

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

TYPES AND FIGURES OF THE BIBLE ; Illustrated by the Art of the Early and Middle Ages. By LOUISA TWINING. London, Longman & Co. 1855. 4to. 54 plates.

HAVING recently (vol. xi. p. 201) taken occasion to notice Miss Twining's interesting "Symbols and Emblems of Early and Mediæval Christian Art," we have now before us another work by the same indefatigable artist, in which the remarkable development of another phase of the Christian spirit of the middle ages is brought before the view of the student of sacred art. We allude to the typical and figurative manner in which the subjects of the Old Testament Scriptures were supposed to represent those of the new dispensation. Of course, many of these typical analogies, which are not only self-evident, but are expressly referred to in the Bible itself, such as the Brazen Serpent and the Crucifixion, or Jonah in the whale, and Our Lord in the Sepulchre, will suggest themselves to the mind of every reader, but many others are of a far more recondite and, it must be admitted, often of a scarcely appreciable kind.

"The general belief," says Miss Twining, "which has existed more or less in all periods, and was expressed by St. Augustine, when he declared that 'the Old Testament is one great prophecy of the New,' is the source from which all the modifications of opinions and their representation in art have taken their rise. It is now generally believed that the principle of application was too widely extended by the writers of the early and middle ages, some of whom, without laying down any regular plan of interpretation, believed that they saw in every event and character of the Old Testament, a type, or at least a similitude of some person or event in the New. The ideas of the early Christians were carried on and even extended by those of the middle ages, and it was chiefly towards the end of the XIIIth century that this system of interpretation was generally adopted."

That the earliest Christians were compelled, almost in self-defence, to hide the objects of their devotion under the form of symbolical representations, is well known, and hence it is that we find the earliest pictorial illustrations of the Christian subjects concealed under the form of types, which, although well understood by the little band of believers themselves, were unappreciated by their enemies. Hence we find even pagan or pastoral subjects employed symbolically, Orpheus being represented not only as the type of David, but also as a symbol of the time when the nations of the earth should be attracted to Christ by the sound of the gospel, the Good Shepherd carrying the lost sheep as typical of Christ the "Good Shepherd, who carries the lambs in his bosom," &c., whilst, to come more directly to the subject before us, various well-known Old Testament subjects which would bear a figurative sense, were represented, such as Noah in the Ark, Moses striking the Rock, David in the Lion's Den, &c. But it is a remark-

able circumstance that, with the exception of some few of these now self-evident types, the artists of the subsequent centuries—that is from the IVth to the XIIIth—do not appear to have illustrated this branch of the subject; at least no such representations have come down to our own times, although many illuminated manuscripts and even sculptures of that period have survived. The immense development of symbolical views which arose in the XIIIth century on the one hand, and the desire to instruct an ignorant people by the aid of pictures on the other, led to an extended system of typical representations at this period, of which various manuscripts are remarkable examples. In these great folio books, whole pages are occupied with miniatures, often richly coloured and gilt, in which every circumstance in the Bible was interpreted either by some other event in the Holy Scriptures, or in the history of the church and the world. These volumes were the precursors of the *Biblia Pauperum* and the *Speculum humanæ Salvationis* which appeared in the XVth century, and which were distributed to an extraordinary extent by the assistance of wood-blocks.

It is consequently from the paintings of the Catacombs,¹ and from these illuminated Bibles of the XIIIth and XIVth centuries, together with the early block-books, that Miss Twining has derived her materials, and when we state that no fewer than 200 subjects are represented in these plates, we shall have no further occasion to insist upon either the activity of the authoress or the value of her work, each plate of which is accompanied by descriptive text, containing not only a short notice of the figures themselves, but also extracts from the works of the most eminent writers on the typology of Scripture, such as McEwen, Fairbairne, Jeremy Taylor, Chevallier, Jones, Hook, &c., in which the nature of the typical relationship of the subjects contained in the plates is described. We must add that the plates are etched in lithography by Miss Twining herself, and with the exception of some few subjects copied from certain Horæ and other later exquisitely illuminated missals, give a very good idea of the original rude designs which she has selected. We must, in conclusion, be permitted to express our regret that the work before us has not been brought out in a size to match with her former publication upon the Symbols of the Christian Art.

ANCIENT ARMOUR AND WEAPONS IN EUROPE: from the Iron Period of the Northern nations to the end of the thirteenth century: with Illustrations from cotemporary Monuments. By JOHN HEWITT. Oxford and London: J. H. and James Parker. 1855. 8vo.

