the possession of Mr. Thompson, of Leicester. These are supposed to be memorial rings brought as tokens of pilgrimage to the Holy City.

March 2, 1855.

The Hon. RICHARD C. NEVILLE, F.S.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. W. W. E. WYNNE, M.P., gave a short account of the discovery of burnt bones at a circle of stones near Llanaber, Merionethshire. In the excavations which he had caused to be made with the view of ascertaining the character of that ancient site, he had found several flakes or chippings of flint, with very sharp edges, possibly the points of arrows. No silex occurs in the neighbourhood. Mr. Wynne also produced facsimiles taken in plaster and gutta percha from the singular sword-like impressions on two rocks near Barmouth, as described by Mr. Ffoulkes in this Journal, vol. ix. p. 91. The place is called "the Field of the Swords;" and on each of these rocks, which appear originally to have formed one mass, now riven asunder, there appears an indent, about 2 ft. 7 in. in length, resembling a leaf-shaped British sword. Tradition points out the spot as the scene of a battle. Mr. Wynne observed that he had considered it possible these cavities might be natural, arising from the structure of the rock, or some fossil remains which had been imbedded in it. On submitting the casts, however, with specimens of the rock, to the best authorities at the Museum of Economic Geology, it had been decidedly affirmed that they are not organic.

The Rev. J. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, LL.D., communicated some remarks on the Roman Inscription discovered at Bath. (See p. 93, in this volume.)

The Hon. RICHARD NEVILLE read a memoir on the deep shafts which he had discovered at the Roman station at Chesterton. (Printed in this volume, p. 109.)

A discussion ensued on the purpose of these singular pits, frequently found near Roman sites. Mr. Octavius Morgan, Mr. A. Way, Mr. Hunter, the Hon. W. Fox Strangways and Mr. J. Gough Nichols, alluded to the various opinions of antiquaries regarding them. Some suppose these shafts

⁶ Bonanni, *Ordinum Equestrium Catalogus*, pl. 105, 160.

to be the cesspools of Roman dwellings: Mr. Thomas Wright regards them as *cloacæ*. The evidence appears strongly against the conjecture that they were wells. They have been considered with some degree of probability to have been *silos*—subterraneous granaries, similar to the “Mattamores” in Barbary, in which the grain is deposited as soon as winnowed. Shaw states in his Travels that two hundred or three hundred of these magazines occur together, the smallest containing four hundred bushels. Dr. Russell says they abound near Aleppo.

Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P., gave the following account of a German MS. chronicle of Strasburg, which he brought for examination, from the library of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. “This ancient German manuscript has been in the possession of my family for many years. How or when it came into our possession I do not know, but it has certainly been in the library at Tredegar nearly a century.

“It is entitled ‘Chronicles of all the most memorable histories and acts of the city of Strasburg from the Flood to the year 1330.’ The MS. was, however, written about the year 1612, which is the latest date found in it, and the binding also bears the date 1614. It must then have been compiled from earlier sources, though neither the authorities, nor the names of either writer or artist are given. It is beautifully written in a minute old German hand, rather flourished in some of the letters, which, coupled with the different mode of spelling certain words, renders it at times difficult to read and understand. It is richly ornamented throughout with elaborate illuminations, representing certain historical subjects, of which the title-page contains four, the portraits or figures of the Roman and German emperors, some on horseback, and some on foot, and also with heraldry, giving on the fly-leaf to the title-page, the arms of the city, and scattered throughout the volume are the arms of all the Bishops, as well as those of various cities, Princes, and other persons. These illuminations are well executed with the most minute delicacy, and the brilliancy of the colours, and the exquisite manner in which the gold and silver are applied, are well deserving of attention. It is written on paper of very fine quality, and rather a yellowish hue, probably the result of age, and it has for a paper-mark in the middle of the pages, a shield of arms surmounted by a crown, and from the bottom of the shield is dependent the golden fleece. At the beginning and end of the book are several fly-leaves of marbled paper of various colours, which I think are early and rare specimens—the book also contains a minutely engraved bird’s-eye view of the city of Strasburg, dated 1597.

“It would not be worth while to go through all the details of this MS., which is interspersed with verses and poetry, which usually accompany the illuminations. It however begins with the Deluge, and here at the commencement we have a new historical fact recorded, viz., that Noah had a fourth son born after the flood, and of him do the Germans descend. This fourth son of Noah was the great and mighty hero Tuisco, who, with thirty other heroes and princes, his kinsmen, and much people, travelled out of Armenia across the water into Europe, and to Germany, where he settled, and divided that portion of the world amongst his followers. From Tuisco, therefore, do the Teutonic nations derive both their origin and name, according to our Chronicle. This Tuisco or Tuisto is a very ancient German hero, and is, I think, mentioned by Tacitus as one of the gods of the German tribes; he was supposed to have sprung from the earth, but we

have here a new parent assigned to him. Japhet is not mentioned among the emigrants, but Gomer, Tubal, and others of his sons are among the thirty heroes, from one of whom named Albion, does our island derive its people and name. Tuisco reigned 118 years, and instructed his people in the art of writing. We are also informed that Trèves is the oldest city in Germany, having been built by king Trebectra, the son of Semiramis, who fled from Babylon to escape from the solicitations of his mother, took ship and came and settled at Trèves. As the population increased the cities of Cologne, Mayence, Worms, Strasburg and Basle were built, and that Strasburg was a populous city 1200 years before the Christian era, and came into the hands of the Romans at the time of Julius Cæsar. It then gives an account of all the Roman emperors, with their portraits, and the kings of the Franks before and after the Christian era. The history of the Cathedral is, that it was first founded by Clodoveus (Clovis) the forty-eighth king of the Franks, A.D. 500; that being chiefly built of wood it was burnt by lightning in 1007; that in 1015 the rebuilding commenced, and that in 1275 it was all completed except the towers, that they were begun in 1277 by Master Ehrwein of Steinbach, and in 1305 were carried up to where the spire begins by John Hultzer of Cologne, when the master of the works dying the work came to a stand, but that at length the tower was completed by a native of Swabia. It also gives an account of all the bishops of Strasburg (the see having been founded in 640), and their armorial bearings; the emperors of Germany, with their portraits and arms, and the mayors and Stadtmeisters of Strasburg, who began in 1271. Amongst many other historical events it records all the great conflagrations in the German cities, severe winters, great storms, appearance of comets, &c. The last event recorded is in 1327, when a dreadful fire suddenly broke out in the house of a currier, in the Curriers' street in Strasburg, and burnt down all one side of the street, and fourteen houses on the other. In addition to these chronicles it gives the ordinances and forms of proceeding in all the different councils and courts of Strasburg, and the oaths taken by the various officers, and concludes with finely painted representations of all the costumes of the different classes of society in Strasburg at the period at which it was written. This is the most interesting and curious part of the book, not only from the great beauty and minutely detailed finish of the paintings, but because it is very rare to meet with a complete series of coloured costumes, as well ceremonial as ordinary, of all the grades of society, both male and female, from the chief officers and nobles to the humble peasantry of any country at any period, and especially one so early as the beginning of the XVIIth century."

Mr. P. ORLANDO HUTCHINSON, of Sidmouth, communicated a notice of a sepulchral slab, in the middle aisle of the nave at East Budleigh church, Devon, commemorating Joan, the first wife of Walter Raleigh, father of the distinguished statesman and favourite of Elizabeth. She was the daughter, according to Prince (Worthies of Devon, p. 530) of John Drake of Exmouth. Walter Raleigh originally resided, as it is stated, at Fardel, in the parish of Cornwood near Plymouth, and having a lease of the farm and house called Hays in the parish of East Budleigh, he removed to that place, where Sir Walter was born in 1552. In his letter to Mr. Duke, owner of Hays, written from the court in 1584, Sir Walter expresses his desire to purchase the house in which he was born. Sir Walter was the second son, by a second marriage; his mother was Katherine, daughter of Sir Philip

Champernon. The slab, which appears to be of dark grey slate, measures 4 ft. 9 in. by 2 ft. 8 in., and a cross flory is engraved upon it, resembling in design the crosses usually found on memorials of an earlier date. The character of this cross, as compared with the less skilful execution of the inscription around the margin, has led the Rev. Dr. Oliver, who gives a representation of the slab in his "Ecclesiastical Antiquities in Devon," vol. ii. p. 64, to conjecture that the inscription had been cut over a more ancient memorial. It is now greatly defaced by time, and partly illegible; the letters stand out on a sunk ground, which was doubtless filled in with some dark coloured substance. The inscription, in large ornamental character, is remarkable in this respect that the letters are reversed throughout, reading from right to left, a caprice hitherto unexplained, and, as it is believed, peculiar to this slab.—ORATE PRO AIA IOHANNE RALEYH VX(ORIS) WALT'I RALEYH . . . QVE OBIIT X^o DIE MENS' AVGVSTI (?) ANNO DNI MCC . . . Mr. Hutchinson stated the popular tradition that the head of Sir Walter Raleigh was brought to Devonshire by his widow, and buried under this slab at Budleigh. It was his desire, in his farewell letter to his wife, that his remains should be interred either at Sherborne, or in Exeter Cathedral, near his father and mother: his corpse was, however, taken to St. Margaret's, Westminster, after his execution, and buried in the chancel. Mr. Hutchinson sent, with a rubbing of the cross slab above described, a representation of the date 1537, in Arabic numerals of early forms; it is cut on the woodwork of the seat in the nave of Budleigh church, said to have been occupied by Walter Raleigh and his family. Also a representation of a rudely-incised slab in the south aisle, bearing the name, Roger Vowles (?) without date.

Mr. LE KEUX read a short notice of some fragments of the sculptured crosses found at Bakewell, Derbyshire, during the restoration of the church. He brought several drawings received from Mr. Barker, of Bakewell, representing three early Christian reliques which had been built in and used as material in forming the piers and walls of the porch. Of these fragments one is part of a shaft, with interlaced ornaments of a very early type, but the sides only now present any sculptured work, the broad faces having been cut away. The material is sandstone. Height of the fragment 33 inches. Another is part of the head of a cross, possibly a portion of that now standing in the churchyard at Bakewell, and of which a representation has been given, by Mr. Le Keux's kindness, in this Journal, vol. xi. p. 282. The running moulding round the outer edge of this fragment is similar to one now remaining on the upper part of that shaft. Another fragment, of sandstone, now presents three sculptured faces, the fourth having been cut away. Height, 35 inches. It seems singular, Mr. Le Keux observed, that remains of objects of so sacred a nature should have been thus inconsiderately used as mere building material; they are evidently of an earlier age than the sculptured monuments of the Norman period. He produced also a lithographed representation of part of the head of a cross of Norman work, presenting a curious mixture of interlaced with diaper ornament, which he considered a new feature in work of the period.

Mr. G. COWBURN offered some observations on old plate, which might be viewed with interest in connexion with the researches of Mr. Morgan towards establishing the lists of assay-marks prior to the time when the records of the Goldsmiths' Company commence. He produced a small plain silver cup, which had been regarded by some persons as a chalice;

it was found imbedded in the mud, in forming the docks at Newport, Monmouthshire, about the year 1838. The marks are the leopard's head, lion passant, the initials, G. W., and black letter capital, **M**, indicating the year 1669, according to Alphabet XII. in the useful lists for which we are indebted to Mr. Morgan, given in this Journal, vol. x. p. 36. Mr. Cowburn brought also a salver, the date of which he was enabled to ascertain by the same lists to be 1667.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Two bronze weapons, from the collection of the late Mr. Deck. One is a strong blade which had been attached to the haft by four massive rivets. Length, 11 inches; width, near the rivets, 4 inches. It bears much resemblance to that found in Shropshire, represented in this Journal, vol. xi. p. 414. Found near Maney, Cambridgeshire, in the fen. The other is a portion of a weapon of very skilful workmanship. In form and proportions it is similar to those which might be produced from the stone moulds found near Chudleigh, Devon, represented in this Journal, vol. ix. p. 185. The centre



of the blade is formed with three sharp ridges; the haft was attached by two rivets. Found near Waterbeach. A diminutive urn of the class designated as "incense cups" by the late Sir R. Colt Hoare. It was found within a large urn filled with fragments of bone in the "Twin Barrow," Bincombe Down, Dorset. Presented to the Society by the Rev. J. J. Smith. Height, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Diameter, nearly 3 inches. On one side there are two small perforations, as if for suspension. (See woodcut.) An account of the discovery is given in the Communications to the Society, No. V.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A sculptured fragment, in Greek marble, recently found at Rome near the catacombs. It appears to represent a horse.

By Mr. FRANKS.—Several bronze palstaves, found near Goudhurst, Kent, three of them presented to the British Museum by Mr. S. Stringer. Eight were discovered piled up in regular order, and they are in remarkably perfect preservation. They have no loops at the side.

By the Hon. RICHARD NEVILLE.—Several reliques of bronze found at Chesterford and the Saxon Cemetery at Little Wilbraham; they consisted of objects of personal ornament, a Roman ring of bronze, formed to serve as a key, another bronze ring, &c. Mr. Neville also brought a silver ring of the XVth century, lately found on the White Farm, at Kingston Lacy, Dorset. On the facets of the head are engraved

diminutive figures of St. John the Baptist, St. John the Evangelist, and a female saint holding a pyx with a conical cover, probably Mary Magdalene. Another silver ring had been found in the same locality two years since. Mr. Neville has recently added to his *Dactylothea* another ring of the same age as that from Kingston Lacy, with similar figures of St. John the Evangelist and a female bearing a pyx. It is of silver, the hoop formed with clasped hands, like the rings supposed to have been given at betrothals, which usually bear inscriptions without any device. This ring, which had been in the possession of the late Mr. Windus, was stated to have been found in digging one of the cofferdams for New London Bridge.

By Mr. HEINEKEN, of Sidmouth.—A bronze figure representing Chiron with Achilles on his back. It was found in 1840 by some fishermen on the beach under the cliffs near Sidmouth, on the Salcombe side of the river Sid. Two representations of this singular relique, undoubtedly the head of a Roman standard, may be seen in *Gent. Mag.*, vol. xix. N. S., p. 505. It had suffered by long exposure to the action of the sea, and some small pebbles are still attached to it. The left arm is bent out of the original position; the legs of the centaur are broken, and the design is now with difficulty to be understood. Chiron is probably represented as giving instruction in field sports to the youthful Achilles, who appears to have held a bow, with a *parazonium* at his left side, and a *parma* slung between his shoulders. The centaur's right hand may have grasped a hunting spear, it now appears extended to a dog leaping up in front. This bronze measures 7 inches in height, including a square socket or *scapus* below the figure, by which it was affixed to the shaft. Mr. Heineken observed that this figure had been, possibly, carried by a cohort of the second legion of Carausius. The centaur appears to have been the device of that corps; it appears also on coins of Gallienus, relating to the Legio II. Parthica. The animals enumerated by Pliny as placed on Roman standards are, the eagle, wolf, minotaur, boar and horse, corresponding to the five great military divisions. Objects of this description are of great rarity; an example of the horse is preserved in the Goodrich Court Armory.⁷ Roman coins have been frequently brought to light on the shore at Sidmouth, although no distinct evidence of Roman occupation can now be traced on that part of the coast. There exist, however, on the heights in that locality earthworks and other vestiges which deserve examination; the hill-fortress called Sidbury Castle is distant about three miles to the northward.

By the Hon. W. FOX STRANGWAYS.—The recent publications of the Society of Antiquaries of the Grand Duchy of Baden, in which has been given a lithochromic representation of a bronze Roman standard, in the form of a capricorn. It was found in 1850 at Otterschwang, near Pfullendorf, in Baden. In the accompanying memoir by Dr. Zell a copious mass of curious information has been brought together on Roman *signa* and *vexilla*. Mr. Strangways called attention to the remarkable Roman structure illustrated in another number of the series; it is the castle of Steinsberg, near Sinsheim, of octagonal form, built by Trajan, or at latest by Caracalla,

⁷ Skelton's Illustrations, vol. i. pl. 45. Caylus has given examples of the leopard, standing and sitting. Tome iii. pl. 64, 65. A figure of Capricorn was found at Wiesbaden. A Roman eagle, found at Eulbach, has been regarded as that of the

22nd or Britannie Legion, it being recorded that an *Aquilifer*, on a defeat in Franconia in the times of Augustus, buried the eagle. It weighs 7lb., and measures 13 inches in height. A ram occurs on a standard on Trajan's column.

and presenting an instructive example of the Roman system of fortification as shown in Germany, a central insulated tower with a high and strong enceinte. He observed that Skenfrith Castle in Monmouthshire presents some analogy in its general arrangement. In the same publication by the Baden Society is represented a singular effigy of St. Nothburga, existing at Hochhausen on the Neckar, a crowned figure, on an altar tomb. She holds a serpent (?), from whose mouth hangs a branch or sprig of some plant, and the same animal appears at her feet. This subject is accompanied by a memoir by C. B. Fickler. The advancement of Archaeological Science in Germany, Mr. Strangways remarked, had been greatly promoted through the intelligence of M. De Bayer, director of the Baden Society, under whose care their transactions had assumed an important position in Archaeological literature.

By Mr. J. T. IRVINE.—Representations of a sculptured stone, found in the island of Uya in Shetland. It appears to have been part of a head-stone, and may be assigned to the times of the earliest introduction of Christianity in the sixth century,—sketches of the upper portion of the chancel-arch in the church of Kirk at Ness, North Yell, Shetland, dedicated to St. Olave; of a standing stone or *maenhir* in the island of Yell; and of a head-stone found at a spot now called the Kirks of Gloup, in Yell. Two sketches of the Roman leaden coffin found, Sept. 1811, in the Old Kent Road, London. It was ornamented with two figures of Minerva at top, and two scallop shells at the foot, in relief. (*Archaeologia*, vol. xvii. pl. 25, p. 334.) Also a specimen of elaborate medieval locksmiths' work, and several coins.

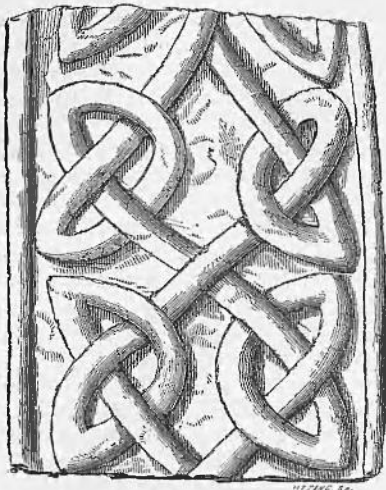
By Mr. ROHDE HAWKINS.—A chess-piece, supposed to be a king, formed of the tusk of the walrus. Date, XIIIth century.

By the Rev. WALTER SNEYD.—A silver cross, exquisitely engraved. Date, XIVth century. It had probably been fixed in a small pedestal, and used in a private oratory. On one side is the crucifix, with demi-figures of the Virgin and St. John introduced in the quatrefoiled extremities of the transverse limb. On the reverse is seen the Virgin and infant Saviour, the field enriched with an elegant fretty diaper. This beautiful little object had probably been enriched with translucent enamel, now wholly lost.

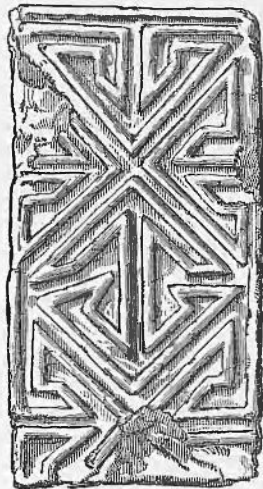
By Mr. EDWARD W. GODWIN.—Representation of two mural paintings in Ditteridge church, Wiltshire, subsequently to the discovery previously noticed in this Journal, vol. x. p. 78. One subject in the compartments lately exposed represents St. Christopher, a mermaid is introduced in front of the Saint's staff; the other is St. Michael holding the scales of judgment; the image of Sin in one of them is very expressive. Also drawings of three sculptured figures found some years since, built into an interior wall of the Angel Inn, Marshfield, Gloucestershire. One of them is the Virgin, seated, and probably formed the centre of a series. They are all crowned. Fragment of a medieval dish of glazed ware, of highly ornamented character, possibly Moorish. It was found on the site of the Dominican Priory at Bristol, and when entire the dish must have measured about $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—An episcopal ring of silver gilt, set with a large cut garnet, and opening with a box to contain relics. Three singular lanterns, one of bronze, of the later part of the XVIIth century, one of Hispano-Arabic ware, with metallic glaze, and ornamented with flowers, and a third of red glazed ware with yellow spots, possibly of Flemish manufacture.—A folding *viatorium*, or portable sun-dial, of ivory.

By Mr. W. HYLTON LONGSTAFFE.—Representations of two sculptured fragments, portions probably of crosses, existing in the church at Stainton-le-street, co. Durham. (See woodcuts.) Their date is considered by Mr. Westwood to be prior to the IXth century.



N. W. angle of nave.



N. wall of choir.

Stainton-le-street, co. Durham.

(Scale, 2 inches to the foot.)

One of the fragments here represented is built in at an angle in the nave; the other side visible is quite plain; the second fragment is in the North wall of the choir. A road, apparently Roman, ran through Stainton-le-street. The church is placed on a kind of platform, and it is surrounded by remains of buildings still to be discerned beneath the turf.

Impressions from Seals.—By Mr. ROBERT FITCH.—Impression from a seal lately found at Field-Dalling, near Holt, Norfolk. It is of pointed oval form, the device is a badger (?) * SIGILL' * PETRI * D' DALLINGE. Date, about 1300. The family of that name held lands in Dalling as early as 10th John; Peter, son of Philip de Dalling, occurs about 30 Hen. III., and 14 Edw. I. Eustace, son of Peter de Dalling, occurs 2 Edw. III. The owner of this seal may have been one of the Rectors of Dalling, the form being that usually adopted by ecclesiastics; William de Dalling was Rector in 1333 (Blomefield, vol. ix. pp. 219—222).

By Mr. READY.—An extensive collection of casts from seals of the Imperial series, commencing with the seal of Charlemagne, A.D. 800, and Louis I. his son and successor, and comprising the greater part of the magnificent Imperial seals of the XIVth and XVth centuries. The earlier examples present some remarkable illustrations of the use of antique intaglios, or copies from antiques, in the Carolingian age. A seal of considerable interest to the English collector is that of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, king of the Romans, 1257, from a remarkably perfect impression preserved on the continent.

APRIL 13, 1855.

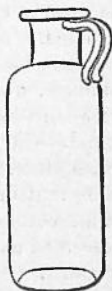
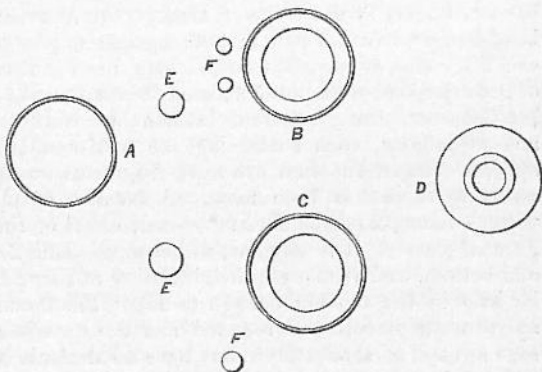
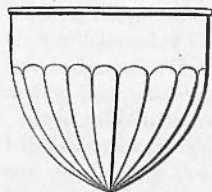
The Hon. RICHARD C. NEVILLE, F.S.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. NEVILLE read the following account of Roman sepulchral remains lately found in Essex:—

"In consequence of information received, I rode over on the 2nd April to Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex, to visit Mr. Thomas Cocks, surgeon, and inspect Roman remains in his possession, discovered in the parish of Takeley, which intervenes between Hatfield and that of Stanstead Mountfitchet. I accomplished my object, and in the course of a few days received from Mr. Cocks a sketch of the articles found, with a memorandum of the date and circumstances of the discovery. The following are the particulars sent to me, with my own observations on the objects discovered, and an account of another funeral deposit of similar nature more recently found in the same neighbourhood.

"Mr. Cocks says—'In compliance with your request, I send you drawings of the articles found in a field belonging to Mr. Harvey Clarke, not far from the road near Takeley Church; they were deposited in a box about 3 feet long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ deep, and fastened by the brass hasp now in my possession. The box was about a foot and a half from the surface. It was found by a labourer employed in land-ditching, January, 1849. The box was greatly decayed, and the fragments crumbled to pieces.' The objects found in it are as follow, and the accompanying woodcut shows their relative position in the chest:—A circular basin of green glass (A), with fluted sides, terminating in a lemon-shaped pointed end. This is in the possession of Mr. Clarke, the farmer, and I did not see it; in this basin stood a circular glass bottle, about 8 inches high, and nearly 4 inches in diameter, with a reeded handle.

This bottle was full of clay, the soil of the place, and the inside of the basin bears marks on its surface made where the bottle stood when discovered. Remains of probably an urn of sun-dried blue clay, (D) full of fragments of calcined bones; the clay of which it was made was full of fragments of shells, or probably granulated with small pebbles, of which kind of pottery I have many specimens. Two saucers of plain Samian ware, (B. C.) with potters' marks,



OF. PONTI. and MARTIALI. M. Under each of these dishes were four
VOL. XII. D D

rings of plain brass, not finger rings, but probably part of some personal ornament of the persons buried. Similar rings are of frequent occurrence in my experience among Roman remains. Mr. Cocks appeared surprised when I assured him they were not what has been frequently termed 'ring money.' Two second brass coins; (r. r.) one of Vespasian, one of Domitian; the former coin has been struck imperfectly with the head of the emperor on the reverse as well as obverse, which is properly stamped. The positions of some objects are marked in the sketch, described as fragments of lamps (E. E.), but of these I know nothing further.

"The other discovery to which I have alluded took place in the end of last February, or beginning of March, on the property of Wm. Fuller Maitland, Esq., of Stanstead. The spot where it occurred is in Takeley parish, near the borders of Hatfield, or, as it is called there, Takeley Forest, about two miles to the south-east of Mr. Maitland's residence. Some labourers were employed in stubbing an old hedge; an oak stood upon a small mound in the middle of it; under this tree the men found, and unfortunately broke most of the following objects, now in Mr. Maitland's possession, which I have seen and examined:—A circular lamp of bronze, with a lid and top, about 2 inches high and 2 in diameter; this is uninjured, as well as a cup of the same metal in form like a modern drinking horn, being nearly 4 inches high, and not quite 2 in diameter at bottom and top. Fragments of several other bronze vessels were shown to me, amongst which I traced four different ones; the most perfect of these has a bronze horizontal handle, ornamented, in shape like one found in Thornborough barrow, Bucks, by the Duke of Buckingham, now in my possession, which has belonged to a flat pan in both instances, probably sacrificial. I also saw fragments of two glass bottles very much shattered. The only vessels of pottery found were an embossed Samian bowl, which, though broken, has been very nearly restored. It has the usual festoon and tassel border, and medallions, each containing the wolf and twins; no maker's name appears upon it, but there are some fragments wanting, which prevents my asserting there has been none. A flat dish of plain Samian ware, with potter's name, MASCULI. M., and a small vessel of the same manufacture, of peculiar shape. It is circular, rather more than 2 inches diameter at top and bottom, and as many in height, being in shape like a box with a circular hole in the top big enough to admit the thumb. The edges of this aperture are smooth and rounded, and the ware is perfect. I have never seen a vessel of similar form, but have no doubt it is an *unguentarium*, for which it is well adapted. No traces of a wooden chest were observed, but these might easily escape the notice of the labourers. The ground was afterwards examined in the vicinity of the mound without finding further remains. Possibly when the forest was inclosed, a strip of timber was left standing to serve as a hedge, and the mound, which was no doubt a small tumulus, would thus remain undisturbed. The site of this discovery is between two and three miles from that where the deposit first described was found.—In December, 1851, a vase of light-green coloured glass, with a flat bottom, in shape like an oval dessert dish, and with fluted sides, resembling that in the possession of Mr. Clarke, of Saffron Walden, was exhibited at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Roach Smith. It was described as found in Takeley Forest, which appears to be rich in Roman remains. Mr. Cocks also informs me that Mr. Robert Judd, a farmer of Copt Hall, White Roding, distant two miles to the south of Hatfield, has found numerous vessels of fictile ware, amongst which he mentioned lamps,

objects of comparatively rare occurrence. White Roding is close to Matching, about five miles from Harlow."

Mr. BLAAUW communicated a note addressed to him by Mr. R. G. P. MINTY, of Petersfield, relating to the discovery of Roman remains, about two miles N. W. of that place, and in the parish of Froxfield, Hants. The site is near an encampment which has been assigned to the Roman period. Some labourers had recently brought to light a place resembling a shallow bath, about 3 ft. 7 in. square, paved with Roman flanged tiles (16 in. by 13 in.), placed with the flanges downwards, and lined with a row of similar tiles. The depth of the cavity, when examined by Mr. Minty, was about 13 inches, the width of a tile, and at the N.W. angle were remains of *imbrices*, placed to serve as draining tiles on the level of the floor, and apparently communicating with an adjacent fosse. The subsoil is stiff clay, which would retain water for a considerable time. Near the spot where the drain would open into the fosse, now part of a lane, fragments of Samian and other Roman wares were recently found. On a second visit Mr. Minty found the whole taken up and broken in pieces through wanton mischief; he had, however, secured specimens of the tiles, which are well made, and the flanges cut so that the tiles might dovetail together; a portion of the flange being cut away from the lower as well as the upper end, a mode of adjustment not invariably found in Roman tiles of this kind in England. The camp is of small size, in a strong position, defended by a triple fosse on the N. W. side and a single fosse on the S. E.; it occupies the termination of a range of heights overlooking a valley of considerable extent. On the N. E. side no line of defence is apparent, but Roman tile abounds, with remains of rubble-work, apparently foundations. Earth-works, tumuli, and other vestiges, occur in the adjacent district.

Mr. W. D. HYLTON LONGSTAFFE, F.S.A., author of the History of Darlington, sent a memoir on the church of Norton, in the county of Durham. It will be found in this volume, p. 141.

The Rev. J. MAUGHAN, Rector of Bewcastle, Cumberland, communicated a memoir on the sculptured cross at that place, and the interpretations of the Runes engraved upon it, hitherto unexplained. They have become in great part legible through the results of an ingenious process for many weeks carried on under his care, in order to detach the lichens with which the stone is encrusted. Mr. Maughan has very kindly presented to the Institute a cast from the principal inscription, and drawings of this remarkable cross. His memoir will be given hereafter.

Mr. WESTWOOD read a letter from Mr. Shurlock, of Chertsey, relating to the discoveries of decorative pavement tiles on the site of the Abbey Church, where extensive excavations are actually in progress. Very numerous fragments have recently been found; they are all of the same elaborate design and artistic character as the examples, of which Mr. Westwood had previously exhibited careful delineations by Mr. Shurlock. (See page 96, in this volume.) Amongst these tiles, which appear chiefly of the close of the XIIIth century, there occurs a crossbowman mounted, his saddle being formed with singularly high projection before and behind, in order to give a firm seat and enable the rider to take steady aim. Mr. HEWITT observed that mounted *arbalétriers* appear in illuminations; for instance, in Roy. MS. 20, D. i., in the British Museum.

Mr. HAWKINS related the following singular discovery of gold coins, and the liberal proceedings of the Government on this occasion in regard to the rights of Treasure-trove:—

"A few weeks since, as a servant was chopping wood, the log of wood which had served for a chopping-block for several years, suddenly split, and out flew fifty guineas of the reigns of Charles II. and James II. These were at once sent to the Lords of the Treasury, who, having allowed the British Museum to select such as were required for the national collection, sent back to the proprietor the remainder, and also the amount paid by the Museum for the selected pieces. It is hoped and believed that the liberality displayed by the Lords of the Treasury, upon this and other similar occasions, will be a means of preserving from destruction many objects of interest and value. It is highly desirable that these proceedings of the Treasury should be as extensively known as possible."

Mr. NEVILLE observed that so gratifying an evidence of the disposition of the Government to carry out a more liberal course of proceeding in reference to Treasure-trove, and to adopt the practice which had been attended with most advantageous results to archaeological science in Denmark, must be hailed by the Institute with lively satisfaction. The judicious and energetic proceedings of their noble President, and the interview which the Premier had given to Lord Talbot, accompanied by a deputation from the Society, in which he (Mr. Neville) had taken part, as also the Viscount Strangford and some other leading members of the Institute, with the special object of soliciting the attention of Government to the evils which arise from enforcing that ancient right of the crown, had doubtless contributed to this result. Mr. Neville remarked, however, that antiquaries were especially indebted to the unwearied remonstrances and mediation of Mr. Hawkins, who for many years had earnestly exerted himself to bring about a more lenient and enlightened course of proceeding in such cases.

A conversation ensued regarding the ultimate destination of the museum formed by Mr. C. ROACH SMITH;—the importance of such a classified series of illustrations of the progressive manufactures and arts of the chief city of England, the habits and manners of its inhabitants at various periods, and the essential interest of the collection, formed exclusively in London, in its bearing on historical inquiries, and the exemplification of all that concerns the social condition or civilisation of the metropolis in former ages. In reply to an inquiry by Mr. Westwood, it was stated by Mr. Hawkins that the trustees of the British Museum had refused the offer of these collections, which had been tendered through the President of the Institute, Lord Talbot, in conjunction with Lord Lonsborough and Sir John Boileau. Mr. Roach Smith's offer of his museum, at the amount which he had actually expended, had been declined, it is understood, without any proposition for further negotiation, or explanations of the grounds on which so valuable a means of public instruction had been rejected.

Antiquities and Works of Art exhibited.

By Mr. J. YATES.—A collection of antique terracottas, belonging to Mr. Rogers, brother of the poet, and comprising some *antefixæ* and ornaments of great beauty. Several of these examples resemble the examples preserved in the British Museum, and engraved in the series published by the late Mr. Taylor Combe.—Mr. Yates brought also a drawing of the Norman keep at Richmond Castle, Yorkshire, by Mr. Moore, of York.

By Mr. C. C. BABINGTON, through kind permission of the Rev. S. Banks, Rector of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire.—A bronze galeated bust, found in a gravel pit with much broken Roman pottery, in the parish of Cottenham. The spot is near the ancient watercourse, supposed to be part of the southern

extension of the Car Dyke. (See Mr. Babington's Ancient Cambridgeshire. Publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 8vo, p. 65.) This remarkable relique of Roman art may have been one of the Imperial busts which were attached to Roman standards. It measures 8 inches in height, and is in very perfect preservation. It deserves notice, as Mr. Franks observed, how many Roman antiquities of a fine character of art or workmanship have been brought to light in Cambridgeshire. He cited especially the bronze bust for a stilyard weight, in Mr. Neville's museum, another in the possession of Mr. Litchfield of Cambridge, the bronze vases and *præfericulum* found some years since near Trumpington, and now in the Library at Trinity College, the reliques disinterred in the Bartlow Hills, the vase of Arrhetine ware found at Foxton, in the Museum of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, and the rich contents of the *Ustrinum* excavated by the Rev. Dr. Webb at Litlington.

By Mr. FRANKS.—Two objects found in the Thames,—a small bronze two-edged blade, suited for a knife or dagger, length only 6 inches, and a bronze sheath, length 8 inches, much resembling that found in the Isis, near Dorchester, figured in this Journal, vol. x., p. 259. (Fig. on *right* side of the page, the bluntly pointed sheath without ornament.) A third, found in the Thames, is in the Museum of Practical Geology, it was presented by Dr. Roots; and there is one, not quite perfect, in Mr. C. Roach Smith's Museum, figured in his Catalogue, p. 81. A similar bronze sheath is in the Collection of Irish Antiquities formed by Mr. Wakeman, at Dublin. Mr. Franks pointed out that in the example exhibited, as likewise in some others, there are round holes at about mid-length, a short distance from the central ridge, not pierced one opposite to the other, so as to form a continuous perforation through the sheath, but alternately, that on one side of the sheath being on the dexter side of the ridge, that on the reverse on its sinister side. Plugs of wood usually appear in these holes, the intention of which has not been explained.

By Mr. WAY.—A representation of the sculptured coffin stone or grave slab, now preserved in the vestibule of the Fitzwilliam Museum, at Cambridge. It closely resembles the slabs found in Cambridge Castle, when great part of it was destroyed in 1810. There were found at the same time two stone coffins, head-stones with plain crosses, and the head of a cross, such as were placed erect in cemeteries; this last is now in the Architectural Museum, Canon Row, and has been figured in this Journal, vol. xii., p. 70. Almost all these reliques present the same character of ornament, the *guilloches* or the simple interlaced riband pattern, crosses at both ends of the slabs, &c. All the slabs are wider at the head than the foot.



Coffin slab found at Cambridge Castle.

Length, 5 ft. 4½ in. Breadth, 1 ft. 10 in. at top, 21 in. at foot, 1½ in.

Several have been engraved in the *Archaeologia*, vol. xvii., p. 228, with a notice by the late Rev. T. Kerich, whose original drawings and notes of the discovery exist in the Brit. Mus., Add. MS., 6735, fol. 189, 190. The Castle at Cambridge was built by the Conqueror; these remains were found under the original ramparts, and their date may be assigned to the Xth century. The slab here represented was dug up more recently, 10 or 12 feet from the foundation of the castle, to the south. It lay outside the castle, in gravel, at a depth of about 6 feet, and in the direction of north and south. Date, about Xth century.

By Mr. VULLIAMY.—Two bronze swords, lately found in the Thames, and now preserved in Mr. C. Roach Smith's Museum. Also a bronze Roman armlet, found in London, from the same collection.

By Mr. WESTWOOD.—A drawing of a small round brooch of silver, pre-



Silver brooch. Original size.

served in the British Museum, and bearing the inscription— \times ÆLFGYV ME AN.—Ælfgyvu owns me (Ang. Sax. *agan*, to own.) It was found about 1814 at Chatham. The name Ælfgyvu, Mr. Westwood observed, occurs on the Bayeux Tapestry; Stothard's plates, *Vetusta Monum.* vol. vi., pl. 4. Mr. Westwood brought also a *benitoire*, or small holy-water vessel of crystal, of the XVIIth century, engraved on the reverse in the same manner as the circular “magic crystal” of King Lothaire (A.D. 954—986), formerly at the Abbey of Vaser, and lately purchased for the British Museum at the

Bernal sale. On this object the history of Susanna appears, cut in intaglio, and seen through the crystal. Over the central subject is inscribed—“Lotharius rex Francorum fieri jussit.” The vessel shown by Mr. Westwood, as an earlier example of the same kind of art, presents the instruments of the Passion—the cross, scourge, vernicle, sponge, spear, ladder, hammer, pincers, chalice, three dice, the cock on a pillar, the purse, lantern, seamless coat, and Peter's sword, with the ear of Malchus. At the foot of the cross are three nails. Mr. Westwood produced a drawing of a painted panel at Cassington Church, Oxfordshire, on which the symbols and instruments of our Lord's Passion are shown in nearly the same manner.

By the Rev. WALTER SNEYD.—The horn of an ox, mounted in gilt metal as a drinking-horn, thus inscribed around the mouth— $\mathfrak{O}p$: maato: taka: mik: a: maato: sea: mik: iorrōðe. (or Iorrōðe), which may be rendered—Up must thou take me, and see me all round; or,—Up should I betaken, and see me empty. On another band of later date is written,—GRVND: OLS: SON: OVSTA: 1764. Grunde son of Olaf or Olaus of Ousta. This horn is supposed to be Danish, probably of the XVth century.

By Mr. ROBERT MACADAM.—A representation of a powder-horn, of dark coloured or bog oak, with bands and foliated ornaments, interlaced work, &c., of horn, fastened on by pegs of the same substance, which pass entirely through the wooden horn. Some of the ornament approaches in character to that of a very early period, but the date of the horn is probably about 1600. It was found in the county of Antrim. It will be figured in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*.⁸

⁸ Compare the horn found in Iceland, *Archaeologia*, vol. xi. pl. 21, on which interlaced circles, riband-work, &c., is combined

with scroll foliations. The tradition of an earlier style of ornaments may be noticed on objects made in Scotland, as also in

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A gold enameled hunting watch, date 1630, or 1640. The four subjects on the front, back, and inner side of the lid and case, represent the chief incidents in the Episode of Tancredi and Clorinda in the "Gierusalemme Liberata" of Tasso.

By Mr. HEWITT.—Two powder-flasks, and a *rondache* of cuirbouilli, embossed with armed figures on horseback on both sides, and with a steel spike. From the Bernal collection. Of the former, one is of delicate Italian marqueterie work, the other is German. The buckler is remarkable as having a small lantern attached to the upper edge. There is an Italian target, date about 1540, in the Goodrich Court Armory, formed with an aperture for a similar adjustment, an expedient used in nightly conflicts. Skelton's Illustrations, vol. i., pl. 52.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A birding-piece of the time of Charles I.—A carving in oak, representing the adoration of the Golden Calf; the Demon appears playing on the violin, whilst the Israelites are dancing.

Impressions of seals.—By the Rev. H. T. ELLACOMBE.—Facsimile of the seal of John Huse, taken from a document in Mr. Ellacombe's possession. The seal is of circular form, and presents an escutcheon charged with these arms, Barry of six, *erm.* and—within a bordure escalloped. ✠ s'IOHANNIS : HVSE. The bearing, barry of six, *erm.* and *gules*, but without a bordure, was borne by various branches of the family of Hussey, anciently settled in Dorset, Wilts, and other parts of England, and it is quartered by Edward Hussey, Esq., of Scotney Castle, co. Sussex. Mr. Ellacombe stated that the "Johannes Huse, dominus de Charlecumbe," to whom this seal belonged, was living in 1240, as ascertained by the *Prepositi* of Bristol named amongst the witnesses to the deed. The manor of Charcombe near Bath was held at the time of the Domesday survey of the Abbey of Bath by William Hosett or Hosatus, and by his descendants subsequently for several generations.⁹

By Mr. READY.—Facsimiles taken in gutta percha from two impressions of the seal of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who succeeded as king Richard III. It displays an escutcheon of the arms of France and England, quarterly, with a label of three points. Helm and lambrequins, with the crest, a lion statant. The supporters are two boars.—*Sigillum . magnum . ricardi . Ducis . gloucestrie*. This is one of the numerous acquisitions obtained by Mr. Ready in the Treasury at Queen's College, Cambridge, to which, as also to the muniments of several other colleges, he has liberally been permitted to have access.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITORS, MAY, 1845.

We, the undersigned, having examined the accounts (with the vouchers) of the Archaeological Institute, for the year 1854, do hereby certify that the same do present a true statement of the receipts and payments for that year, and from them has been prepared the following abstract, dated this 5th day of May, 1855:—

(Signed)

GEO. GILBERT SCOTT.

WM. PARKER HAMOND, Jun. } *Auditors.*

Ireland. Compare the Highland powder-horn, presenting features of a very early age, but dated 1685, probably its real date. Wilson's Prehistoric Annals, p. 221.

⁹ Collinson, Hist. of Somerset, vol. i. p.

141. Madox gives a lease of land in Ceorlecombe to William Hosett by Wlfwold and Elfsig, abbots of Bath, towards the close of the reign of the Conqueror. Form. Angl. p. 73.

Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

ABSTRACT OF CASH ACCOUNT FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1854.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance at Bankers, December 31, 1853	43	8	5			
„ in hands of Secretary	1	16	8			
				45	5	1
Annual Subscriptions, including arrears				583	14	0
Entrance Fees				29	8	0
Life Compositions				52	0	0
Receipts for Sale of Works				106	13	0
Net Receipts of Cambridge Meeting, with Donations				288	19	3

£1105 19 4

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
House Expenses, viz.						
House Rent	160	0	0			
Secretary's Salary	150	0	0			
Stationery	10	1	7			
Printing Circulars, &c.	16	5	6			
				336	7	1
Publication Account:						
Printing	450	0	0			
Drawing and Engraving	136	6	6			
Lithography	28	14	8			
				614	1	2
Purchase of Books				3	0	0
Repaid (Mr. Carter's payment twice credited Cam-						
bridge Receipt Account)				3	3	0
Housekeeper's wages and disbursements	30	0	0			
Clerk's ditto	18	13	0			
Postages, including distribution of the Journal)						
to Country Members one year, booking)						
parcels, and other Office expenses	60	7	0			
				109	0	0
Balance at Banker's, December 31, 1854				37	12	11
„ in Secretary's hands				2	15	2
				£1105	19	4

(Signed)

GEO. GILBERT SCOTT.
WM. PARKER HAMOND, Jun.

Submitted and approved, May 21, 1855.

R. C. NEVILLE,
Vice-President.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

MAY 4, 1855.

The Hon. RICHARD C. NEVILLE, F.S.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Rev. CHARLES GRAVES, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, delivered a discourse on the sculptured grave-slab, inscribed with Oghams on both its edges, found in a cemetery in the island of Bressay, Shetland, and exhibited by Dr. Charlton in the Museum of the Institute, at the meeting in Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Representations of this remarkable slab have been given in the *Archæologia Eliana*, vol. iv. p. 150.¹ The interpretation of the Oghams given by Dr. Graves shows that the slab is commemorative of the daughter of Nahdfad, whom he supposes to have been the discoverer of Iceland, about the middle of the ninth century, and bears the name of his grandson, designated as Benre, or the son of the Druid. This interesting memoir will be given hereafter.

Sir JAMES RAMSAY, Bart., gave a notice of the remarkable discovery, in 1854, of some large beads of blue porcelain, at a considerable depth, in a bog in the forest of Alwyth, in Perthshire, on the estates of Sir James, who brought the beads for examination. They are seventeen in number, melon-shaped, and are coated with the peculiar bright blue glaze commonly seen on beads and other ancient objects amongst Egyptian antiquities. There were also two highly polished black beads, found in the same place and bearing much resemblance to similar reliques found in Egypt. Roman vestiges exist, as Sir James observed, in the part of Perthshire where this discovery took place; and the supposition appears probable that the beads may actually be of Egyptian manufacture, brought to Scotland by some of the Roman legionaries.

Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN gave a short account of the discovery of a remarkable mosaic pavement at Caerwent (Venta Silurum), in Monmouthshire, in 1777. He produced a coloured representation of this tessellated floor, accurately taken at the time when it was found, and preserved at Tredegar. The discovery occurred in planting an orchard within the walls of the Roman station, and the pavement lay about 2 feet below the surface. Mr. Lewis, to whom the site belonged, erected a building over it to ensure its preservation; but the pavement is now wholly destroyed, the roof having unfortunately become decayed about forty years since and fallen in. The floor measured about 21 feet by 18 feet. The design consisted of circular compartments, about 3 feet in diameter, surrounded by a border of elegant decoration. No representation of this pavement appears to have been published, and Mr. Morgan considered it to be deserving of notice, as displaying

¹ See a notice of this slab in "Notes and Queries," vol. xi., p. 285.

certain elements of ornamental design which might be of Celtic character, and are dissimilar to the ordinary Roman types. A short notice of the discovery was communicated by Mr. H. Penruddock Wyndham to the Society of Antiquaries, and published in the *Archæologia*, vol. vii. p. 410. The precise position of the pavement is indicated in Morrice's Survey of the station, given in Coxe's Monmouthshire, vol. i. p. 25, where it is described as hastening fast to decay. Mr. Morgan observed, that he proposed, in the course of the present year, to commence excavations at Caerwent and to examine the structure of which the remains had formed part.