In the present advanced state of archaeological investigation, when the value of minute details has gradually become fully recognised, it seems needless to point out to our readers the advantages to be derived from a correct knowledge of mediæval costume. On former occasions,² when inviting attention to the admirable "Dresses and Decorations," produced by Mr. Henry Shaw, the "Costume du Moyen Age Chretien," by Hefner, and other instructive publications of the same class, we have sought to show

¹ It is unfortunate that Miss Twining's work was undertaken before the publication of M. Perret's splendid work on the Catacombs. The latter, for which, as for many other noble publications of a similar character, we are indebted to the French Government, will, of course, supersede

the works of Bottari, Bosio, &c., the coarse engravings of which have supplied Miss Twining with her representations of the earlier subjects in her work.

² See Arch. Journ., vol. i. p. 284; vol. ii. p. 212.

that costume, correctly understood, supplies the key to the Chronology of Art. There is indeed scarcely any subject of research, connected with Mediæval history or antiquities, upon which the knowledge of costume does not throw light. It were only necessary to glance at the pages of the valuable manual for which we are indebted to Mr. Hewitt, to perceive how vain were the attempt, without such knowledge, to comprehend the chronicle or the romance, the historical documents or the poetry of the Middle Ages.

It is a far easier task to amass materials, than to combine them in scientific classification. To appreciate the value of the volume under consideration, for the practical purposes of the student of military costume, we must look back to the earlier productions of those who first approached a subject, at that time condemned as trivial pastime,—to the praiseworthy endeavours of Grose and of Carre, of the laborious Strutt, and of other *emeriti* in the ranks of antiquarianism. To these succeeded the indefatigable researches of the late Sir S. Meyrick, of which the value, even if their results appear occasionally deficient in accuracy, or the conclusions insufficiently matured, can scarcely be too highly esteemed. An increasing interest in the subject

has rapidly been developed ; a mass of accurate evidence has been collected in all directions ; effigies, sepulchral brasses, illuminations, painted glass, seals, all sources of authentic information have been diligently searched ; the means of testing the truthfulness of conventional representations has been supplied by the comparison of mediæval reliques or works of art in foreign countries. Archaeological societies and publications in all quarters have gathered in a harvest of scattered facts, where till of late so much valuable matter had perished, for want of the encouragement to observe, and the ready opportunity to record.

It remained for some author well versed in all these vestiges of the mediæval period, long conversant with the best original examples of armour and arms preserved to our times, possessing also the critical skill and the perseverance requisite for the laborious enterprise of comparing and combining this testimony, to present the whole in a well-digested form, available for general information and ready reference. Scarcely less to be desired was it, that the hand which should reproduce, as in a magic mirror, the glowing picture of the days of Chivalry in all their picturesque detail, should possess the skill to wield the pencil with no less conscientious accuracy than the pen.

Mr. Hewitt has commenced his labours, as the title of his work enounces, with the so-called " Iron Period " of the Northern Antiquaries. It were to be desired that some master-hand might dispel the obscurity which still prevails in regard to the Periods prior to that of " Iron," and arrange in a



scientific order the weapons and warlike defences, the chief vestiges of that great crisis in the destinies of Western Europe. Archaeologists look hopefully towards one, whose intelligence and profound research has achieved so much for a later, and deeply interesting period of National History. Who, like a Kemble, could wield the hammer of Thor or the brand of bronze, dispersing as by a wizard's spell the dense mists which enwrap the Thule of our Primeval Period? In the first Part of the work before us Mr. Hewitt treats of the military equipment and usages of the Teutonic conquerors of Europe, from the dismemberment of the Roman empire to the triumphs achieved by the Normans in the XIth century; he has derived the chief evidences from contemporary writers, from illuminated MSS., and from sepulchral vestiges, of which the spirited exertions of such earnest enquirers



Great Seal of William the Conqueror.

as Mr. Akerman, Mr. Neville, Mr. Roach Smith, and Mr. Wylie, have recently exhumed so copious a series. We may refer to the plates in which Mr. Hewitt displays the varied forms of the spear, the sword, and the axe, the characteristic weapon of the Northern nations, as some of the most instructive exemplifications in the volume. Even at this early period valuable information is supplied by the drawings in MSS., as may be seen by the annexed subject from a copy of *Prudentius*, written in the XIth century, (see woodcut p. 108) which displays the peculiar spear with its cross-guard, like a *venabulum*, the round shield, the banded head-piece and the singular leggings of the Anglo-Saxons. Mr. Hewitt's critical remarks on the "war-byrnie," and the use of interlinked chain-mail at a very early period, deserve careful attention, as compared with the vague speculations hitherto advanced on the subject.

In the second Part, from the Norman Conquest to the end of the XIIth century, a more copious provision of contemporary evidence becomes available. Amongst these may be mentioned the Bayeux tapestry, royal and baronial seals. We are greatly indebted to the Rev. Dr. Collingwood Bruce for bringing within our reach accurate reproductions of the former, recently published in a form very convenient for reference and study.³ Of the latter, we are permitted to place a very remarkable example before our readers, the Great Seal of William the Conqueror, now for the first time, as we believe, represented with scrupulous accuracy from an impression at Paris. (See woodcut, p. 109.) The representation of chain-mail deserves



Great Seal of Richard the First.