Mr. H. HARROD communicated the following particulars regarding a remarkable deposit of reliques of bronze found about a month previously at West Hall, near Halesworth, Suffolk. Numerous Roman remains have been found near the spot, where broken pottery of Roman fabrication occurs in abundance. The objects brought by Mr. Harrod for the inspection of the Society comprised a number of bronze rings, closely resembling in fashion and workmanship those found on Polden Hill, Somerset, and the large collection brought to light at Stanwick, Yorkshire, presented to the British Museum by the Duke of Northumberland. They are elaborately ornamented with stippled or punctured designs, and enriched with small portions of opaque enamel in cavities chased on the surface. They had been deposited in a singular box or vessel of bronze, which was much decayed. Mr. Harrod exhibited part of a thin bronze plate, about 6 inches in diameter, wrought with a cruciform ornament, and an animal (a lamb ?) in the centre of the cross. He produced also a Roman lamp of bronze with a crescent on its handle, and a defaced coin, found close to the deposit above described. Mr. Akerman had supposed it to be a coin of Antonine ; Mr. Neville, however, thought it might be of Faustina, and he observed that a bronze lamp, ornamented in like manner with a crescent, and found at Thornborough, Bucks, is now in his museum at Audley End. The bronze rings appear suited for horse-furniture or harness ; the largest measure about 3 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. They were found in draining at a depth of about 2 feet. They have subsequently been purchased for the British Museum.

A memoir, by Mr. W. S. WALFORD, was read, in explanation of a document lately found amongst the Tower Records, being a petition to Edward II. by Walter the Marberer of London. (Printed in this volume, p. 137.)

Mr. NELSON, secretary of the Institute of British Architects, communicated a notice of a singular discovery at St. Peter's Mancroft Church, Norwich, where, during restorations carried out in 1852, the remains of passages had been found under the chancel floor, having earthen jars imbedded in the side walls. These vessels, of red ware with a slight glaze on the upper part, were laid horizontally about 4 feet apart, their mouths being flush with the face of the wall ; they measure 8 inches in height, diameter of the mouth about 6 inches. A detailed account had been submitted to the Institute of British Architects by Mr. S. W. Tracy, under whose direction the restorations had been executed ; and his drawings illustrative of this remarkable construction, the intention of which had not been satisfactorily explained, were brought by Mr. Nelson, with one of the earthen jars, for the inspection of the meeting. Mr. Nelson stated that a similar discovery of vessels imbedded in masonry had occurred at Fountains Abbey, below the level of the floor, in a part of the church where a screen appeared to have been constructed at the east end of the nave. One of these vessels had been sent to London by the Earl de Grey for examination, and an

account of the circumstances connected with the discovery has appeared in the Transactions of the Institute of British Architects. Vestiges of a similar passage under the chancel-floor, in the side-walls of which several one-handled jars, or pitchers, were found imbedded, had been noticed during the repairs of St. Nicholas' church, Ipswich; and a passage of like construction, but without any such vessels in its walls, had occurred in the chancel at St. Peter's church, Sudbury.

Mr. EVELYN P. SHIRLEY, M.P., gave the following account of the crozier of the abbots of Fore, co. Westmeath, in the possession of Richard Nugent, Esq., son of Christopher Edmund Nugent, Esq., late of Farren-Connell, in the county of Cavan. The crozier, of the peculiar Irish form, was, through Mr. Nugent's kindness, exhibited by Mr. Shirley on this occasion.

"The Abbey of Fore, Four, or Fourre, in Latin *Favoria*, in Irish, Fobhar, was founded for Regular Canons of St. Augustine about the beginning of the 7th century, by St. Fechin, who died A.D. 665, on the 20th of January, on which day his festival has been always observed. This monastery became famous as a seat of learning and religion for many ages, and, according to Usher, was called '*Baile-na-leabhar*,' or the 'Town of Books,' or of learning, from the great seminary established there. Ultimately it became a bishop's see; in the twelfth century it was united to the diocese of Meath. In 1209, Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath, refounded the Abbey of Fore for Benedictine monks, brought over by him from the abbey of St. Taurin, at Evreux in Normandy, and made it a cell to that, since which time this house has been called the Priory of St. Fechin and St. Taurin. William Nugent, the last prior of Fore, gave this crozier to his kinsman Oliver Nugent, of Enagh, third son of Christopher Nugent, Baron of Delvin, to whom the abbey of Fore was granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1588. From this William it has descended in a direct line to Richard Nugent, Esq., the present possessor."

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. BRACKSTONE.—A remarkable axe-head of stone, found in Stainton Dale, near Scarborough, Yorkshire, in January last, by a farm servant who was employed in cutting a drain. It was sold by the finder to Mr. Longbottom, a lapidary at Scarborough. The material of which it is formed appears to be a porphyritic greenstone, with white specks, probably of quartz, and bearing resemblance to some rocks occurring in North Wales. This stone axe measures $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. in length. It is perforated to receive a haft, and partakes of the characteristics both of hammer and axe, one end being obtusely pointed, the other is shaped to a sharp edge, cut very round, and measures 5 in. in breadth. Perforated stone axe-heads are rarely found in this country, and none appear to have been noticed of precisely the same type as that exhibited by Mr. Brackstone. Several examples of these ancient weapons are given by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, discovered in tumuli in Wilts. A remarkable specimen, found in South Wales, and now in the possession of Mr. G. Grant Francis, has been figured in this Journal, vol. iii., p. 67.² The example, bearing most resemblance to that exhibited, is figured, Ulster Journal of Archæology, vol. iii. p. 234.

² Other examples of the perforated stone axe-head are figured in Mr. Allies'

"Antiquities of Worcestershire," 2nd edit. pl. 4, p. 150: two found in the north of

By Mr. HENRY LATHAM.—A flint celt; a saucer, or *patra*, of dark ware, and a bottle of black ware, both apparently of Roman fabrication, found in digging gravel at Wiggonholt, Sussex, near the bank of the river Arun.

By Mr. R. G. P. MINTY.—A bronze celt, remarkable for its preservation and the ornamentation, of rare occurrence on objects of this class found in England, although comparatively common in Ireland. It was found at Liss, near Petersfield, Hants. In general form and dimensions it closely resembles that figured in Mr. Dunoyer's memoir on Celts, in this Journal, vol. iv., p. 328, pl. 1, fig. 31; but the ornament covering part of each face is less elaborate in the celt from Liss, and consists of small parallel lines, not engraved by a cutting tool, but apparently produced by a blunt chisel and the aid of a hammer. The sides are grooved diagonally, and slightly overlap the blade. There is no trace of any stop-ridge. Length 6 in.; breadth of the cutting edge, nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Mr. Minty presented to the Institute a perfect specimen of the flanged tiles found at Froxfield, Hants, as described at the previous meeting (see p. 199, *ante*). They are of the kind properly used for roofing, but were found placed as the floor of a small Roman building, supposed to have been a bath; and they measured about 17 in. by $13\frac{1}{2}$ at one end, and $11\frac{3}{4}$ at the other. A small part of the flange is cut away at both ends, to facilitate the overlapping of the tiles, and near the upper margin of one of them is a perforation, for the purpose of pinning the tiles to the rafters.

By Mr. WESTWOOD.—Representations of a sculptured fragment, in the possession of Mr. Staniforth, of Sheffield, which appears to have formed the shaft of a cross of the XIth or XIIth century. It had been used as a "hardening trough" at a blacksmith's shop, one side having been chiselled out so as to convey the notion that it might have served as a stone coffin. This, however, Mr. Westwood is decidedly of opinion had not been the original intention; the part now standing above the surface of the ground (the lower end being deeply imbedded in the earth) measures 51 in. in height; one side is 21 in. in width at the base, and $15\frac{1}{2}$ at top; the other two sides being 11 in. wide. The widest face is sculptured with a foliated scroll ornament, like that on the cross at Eyam; there is a figure of an archer kneeling introduced in the design. The narrower sides also have foliated scrolls, but one presents an example of an interlaced riband pattern precisely like that on the narrow side of the cross at Eyam.³ The sculptured fragment at Sheffield has been noticed in Rhodes' Peak Scenery. Mr. Westwood brought also, in illustration of the Irish crozier exhibited by Mr. Shirley, representations of the highly ornamented reliques of the same description, in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, supposed to have been used by the first bishop of Lismore, and exhibited by his grace's kind permission at the meeting of the Institute in March, 1850. (Journal, vol. vii., p. 83.) Also, drawings of a pastoral staff belonging to Cardinal

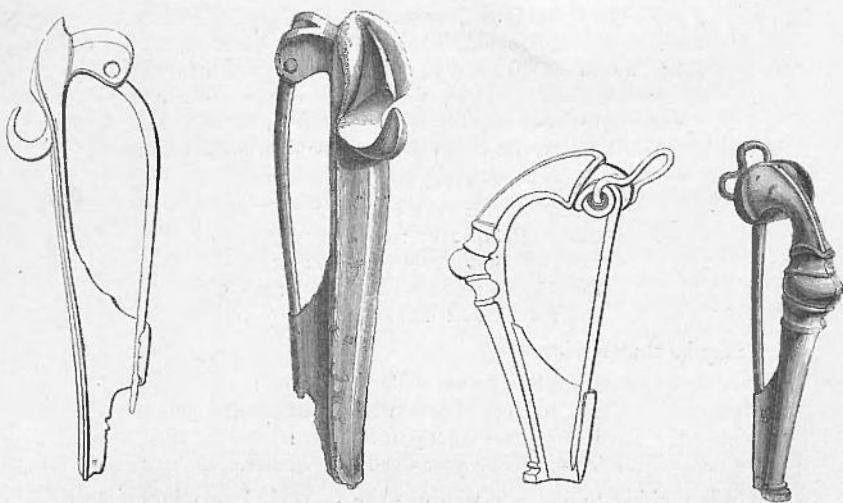
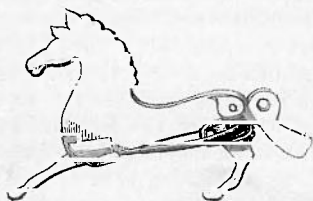
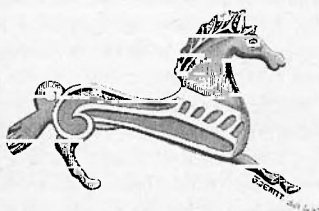
England are given in Bishop Lyttelton's Observations on stone hatchets, *Archæologia*, vol. ii., p. 118, pl. 8; and various types found in Scotland are figured by Dr. Wilson, in his "Prehistoric Annals," pp. 135, 137. The type found in Stainton Dale does not appear amongst the numerous Scandinavian antiquities of stone figured in the "Nordisk Tidsskrift," pub-

lished in 1832, at Copenhagen, by the Society of Antiquaries of the North; Bind I., plates 2—4; or in Worsaae's "Afbildinger," from the Royal Museum at Copenhagen, pp. 11, 12.

³ See a representation of the cross at Eyam in Mr. Bateman's "Antiquities of Derbyshire," p. 209.

Wiseman, purchased in London ; of that of the abbots of Clonmacnoise, in the Museum of the Irish Academy ; of another in the same collection ; and of the head of an Irish crozier, now in the British Museum. Mr. Westwood remarked, that from the manner in which one of the bosses of the staff belonging to Cardinal Wiseman was worn smooth, it is evident that these pastoral insignia in Ireland were not carried in the same manner as the bishop's crozier was usually borne. The Irish *cambuca* was held lower down, the upper part resting on the shoulder.

By Mr. WAY.—Representations of three *fibulae*, of Roman workmanship, in the possession of the Rev. R. Gordon, of Elsfield. One of them, found at Painswick, Gloucestershire, is remarkable for the form and decoration in coloured enamels, fixed by fusion in shallow cavities on the surface, in similar manner as the mediæval *champleve* enamels are executed. (See woodcuts, orig. size.) Examples of this description are comparatively rare in this country. An enamelled fibula, in the form of a cock, enriched with red and green colour, was found in a Roman villa on Lancing Down, Sussex. (Figured in *Gent. Mag.*, vol. C. ii., p. 17.) Another, in the form of a horse, with its rider, was found at Kirkby Thore, Westmorland, and is now in the Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn-street. It is figured in the



Bronze fibulae, in the possession of the Rev. R. Gordon. Original size.

Archæologia, vol. xxxi., p. 284. The two other brooches in Mr. Gordon's collection are of bronze, of elegant form, and in unusual preservation. They were found at Drunshill, near Elsfield, Oxfordshire.

By the Rev. WALTER SNEYD.—A remarkable piece of open work, in horn, supposed to have been used to decorate the binding of a book. Date, XIIth century. It had been obtained at Cologne, and is unique, possibly, as an example of highly enriched work in horn, at that early period. The ornament consists of foliage and flowers combined with a pattern occurring in borders of illuminations in MSS. of the XIth and XIIth centuries.

By Mr. ALEXANDER NESBITT.—A rubbing from an incised slab, which is fixed against the wall in the south transept of the Cathedral of Carcassonne, in the south of France. It is without inscription, but is believed to be a memorial of Simon de Montfort, the famous leader in the crusade against the Albigenses; the armorial bearings on the surcoat, and the costume, appear fully to warrant its being ascribed to that remarkable person. He was killed on the 25th June, 1218, by a stone from a mangonel, while besieging Toulouse, and his funeral obsequies were performed with much pomp at Carcassonne, but his body was transported to the priory of Hautes Bruyères, near his ancestral castle of Montfort, and there interred. A sculptured tomb bearing his effigy was, it appears, placed over his remains in the burial-place of his family, where were to be seen the tombs of the famous Bertrade, and of Amaury, Simon's son and successor. These were destroyed, probably, in 1793, and no traces can now be found. The tradition regarding the slab at Carcassonne appears to be confirmed by the bearings upon the surcoat which will be seen to be alternately lions, and crosses of the form called by heralds "crosses of Toulouse." The order of arrangement is now somewhat irregular, in part owing to the parts of the slab having been defaced by the tread of feet, when (as no doubt it once did) it formed a part of the pavement. The lion is the coat of the De Montforts, usually given as "Gules, a lion rampant with a forked tail; argent, the crosses of the county of Toulouse," which had been granted to him by the pope, the Council of Lateran, and the King of France.

By the Rev. E. TROLLOPE.—A rubbing from an inscription on a coffin-slab, lately dug up in the churchyard at Doddington, near Faversham, Kent. The dimensions of the slab, which is of Kentish rag, are—length, 6 ft. 6 in.; width, at the head, 33 in., at the foot, 21 in. This rhyming *quatrain* forms six lines on the upper part of the slab, as follows:—

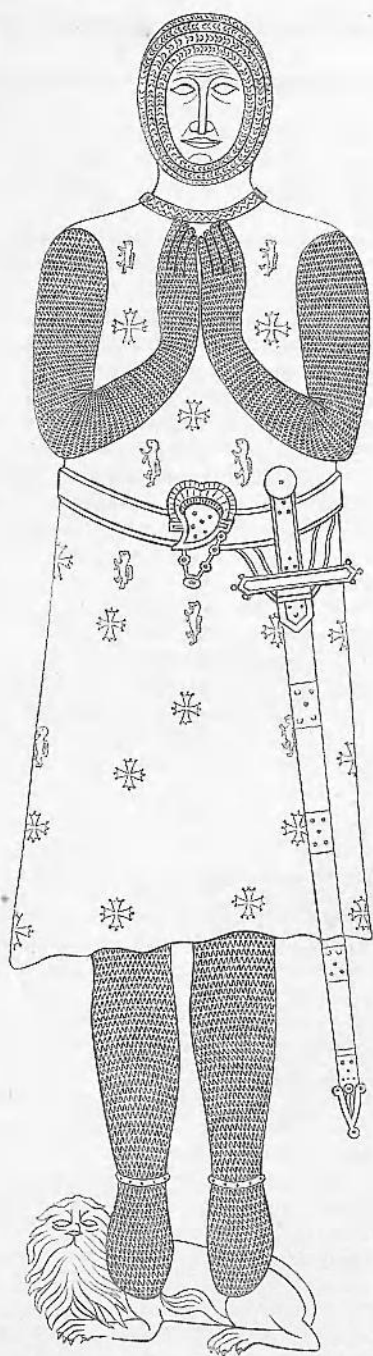
✠ ICI : GIST : AGNES : DE : SUTH⁴
 CESTE PERE : UOUS : IRREZ : T
 OUZ A MESON : ME : COUENT : DE
 MORER E : ORE : UOUS : PRIE : ZY
 ATER : AMY : CHIER : LE : MAIE : MO
 RTE : VOILLET : PENSER :

which may be thus rendered—

Here lies Agnes under this stone :
 All go to the house where I am gone :
 Hither hasten, friend so dear :
 Think of the poor dead maiden here.

There is nothing to indicate who was the damsel Agnes here interred. *Mai* in old French sometimes signifies a mother (*mater*, Roquefort *in v.*): here, however, the word is probably the same which is used repeatedly by

⁴ *Dessous*. Kelham gives "*Suthdit*, hereunder."



Incised Slab in the Cathedral of Carcassonne, in France,
BELIEVED TO BE A MEMORIAL OF SIMON DE MONTFORT, SLAIN AT THE SIEGE OF TOULOUSE,
JUNE 25, 1218.

[Length of the figure 8 feet 4 inches.]

Chaucer and the older writers of English romance—"May," A. Sax. *Maeg*, a virgin, a maiden.

June 1, 1855.

The Hon. RICHARD C. NEVILLE, F.S.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Rev. JOHN ROGERS, Canon of Exeter, communicated, through Mr. C. Tucker, the following notice of an inscribed Roman tablet, in imperfect condition, found in the wall of the church at St. Hilary, Cornwall:—

"On Good Friday, 1853, the church of St. Hilary was burnt down; the fire having been caused by the corroded state of the pipe connected with the stove. In the course of the following year, on digging up the foundation, a slab of granite, about 7 ft. long, and 2 ft. broad, was found, with an inscription on the under side. It had been used as a foundation stone in the north wall of the chancel. The letters have been obliterated in many places by weathering; it is therefore difficult, if not impossible, to restore the inscription with certainty. The letters which may be deciphered appear to be as follows:—

N . . . P . . LS
FLAV . . VS . .
CONSTANTINO
PIO AVGVS . .
CAES
DUCI
.. ONSTANTI . .
PII
AVG
FILIO

The first line is almost wholly obliterated, and the letters can only be traced with the finger by a person accustomed to decipher decayed inscriptions; indeed, many of our granite inscriptions cannot be traced by the eye alone, the aid of the finger being indispensable. The last letters of the fourth and following lines are obliterated, and the initial C, line 7, is chipped away. The second character in the sixth line (U?), is very questionable. It may be observed that the letter A, in every instance, has no transverse stroke. An account of the discovery was given in the Cornwall Gazette of Nov. 25, 1854, with an imperfect copy of the inscription."

Mr. R. FALKNER, of Devizes, communicated a notice of some remains, assigned to the Roman period, and found near the remarkable boundary, known as the Wansdike, in Wiltshire. About two years since, a leaden coffin, supposed to be Roman, had been found at Roundway, in the same county. (Arch. Journal, vol. x. p. 61.) A similar deposit has recently been brought to light at Haddington Wick, midway between Devizes and Calne; its interest is increased by the proximity of the site of the discovery to the Wansdike, and to the Roman station *Verlucio*. In construction, this leaden cist was like that found at Roundway, being formed of sheet lead merely folded up and fused together, apparently, at the upper corners, without solder. The covering was decayed as was also the bottom of the coffin,

but the sides were more perfect, and the stoutest part measured about $\frac{5}{16}$ in. in thickness. The coffin lay N. and S. about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet under the surface, the head turned a few degrees towards the east, as had been noticed in the interment at Roundway. The lid, which was only placed loosely on the cist, and the margin bent down over it, had prevented any earth falling in; the remains found within were portions of the cranium and of one of the vertebræ. The form of the cist is not rectangular, as in the instance formerly noticed, but wider at the head, where it measures 17 inches in width, the angles being rounded, and it increases in breadth to 20 inches at the shoulders; at the feet it is only 11 inches. The depth of the cist is 9 inches. Mr. Falkner sent also a drawing of the lower portion of a *cyliax* of dark ware without glaze, ornamented with a broad band of large scales, and a line of impressed markings. (In form it resembled fig. 43, Catalogue of the Museum of Economic Geology, p. 72.) It is probably of the Castor manufacture, the body red, the surface of a dark colour. It was found in a field called "Bowlers," at Headington Wick, at a spot where there are some indications of buildings having existed, possibly in Roman times.

Mr. JAMES YATES gave the following observations on the Roman moulds used for making pottery with figures in relief, (commonly called "Samian") illustrated by a cast of one in plaster-of-Paris:—

"Moulds for making pottery with figures in relief have been found near Wiesbaden, among other Roman remains, and are preserved in the museums at Wiesbaden and Bonn. There are some imperfect specimens of such moulds in the British Museum. There are likewise examples of these moulds in the Cabinet of Antiquities in the Imperial Library at Paris, and fragments are preserved in the Museum of fictile wares at Sevres.⁵

"On the subject of the fabrication of richly ornamented bowls of earthenware by Roman or Romano-British potters, I know no better account than the following, which occurs in Mr. Roach Smith's Catalogue of his own Museum, p. 24.

"Those (bowls) which are embossed have been formed in moulds, but in some cases the ornaments have been partly stamped subsequently. There is also a rare variety of this pottery of very superior execution, the ornaments of which have been separately moulded and then applied to the vases. See *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii.; *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, vol. iv.; and *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. i.'

"The moulds found near Wiesbaden appeared to me so curious and interesting, on account of the information which they give respecting the art of pottery as practised in ancient times, that I obtained a facsimile in plaster of that which is preserved at Bonn. It is the same which is mentioned at p. 137 of Professor Overbeck's Catalogue of the Museum of Antiquities in that city. In this mould we observe a representation of seven semi-circular arches supported on columns. Under each arch is the figure of a boy or a sheep, and the figure of a bird appears in three of the spandrels between the arches. The border of the vessel above the arches is formed by a repetition of one of the usual ornaments derived from the Greek Ionic architecture. On comparing the figures upon this mould, it will be perceived that they were all formed by impressing upon the soft clay types of the boy, the sheep, the bird, and the architectural ornaments; for they are manifestly repetitions of the same figures, and it is a very interesting

⁵ See Brongniart, *Traité des Arts Céramiques*, tome i. p. 423; *Atlas*, pl. xxx.

circumstance that an original type for impressing the same ornament is preserved in the British Museum.

"I hope I shall not be thought to have wandered too far from the immediate object of this communication, if I offer a conjecture on the source of the material used for making the beautiful bowls which were fashioned in these moulds. The substance of the so-called Samian ware is so fine and homogeneous, that the question has often been suggested, whence did the ancients obtain clay for making their pottery? The solution of the question may, I think, be found by referring to the method now used in this country to obtain clay for the fine earthenware made in Staffordshire and Worcestershire. It is obtained from the decomposed granite of Cornwall. By agitating the granite in large vessels filled with water, which overflows at the top, the finer particles are carried off, and at length sink to the bottom of the water. The deposit is then dried, packed in barrels, and sent to the potteries for use. Let us suppose the ancients to have used a similar process with common red clay, or brick-earth. Bricks, tiles, and pipes would be made from it without further preparation. The very same earth, after going through the process I have mentioned, would furnish the material for the finest ornamental bowls and vases."

Mr. E. W. GODWIN communicated a detailed account of Dudley Castle, illustrated by plans and numerous drawings.

The Hon. W. FOX STRANGWAYS brought before the Society a communication addressed to him by M. Karl Bernhardi, of Cassel, relating to St. Boniface, and the other early missionaries from Britain, by whom Christianity was introduced into Germany. St. Boniface was born at Crediton, Devonshire, about A.D. 680, and he received a commission from Pope Gregory II., in 719, to preach the faith in Germany. M. Bernhardi stated that he is engaged in a detailed investigation, with the hope of discovering, more especially at Fulda, materials in illustration of the history of that period. It is affirmed that much valuable matter still remains unpublished. He has also devoted much attention to the local dialects of Germany, of which he has produced a general scheme, in anticipation of a more complete work, in which he hopes for the concurrent aid of philologists in all parts of that country. He suggested the important assistance which might be derived from a similar work on the various provincial dialects of our own country. The Philological Society had formerly encouraged the hope that so desirable an undertaking might be carried out under their auspices.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. BRACKSTONE.—An arrow or javelin head of flint, with barbs. An oblong implement of flint, highly polished, precisely similar to that exhibited at a previous meeting by Mr. Bernhard Smith, and figured in this Journal, vol. xi., p. 414. The dimensions are almost identical, and one face is in both instances rather less convex than the other. They may have served for flaying animals. The specimen in Mr. Brackstone's collection, as also the arrow-head, was found in July, 1848, on the farm of Mr. Pumphrey, at Pick Rudge, in the parish of Overton, Wilts, in grubbing up an old ash-tree on a piece of waste land.—An iron spear or javelin, of peculiar form, described as found in Blenheim Park, July, 1854. The entire length is 18 in., of which the blade forms $5\frac{1}{4}$ in., the remainder being a round stem

or shaft, about $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter, terminating in a sort of tang for insertion into the haft.

By the Rev. T. HUGO.—A bronze statuette of young Hercules, with the skin of the Nemean lion thrown over his arm. Described as found at the junction of Cannon-street with St. Paul's Churchyard.

By Professor BUCKMAN.—Various Roman reliques, found during excavations at Cirencester, comprising implements and objects of bronze, iron, and bone, amongst which is a singular knife of iron, with the handle formed of jet, and a bronze clasp knife, in form of an hare pursued by an hound. Also, a numerous collection of potters' marks on "Samian" ware, found at Corinium, and some marks on Roman tiles. The former comprised the following:—AVENTINI.—AESIMM—BORILLI OFF—CINIV—CVCA..IM (query? *Cucali manu*) CINIIVGENI—GEMINI F—MACR...—MARCH—MVXTVLLI—NICEPIOR F—OF MYRRA—OF NAIISI—PATRICI—PECVLIAR. F—PRISCVS—.PVTRI M.—QVINTI—SAMOCINI—TITYRONIS OF—VINPVS (or *Vimpus*?) and several imperfect marks. On a fragment, apparently of a flue-tile, are the letters—TPFA, and on a flanged tile—ARVERI.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A *viatorium*, or portable sun-dial, of the close of the sixteenth or earlier part of the seventeenth century. It is remarkable as comprising a sun-dial, night-dial, compass, perpetual calendar, a microscope or telescope, and a diminutive weathercock, serving to indicate what the weather should be when the wind is in a certain quarter. Several quarries of lead cast in moulds, and formed with ornamental pierced work; they served for ventilation, being introduced in place of quarries of glass in a casement. They were obtained at Ely.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A dagger with a flamboyant blade. Date about the time of James I.

Mr. EDWARD FREEMAN communicated, through the kind permission of John Vizard, Esq., of Dursley, a collection of documents belonging to that gentleman. We are indebted to Mr. W. S. Walford for the following abstracts:—

1. Grant by William de Ferariis, Earl of Derby (undated, *circa* 1200).

William de Ferariis, Earl of Derby, gave, granted, and confirmed to Henry Fitz-William of Spondon, for his homage and service, and to his assigns and their heirs, except religious houses, his mill of Spondon upon Derewent¹ with the mill upon the *sluice* (?)² of Chadesden with the sites, and all their appurtenances and liberties, and with all their suit of grinding their corn, and with carriage of material to repair the mill and pool, and with the labor of his men of Spondon and Chadesden for making and repairing the mill and pool as they ought to do, and as in the time of his ancestors they were accustomed to do; To hold of him and his heirs, in fee and inheritance, to the said Henry and his assigns and their heirs freely and quietly; Rendering for the same yearly five marcs of silver, and three salmons, and three sticks of eels during Lent, for all service and exaction. Warranty of the premises, and the fishing in the said pool and mill, against all persons. And that he and his heirs would find timber to make the said mill and pool, and to repair the same, in his wood of Spondon or in his forest of Duffield. For which grant and confirmation the said Henry had given him 20 marcs of silver. Witnesses, Robert de Ferariis the Earl's brother, Herbert de

¹ Spondon and Chaddesden are parishes situate on the north side of the river

Derwent, near Derby, east of that town.
² *Clucam*? for *clusam*, i.e. *exclusam*.

Mekle, William de Redewar then steward, Jordan de Tok', William de Scant', Henry de Ferariis, and William de Codintun, Philip de Tok', and many others.

Seal of white wax much broken, pendent by a braided cord of white and green silk. Obv., a mounted knight : counter-seal, an antique intaglio with the legend—✠ S. WILLELMI COMITIS DERBEIE.

2. Grant by Henry III. of the custody of the Castle and County of Northampton and other counties (16 Hen. III. 1232).

Henry, by the Grace of God, King of England, &c., granted and confirmed to Stephen de Sedgrave the custody of the castle of Northampton, and of the counties of Northampton, Bedford, Bucks, Warwick, and Leicester ; To hold for his life ; and that he should have all the profit of those counties for the custody of the said castle and counties, and to maintain himself in his service, so that the said Stephen should out of the said counties render to the King's Exchequer the ancient rents and increase which were accustomed to be rendered for the same in the time of King Henry, his grandfather ; Retaining in the King's hands 15 pounds yearly out of the manor of Thorp, extra Northampton, which the constables of the said castle were accustomed to receive out of the same manor since the war between King John and his Barons. Witnesses, Peter Bishop of Winton, and H. Bishop of Ely, H. de Burgh Earl of Kent, Justiciary of England and Ireland, R. Earl of Poitou and Cornwall the King's brother, R. Earl of Chester and Lincoln, R. Marshal Earl of Pembroke, Radulph Fitz Nichol, Godfrey de Craucumbe, Hugh Dispenser, Geoffrey his brother, Radulph Mar', William de Rughedone, Henry de Capella, and others. Given by the hand of the Venerable Father R. Bishop of Chichester, the Chancellor, at Woodstock, 28th day of July, in the 16th year of the reign of the King.

Great seal appended, of which a considerable portion remains.

3. Fragment of a grant, the upper portion being missing (10 Edw. II. 1317).

John le Yonge granted and confirmed to Richard [le Yonge] and his heirs, [the same house and lands probably as in the next deed ;³] To hold to the said Richard and his heirs ; Rendering yearly to the chief lords a red rose at the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, for all secular services, exactions, and demands, except royal service and attendance at the view of frankpledge held on Hock-day : Warranty of the premises by John le Yonge to the said Richard against all people. For which grant, confirmation, and warranty the said Richard had given a certain sum of silver. Witnesses, William de Kenegrave, Richard de Gardino, Laurence Cambrey, John de Boxstede, Nicholas Uppedoune, William le Chepman, Robert le Fayre, John Drausper, Henry atte Mulne, Nicholas son of Philip Rolues, freemen (liberis), John de Lynham, clerk, and many others.

Dated at " Olde Sobbury " [Gloucestershire], on Monday next after the feast of the Apostles Philip and James, in the 10th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward.

The seal, which was on a label, is missing.

4. Grant and release (same year).

John le Yonge of Olde Sobbury, son of John le Yonge of the same [place] gave, granted, and quitted claim to Richard le Yonge, son of John

³ The greater part are the same, and most likely all.

le Yonge and his brother, his right and claim in a house called "La Nywehous," and a piece of land for a yard (curtella) within the manor of Olde Sobbury : He also gave, granted, and quitted claim to the said Richard, his brother, his right and claim to 5 acres of land within the said manor : And he also gave, granted, and quitted claim the reversion of an acre of land called "Douneswelles aker," and also of an acre of meadow in "Babenhames mede," which two acres Agatha la Yonge held for her life ; To hold the same to the said Richard le Yonge, his heirs and assigns ; Rendering to the chief lords thereof yearly all services as appeared in charters of feoffment between John le Yonge the father, and the said Richard le Yonge.⁴ Witnesses, William le Cheny, Thomas atte Leygrove, William de Kenegrave, Robert le Fayre, Richard de Gardino, John de Boxstede, Laurence le Cambrey, William le Chepman, John Drausper, Henry atte Mulne, Nicholas son of Philip Rolues, Nicholas Uppedoune, John de Lynham, clerk, and many others. Dated at Olde Sobbury on Sunday next after the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, in the 10th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward.

The seal, which was on a label, is missing.

5. Lease (5 Edw. III. 1331).

Richard le Yonge, of Great Sobbury, granted and demised to Thomas ate Hulle and Matildis his wife three acres of arable land in the fields of Great Sobbury ; To hold to the said Thomas ate Hulle and Matildis his wife for the term of the life of them or the longer liver of them, of the chief Lords of the fee, by the services therefore due and of right accustomed : Warranty against all persons. Witnesses, Jordan Bisshop, John de Berkele, Laurence de Cambrey, Richard de Gardino, John le Fayre, Henry ate Mulle, Reginald de Stanford, and others. Dated at Great Sobbury on Monday next after the feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr in the 5th year of the reign of King Edward the third.

The seal, which was on a label, is missing.

6. Confirmation (8 Edw. III. 1334).

Richard le Yonge confirmed to Thomas ate Hulle and Matildis his wife six acres of arable land in the fields of Old Sobbury ; To hold of him and his heirs or assigns, to the said Thomas and Matildis so long as they or either of them should live ; Rendering therefore yearly a red rose within the octave of St. John the Baptist for all services : Warranty against all persons. Dated at Great Sobbury on Friday in the feast of St. John the Baptist in the 8th year of the reign of King Edward the third. Witnesses, Laurence Cambrei, Richard atte Orchard, John le Faire, Roger Cambrey, Robert Large, and others.

The seal, which was on a label, is missing.

7. Grant (21 Rich. II. 1397).

Agnes daughter of Stephen Anable granted and confirmed to William atte Brugge the elder all her lands and tenements in the town of Chepyng Sobbury which she had of the gift and feoffment of the said Stephen her father ; To hold to the said William his heirs and assigns for ever, of the chief Lord of the fee, by the services therefore due and of right accustomed : Warranty against all persons. Witnesses, John Godestone, Richard atte Brugge, Thomas Vayre, Thomas Horewode, Henry Hunte, and others.

⁴ In the preceding deed Agatha is called the sister of the John le Yonge there mentioned. Probably that deed was

indented and in two parts, and these are the charters here referred to.

Dated at Chepyng Sobbury on Sunday next after the feast of St. Michael the Archangel in the 21st year of the reign of King Richard the second.

Circular seal broken, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter, on dark wax, suspended by a label. The device appears to have been an escutcheon, charged with a Barry coat (?)

Legend,**DE CHAAINES &**....

8. Lease (dated Dec. 21, 4th Henry V., 1416).

Between Nicholas Peres, of Old Sobbury, of the one part, and Richard Adames and Edith his wife of the other part, witnesseth, that the said Nicholas had delivered, granted, and confirmed to the said Richard and Edith all his lands and tenements, except one chamber at his own pleasure to be selected, with free ingress and regress to (and from) the same; To hold the same (except what is before excepted for the life of the said Nicholas), from the feast of St. Michael next after the date, for the term of the life of them [Richard and Edith] and the longer liver of them; rendering therefore yearly to the said Nicholas for his life 33s. and 4d. as there specified, and acquitting the said Nicholas "penes dominum Regem capitalem dominum et quosque alios,"⁵ of all services for the same lands and tenements due, and of right accustomed. Restriction on committing waste by felling timber. Power for the said Nicholas to distrain in case the said rent should be arrear for a month, and if no sufficient distress to re-enter. The said Richard and Edith to find fuel (focale), and ten ewe sheep (oves matrices) annually for the said Nicholas. Power for the said Nicholas to take the timber. Warranty by him. Witnesses, Thomas Nelat, clerk, John Peres, Walter Notte, and others. Dated at Sobbury on Monday in the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, in the 4th year of the reign of King Henry V.

The seal, which was on a label, is missing.

9. Grant (15 Henry VI., 1436.)

Thomas Brugge, the younger, of Gloucester, and Margery his wife, gave, granted, and confirmed to John Hayward, of Gloucester, "Gent," and John Hareston, clerk, all their lands, and tenements, rents, services, and reversions in the town and borough of Chepingsobbury in the lordship (dominio) of Oldesobbury: To hold to the said John and John Hareston their heirs and assigns, of the chief lords of the fees, by the services therefore due and of right accustomed: Warranty against all persons. Witnesses, Thomas Godestone, Robert Welle, Richard Juelle, Walter Lye, Thomas Vicaries, and many others. Dated at Chepingsobbury the 7th day of October, in the 15th year of the reign of king Henry VI.

There were two seals on labels: the second is missing; the other is on red wax, circular, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch diameter; device, a stag's head caboshed with a sprig on each side.

10. Lease (8 Edward IV., 1468).

After reciting that John Brugge, late of Old Sobbury, by his Will, dated 13th January, 1466, gave to John Tylly and Joan, his wife, the daughter of said John Brugge, three burgages,⁶ with the appurtenances in "Sobbury mercata," which Thomas Gough then held, to hold to the said John and Joan their heirs and assigns, the said John Tylly and Joan his

⁵ "In regard to the lord the king, the chief lord, and every one else;" for so I read *penes*, though this sense of it is new to me. Comp. *Mad. Form. Ang.*, p. 145.

"Tam erga Dominum Regem quam erga capitales dominos."

⁶ Burgage is a tenement in a borough.

wife, delivered, demised, and granted to Agnes, late wife of the said John Brugge, and mother of the said Joan, and to William Bolatre, the said three burgages with the appurtenances; to hold to the said Agnes and William for the life of the said Agnes without impeachment of waste; rendering for the same yearly one red rose at the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, if demanded; of the chief lord and by all other services due, and of right accustomed. Warranty against all persons. Witnesses, William Bolatre then chief bailiff of the borough of Sobbury, John Longeford sub-bailiff, William Burnelle, Robert Roome, Thomas Paynter, and others. Dated at Sobbury the 10th day of August in the 8th year of the reign of king Edward IV.

One seal on a label: device obliterated; never more than one.

11. Grant by John, duke of Norfolk (5 July, 22 Hen. VI., 1444).

John, duke of Norfolk, earl marshal, and of Nottingham, marshal of England, lord of Mowbray, Segrave, and Gower, gave, granted, and confirmed to John, archbishop of Canterbury, Alianor his (the duke's) wife, and Humphry, earl of Stafford, his manor and lordship of Calaghedon with the appurtenances in the county of Warwick;⁷ to hold to them from the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist then last for the life of the said Alianor: Warranty against all persons. In testimony whereof, he had caused those letters to be made patent. Given under his seal in his castle of Framlingham, on the 5th day of July, in the 22nd year of the reign of king Henry VI.

Attached by a label is a circular seal, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, on red wax much broken; which bore a shield of the arms of Brotherton, ensigned with a helmet, on which was a chapeau and the Plantagenet crest, between two ostrich feathers,⁸ and flanking the shield on the dexter was an escutcheon chequy for Warrenne: on the sinister had probably been another escutcheon with a lion rampant for Mowbray. A few letters of the legend, in old English minuscules, may be decyphered. This seal is very similar to that engraved in Watson's History of the Earls Warren, vol. i., pl. iv., but it is not identical. That seal has a feather on the dexter side only, placed behind an escutcheon chequy. On the sinister side is an escutcheon with a lion rampant. Legend—SIGIL: IOH: MOWB: DVCIS: NORF: CO: MARISC: NOTTING: DNI: DE: MOWBR: SEGR: GOWER:

By the Rev. Dr. OLIVER.—A document bearing the seal of Edward Courtenay, third Earl of Devon, who succeeded his grandfather Hugh in 1377, and died in 1419. An imperfect impression in red wax, of a remarkably fine seal. It bears the arms of Courtenay, the escutcheon placed aslant and surmounted by an helm and crest, the bush of ostrich feathers issuing from a coronet. On either side of the helm is a swan with expanded wings; a small portion only of the legend remains. Diam. 2 inches. Also the seal of Sir Matthew Gornay, in imperfect condition, an example remarkably bold in design; it bears an escutcheon placed aslant (paly of six) surmounted by a helm and crest, a blackamoor's head crowned. The legend broken away. The back-ground is filled up

⁷ There was an embattled mansion, the property of the Segrave family, at Caludon, near Coventry. The site may be traced, but no remains of the building exist. From thence Thomas Mowbray set forth with his attendants, in 1397, to

do battle at Gosford Green with the Duke of Hereford.

⁸ As to these feathers, see Sandford, book iii. c. vii., under Thos. Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk.

with foliage, as if representing a wood. A representation of this remarkable seal may be found accompanying the pedigree of the Gornays of Somerset, in the "Record of the House of Gournay," by Mr. Daniel Gurney, p. 591. The seals above described are appended to a document preserved amongst Sir Walter Carew's evidences at Tiverton Castle, and dated July 31, 17 Rich. II., 1393. Also an oval seal set with apparently an antique intaglio, the head of Mercury, seen full face and of striking design. It is appended to a release by Baldwin de Wayford to Reginald de Moyun, amongst the Carew evidences, and dated at Compton Bassett, Jan., 29 Hen. III., 1245.

By Mr. ALEXANDER NESBITT.—A collection of casts in "fictile ivory," made from carvings in ivory of various dates, preserved in the Cabinet des Antiques in the Bibliothèque Impériale, the museums of the Hôtel de Cluny, of Nismes, and of Amiens, and the collections of Prince Soltikoff, M. Carrand, and M. Sauvageot, of Paris. The most remarkable of these were:—From the collection of Prince Soltikoff, a diptych of Orestes, consul of the East, A.D. 520, very closely resembling that of Clementinus, in the Fejervary collection.

From the Bibliothèque, a diptych of Probus, Consul, A.D. 518. Coarse work, and in bone, but much like the above. Also a triptych of the best period of Byzantine art (12th century?). In the centre, the Crucifixion with figures of St. Mary and St. John, and small figures of St. Helena and Constantine, and on the wings, half-length figures of saints.

From the Hôtel de Cluny, four tablets, each containing two subjects: among which are the Conversion of St. Paul, and the Martyrdoms of St. Lawrence and St. Denis. One side of a mirror-case with figures of lovers in pairs, some worshipping Cupid, who sits crowned and holding arrows in his hands; another, of a less size, with nearly the same subjects somewhat differently treated. These mirror-cases belong to the earlier, the tablets apparently to the latter, part of the 14th century.

From the collection of M. Sauvageot, one side of a very beautiful mirror-case, representing a gentleman and lady playing at chess, and two other persons looking on; it very closely resembles the mirror-case belonging to the Hon. Robert Curzon, engraved in this Journal, vol. viii. Date, about 1320.

From the collection of M. Carrand, a diptych, probably of the earlier part of the 5th century: on the one leaf, Adam naming the beasts; on the other, subjects from the life of St. Paul. The "Flabellum de Tournus," of the 9th century, but parts of which have been supposed to have formed portions of book-covers of a much earlier date. A number of small figures in about half relief, of centaurs, tumblers, players on musical instruments, chiefly of a classical grotesque character, which form parts of a large box; also a singular group of figures, some of them mounted, possibly a chess piece (12th century?). Three draught pieces in walrus ivory, one, a figure with long hair, bound and lying on the ground, and three figures armed with swords and kite-shaped shields standing over him; on another, a hunter mounted on a hare and blowing a horn; and on the third, Dalilah cutting off Samson's hair; all three seem to belong to the 11th or 12th centuries. The hilt of a dagger with figures of mounted warriors, probably German work of the 14th century; the two sides of a mirror-case, each with a combat of knights on horseback, the one with swords, and the other with lances; one side of a mirror-case with a very curious representation of

knights arming for a tournament ; also one side of a large mirror-case representing the attack and defence of the Castle of Love : at the top is Love himself, crowned and with wings, and about to discharge an arrow ; below him, ladies pelting the besiegers with roses, while at the bottom are knights encountering each other with swords, &c. All these mirror-cases are of the 14th century ; that with the preparation for the tournament is the latest in date, and evidently of German work.

From the Museum at Nismes, a group of two persons in half relief on a larger scale, and of coarser execution than usually occurs in ivory ; it appears to have formed a part of a *reredo* or *retable*. Date, 15th century.

From the Museum at Amiens, a tablet representing three subjects from the life of St. Remi, one of them being the baptism of Clovis. Probably of the 10th century.

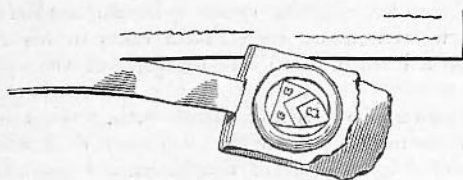
By Mr. A. W. FRANKS.—An astrolabe of brass made by Humfrey Cole in 1574. In the *matrix* is engraved “A.D. (blank) Henr. Princ. Magn. Brittan.” There are projections of the sphere for four latitudes, all in England. They are, 51, 30—52, 30 (Ludlow) 53, 40—55, 00 (Newcastle, or Carlisle), and one plate unengraved. The *Alidad* is ingeniously jointed so as to do away with the usual pin. The case is of green velvet ornamented with silver plates with inscriptions ; on the centre of the cover is an oval plate with the prince’s feathers in a coronet formed with crosses and fleur-de-llys alternately, and the letters H. P. From this it appears to have belonged to Henry, Prince of Wales, son of James I. On the plates of the hinges are engraved the words, “Inter Omnes ;” and on bosses on the top of the case, “Scientia Virtus qve Autoritas—fælicitas Illius crescat in eternum.” This interesting relique has been recently added to the valuable collection of astrolabes preserved in the British Museum. A set of Apostle spoons of English workmanship, made in the year 1519. They were in the Bernal collection, and are now the property of the Rev. Thomas Staniforth, of Storrs Hall, Windermere.

Mr. Franks brought also a document from the collections in possession of Mr. W. Maskell, being a certificate by a captive knight, Humfrey Nanfaunt, that money had been paid towards his redemption, and for the purchase of the benefits of a Papal Indulgence. It is as follows :—

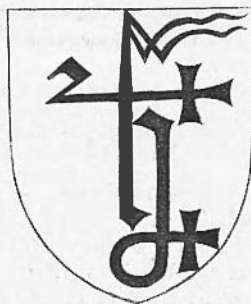
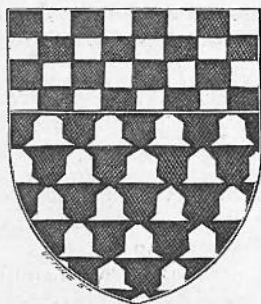
Humfridus Nanfaunt miles, captivus inter Turcos inimicos Jhesu Christi, et inter eosdem pro fide ejusdem Christi ad financiam immensam positus, dilectis in Christo Johanni Batcock et Alicie uxori ejus, ac Elene Batcock, Salutem. Sanctissimus in Christo pater et dominus noster, dominus Sixtus Papa modernus, per suas litteras apostolicas quedam specialia pro relevacione mea meorumque obsidum diris vinculis incarcerationum ereptione gloriose indulsit, continencie sequentis. Omnibus illis, sibi ut prefetur caritatis intuitu subvenientibus cum aliqua quantitate bonorum suorum quorumcunque, vere penitentibus et confessis, omnium peccatorum suorum plenariam remissionem auctoritate sedis apostolice et presentium litterarum tenore concedimus, voto Ierosolomitano et debitis de jure secundum eorum posse persolvendis duntaxat exceptis. Eciam volumus et constituimus quod predicti penitentes, quociens opus fuerit, licencia suorum curatorum obtenta et benigne concessa, eligent sibi ydoneos confessores seculares vel regulares, qui, auditis eorum confessionibus, eos ab omnibus eorum peccatorum, exceptis preexceptis, plenarie absolvere valeant. Ego que Humfridus Nanfaunt miles, vestre devocionis considerans effectum, fateor me vestram recipisse elimo-

sinam, et hoc vestro confessore per vos auctoritate apostolica electo per presens scriptum certifico. Data anno domini millesima cccc^{mo}. lxx^{mo}. octavo.

A seal on paper over red wax, the paper passing round to, and covering also the back of, the wax, where it remains almost square in form, is attached to a slip cut half-way along the bottom of the parchment. It bears an escutcheon, on which is a chevron ensigned with a cross (?) between three human heads (? heads of children, *enfants*) looking sinister in hoods of mail, or helmets.¹ Of the legend the name NANFAN only remains.



By Mr. ALBERT WAX.—Impressions from a “palimpsest” brass escutcheon, found, in a very decayed condition, amongst rubbish in the churchyard at Betchworth, Surrey. It may have been part of a sepulchral memorial in that church, but no slab can at present be found to which it may have been attached. The two faces of this plate are here represented. The more ancient, possibly engraved about the commencement of the XVth century, presents a “merchant’s mark,” composed of the letter H., terminating at top in two streamers, which cross so as to resemble a W. (Compare marks in Norfolk Archæology, vol. iii. pl. vii. fig. 26, pl. ix, fig. 21, pl. x. figs. 2, 28.) The up-stroke is traversed by a bar terminating in a cross at one end, and at the other in a symbol of frequent occurrence in these marks, which bears resemblance to the Arabic numeral 2. Mr. Ewing has given several examples in his collection of Norwich Merchants’ Marks, in the Transactions of the Norfolk Archæological Society, already



cited. In default of precise information regarding the origin and import of these devices, the suggestion may not be undeserving of notice that numerals appear occasionally to be combined with the initials and capricious symbols of which they are composed. In many marks there occurs a

¹ Nanfan, of Trethewell, Cornwall, extinct in the reign of Henry VII., bore, *Sa.* a chevron, *erm.* between three wings,

arg. Another bearing was, a chevron between three gem-rings.

symbol closely resembling the numeral 4. The cross-bar of a mark on a gold ring communicated to the Institute by Mr. Sully, of Nottingham, bears at one end a 2, and at the other the Arabic *siphos* or 0 traversed by the customary line across, in imitation, probably, of the Greek Theta, for which the character seems to have been intended.² Other examples occur amongst the numerous Merchants' Marks obtained by Mr. Ready from seals in the Collegiate Treasuries at Cambridge.³ A remarkable similarity appears between the capricious charges in



Polish heraldry and the singular symbols known as Merchants' Marks. Menestrier has figured many such Polish coats in his *Art du Blason*, (*Pratique des Armoiries*, p. 335.) The obverse of the escutcheon found at Betchworth presents the bearing of the Fitz-Adrians, who held the manor of Brockham in the parish of Betchworth, under the Warrens. In the visitation of Surrey by Clarencieux, *t.* Henry VIII. (Harl. MS. 1561, p. 3), the arms of Adryan, Lord of Brockham, are given thus—*Arg.* two bars nebuly *sa.*, a chief chequy *or* and *ar*. The chief was doubtless derived from the Warrens, whose feudal tenants, the Fitz-Adrians, or Adryans, appear to have been. The fashion of the escutcheon here represented, however, is of much later date than the time when the male line of the Adrians failed, according to the statement in Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, vol. ii. pp. 209, 211, namely, between 1356 and 1378, when Thomas Frowick, who married the heiress, succeeded them. The south side of the chancel at Betchworth has belonged from time immemorial to the manor of Brockham, and the plate may have been one of several coats affixed to some memorial of the Frowicks, there interred.

By Mr. W. W. E. WYKNE, M.P.—Several valuable MSS., formerly in the possession of Sir Kenelm Digby. They consist of a finely illuminated volume, bound in red velvet, with brass bosses: on the cover is this title, enclosed under a piece of horn:—"Catons versis in Inglishche and the stories of Alexander and of ye iij. kinges of Colon in latinge writyn on perchmint and illumned." The "*Liber Catonis*" has five vignette illuminations: the "*Historia Alexandri*" has a page illumination of two compartments, and twenty-four vignettes. On a fly-leaf at the beginning of the book is written,—

None are happy till ye End ;
Procede therefore as you begin.
Accept this Book of thy trew frende,
So to thy father I have bin.—Jhon Cutts.

On the first page is writtten,—"*Chi Semma virtu Reacoglie fama—q'd Thomas Gaudy.*"

A folio MS., XVth century, on vellum, bound in red velvet. It contains the *History of the Passion of our Lord*, translated from Latin into French by Jehan Jarssor, Doct. in Theol. It has thirty-four full pages of illuminations. On the title appears a king receiving a book. The arms of England occur in the border, and in other borders or initial letters are introduced the red dragon; the white rose *en soleil*; red and white rose *en soleil*; demi-rose with rays issuing below it; red rose, and the portcullis. Also, the following coats of arms:—Beaufort;—*Az.* a double-headed eagle displayed

² See Mr. Wright's *Memoirs on the Abacus and Arabic Numerals*, *Journal Arch. Ass.*, vol. ii., pp. 64, 156.

³ Impressions may be procured from Mr. R. Ready, 2, St. Botolph's Lane, Cambridge.

or, over all a bendlet *sa*;—*Az.* on a fesse *gu.* between three foxes or wolves *arg.* as many roses *arg.* seeded *or.* And the mottoes—"entre tenir dieu le veuille;" "entre tenir, entre tenir." Branches of red rose often occur in the borders. On a fly-leaf at the beginning is written,—"*Jamys beamonntt.*" The following occur also on the fly-leaves:

"Thys ys master Jhon farmer buke and all hys frendes."

"Thys is Syr John ffermers boke of Esteneston, of the Gyfte of Thomas lord Waux."

At the end of the book—"goode madame when yt you thys do fynde Forgett not me tho I come behynde.—Your louying nephew Thomas harowdon."

"Yo^r humble sone Henry Guldeford."

"Yo^r humble cousin Will[']ym Penizon." (?)

"My lord I pray you of chere^te remember me youer pouer wyff—Elizabeth"

"George throockmorton."

"Mychaell poiltene."⁴

"By my Anne ffermor.—by me Katheryne ffermor.—by me Mary ffarmar.—Katheryne ffermor."

"James Stewarde the iij. sonne of Duke Mordor rebellyng against Kynge James in Scotland was chased into Ireland."

Also, a monogram composed of the letters *WAVS*.—"Lord Vaus—En se me confier—Vaus."

Thomas, second baron Vaux of Harrowden, succeeded in 1523, and this beautiful volume appears to have been presented by him to Sir John Ffermor, of Eston, Northamptonshire, who married Maud, one of his sisters.

Mr. Wynne produced also Sir Kenelm Digby's Journal, during the period when he was admiral of the fleet in the Mediterranean in 1629; and a MS. account of the descents of the Digbys, the Percys and the Stanleys. This had sometimes been regarded as written by Ben Jonson. These valuable MSS. appear to have passed into Mr. Wynne's possession through the marriage of his great grandfather, Richard Williams, brother of Sir W. Williams Wynn, the third Bart., with the daughter and heiress of Richard Mostyn, of Penbedw, Denbighshire, who married the grand-daughter and coheiress of Sir Kenelm Digby.

By Mr. ROLLS.—A fine illuminated Service Book, an example of French art, XIVth century. It has the original stamped leather binding in perfect preservation, with an enamelled escutcheon on the clasp, doubtless the arms of the original possessor (three pair of shears and a label). The name of the binder is impressed upon the cover—"liumus (?) stundert me ligavit." This remarkable volume had been purchased some years since at Brussels. Mr. Rolls exhibited also several Italian medals, and a large medal of Louis XII., king of France, and his queen, Anne of Britanny.

By Mr. JOHNSON.—Two rapiers, of beautiful workmanship, also a dagger with a shell-shaped guard, found at Taormina in Sicily, in the Theatre. A spanner for a wheel-lock gun, and a steel mount or frame-work for a pouch; both are elaborately chased, and choice examples of metal work, XVIth century. A morion of the same period, from Venice. A steel étui and a sheath for scissors, delicately engraved, similar in fashion to that figured in this Journal, vol ii., p. 392, and of the same date.

⁴ Pulteney, Margaret, sister of Thomas Lord Vaux, named Francis Pulteney.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A portrait of Seifried Pfinzing von Henfenfeld, delicately modelled in wax. Date, 1596. The Pfinzing family were citizens of Nuremberg.—A steel candlestick for burning rush-candles, from the Bernal Collection.—A sea nymph holding a shell, an example of the bright blue-glazed ware, supposed to have been manufactured at Nevers.—A singular object of Italian earthenware, possibly intended to serve as an inkstand. It bears an escutcheon of the arms of Lorraine and Medici.

By Mr. HAWKINS.—A steel key, of elaborate work, which appears, by the arms introduced amongst the chased ornaments, to have belonged to Charles Honore d'Albret, Duc de Luynes. He succeeded in 1688.

Several photographs were presented to the Institute by Captain Oakes, representing subjects of Archæological interest ;—two views of the recent discoveries at Chertsey Abbey, the interments in stone coffins, pavement tiles, and other remains there brought to light ;—views of Ely Cathedral, Whitby Abbey, the Priory gate at Kenilworth, and of Kenilworth Castle.

Mediæval Seals and Impressions from Seals.—By the Rev. J. CLUTTERBUCK.—Impression from a small round seal lately found near Long Wittenham, Berks. The device is that found on love-seals of the same age (XIVth century), namely two heads respectant, a branch between them. The legend usually reads * LOVE ME AND I THEE. In this instance the device is precisely the same as on one of these amatory seals, found at Lewes, of which an impression was received from Mr. Figg. It here, however, represents the Annunciation, the legend being AVE MARIA. A matrix similar in all respects is in the Collection of the Hon. R. Neville.

By Mr. POLLARD.—A small silver seal found in 1808 in the grounds of the Observatory at Oxford. The device is a squirrel,⁵ with the inscription, I CRAKE NOTIS. Date, XIVth century. A matrix bearing this device and inscription, found at Romsey, is figured *Gent. Mag.* vol. 95, ii. p. 498. An impression from a similar seal is represented in Cartwright's *Hundred of Bramber*, p. 71 ; it is appended to a document dated 1455. Impression from a brass matrix of a seal of the Cistercian Abbey of Hayles, Gloucestershire, found in 1821, in a field called Low Garth, near Langrick, on the Ouse, at a short distance from Drax Abbey, in the neighbourhood of Selby, Yorkshire.⁶ It represents a monk holding in his right hand an *ampulla* surmounted by a cross, and in the other hand a torch (?) This figure is described in the last edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon* (vol. v., p. 687) as holding a globe surmounted by a cross, and a sceptre ; it is supposed to represent Richard, Earl of Cornwall, king of the Romans, the founder of Hayles Abbey. It appears, however, more probable that the globe is a vessel containing the relique of the holy blood of Hayles, given to the monastery by the founder in 1295, and described as " *crucem auream cum pede de aumail*." The inscription is as follows :—*Sigillū fraternit' monasterii beate marie de hayles*. This matrix was in the possession of the late Mr. Gleadow, of Hull. Date XVth century. It has sometimes been regarded as the seal of Hales Owen Abbey, Shropshire, and is figured as such in Mr. Farmer Dukes' edition of Lloyd's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, p. 250. A representation of this seal is also given in Mr. Blaaup's *History of the "Barons' War,"* p. 313, where some notice of the relique may be found.

⁵ The squirrel was a favourite device on seals of the XIVth and the XVth centuries. On a matrix found at Dunwich the squirrel

sits on a bough, the inscription being—*HERE I TAKE MI METE*.

⁶ See a notice of the discovery of this seal, *Gent. Mag.* vol. 92, i. p. 545.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1855,

HELD AT SHREWSBURY, August 6 to August 14.

IN accordance with the precedent of former years we are called upon to place on record in this Journal an outline of the proceedings at another of those local meetings, which year after year extend the influence of our Society, through the friendly relations established with individuals and with kindred institutions devoted to the same purpose as ourselves. The retrospect on the present occasion is not less encouraging than in any former year, whilst a new range of research has been opened in the Western Marches, which may scarcely yield in variety and interest to any previously visited. To none may Shropshire yield in the generous hospitality of its welcome. And here we must advert with grateful remembrance to the liberal patronage of a scientific purpose shown towards the Institute by the Lord Lieutenant, the Viscount Hill, and by other distinguished persons in the county, representatives of many a time-honoured race in the annals of the Border. If, however, a large measure of success and of general gratification has marked the meeting of this year, we must specially record a grateful acknowledgment to those influential and valued friends, the Mayor of Shrewsbury, well designated as "First amongst the Towns of England," and the Head Master of the Royal School there founded by Edward VI. Through their constant kindness and courtesy, and their unwearied exertions in favour of the Institute, that gratification has been mainly promoted.

The meeting commenced at Shrewsbury on Monday, August 6, under most agreeable auspices; the Inaugural Meeting took place in the Music Hall at half-past eight on the evening of that day. LORD TALBOT de MALAHIDE was conducted into the hall by the Mayor and chief members of the Corporation, wearing their civic robes of scarlet, and accompanied by the usual insignia. The Mayor (W. Butler Lloyd, Esq.) having invited the noble President to take the chair, expressed, with marked cordiality, his hearty welcome and courteous greeting to the Institute on their visit to that ancient town. At his request the following address was then read by the Town Clerk:—

"My Lord and Gentlemen,—We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Shrewsbury, desire to tender to your Lordship, as the President, and to the other members of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, the sincere expression of the gratification felt by ourselves and our fellow-townsmen on this occasion of your visit to our ancient borough.

"Feeling that, as a body, we are the successors of men who, in the earlier periods of British history, are recorded as the residents of a town conspicuously mentioned in the annals of this portion of the kingdom, we deem it more particularly a duty on our part to give such aid as we possess in the

furtherance of the labours which your Society has voluntarily, though so wisely, undertaken for the illustration of the history of past ages, and for the information of those who may hereafter hold positions in this country.

“ To you, my Lord, whose ancestors were connected with Shropshire and the Marches of Wales in the earliest period of Norman history, we tender our respectful congratulations that it should be your lordship’s pleasure to be present on this interesting occasion ; and in doing so, we beg to assure your lordship, and the gentlemen by whom you are accompanied, that you will receive, not only at our hands, but from all who take an interest in the honour and welfare of this county, a cordial reception and a most hearty welcome.”

The Hon. W. FOX STRANGWAYS proposed, and Mr. W. W. E. WYNNE, M.P., seconded the vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation.

The noble PRESIDENT then rose. They were, he observed, assembled in a locality, hitherto little visited by archaeologists, to carry out the objects for which the Society was formed ; it might not be inappropriate, therefore, to offer a few observations upon the position in which the science of archaeology at present stands in this country. It would be presumptuous, in the presence of many gentlemen who had distinguished themselves in every branch of this subject, to do more than allude briefly to some few points. In days past archaeology was merely the amusement of certain antiquated gentlemen who collected reliques of every description without having any real object in forming their collections. The ridicule, however, which formerly was heaped upon the antiquary no longer justly attaches to him, for the subject has been brought within the domain of science, and by the researches and exertion of modern archaeologists it had been made to minister in a great degree to the illustration of history and even of the sciences. He had been particularly gratified lately in the short visit which he had made to Paris, to find the high degree in which the government of that country, in spite of the great demands made upon it by the present war, attends to every object connected with the arts, and the large sums expended in order to collect specimens illustrative of national antiquities. Those gentlemen who might visit that metropolis, he should recommend to go to the “ Hotel de Cluny,” with its richly varied treasures illustrative of mediæval art, whether they considered sculpture, working in metals, enamels, or stained glass—everything to illustrate the state of the arts and art-manufactures was in this collection. In the Louvre would be found a noble collection of paintings ; first-rate works of Greek sculpture, in addition to the remarkable assemblage of Egyptian antiquities and monuments from Nineveh and Assyria. There were also rooms for the national mediæval artists ; there is the hall of Jean Goujon and of Jean de Bologne and the other celebrated artists of the famous cinque-cento period. In addition to these there are the best specimens of Limoges enamel, majolica, and other fictile manufactures, with most interesting productions of metal work in which France was so famous. For many years he had wished to see something of the same description in this country ; but he was afraid it would be long before the wish would be gratified. In the British Museum a few rooms have been opened for antiquities ; but it was sad to think that whenever opportunity arises for making acquisition of collections of national antiquities some difficulty was thrown in the way. They knew the disappointment experienced with respect to the Faussett Museum last year. That collection, invaluable for its illus-

tration of the Saxon and primæval periods in this country, had been lost, and many others had been neglected. The valuable collection formed by Mr. Roach Smith, the result of explorations in London and the Thames, a most interesting display of instructive vestiges appertaining to the Roman dominion in this country and the mediæval periods, had been refused by the authorities. These were materials for the early history of Britain which no outlay at a future period could replace, and for this reason it was deeply to be regretted that government and the official authorities at the British Museum did not take more interest in securing them for the nation.

Allusion has often been made to the connection that exists between geology and archaeology. Geology was one of the earliest branches of archaeology ; and the evidence on which both rested was of the same kind. The discoveries in geology had very much the same effect upon science which discoveries in archaeology were constantly exercising upon history. Instead of reasoning *à priori*, on subjects in which authorities were scarce or obscure, the facts thus brought under consideration furnish evidence for accurate and philosophical reasoning.

Another science—it is now becoming a science—was one which ought to be considered closely in connection with archaeology. He alluded to ethnology, or ethnography. A more important science could not be than that which traces the history of man, the affinity of races and of physical structure, as also of language. By these were explained many of the obscure parts of history. The subject of comparative philology, one branch of ethnology, had received great illustration of late years by the labours of German writers ; and he did not think it was an unwarranted assumption to claim this branch as one very closely allied to the subjects which more especially engaged the attention of the Institute. They knew the great light thrown upon the early history of this country by the researches of Dr. Guest, whom he was sorry not to see on the present occasion ; they knew the extent of his examination into the records of the early Saxon and Cymric people—how he had confirmed history by the light he had obtained from these researches, by examining the very spots where the events took place, by investigating the names of places, and by observing minutely the provincial phraseology. By these means he had been enabled to separate the grain from the chaff, even where it appeared to be a hopeless task. Who ever thought to discover truth in the chronicles of Geoffrey of Monmouth ? But by these means Dr. Guest had been enabled to throw light upon a most interesting part of British history—that period from the end of Roman dominion to the consolidation of the Saxon monarchy in this country. He quoted these facts to prove how ethnography borrows from archaeology, and yields to it advantages at the same time in return. Whilst also archaeology claims the aid of ethnography it furnishes strong reason for a more close attention to that subject. It shows how important it was that these sciences should be brought to bear upon the illustration of their theories. They thus saw how the combined illustration of monuments on the one side, and the support of ethnography on the other, afford the greatest possible assistance to the historian in his labours.

They were now in a very interesting locality on the Borders of England and Wales. Every person who was conversant with the history of England knew the great events which took place on the Western Marches. There must be many gentlemen acquainted with the local history of Shropshire who might produce valuable stores of information on the present occasion,

bearing on the great historical features of inquiry here presented to the archaeologist. The ecclesiastical edifices that abound in the county, the number of castles that have been spared from the decay of time, the primæval fortifications or dykes, by which in early times the people defended themselves from the approach of the enemy, were most important, and would claim the careful attention of those who were conversant with the various departments of antiquarian research. The debt they owed to the Welsh nation was a great one ; and it was gratifying to the members of this institution to meet on a spot where they might claim the friendly co-operation and sympathy of the archaeologists of Cambria. Independently of any other consideration, it was interesting to look around on the district once occupied by the ancient Cymric nation, for they would be aware that it once extended over Siluria. They were now assembled amidst the scenes where the most ancient nation in Europe still holds a footing ; it was remarkable that, after all the great waves of inundation that have swept the west, with the exception of the Basque, there was no nation probably so ancient as the Welsh. He was sure this theory would not be gainsaid by any archaeologist of the Principality ; but he was afraid they might not admit the qualification he had put to it—they might hardly admit that the Basque nation had greater claims to antiquity than the Cymri. It was a very interesting subject, and he hoped that occasion might arise for some discussion on this important and instructive question. However he might feel interested in the discussion, which would introduce the Welsh or Celtic language, he regretted that he had no knowledge of the language itself, which none probably could acquire without long residence in the country. He might mention that at present a very interesting work was in progress, which promised to throw information on this subject. He alluded to the contemplated publication of the Brehon laws. The Welsh laws of Howel Dda had been some time since published by the government. In consequence of this there had been a movement to induce government to publish the Brehon laws of Ireland. A commission had been appointed, of which he was a member, and they were actively engaged in the work. There were very few scholars able to interpret these laws, which were written in a very obscure language, considerably different to the dialect now spoken. Two gentlemen, who were quite competent, Mr. Eugene Curry and Mr. O'Donovan, had been selected ; and their labours would doubtless throw a great light upon the laws of Howel Dda, for there were many points in which the Irish code resembles the Welsh. On the other hand, they would throw great light on the Welsh language, for although the two languages present considerable diversity, both may be traced to the Indo-Germanic class. When these ancient laws have been rescued from the inaccessible form in which they have so long existed, and digested as none but a German intellect can digest them, he had no doubt that many interesting facts connected with the early history of this country will, through their instrumentality, be brought to light.

In the course of the meeting, so auspiciously commenced, the numerous local vestiges of every period would form a leading feature of the subjects brought under consideration. With these would doubtless be combined matters generally illustrative of the history or earlier antiquities of Britain, and he must advert with more than ordinary gratification to the important work recently achieved through the munificence of the Duke of Northumberland, and submitted for the first time to the inspection of the archaeo-

logist on the present occasion. His Grace, with that liberal encouragement of the objects of the Institute, and that kind favour which the Society had on so many occasions experienced, had directed a complete survey to be made of the Roman Wall, the most important monument of Roman enterprise and dominion in this country. During three years of patient investigation this work had been carried out by Mr. Maclauchlan, whose skill in similar undertakings was familiar to the Institute through the Survey of the Watling Street and of some of the most remarkable entrenched works of the earlier periods. The Maps of the Great Northern Barrier from the Tyne to the Solway, now for the first time carefully and scientifically surveyed, had been sent, by his Grace's kind permission, to be placed in the Museum. So noble an example might well stimulate others to rescue from oblivion the vestiges of the earlier occupation of Britain, such, for example, as the remarkable mountain fortresses by which many of the heights in Shropshire are crowned.

The VISCOUNT DUNGANNON proposed a vote of thanks to the noble President for his address. The Rev. Dr. KENNEDY expressed his high gratification in seconding that acknowledgment, which was carried by acclamation and responded to by Lord TALBOT. The meeting then closed.

TUESDAY, August 7.

A meeting of the Section of History took place at the Guildhall, the Viscount DUNGANNON, President of the Section, in the Chair. In opening the proceedings his lordship observed that they had now met more especially to compare the history of the past with the existing aspect of things. He traced the advance of religious and secular institutions, of the growth of our national greatness and civilisation, from that dark period anterior to and attending the Norman Conquest, to the accession of the Edwards, and, through many years of stirring recollections, to the wars of the Roses, the accession of the Tudors, and the reign of Henry VIII., when, by an overruling Providence, the selfish passions of human nature were made the instrument of securing the blessings of the Reformation. Coming then to the period of the reign of Charles I., his lordship offered some remarks upon the fanaticism of the republican era, and its effects upon the architectural monuments of the country. History, indeed, was not a mere barren ledger of events, but an open book for the warning and example of future ages. In some of the localities around Shrewsbury there were spots associated with interesting events in our national history; the place where Hotspur fell was in the immediate neighbourhood; in another part of Shropshire was the spot where the unfortunate Katharine of Arragon commenced her unhappy career in this country; and in a third locality, in the Valle Crucis, was the site of one of the first suppressed monasteries. The variety of interesting remains and historical associations justified the selection of Shropshire for the meeting of the Institute, and he was sure that all who took part in its proceedings would leave the town with advantage and gratification. His lordship then proceeded to commend the study and pursuit of archaeology, in their important bearing upon the illustration of history and science. His lordship concluded with some allusions to his own contribution to historical literature in connection with the period of William III. He wished that his attention at the period of his life, when he had published that work, had been called to some institution of the character of the society now assembled. The purpose contemplated by the

Archaeological Institute, and the stimulus afforded by such social and intellectual gatherings as that in which he now had the pleasure of participating, were well calculated to give fresh life and spirit to all historical investigation.

The Rev. Dr. KENNEDY then read a memoir prepared and entrusted to him by Mr. Thomas Salt, of Shrewsbury, on the history of "the Honor, Borough and Forest of Clun in Shropshire, and Observations on the Custom of Amobyr formerly existing there." It was accompanied by certain valuable documentary evidence preserved amongst the muniments of the Earl of Powis, lord of that Honor, who had liberally granted the examination and use of them for the present occasion. A detailed map of the Honor of Clun, showing the ancient boundaries of the Hundred, and the limits of the Forest, with the course of Offa's dyke, had been kindly prepared by Mr. Salt, and was presented by him to the Institute.

Lord TALBOT proposed thanks to Mr. Salt, as also to Dr. Kennedy through whose obliging intervention this curious subject had been brought forward; and he took occasion to express an acknowledgment of the kindness of Lord Powis, with the desire that many who had ancient documents in their keeping would permit a similar use of them on suitable occasions, greatly to the benefit of archaeological science.

The Architectural Section assembled in the Crown Court, Sir STEPHEN GLYNNE, Bart., presiding; when a memoir on Buildwas Abbey Church was read by the Rev. J. L. PETIT, and its great value as an example of the transitional period in the XIIth century was set forth and admirably illustrated by the productions of Mr. Petit's artistic skill.

At the close of these proceedings a numerous party set forth for Hawkestone, on the invitation of Viscount Hill, and, after visiting Moreton Corbet, the old castle and church, they found within the picturesque and remarkable remains of the Red Castle a sumptuous entertainment, which had been provided in the "Waterloo Tent." In the unavoidable absence of Lord Hill the chair was taken by Sir Robert Hill, who, with most gratifying cordiality, welcomed the company of archaeologists to the ancient stronghold of the Audleys. At the close of the banquet the party visited the picturesque beauties of Hawkestone, the ancient entrenchment known as "Bury Dykes," and other objects of interest.

In the evening a meeting took place in the Music Hall, Lord TALBOT presiding; and a most able and interesting memoir was delivered by Mr. J. M. KEMBLE, "on the Heathen Graves of Northern Germany," illustrated by numerous drawings and diagrams.

Mr. Kemble has been resident in Hanover, and these discoveries are the result of his examination of tombs undertaken in the name of the Historical Society of Lower Saxony, chiefly in the ancient Bardangau, now the Principality of Lüneburg. Mr. Kemble began by some remarks on the Institute, and alluding to the wide field of study presented to the English archaeologist. He then spoke of the general historical tendency of archaeology, and regretted that, although in this the historian and archaeologist might be mutually benefited by a more intimate union of their methods of study, they had not always given each other the help they might have done; the mere scholar looking far too often upon practical archaeology as an inferior and uncertain pursuit, while the practical man, excellent at researches in the field, did not always possess the knowledge and habits necessary to turn the stores of the philologist and historian to account. It was this that rendered such meetings as these

particularly valuable, by affording opportunity for that comparison between the products of different localities, different periods, and different nations, by which alone they were enabled to arrive at true deductions. Mr. Kemble then proceeded to the immediate subject of his lecture, of which the subjoined is a brief abstract :—

The division of archaeological objects which is received pretty nearly by all antiquarians in Denmark, and by a good many in North Germany, is into—I. Products of the age of stone.—II. Of the age of bronze.—III. Of the age of iron. It starts from the assumption of the fact that this is the proper order in which such products have appeared in the world : and that particular periods have been sufficiently marked off and identified by the occurrence in them of such products : even as we recognise certain strata of geology, or periods of the world's creation, by the fossils which the strata contain. Perhaps as a general truth, the first part of the assumption may be admitted. Experience certainly teaches the fact that in many parts of the world, implements or weapons made of stone are found ; and that the populations in those parts of the world have no acquaintance with metals, no knowledge of the way to obtain them from their ores, no skill in forging or casting them when obtained. In proportion also as an acquaintance with implements of metal, derived—in the most cases which come under our observation—from contact with people in a higher state of culture—is found among these savage populations, the use of implements of stone ceases to prevail : the more perfect order supersedes and banishes the less perfect. It has therefore been argued that what we ourselves observe to be the case with people in a certain stage of culture, has been also the case with other people, in a similar stage, and the earliest recorded period of civilisation is called the age of stone, to mark that the uses of metal, and the means of obtaining it, were then alike unknown. By parity of reasoning, one might speak of the age of bone or of horn, as the earliest period of almost any nation is characterised by implements or weapons of these materials, as well as of stone. As to bronze, the state of the case is somewhat different. It rests upon other assumptions. There is no experience here to guide us, as there is in the case of horn and stone ; but still there is a plausible account to give of the matter. Bronze is an alloy of copper and tin, in certain definite proportions ; both of these metals are found in nature, un-mixed with other substances ; but this is not the case with iron, the separation of which from its ores pre-supposes a very great familiarity with various chemical and mechanical processes ; consequently the use of copper and its alloy bronze is earlier than the use of iron. Again, the poems of Homer and Hesiod speak of bronze weapons, but not iron, and the Greek authors of later ages evidently look upon bronze as the metal of the heroic ages : therefore, it is argued, bronze or copper implements, instruments and weapons, are older than those made of iron. Others persuading themselves that they had found in Tacitus evidence that the Germans of his time were unacquainted with the use of iron, while those of a later period unquestionably possessed it, have found in this also evidence that bronze or copper is older than iron. The second part of the general assumption is less easily to be admitted : it asserts, viz., that the prevalence of the various materials in certain definite periods is so complete, in effect so nearly exclusive, as to form a decisive criterion and ground of separation of the particular periods themselves. According to this theory, in the stone age there should be no bronze or iron ; in the bronze age, no iron or stone ; in

the iron age no stone and no bronze. But as this division would be obviously too strict, and could not be reconciled with what experience daily teaches us, periods of transition are resorted to ; and a time is assumed for the passage of the stone into the bronze, the bronze into the iron age ; and thus it is attempted to account for the puzzling exceptions to the general theory. Hence we hear of early and late stone, early and late bronze periods, and the like. Some too have attempted to show that the bronze which indisputably does occur in the iron period, and in very great quantities too, principally as the matter of which articles of ornament are manufactured, is a different alloy from that of the genuine bronze period. This, it is known, consists only of copper and tin in definite proportions, like that of the ancient Greeks ; while the bronze of the later age, like that of the Romans, contains a large admixture of lead. It has been generally admitted that all these assertions apply to, and must be tested by mortuary antiquities. It is clear that a stone, bronze, or iron implement thrown out singly by the plough, or picked up on the heath, cannot tell us anything very definite respecting the period of its deposit in or upon the soil. Only when we find such things in particular strata, *i. e.*, at particular depths in bogs, turf-moors, the alluvial banks of rivers, and the like, can we reason with any chance of success as to their comparative antiquity ; and here there are always so many extraneous circumstances to be considered, that the chances of our reasoning leading to any trustworthy result, are reduced to a minimum. But if such implements are found in tumuli, in kists, or urns, with other characteristic phenomena, then we may be able to form more certain conclusions : and then all the circumstances of each period, taken together, will form the evidence for that period, and serve as its distinguishing marks, by which we shall learn to separate it from other periods. These subsidiary circumstances are stated to be as follows :—

The form of the grave itself (in its entirety) differs in the three periods, and these differences are characteristic. The grave of the stone period is what we call the Druidical circle, and the Cromlech, the latter being either visible or covered with a mound of earth within the circle. However, in the north of Germany, the circular form is somewhat less usual than an oblong one, and this in the popular nomenclature is called Hünenbett, Bolzenbett, and the like, names signifying the “ Giant’s Bed ; ” on this account, and in order to avoid such a petitio principii as calling these structures Druidic, Mr. Kemble preferred to speak of them under the name of stone-beds. The tumuli, of a conical form, rising from their base to different heights, *viz.*, from four to twenty feet in height, are said to be the appropriate and characteristic graves of the bronze period. The general name for these structures, which include all the several kinds (very unnecessarily) distinguished in this country as Long-barrows, Bell-barrows, Druid-barrows, is Kegelgräber, conical graves, from Kegel, a cone. These barrows are very often perfectly circular, and perfectly round, not sharp-pointed at the summit, but have probably assumed this form in the lapse of ages, by subsidence or removal of the top earth. The last kind of grave, which is by the most distinguished defender of these views appropriated to the Iron age, is not, properly speaking, a barrow. It is a slight rise in the natural soil, which is probably merely accidental, and caused by the stone pavements under which the interments are found. These, in the north of Germany, are contained in urns, deposited by hundreds at a time in rows, side by side, or with only a few feet interval ; or, what is not

unusual, they occupy one sloping side of a natural hill or gentle incline in the ground, often on the south side, or south trending to west, and consequently opposite the setting sun. In these spaces, each several urn is usually contained in a small kist of stones, which for the most part are round, and about the size of a man's head : they touch the sides of the urns, and are heaped up over and around them, so as frequently to form a very considerable stone heap, having the urn in its centre. It appears that a deep hole must have been dug in the ground ; a flat stone being selected, the urn was placed upon it, and the sides of the kist then built. On the urn was usually placed a cover (saucer or basin shaped) and over that two or three layers of stones. The whole surface of the graveyard was paved with similar stones, by whose weight, in general, the urns have been crushed to pieces, the covers being mostly forced down into the neck of the urns, upon the bones they contain. The people call graveyards of this description, which are extremely common, by the name of Wenden Kirchhof or Wendish Churchyard, a historical reminiscence of the ancient occupiers of these districts, which is in the main correct. Interments of this class are probably Slavonic, or (from the particular branch which peopled the shores of the Elbe) Wendish. Such graves as we find in Kent, Gloucestershire, and the Isle of Wight, as occur at Selzen on the Rhine, at Nordendorf in Württemberg, at Fridolfingen in Bavaria, and at Londinieres, Envermeu, or Parfondeval, in Normandy, are not found on the coasts of the Baltic or on the banks of the Elbe or Weser, and their tributaries, and consequently they occupy no portion of the attention of those who have put forward and defended this division, into a stone, a bronze, and an iron age. So much for the outer characteristic—the form of these graves : but this by no means exhausts the marks of distinction. These must also be subjected to a careful observation. The mode of interment itself is naturally the first object that arrests our attention. We are told, then, that in the Stone-bed we are not to look for signs of cremation : the corpse is deposited entire, and generally in a sitting or cowering posture. Mr. Lukis found them in such positions in the cromlechs of the Channel Islands ; they occurred in the same way in the graves composed of long split slabs of stone at Friedeburg near Halle ; and, being found so also in the earliest Swedish graves, Professor Nilsen has compared these to the stone house of the Laplander, in which he spends the winter with his family, cowering over the rude lamp which for so many months of the year supplies him with heat and light. Signs of cremation in a stone-bed are therefore looked upon as transitional or exceptional. On the other hand, the barrow admits of both modes of disposing of the dead ; nor is there any certain sign by which the relative priority of interment, with or without cremation, can be inferred. In fact, to judge by the contents of the graves themselves, at least in Mecklenburg, the two customs must be looked upon as contemporaneous. The barrow covers sometimes a skeleton, with or without a kist, or cairn of stones, rarely with a coffin formed of a hollow tree ; or it contains one or more urns filled with the burnt bones and ashes of the dead ; or, in very numerous cases, it contains absolutely nothing, or nothing but heaps of stones. The Bronze age, therefore, both burns and buries its dead. The Wendish churchyard containing only urns filled with bones and ashes, it is obvious that cremation is the rule of the Iron age in Mecklenburg, Pomerania, Lüneburg, Bremen, and Holstein. The graves at Selzen, Nordendorf, and Fridolfingen may possibly be Christian,

or at all events the result of Christian influences, and here cremation is naturally excluded altogether. However, we have not entirely done with the characteristic differences, when we have settled the mode of interment. The urns and other fictile vessels—and such are found in all three stages—must also be carefully distinguished. Now, the urns of the Stone age in which there is no burning are naturally not intended as receptacles for bones and ashes, and they are consequently of middling or even small size: they are sometimes very diminutive, and have spouts like teapots, or are shaped like small bottles, resembling the gourds or calabashes of various savage tribes. Mr. Kemble referred his audience to the numerous drawings of these vessels, which were suspended in the lecture-room, and pointed out that such vessels have obviously been intended to hold liquids by the characteristic forms, as they are understood by Lisch and his followers. The matter of these vessels is a yellowish, hard, well-burnt clay. They are usually richly ornamented with figures of a triangular or oblong form; but the lines impressed are rarely continuous: they are composed of short sharp strokes, usually a little slanted, and produced by a pointed stick, piece of bone, or perhaps tooth of some animal: they are deep and angular, and have nothing flowing about them. They have occasionally one or more large handles, also richly ornamented; but still more frequently two, three or four very small ones, if handles they can be called, whose opening is so diminutive as to admit only of the passage of a thin packthread; from which there seems reason to believe that such vessels were in many cases intended for suspension. The urns of the Bronze age are very different from these, both in form, in substance, and in ornament. They are often very large, because they have to contain the bones of a man, and perhaps a horse. They are usually of a brown clay, very thick and somewhat coarse, often mingled with powdered granite, or other stone, designed to give consistency to the mass. They are mostly sun-dried, or if hardened by fire, have yet not been burnt in a regular kiln. These urns have sometimes large handles, and are ornamented with curved lines, which are often broad and continuous. The cup shape is not uncommon, neither are bowls or saucers rare; but in general these urns increase in size towards the belly, like the ewers in common use. They are in short mostly jugs. The ornamental lines have often the appearance of having been produced by drawing a finger over the yet moist clay in the required directions. The characteristic urn of the Wendenkirchhofe is very different from both kinds described. It is of a dark blue-black clay, very fine, but still mixed with pounded mica or quartz or some shining powder, which often produces a bright, glancing surface, and is always very obvious in the fracture of the urns. As a general rule the greatest width is towards the top, the shoulder being the broadest part, and the foot inconveniently small. The sides are extremely thin: the shoulder is ornamented with triangular, rhomboidal or oblong figures, produced in general by lines of successive dots, which appear sometimes so regular as to have been impressed by a running instrument like the rowel of a spur. On these urns it is not unusual to find that Greek ornament known by the name of the labyrinth or meander, with or without double lines or dots. All these distinctions were illustrated by coloured drawings of urns, copied in the natural size from the originals. The following are also differences which are said to be characteristic of the different periods. In the Stone age there is properly no metal whatever; ornaments are either made of

clay or of amber. Perhaps we may add to these, rude trinkets of bone, necklaces of teeth, and spangles of mother of pearl; such things, in short, as are not uncommon in the South Sea Islands, and among populations in the incipient stage of civilisation all over the world. In the Bronze age, gold is added to the articles of ornament, and some traces of glass may already be detected; while in the Iron age, silver (which, like iron, must be won from the ore, and is not found, like gold, in a natural state) first makes its appearance; and beads of coloured glass, paste and enamel, become tolerably general. In the Bronze age spiral lines predominate in the indented ornaments; in the Iron age, dotted lines, waving lines, and dragon shapes. The great end and aim of such enquiries, however, must be to assign these various phenomena to the various races which have occupied the countries in which they are observed. And here, no doubt, a great diversity of opinion is formed, even among those who look upon this threefold division as well-grounded, and as useful for scientific purposes. The *savans* of Copenhagen, for example, attribute their Iron age to that race, whose immigration from Asia is represented by the mythical Odin and his *Æsir*; that is, they suppose *their own race* to have first introduced that metal, but they are not very clear as to what race preceded it and used bronze. Some of the Swedes, with Nilsen, have a good word to put in for the Finns or Laplanders as the owners, at all events, of the Stone period; and perhaps this is not the worst guess that has been made. The amiable and active gentleman, however, who presides over the archaeology of Schwerin, and manfully does battle for his views against Giesebrecht, in the north, and Lindenschmidt, in the south, Archivar Dr. Lisch, contends that the barrows and the bronze are Germanic, the graveyards and the iron Slavonic. What he means to do with the Stone age is, in the meanwhile, far from clear; whether, in fact, he means to admit of a Finnic population along the Baltic, as he must on the coasts of the North Sea, or whether in his scorn he is disposed to shove back the Kelts into that stage of imperfection that stone typifies. Such seems to be a fair, indeed a favourable account of the views entertained by those who insist upon the threefold division, as essential to a true appreciation of northern archaeology; and who appear at times a little disposed to be impatient if any other mode of considering the subject be adopted, as if they were convinced that no other could possibly lead to the discovery and establishment of truth. And it is not to be denied, that in many cases their conclusions are convenient in practice, or that our fellow-labourers in the north are distinguished by untiring industry, and an observation of details which is often exceedingly acute and accurate. And yet it seems that we cannot be satisfied with what they have done, or find in their results a reasonable explanation of the difficulties with which we have to contend. Mr. Kemble here again repeated his conviction that the archaeologist and the historian have not gone sufficiently hand in hand in the investigation of certain problems, which nevertheless do really fall within the province both of the one and the other: that written records have, generally speaking, not been sufficiently consulted by the industrious excavator of tumuli; and that the contents of *his* museum have not always met with due attention from the man of book learning and philology. It was precisely at this point of the investigation that the two methods must be united, if any satisfactory conclusion is to be attained: here it is most essential that a reconciliation should be effected between

these two different tendencies of inquirers, whose labours are the necessary complements of one another, and ought never to be considered as isolated and self-sufficing. Mr. Kemble said, "I have, myself, opened as many tumuli and graves as almost any one I know : I believe that I have copied with my own hands all the most interesting and valuable articles of antiquity in the North German museums and collections, both public and private ; or that I have had the means of consulting all the works of any importance in which such antiquities have been described. To the illustration of the materials thus collected, I have striven to bring all the notices which may still be gathered from the classic authors of Greece and Rome, and whatever it seemed useful to apply from Old Norse and Anglo-Saxon sources. Neither has goodwill been wanting, nor have pains been spared to win, if possible, a firm and general basis for inquiry. If the subject appears to be treated fragmentarily, it is because it is in itself a mere collection of fragments."

Mr. Kemble then proceeded to state, in some detail, the reasons which induce him to reject the threefold division adopted in Denmark and Mecklenburg, when pushed to its strict and necessary consequences. He denied the characteristic difference, based upon the form of the barrow ; declaring barrows to be even more common with iron remains than with bronze. He likewise refused to concur in the appropriation of particular urns to the Bronze period, asserting those forms which are stated to belong to this, to be just as common in the Wendenkirchhofe of the Lüneburg Heath. He showed from Polybius, Strabo, Diodorus, Tacitus, and other authors, that the use of iron weapons was much more general and much earlier among the nations of the North than was admitted by the supporters of the threefold theory. He proved also the very usual occurrence of stone, bronze, and iron in the same interments, and showed not only that the use of the first-named substance could be demonstrated to have continued to very late periods, but that there was every reason to suppose it would do so. Missiles, Mr. Kemble said, would long continue to be made of stone, although swords and spears might exist of costlier materials. The Huns might be instanced, who, in a similar way, sharpened their arrows with bone, though their swords were of iron. The Saxons at the battle of Hastings hurled mauls or hammers of stone, and such were recorded to have been used even in the Thirty Years' War in the XVIIth century. He had seen various stone hammers which could only have been made with metal instruments, and on which the traces of metal were still evident. But there were other grounds for the occurrence of stone in graves of later periods : a superstitious reverence was even now-a-days paid to it, and in times gone by, must have been far more general. With regard to bronze, Mr. Kemble also expressed his doubt of there having been a period at which it was exclusively used, or in which the total absence of iron could be assumed. On this part of the subject, he entirely rejected Dr. Lisch's views, which could not be maintained for a moment in face of the combined assertions of Greek and Roman writers. The idea of the Germans, at the commencement of our era, having none but bronze weapons, or of iron having been introduced by Slavonic tribes in the VIIIth or IXth centuries, was utterly inadmissible, unless we were prepared to burn all that classical antiquity had reported of the tribes of North Germany ; or to give such strained interpretations to passages of Cæsar, Suetonius, and Tacitus, as were alike inconsistent with reason and

Latin. This was, however, too wide a subject to be exhausted on this occasion, and he would reserve it for a sectional meeting, when he proposed to go into the question of the bronze weapons, by itself. Mr. Kemble concluded his lecture by calling attention to the paramount importance of studying the forms of ornamentation on vessels of clay and implements of metal; noticing, at the same time, the error into which, without careful observation, we are liable to be led by the great variety of form which is observed in the treatment of a common principle by nearly neighbouring people: one village has almost exclusively one fashion of earrings, or belt buckles, or the like; another village, perhaps not five miles off, has another and different fashion. We must be careful not to make essential variations out of what is only accidental and transitory. Above all, we must bring to bear upon the results of our excavations, the records left by those who lived and conversed with the race whose remains we are investigating; we must compare with the contents of our barrows, what we learn of the primæval tribes from the more civilised populations, who came into commercial or hostile contact with them. We must collate and combine; ever the spade in one hand, the book in the other. Above all, we must, for a while, refrain from theorising, and attend with vigour to the collection of facts. By leaving assertions *à priori*, and establishing a severe induction as our principle, we shall obtain results unexpected and surprising. Mr. Kemble wished what he had said, and what he had exhibited, to be taken as his very small contribution to a comparative view of mortuary ceremonial in this country, and those parts of Germany, from which, more especially, our Teutonic forefathers had wandered to our shores.

WEDNESDAY, August 8.

This day was occupied in an excursion to the Roman remains at Wroxeter, the Abbey of Buildwas and Wenlock Priory. At the former place the Rev. H. M. Scarth was a very efficient *cicerone*, and pointed out the various remains of the extensive city of *Uriconium*, especially the vestiges of ancient structures more recently discovered, massive fragments of pillars, sculptured shafts and capitals, preserved in the gardens of the houses occupied by Mr. Oatley and Mr. E. Stanier, who, as also the Vicar, the Rev. E. Egremont, afforded every facility for the gratification of their visitors. Representations of several of these sculptured remains have been given, with a notice of the present state of Wroxeter, in Mr. Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iii. p. 29. A visit was made to the church, which presents some architectural features worthy of notice. From Wroxeter the party proceeded by Cressage and Sheinton to Wenlock, where the remarkable ruins of the conventual church, the chapter-house and Prior's lodging were examined, under the guidance of the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne. After a generous entertainment provided by the Mayor, (Mr. H. Dickinson) the visitors repaired to the church, the town hall, and the Museum of the Wenlock Literary Society. Returning to Shrewsbury by Buildwas Abbey, and Atcham, memorable as the birth-place of the historian, Ordericus Vitalis, chaplain to the Conqueror, the party were welcomed to dinner at Longner Hall by Mr. Robert Burton, whose hospitable courtesies on this festive day will long be remembered.

THURSDAY, August 9.

At ten o'clock the Section of Antiquities assembled in the Nisi Prius

Court at the Guildhall. The President, Mr. W. W. E. WYNNE, M.P., took the chair, and after a short preliminary address, the following memoirs were read ;—

On certain British and Scandinavian Crosses, hitherto undescribed, existing in the Isle of Man. By the Rev. J. G. CUMMING, M.A., who produced a large series of representations of the Runic inscriptions and sculptured monuments in that island.

The Roman Vestiges at Wroxeter.—By the Rev. H. M. SCARTH.

Notices and Inventories of Church Goods in the Town of Shrewsbury at the time of the Reformation.—By Mr. JOSEPH HUNTER, V.P.S.A. (Printed in this volume, p. 269.)

In the Section of Architecture, Sir STEPHEN GLYNNE, Bart., presided, and the following communications were read :—

Architectural history of Ludlow Church.—By Mr. R. KYRKE PENSON, F.S.A.

Notices of St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury, and of its chief architectural features.—By Mr. M. HOLBECH BLOXAM, F.S.A.

The Pictorial Decoration of Ancient Churches. By Mr. George SCHARF, Jun., F.S.A. In this most interesting and instructive dissertation, which was illustrated by a series of beautiful drawings, Mr. Scharf ably set forth the means employed in the interior enrichment of churches, from the earliest period, both in the Greek and in the Roman schools of art. He gave an account of the early Christian Mosaics, thus employed, especially those of St. Sophia, of Ravenna, of Monreale, &c., and he proceeded to treat of the most important works in fresco in Italy, at Assisi, the Campo Santo at Pisa, Florence, &c., continuing the history of church decoration to the time of the great artists of the sixteenth century.

Mr. SCHARF offered also some remarks on the Painted Glass in St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury, and the artistic principles to be observed in the composition, colouring, and treatment of decorations of that class.

At the close of the sectional proceedings the Noble President and members of the Institute assembled to receive deputations from the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, and from the kindred Society established at Chester. Several influential members of those Societies had made a special visit to Shrewsbury on this day, to express the cordiality of their feelings towards the Institute, and offer every assurance of friendly welcome, in the event of a meeting being held in a future year in the Palatinate. The Rev. Dr. HUME, Secretary of the Historic Society, which has for some years pursued its course with so much energy and success at Liverpool, tendered a very gratifying invitation from that Society, with the hope that on an early occasion, whilst the agreeable reminiscences of the present meeting were fresh in their recollection, the Institute might make choice either of Liverpool or Chester as the scene of their future proceedings. The Rev. W. H. MASSIE, who represented the Cheshire Archaeological and Historical Society, in the absence of their Secretary, Mr. Hicklin, High Sheriff of Chester, then delivered a requisition to the same effect from the archaeologists of that city, and he confirmed the gratifying assurance tendered by Dr. Hume, that whether the next or any future meeting of the Institute should take place at Chester or Liverpool, both the local societies would heartily unite in giving welcome and co-operation.

LORD TALBOT expressed the satisfaction with which such invitations must

be received by the Institute, and hailed the pledge of closer sympathy and union with the valuable local Institutions devoted to kindred purposes. The Institute had not many days previously been honoured with a requisition from the Town Council of Chester, inviting the Society to hold the Annual Congress for the ensuing year in that city. They had also the gratification to receive from the Council of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire a similar request that they should visit the Counties Palatine, a request confirmed in so friendly a manner by Dr. Hume and the gentlemen accompanying the deputations on this occasion. He (Lord Talbot) could not speak too warmly of the pleasure with which he had shared the reception given to the British Association at Liverpool; and especially in the occasion it had afforded him of examining the remarkable museum formed through the taste and spirit of Mr. Mayer, and recently enriched by the valuable acquisition of the "Faussett Collections." The selection of the next place of meeting did not rest with himself or with the present assembly; but he confidently hoped that at some early period the members of the Institute might avail themselves of that most agreeable invitation, for which he desired to return their warmest thanks.

In the afternoon, a numerous party, accompanied by the visitors from Chester and Liverpool, after inspecting the Museum of the Institute at the Schools, assembled at St. Mary's Church, when Mr. Bloxam directed their attention to its architectural details, the sepulchral monuments, &c., and Mr. Scharf resumed his observations on the painted glass, pointing out the characteristics of period and style throughout the extensive assemblage of examples there displayed. They proceeded to visit the principal objects of interest in the town, the Abbey Church, the remains of the town walls, the council house and other examples of domestic architecture, especially the ancient mansion known as "Vaughan's Place," and the Museum of the Shropshire Natural History and Antiquarian Society, to which the principal hall, a lofty and very suitable building, has recently been appropriated. This collection, lately arranged with great care under the intelligent direction of Dr. Henry Johnson and other members of that Society, had been kindly thrown open to the Institute.

The Anniversary Dinner took place on this day in the Music Hall, Lord Talbot presiding, supported by the Earl of Powis, Viscount Dungannon, the Worshipful the Mayor, the Hon. W. Fox Strangways, Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Mr. W. W. Wynne, M.P., the High Sheriff of Chester, with several gentlemen who had taken part in the Deputations before mentioned.

In the evening a most agreeable conversazione was given by the Head Master of King Edward's School and Mrs. Kennedy. The library and adjacent rooms were tastefully arranged for the reception of a very numerous party; the Museum of the Institute, formed by Dr. Kennedy's kind permission, in the Upper School, was lighted up with very picturesque effect; and the graceful character of the reception in those venerable resorts of learning has scarcely been equalled by any of the festive and courteous hospitalities which have favoured the progress of the Society in past years.

FRIDAY, August 10.

This day was devoted to an excursion to Ludlow, some other objects of considerable archaeological interest being visited on the way. The first

was Stoke Say Castle, a castellated mansion partly of the times of Edward I., the license to crenellate having been given to Laurence de Ludelawe in 1291. The remarkable features of this structure have been well illustrated in the late Mr. Hudson Turner's "Account of Domestic Architecture in England," p. 157; where a ground-plan and several views are given. The present owner of the castle, the Earl of Craven, has recently caused certain restorations to be made, which have been very judiciously carried out under the direction of Mr. Stackhouse Acton. Bromfield Priory Church was then visited, and the site of the conventual buildings; also the Church of Stanton Lacy, which presents some features of Saxon work, and certain curious details, illustrated in this Journal, vol. iii., pp. 285, 297, by Mr. Petit and Mr. Hartshorne. On reaching Ludlow the company were most hospitably entertained by the Mayor, Rodney Anderson, Esq. They were then conducted over the church by the Vicar, the Rev. J. Phillips, and Mr. Kyrke Penson, by whose interesting discourse on the previous day they had been prepared for the examination of this fine architectural example. Lord Dungannon, who had taken much interest in the recent restorations, carried out under Mr. Penson's direction, offered some remarks on the fine sculptured reredos and other remarkable details. The party then proceeded to the noble remains of Ludlow Castle, anciently the seat of government of the Welsh marches. Mr. Hartshorne kindly took the part of cicerone on the occasion, and drew special attention to those portions and features by which the work of various periods is characterised in this most instructive specimen of military architecture.

A numerous collection of drawings, plans, &c., was displayed for the gratification of the visitors, through the kindness of the Mayor, who, as also the Vicar and other gentlemen connected with the place, had in the most obliging manner made every arrangement to ensure satisfaction.

On the return to Shrewsbury, at the close of this agreeable day, the noble President and all the members of the Institute attending the meeting were invited to a banquet by the Mayor of Shrewsbury. The numerous company who enjoyed this remarkable display of old English hospitalities included the Corporation, Lieut. Col. Corbett and the officers of the Shropshire Militia, the Mayors of Ludlow, Oswestry, and Wolverhampton, and many persons of note in the county who had taken friendly interest in the visit of the Institute.

SATURDAY, August 11.

At a meeting of the Section of Antiquities the Chair was taken by LORD TALBOT, and Mr. KEMBLE delivered a discourse on certain vestiges of the Races in the so-called Age of Bronze, and more especially their weapons. He displayed drawings of a large variety of swords and weapons of bronze, comprising many ornamented and striking specimens preserved in various collections in the North of Germany. He concluded by expressing his conviction that the bronze swords, so peculiar and beautiful in their form, are reliques of a race which may be designated as Iberian. Traces of that race occur in all countries of Europe in remains of gold, flint and bronze, but never of silver or iron.

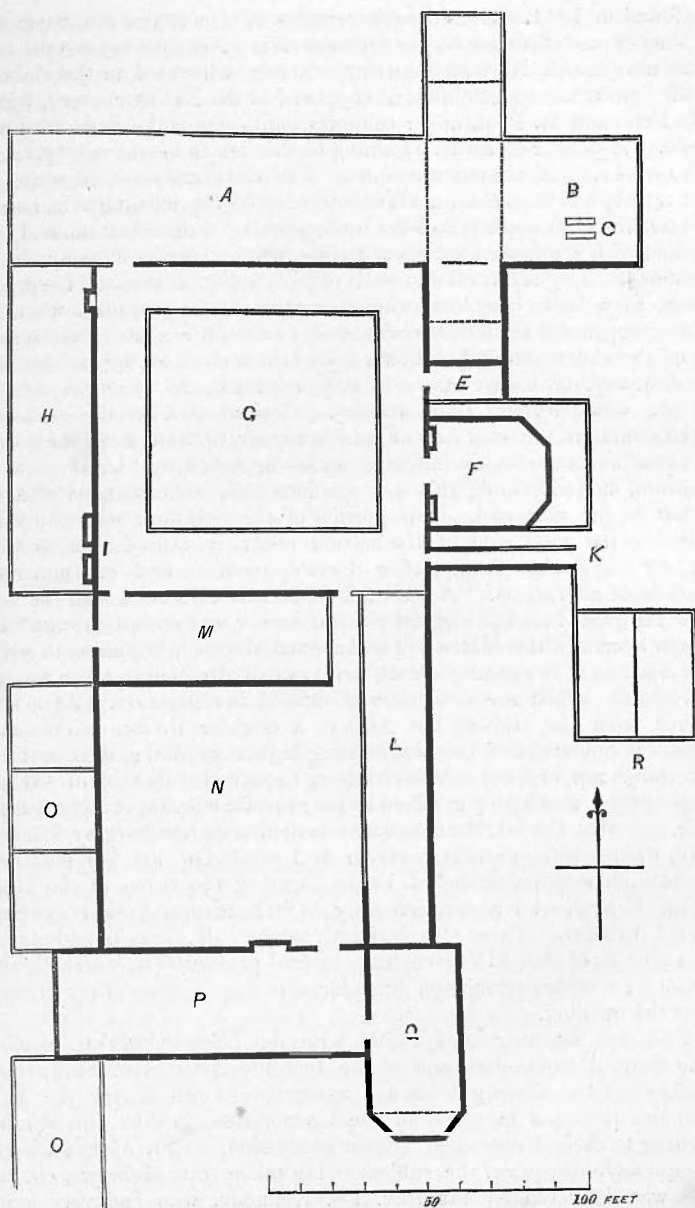
Mr. WYNNE communicated an account of a singular object found at Dinas Mowddwy, Merionethshire, in a turbarry. It is a knotty block of oak, apparently fashioned to serve as a baptismal font, and is inscribed with the word *ATHRYWYN*. It is now in the possession of Lord Mostyn.

The Section of History assembled also, Lord DUNGANNON presiding. Several valuable communications on the origin and founders of the chief monasteries in Shropshire were received from the Rev. R. W. EYTON, who has entered successfully upon the arduous undertaking of writing the history of Shropshire during the earlier periods, of which three volumes have been completed (noticed in this volume of the Journal, p. 207). On the present occasion a memoir on Haughmond Abbey was read, and on the history of its founders, including the houses of Fitzalan and Stuart, whose origin and early history Mr. Eyton has made the subject of an interesting dissertation. He showed that the date of the foundation of Haughmond has usually been incorrectly given; it was founded as a Priory between 1130 and 1138, by the first William Fitzalan, and became an abbey about 1155. Another memoir, contributed on this occasion by Mr. Eyton, relating to the early history of Lilleshall Abbey, has been published in this Journal (See p. 229, in this volume).

At the close of the proceedings in the Sections, an excursion was arranged, through the very friendly invitation of Andrew W. Corbet, Esq., of Sundorne Castle, to visit several objects of interest on his property,—the ancient moated mansion of the Hussey family at Albright-Hussey, which was held against the Parliamentary forces during the civil war; also the scene of the memorable conflict between Henry IV. and the Percies, July 21, 1403, and the collegiate church founded in commemoration of the victory. The king, it is believed, took part in this foundation, and his effigy is to be seen on the east end of the church; the structure has been suffered to fall into decay, and its present neglected condition is much to be regretted, associated as it is with an historical event of so much importance. It may be hoped that the good taste of Mr. Corbet, on whose estates the Battle-field is situate, and the renewed interest which the late visit of the Institute may have aroused, will ere long cause some timely measures to be taken for the conservation of this church, an object which appears deserving of the aid and encouragement of government. The party then proceeded to the picturesque ruins of Haughmond Abbey, where they were welcomed with the most hospitable kindness by Mr. and Mrs. Corbet, a sumptuous entertainment having been provided in the "Waterloo Tent," which through Lord Hill's kindness was placed on this festive occasion amidst the ruins of the conventual refectory and buildings. In addition to the ample provisions for the gratification of his guests, they were indebted to Mr. Corbet's obliging forethought in an Archaeological point of view; considerable excavations having been made by his direction, the beautiful Chapter-house and other remains cleared of encumbrances, the ground-plan of the cruciform church and the conventual buildings, which had been exceedingly obscure, was in great part distinctly traced. Their arrangement was explained by the Rev. F. Baker, who had been actively occupied in directing the excavations, and who has kindly supplied the plan here given, from the measurements taken by him during the progress of the work. The church, of simple cruciform plan, with a central tower, had a choir of short proportions as at Buildwas. There is still seen the sepulchral slab of John Fitzalan, Lord of Clun, who died 1270, great-grandson of the founder, and that of his wife, Isabel, daughter of Roger Mortimer, Earl of Wigmore.¹ They

¹ Engraved, *Gent. Mag.* xcv. Part I, p. 497, with an account by the Rev. W. A. Leighton.

HAUGHMOND ABBEY, SHROPSHIRE.



A, Nave of the Church. B, Choir. C, Sepulchral slabs. D, Norman door to cloisters. E, Sacristy. F, Chapter-house. G, Cloisters. H, Dormitory. I, Lavatory. K, Passage towards abbot's lodging. L, Monks' day room. M, Refectory. N, Second Court. O, O, Offices. P, Abbot's hall, or guest hall. Q, Abbot's house, or hospitium (?) R, Possible position of abbot's lodging.

Ground-Plan of the Conventual Church and Buildings.

Taken during Excavations made in August, 1855, by direction of Andrew W. Corbet, Esq.

were found in 1811. Considerable remains of decorative tile pavements had been exposed to view on the previous day. Near the south-west angle of the nave a rich Norman doorway remains, which led to the cloisters. On the jambs were sculptured, as supposed in the XIVth century, figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, under canopies, and some of the mouldings were altered. A smaller doorway, adjoining to this, led to the dormitory, situate on the west side of the cloister court. The Chapter-house, adjoining the south transept, is the most remarkable portion of the existing remains; its triple-arched front appears to have undergone some modification, and been enriched with sculptured figures at the same period as the doorway already mentioned. The north and east walls of the Chapter-house, and the present ceiling, may have been constructed in the XVIth century, when the building appears to have been considerably reduced in size. On the south side of the cloister court Mr. Baker traced the Refectory, approached by a fine doorway, of which one side only remains, and near this are two recesses, which formed the Lavatory. Beyond this, on the south, is a second court, on the east side of which appear to have been the monks' day-room and the abbot's lodging, or, as suggested by Mr. Bloxam, the hospitium, and adjoining this is a spacious hall, with remains of a fine window at the west end. This portion of the building, with the offices occupying the west side of the second court, was used as a dwelling-house by the Barker family, after the Suppression, and has undergone considerable alterations. A wide fire-place was constructed on the north side of the great hall, but originally this chamber was doubtless warmed by an open hearth in the centre. The annexed sketch will suffice to give a general notion of the arrangements, and to call attention to these interesting remains, which are deserving of careful investigation. At a short distance from the site of the Abbey, a circular British entrenchment occupies a commanding position on the higher ground; it is known as Sunderton camp, or Ebury. After viewing these varied features of Archæological interest, and highly gratified by the graceful hospitality and courtesies of Mr. and Mrs. Corbet, the company returned to Shrewsbury by Sundorne Castle, where some curious portraits and works of art are preserved, especially an antique statue of Venus, bearing the name of the Greek sculptor Eraton, who is mentioned by Winckelman and other writers,—ΕΡΑΤΩΝ ΕΠΙΘΙΕΙ. There also is the Chartulary of Haughmond Abbey, a manuscript of the XIVth century, in fine preservation, which through Mr. Corbet's liberal permission was placed in the museum of the Institute during the meeting.

On Sunday morning Lord Talbot with the Vice-Presidents, members of the Central Committee and of the Institute, present in Shrewsbury, assembled at the County Hall, and accompanied the Mayor, the Town Clerk, and principal members of the Corporation, in their official robes, according to their accustomed solemn procession, to St. Mary's Church. An impressive discourse, the subject being taken from Hebrews, ch. viii., v. 13, was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, who had very kindly consented to preach on this occasion.

MONDAY, August 13.

At an early hour an excursion was arranged to visit Chirk Castle, Llangollen, and Valle Crucis Abbey. The special train first stopped at Whittington, in order to allow the party to inspect the remains of the Castle

of the FitzWarines, a picturesque gateway and extensive entrenchments. Thence they proceeded to the remarkable timbered mansion of Park Hall, one of the best examples of the "black and white" or framed work of the sixteenth century, and there received a cordial welcome through the kind invitation of Mr. Kinchant, the possessor of that curious structure, and the obliging attentions of his relative, Mr. Caton, to whose indefatigable exertions the Institute were indebted for the successful arrangements of the day. Under his friendly guidance the numerous company proceeded to Chirk, and by canal to Llangollen. The fly-boat, by which they were enabled to reach their destination, had been liberally provided, at Mr. Caton's request, by the Mayor of Wolverhampton and Mr. Gibbs, of that town, whence it was specially despatched to facilitate the arrangements of this day. The inscribed pillar of Eliseg, Valle Crucis Abbey, and the interior of the conventual church, recently cleared of the mass of ruins by which it was encumbered, formed the chief objects of interest. The exploration of the ruins has been carried out by direction of Lord Dungannon and Mr. Wynne, and many details, tombs, and architectural features brought to light. An account of these discoveries is given in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, N.S., vol. ii., pp. 282, 328, and a full account of the Abbey by the Rev. John Williams may be found in the earlier series of that *Journal*, vol. i., p. 17.

TUESDAY, August 14.

The customary annual meeting of the Members of the Institute, to receive the reports of the Auditors and of the Central Committee, and to determine the place of meeting for the ensuing year, took place at the County Hall, at nine o'clock, Edward Hawkins, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.

The Auditors' Report for the previous year was read (printed in this volume, p. 204). On the proposition of the Rev Hugh Jones, D.D., seconded by Mr. Babington, it was unanimously adopted, as was also the following Annual Report of the Committee.

At the conclusion of another Annual Assembly, and another year of the progress of the Institute in carrying out purposes which appear to have won, with advancing years, a larger measure of public sympathy, the Central Committee viewed with encouragement and pleasure the higher and more scientific character of Archæological investigations, and the earnest intelligence evinced in their prosecution. The position of Archæology in England seemed each year to become more firmly based, and the range of its influence extended; a loyal and patriotic feeling was inseparable from the growing interest in the conservation of all National Monuments, in the keen search after Historic Truth, or in tracing the establishment of National Institutions. No slight impulse, doubtless, had been given since the last assembly of the Society at Cambridge, through the cordial recognition which Archæology had found in that University, and chiefly, as must be held in grateful remembrance, from that gracious encouragement with which Archæology was honoured on that occasion in the sanction of the Prince Chancellor, and his personal participation in the proceedings.

The rapid growth of Provincial Societies devoted to purposes kindred to our own, and the increase of fellow-labourers in every department of historical and archaeological research, has advantageously concentrated the results of local observations in various parts of the realm, both in

meetings and publications, to which an essential feature of attraction is given in their more exclusively local interest. The Committee viewed with satisfaction year by year the progress of such provincial institutions as have been formed by the archaeologists of Norfolk and other eastern counties, of Cambridge, of Sussex, Wiltshire, and Somerset, of Cheshire and Lancashire, of Newcastle and of Scotland, by the energetic antiquaries of Cambria, who have for some years carried out with excellent effect annual gatherings of a similar character to our own, and many other provincial societies, with whom the Institute is ever desirous to maintain friendly relations and unanimity of purpose. In the retrospect of the past year an increasing stimulus appears to have been given to individual exertions in several quarters; and the Committee must specially advert to the investigation of one of the most remarkable monuments of the earlier period existing in these islands, the "Giant's Chamber" at Uleybury, explored under the intelligent care of Mr. Freeman and Dr. Thurnam, in accordance with the announcement made at the annual meeting at Cambridge. The facts there brought to light cannot fail to be viewed with lively interest by foreign antiquaries, as compared with similar vestiges of the obscurer periods in various parts of the continent and in the Channel Islands. Amongst researches carried out by other members of the Institute, during the past year, honourable mention must again be made of the indefatigable exertion of Mr. Neville in exploring the Roman and Saxon remains in Essex and Cambridgeshire. The charge of removing to a place of security the beautiful mosaics discovered at Cirencester has been entrusted to Professor Buckman, whose interesting volume on Corinium, and frequent communications on his discoveries at that place, have made us familiar with the important vestiges of Roman occupation brought to light under his able direction. The liberality of Lord Bathurst has caused a suitable structure to be erected for the preservation of these tessellated floors, the removal of which demanded the utmost skill and precaution. In foreign lands also the well-directed efforts of two able coadjutors of the Institute claim special commendation. In the north of Germany Mr. Kemble has for some time pursued a most important and systematic investigation of the interments and vestiges of the earlier ages, and the extensive collections at Hanover, the formation and scientific arrangement of which is mainly due to that distinguished antiquary, have thrown an important light on periods hitherto involved in the greatest obscurity. Amongst ancient sites still more remote, the Institute will hail with gratification the success of their valued friend and fellow labourer, Mr. Charles Newton, in his researches in the Greek Islands adjacent to the Troad, and especially his later explorations in the Island of Calymnos, carried out through the liberality of her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who had supplied Mr. Newton with the requisite funds, and taken a lively interest in his operations.

It was with high gratification that the Central Committee adverted on this occasion to the important encouragement of archaeological investigation shown by the Duke of Northumberland in the important works carried out by his direction. The survey of the Roman Wall recently completed by Mr. Maclauchlan, exhibits for the first time with accuracy the course of that remarkable barrier, the physical features of the adjacent country, and all stations, camps, and other military works by which the wall was defended. It forms an important accompaniment to the Survey of the

Northern Watling Street, executed by the direction of his Grace, and published by the Institute, through his liberal permission, in 1852. A gratifying mark of the Duke's kindness had been again shown in permitting the maps of the Roman Wall to be sent to Shrewsbury; for the first time they were now placed under the inspection of archaeologists, who could not fail to appreciate the value of the undertaking, and the admirable execution of the survey, so skilfully achieved by Mr. Maclauchlan. The Committee hoped that this memorial of the most important vestiges of Roman enterprise in Britain may, through the generous favour of the Duke towards archaeological science, speedily be published. It must still be a matter of regret that his Grace's noble intentions in presenting to the British Museum, through the medium of the Institute, a remarkable assemblage of antiquities discovered on his estates, and thus bestowed with rare generosity, to give an impulse to the important object of forming a suitable Collection of National Antiquities, should have hitherto awakened so little sympathy or interest amongst the rulers of the National Depository. The trustees of the British Museum have, it is true, during the past year, acquired, at a lavish expenditure, examples of Art-manufactures, the curious wares of Faenza or Urbino, the fragile products of the furnaces of Murano, the enamels of Limoges, and many other foreign examples of mediæval taste, which might more appropriately have enriched the instructive collections exhibited at Marlborough House. On the other hand, the loss of the "Faussett Collections," which last year caused so bitter a disappointment to English antiquaries, had been followed by the rejection of the collections formed by Mr. Roach Smith, the most remarkable illustration probably ever combined of the history, the manufactures, arts and manners of any locality, and that locality the chief city of the British Islands. But even in regard to the Archaeology and History of Art, a memorable instance of indifference to the claims of public instruction has marked the past year. The series of sculptures in ivory, formerly in the Fejerváry collection exhibited at the apartments of the Institute in 1853, have justly been classed amongst the most instructive exemplifications of the progress of the Arts from a very early period. These, however, like the collections before mentioned, have been rejected by the British Museum; and it is due to the same intelligent taste and spirit, evinced in regard to the Faussett collection by Mr. Mayer, that these precious ivories have not been dispersed, or acquired by continental museums, where their interest would have been more worthily appreciated. Meanwhile many collections of increasing value have been formed by private exertion, to which access is very kindly permitted to those who desire to study the vestiges of antiquity. Amongst these are to be noticed the museums of Mr. Rolfe at Sandwich; of Mr. Bateman in Derbyshire, rich in remains of every period; of Mr. Neville, whose constant kindness has rendered us familiar with all the important fruits of his indefatigable explorations; of Lord Londesborough, in Yorkshire; of Mr. Joseph Mayer at Liverpool; whilst the extensive series brought together by the late Mr. Charles at Maidstone, has been bequeathed to that town, with a fund for its permanent establishment. The extension of provincial museums of antiquities in many counties has been attended with very satisfactory results, to which the influence of local Antiquarian societies has greatly contributed.

The Central Committee adverted with very high satisfaction to the

encouragement conceded by the Government in furtherance of the interests of archaeological science in North Britain. The extensive museum of the Antiquaries of Scotland will hereafter be suitably deposited in the Royal Institution at Edinburgh; apartments have also been provided by Government for the purposes of that Society, whose renewed energies are full of promise as regards the elucidation and conservation of Scottish antiquities. Very recently the Society addressed the Government through their President, the Marquis of Breadalbane, requesting that instructions should be given to mark all vestiges of antiquity in the maps of the Ordnance Survey now in progress. Lord Panmure intimated forthwith the acquiescence of the Government, and announced that special directions should be given to the engineer department to note all ancient vestiges, tumuli, stone monuments, &c. as also ecclesiastical and other ruins. Lord Panmure impressed upon the Society the value of their exertions in assisting the surveyors with local information, through the co-operation of their members, the ministers also and schoolmasters in their respective districts. How many traces of early occupation in England, roads, barrows, earthworks, and remains now forgotten, might have been placed on record, had any similar appeal been made at the outset of the Ordnance Survey.

The retrospect of the past year may not be closed without a tribute to the memory of those, fewer, happily, in number than on some former occasions, whose loss we have to lament, whose friendly interest or co-operation in the objects of the Institute has in past times cheered our progress. Of its earliest supporters, the Society has lost none perhaps more intelligent and zealous, or more ready to impart his stores of sterling information, than Mr. Willson, of Lincoln, whose extensive resources were of special value on the occasion of the meeting in that city. We must record, also, with sincere regret, the deaths of the Rev. Henry Rose; of the Rev. Dr. Spry, Canon of Canterbury; of the talented Copley Fielding, one of our earliest supporters; of Mr. Milward, and Mr. Coleridge. We have to lament the noble and accomplished Director of the Society of Antiquaries, Viscount Strangford; the able Founder of that important Government Institution, the Museum of Practical Geology, Sir Henry De la Beche, to whose high scientific attainments and intelligence archaeology has many obligations; Mr. Patrick Chalmers also, to whose talents and earnest prosecution of his purpose, whilst labouring under long and severe illness, we owe the knowledge of a very remarkable class of early Christian monuments, the sculptured stones and crosses of North Britain. Here, also, must be recorded a tribute of respect to a valued and obliging member, Mr. Forrest, whose extensive knowledge of the tasteful productions of mediæval skill was perhaps unequalled, and whose precious acquisitions were ever freely at our disposal to be produced for the gratification of our Society. Amongst others removed from our ranks during the past year, are Mr. Deighton, of Cambridge; the Rev. Sir T. G. Cullum, Bart.; Mr. Tucker, of Coryton; and Mr. Cottingham, whose untimely death has fatally cut short a career full of promise.

The following lists of members of the Central Committee retiring in annual course, and of members of the Institute nominated to fill the vacancies, were then proposed to the meeting and adopted:

MEMBERS RETIRING FROM THE COMMITTEE:—Sir Philip de Grey Egerton, Bart., *Vice-President*; Edward Blore, Esq.; Thomas L. Donald-

son, Esq.; Augustus W. Franks, Esq.; Octavius S. Morgan, Esq.; F. C. Penrose, Esq.; W. W. S. Vaux, Esq. The following gentlemen being elected to fill the vacancies:—Octavius S. Morgan, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., *Vice-President*; William Harley Bayley, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; Talbot Bury, Esq., Fellow of the Institute of British Architects; Joseph Hunter, Esq., Vice-President Soc. Ant., Assistant Keeper of Records; George Scharf, Esq., Jun., F.S.A.; George Gilbert Scott, Esq.; Richard Westmacott, Esq., R.A., F.R.S.

The following members of the Institute were also elected auditors for the year 1855:—William Parker Hamond, Esq.; Sydney G. R. Strong, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.

The selection of the place of meeting for 1856 was then discussed, and various requisitions and assurances of friendly welcome were taken into consideration. A cordial invitation had been formerly received from the municipal authorities of Southampton, as also from Peterborough, renewed in the kindest manner on the present occasion. Mr. Tucker communicated an invitation from the Dean of Exeter, and from other members of the Institute in the west of England, where it was considered that a visit from the Institute might be rendered highly agreeable. A similar assurance was received from the Ven. Archdeacon of Hereford, from the Town Clerk of Hereford, and other friends of the Society in that locality. A formal requisition was likewise received from the Council of the City of Chester, upon the motion of Mr. Sheriff Hicklin, seconded by Mr. R. G. Temple, inviting the Institute to hold the annual congress for 1856 at Chester. From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, and from the Archaeological Society of Chester the most kind assurances of welcome and hearty co-operation were addressed, which had been confirmed in so gratifying a manner by Dr. Hume and the archaeologists from the Palatinate, who had honoured the Institute with their presence as deputations from those societies on a previous day. The feeling of some members present was strongly expressed in favour of the choice of Chester for the next meeting. It was, however, finally decided that the encouragement long since expressed towards the Institute from Edinburgh and the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and renewed on the present occasion in the most cordial manner, must decide the choice of the scene of the ensuing year's proceedings. It was accordingly moved by Mr. Yates, and seconded by Mr. Hayward, that the meeting for 1856 should be held at Edinburgh.

The business of the meeting being thus concluded, the Chairman observed that the pleasing duty remained to be performed, to pass their most hearty vote of acknowledgment to all those whose generous hospitalities had so largely contributed throughout the week to the gratification of the Society. To the Presidents of Sections, the Viscount Dungannon, Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., and Mr. Wynne, M.P., to all who had rendered their aid in carrying out the proceedings of the Sections, and had contributed memoirs or aided the investigation of local antiquities; to those whose kindness had enriched the museum, more especially to the noble Patron of the meeting, Viscount Hill, and to His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, for their valuable contributions to that instructive collection; and to the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, through whose kind permission the museum had been so appropriately placed in King Edward's School. No expression of thanks, however, was recorded with more unanimous

gratification than to the worshipful the Mayor and the Local Committee formed under his auspices. His friendly exertions and influence, not less than his remarkable hospitality and courteous consideration, had ensured a large measure of pleasure and satisfaction during the previous week.

Several memoirs had been communicated, both in connection with the immediate localities and on subjects of general antiquarian interest, which want of time rendered it impracticable to bring before the Sections. A concluding meeting accordingly took place, in which several of these communications were read, in the Nisi Prius Court, the chair being taken by the Rev. Dr. KENNEDY.

A valuable memoir was read, addressed to the Institute by Mr. CHARLES NEWTON, H.B.M. Vice-Consul at Mitylene, and giving a detailed narrative of his recent excavations in the Island of Calymnos, through the encouragement of his excellency Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, by whose liberality the expenses of these explorations had been defrayed.

In expressing the thanks of the meeting to the talented author, Hon. Secretary of the Institute at an earlier stage of its career, Dr. Kennedy took occasion to pass commendation on Mr. Newton's archaeological exertions, during some years past, and his own high gratification in receiving such a relation of these more recent discoveries, doubly interesting on the present occasion as being from one connected formerly with the Royal Foundation in Shrewsbury, the school where Mr. Newton had received his early training, and which might justly be proud of so distinguished an *alumnus*.

A memoir was then read, communicated by Mr. W. HYLTON D. LONGSTAFFE, F.S.A., relating to the History of St. Oswald, and the memorable conflict at Maserfield, near Oswestry, the scene of his martyrdom, from which that town received its name.

The Rev. A. T. PAGET, Assistant Master of Shrewsbury School, read the following notices of the collection of MSS. in the School Library, and certain particulars of especial local interest connected with them:—

“The MSS. all came into the possession of the school within the first twenty years of the formation of the library, from 1606 to 1626, soon after the suppression of the monasteries to which they belonged. It is what we should expect, then, that they would come from our own neighbourhood.

“Accordingly, we find that the copy of ‘Raymond de pœnitentia’ belonged to the Franciscans of Shrewsbury. On its first page may be read, ‘de communitate fratrum minorum Salopesburie de dono fratris Thomas de Muddet.’ From the same community came, I believe, the ‘Constitutiones Civiles,’ which, however, Dr. Butler attributed to the friars in Salisbury. The Catholic Epistles and Apocalypse, with a Gloss, by a Canon of Lichfield, was once ‘Liber Sanctæ Mariæ de Buldvas.’ A Gloss upon the Psalms was once the property of a Priory of Augustin Canons near Wellington, claimed by their challenge—‘Iste liber constat domui de Wombryg.’

“Thus much for Shropshire.

“From Chester, forming as it then did a see of the same Bishopric as Lichfield and Coventry, there are two ‘libri de communitate prædicatorum Cestrie.’ These Dominicans kept these two books, the Gospel of St. Luke and the book of Ecclesiasticus with a comment as I believe by their own bishop, but they parted with a third of our MSS., the Scholastic

History, to one of their own brotherhood established in the same county; 'de communitate fratrum Ordinis Prædicatorum Cestriæ concessus (says the book of itself) fratri A. de Knottesford ad terminum vitæ. Et cum alienaverit Anathema sit ipsi pro meliori—? communitati. Amen.'

"Nine others came from the same benefactor (Mr. Bostock of Tattenhall, in the county of Chester) and of them several are written in so like a hand, as to suggest that they came out of the same matricularium as the above named St. Luke and Ecclesiasticus.

"From the same diocese came a miscellaneous English volume; for a Bidding Prayer in this was used in Henry IV's reign at St. Mary's 'hys' in Coventry and St. Chad's, Lichfield.

"The 'Summa' of the Franciscan Bartholomew de Sancto Concordio of Pisa came out of this neighbourhood, to judge from this insertion by the quondam possessor:

"Sunt precata Britonum et causa expulsionis eorum
Negligentia prælatorum, rapina potentium,
Cupiditas iudicium, rabies principis,
Inordinatus cultus vestimentorum et detestanda luxuria."

"But to enter no further into these proofs of proximity to the original libraries, add the Franciscans of Hereford to their dispossessed brothers of Shrewsbury, for from them came our 'Dialogi Beati Gregorii de Vita Sanctorum.'

"And as a simple comment upon this test of the probable contents of the monastic libraries, which is derived from a collection formed in a single neighbourhood half a century after the Dissolution, out of two score volumes, we find two copies of the entire Bible; one of the Pentateuch, the books of Ecclesiasticus and Wisdom, with notes; the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John, with notes; of St. Luke, with notes; the General Epistles with notes; two copies of the Apocalypse with different notes; three different glosses upon the whole book of Psalms; a Concordance of the Gospels; a Scholastic History derived from Scripture, besides the devotional and ecclesiastical literature in the other MSS. Surely the proportion which works on Scripture bear to the rest, will abate the censure applied by those who live in an age of printing, against those who lived in less fortunate times. A note by Dr. Butler, in the catalogue of printed books, of the Bodleian Library, will turn the tables upon us.—'N.B. In this catalogue of the Bodleian Library, there are more editions of Aristotle than of the Bible and Testament conjunctively or separately. Such is Pietas Oxoniensis.'

"Having exemplified the suggestions which locality affords archaeology in the shortness of the transition of these MSS. from the monastic to their present keeping, one can step from the scribe to the author by aid of the same clue. This 'St. Luke's Gospel,' and this 'Ecclesiasticus,' have been traced by their title-pages to the same Black Friars in Chester. The Gospel has for title 'Lucas Magistri Alexandri.' Who was this Alexander? The Ecclesiasticus tells us the opinion of the scribe as to what author he was copying—'Ecclesiasticus, Liber Sapientiæ, Magistri Alexandri de Staneby.'

"Here, then, we are assured by common locality, finding them on the same shelves, that we have commentaries indited by one hand. And who was Master Alexander of Staneby? He was Bishop of Lichfield in

1224, a scholar of the highest attainments of his day ; buried at Lichfield, to which cathedral he annexed the prebends of Tarvin and Wellington. And although in authors, as Leland, Tanner, Godwin, &c., you may find this Alexander variously surnamed,—Wendocus (a name belonging to these parts, I may add) and Cestrensis, and Coventrensis, &c.; yet it is remarkable that these commentaries preserved in the School library, have been as yet undiscovered by his biographers.

“I will exemplify the impression that locality must never be lost sight of in archaeology, by only one more instance, on which I ask the aid of others for a more exact solution than I can give, of a marginal scribbling that affects to inculcate royalty.

“The authors of the History of Shrewsbury state in vol. i. p. 375,—‘A remarkable entry in the margin of an ancient Latin Bible in the library of our Schools (MSS. in Museo x. 9), affects to record the name of a *second* son thus royally descended and mysteriously born. Hensr̄ Roidō Dudley Tuther Plantaganett fili^{us} 2 E reg & Robti Comit^{is} leicestr, *i.e.* Henry Roidom Dudley Tudor Plantagenet, second son of Queen Elizabeth and Robert Earl of Leicester. It is a very fair and beautiful manuscript on vellum, given by Mr. John Dychar, Vicar of Shabury, in 1606; and may have belonged to that parish church before the Reformation. Sir John Dychar, as he was generally called, son of Robert Dychar of Moculton, the Elder, was instituted to Shawbury in the second year of Queen Mary, April 8, 1555, and was buried in his own church, Dec. 8, 1620, the eighteenth of James I., after an incumbency of almost sixty years. He was thus competent to transmit the rumours of a very long period; and having been instituted under a Popish queen, though he afterwards conformed, like most of his brethren, to the Reformation, he was not perhaps particularly well affected to the great foundress of our Protestant church. An attempt, however, has been made to deface the entry in question; but the ink employed for this purpose was fainter than that used in the original writing, and leaves it distinctly legible.’

“Thus far Messrs. Owen and Blakewav had examined the School MSS., but a further search would have refuted their conjecture as to the locality of this invention, and added to their information the place of the infant’s birth. At the end of a copy of Gregory’s Pastoral Care may be read in the same hand, and with the like erasures. ‘Hufrej^{us} et Henricus idem Roydon Dudlee Tuther Plat^{ig} ex E 2 E reg^{ina} et Rob^{to} Dudlee comite Leicester natus Chartlee Comitatu Stafford domo Co. Essex.’

“I cannot find an entry of the donation of this MS. to the school library. It is open to conjecture that it was once in the possession of the same family as the Bible; and that it belonged to a descendant of Mr. Dychar of Moculton; for there is preserved in it a record of a transaction in the 38th of Henry VIII., at what may be this Moculton. ‘Apud Mockleston’ may be found in the note of an acceptance by Henry Liddall, of the benefice of Barrow, Cheshire. But then, on the other hand, Mr. Dychar’s known gifts have always his own name in them.

“Thus far I might have gone along with the authors of the ‘History of Shrewsbury;’ but at last I discovered a third entry of the same scandal: only now it is in a printed book, a Hebrew Bible, left by will of Mr. Evan Thomas, sometime under-curate of St. Mary’s, Shrewsbury, or rather purchased with money bequeathed by him; a new book fresh from the

shop, that has only passed through the hands of the St. Mary's Churchwardens to the School Library shelves.

"Hereupon the whole ground of conjecture is evidently changed. We find ourselves with the writer of this scandal against Queen Elizabeth in a free school of Royal Foundation, whose revenues were augmented by that Virgin Queen. Was his mischief out of malice or out of joke? Observe the same hand in all these books, not only to write, but to erase. There is no mistaking the contrast of that ink which turned brown when it should deface, and that ink which is still distinctly legible — a good grey, in spite of time and of effacing fingers. I do not say the same hands, but the same *hand*, for after the perpetrator of the entry had gone round to three books in one library, it is too much to suppose the librarian would have only taken the same means of correcting his falsehood.

"It is less likely to have been done from malice, if it were written after the Queen's death. And surely Messrs. Owen and Blakeway might have told their readers that the handwriting was evidently not of so early a date as the XVIth century. Mr. Joseph Morris of Shrewsbury had, previous to the discovery of these second and third entries, corrected the Henricus Roidom of Owen and Blakeway into Henricus *Roi Dominus*, and had impugned their reading of a '2' for a 'Q' before 'E reg.' But this cannot be done with the two other entries. There it is plainly 'Roydon,' and this was a real name. In the School Register a boy was entered in 1582, named 'Roger Roydon,' armigeri filius.

"Still it is no *schoolboy's* hand. It is necessary to find in the school an older man an inveterate scribbler with a ready command of Latin. There was a master at the head of the school, Mr. Chaloner, who exercised his pen somewhat freely and his hand, as seen in the Book of Benefactors and *passim*, is not unlike this, which is so free with Queen Elizabeth. Still he was dispossessed of his school for his loyalty to Charles I., and made better jokes than this would be if practised upon the readers of marginal scribbling.

"I will only add that it is remarkable the scribbler should have known or fallen upon the *first given* MS. and one of the *first given printed* books; and that the form of the erasure is the Greek letter Phi, Phi, Phi."

MR. EDWARD FREEMAN contributed a valuable Memoir on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of Wales and the Marches, illustrated by a numerous series of drawings. The following communications were also received.

Notices of the Mint of Shrewsbury. By EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., F.R.S., V.P.S.A.

Historical and Architectural Notices of the Ancient Castle of the Paganel and De Somerys at Dudley. By E. W. GODWIN, Esq.

Observations on a Collection of Contracts for supplying the army of Sir Thomas Fairfax, in 1645. The original documents, supposed to have been part of the mass of public evidences sold in 1838 at 8*l.* per ton, were submitted to the meeting. By W. B. DICKENSON, Esq.

Observations on a remarkable sepulchral Brass at Wensley, Yorkshire. By the Rev. J. RAINE, jun. (Printed in this volume, p. 238.)

The Central Committee desire to acknowledge the following donations, in aid of the expenses of the Shrewsbury Meeting:—The Recorder of Shrewsbury, 3*l.* 3*s.*; the Ven. Archdeacon of St. Asaph, 3*l.* 3*s.*; Sir John Boileau, Bart., 5*l.*; D. F. Atcherley, Esq., Marton, Salop, 5*l.*; Rev. J. M. Traherne, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.S.A., 3*l.* 3*s.*; E. Haycock, Esq. 1*l.*; R. A. Slaney, Esq., 5*l.*; Albert Way, Esq. 2*l.*

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,
TO BE HELD AT EDINBURGH IN JULY, 1856.

Patron—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ALBERT, K.G.

THE Central Committee have the gratification to announce that H.R.H. The PRINCE ALBERT has been graciously pleased to become Patron of the meeting, which, in accordance with the encouraging assurances of welcome and invitation received from Edinburgh and from the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, has been arranged to take place in that city towards the close of July, in the present year. The meeting has been favoured with the cordial sanction and encouragement of the Lord Provost and the Municipal authorities, the President and Council of the Royal Scottish Academy, as also of many influential persons in Scotland, who take interest in historical and archaeological investigation.

The Committee desire to invite the especial attention of the members of the Institute to the intention of the Royal Scottish Academy to carry into effect the formation of an extensive Exhibition of SCOTTISH HISTORICAL PORTRAITS in the National Gallery at Edinburgh. The proposition, originated some time since by the Academy and the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, has been taken up with energy on the occasion of the visit of the Institute to Edinburgh. The project having been submitted to the Hon. Commissioners of the Board of Manufactures in that city, and having received their entire approbation, has been brought before the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, and has now obtained the sanction of the government. The great interest of such an exhibition in the illustration of the History of Art, and the elucidation of National History, as also in its bearing on the development of an Historical School of Painting in Scotland, must be generally appreciated. On no former occasion has any extensive assemblage of portraits been brought together in this country for public exhibition, and the purpose originated through the taste and spirit of the Scottish Academy is scarcely less interesting to the antiquary than to the lover of art. It must largely contribute to the gratification of the members of the Archaeological Institute visiting Edinburgh during the meeting in July. The President and Council of the Scottish Academy have invited the co-operation of our Society in furtherance of their important undertaking, especially in giving information regarding portraits preserved in private collections in England, and in any manner facilitating their transmission. Any communication may be addressed to D. O. Hill, Esq., Secretary of the Royal Scottish Academy, or to the Secretaries of the Institute. The Scottish Academy take upon themselves all expenses, carriage of pictures to and from Edinburgh, &c. The exhibition will be placed in the structure recently completed by government, adjoining the Royal Institution, and comprising numerous spacious halls destined for the display of productions of art, for which purpose its position and great security present many advantages. The collection will be under the constant care of responsible officers of the Scottish Academy. Any possessors

of portraits, in London or the South of England, who may be disposed to aid this interesting object by entrusting them for exhibition, may conveniently do so by communicating with Mr. Charles Green, 14, Charles Street, Middlesex Hospital, the accredited agent of the Academy for transmission of paintings for the annual exhibitions in Edinburgh.

The Scottish Academy has evinced every desire to contribute to the gratification of our meeting in Edinburgh, and the cordial readiness to afford every facility and encouragement towards the Institute has been shown in a marked manner, the Government having, at the friendly request of the Academy, sanctioned the appropriation of a most desirable and secure position in the new structure above mentioned for the Museum of the Institute during the Meeting. It is proposed that in the present year the collection, which has invariably formed so attractive a feature of the annual meetings, should comprise chiefly Scottish historical reliques, of every period, with illustrations of the ancient arts and art-manufactures, more especially connected with Scotland. Such an assemblage must prove a most valuable and interesting accompaniment to the Historical Gallery of Scottish Worthies.

GEORGE VULLIAMY, *Secretary.*

APARTMENTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,
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