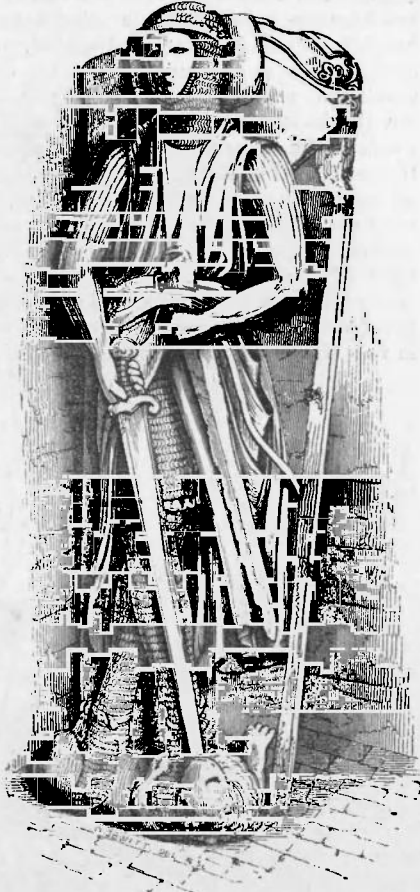
notice : in connexion with the question arising from the various conventional modes of portraying defences of mail, we may refer to the very instructive examples shown by Mr. Hewitt in this portion of his work ; (see p. 124). We may here commend to especial notice the admirable representations of the earlier Royal Seals, drawn by Mr. Hewitt's skilful pencil, and after careful comparison of several impressions. The Great Seals of William Rufus, of Alexander I., king of Scotland, of Henry I., Stephen, Henry II.,

³ "The Bayeux Tapestry Elucidated." By the Rev. J. C. Bruce, LL.D. J. Russell Smith. 1856. 4to. Many of our readers will recall with pleasure the

interesting discourse delivered by Dr Bruce at the Meeting of the Institute in Chichester, in 1853, now published in this attractive form.

Richard I., King John, Henry III., and Edward I., form a series of great value. It is to be regretted that the obverses only are given, but these alone were immediately available for Mr. Hewitt's purpose.

Of the second seal of Cœur de Lion, we are enabled to give the accompanying faithful representation (see woodcut). This example is specially interesting on account of the curious cylindrical helmet, with its crest charged with a lion passant, a feature of very rare occurrence; and the shield charged with three lions, the first example of that familiar bearing. On Richard's earlier seal a single lion rampant is to be seen. The loss of that seal, and the substitution of the one here figured, present a question of some interest, to which our author has not adverted, as indeed not directly relevant to his subject. A learned antiquary of Normandy, M. Deville, has published a Dissertation on these seals, with engravings, deficient in scrupulous accuracy, as compared with those given by Mr. Hewitt. Hoveden states that Richard caused a new seal to be made in 1194, declaring all grants bearing his earlier seal to be invalid; and he assigns as the cause, either that the chancellor had made improper use of the seal, or that it had been lost, when Roger, the vice-chancellor, was drowned off the coast of Cyprus. Vinesauf, however, distinctly asserts that after that disaster, which occurred on the Vigil of St. Mark, 1191, the body was found by a peasant, and the seal recovered (Gale, tom. ii., p. 320). On the other hand, impressions of the earlier seal occur in 1195 and 1197, and M. Deville points out that the new sealing of grants throughout the realm occurred, according to the Annals of Waverly, in 1198. Matthew Paris fixes the time more precisely, as having been about Michaelmas in that year. We owe, however, to M. Deville, the fact that the new seal had been in use some months previously, since he has found it appended to a grant to the Abbey of St. Georges de Bocherville, dated 18 May, 1198. The precise cause of the change of seals still remains obscure. In the formula which accompanied the second sealing of a grant



Knightly Effigy, Haseley, Oxfordshire.
Date, about 1250.

to the church of Durham (*Hist. Dunelm. Scriptores tres*, app. p. lxi. edit. Surtees Soc.), after reciting the terms of the earlier grant, mention is thus made of the second sealing ;—"Is erat tenor chartæ nostræ in primo nostro quod quia aliquando perditum fuit, et dum in Almannæ capti essemus sub aliena potestate constitutum mutatum est." The date of the re-sealing in this instance was 7 Dec. 1198. Compare another charter dated 15 June 1198 ; Selden's *Tit. of Honor*, Part II., c. v., s. 13. We have thought the precise age of so remarkable an example of military costume and heraldry not undeserving of investigation.

The third Part of Mr. Hewitt's volume is devoted to the XIIIth century ; and here the most authentic information is supplied from the numerous knightly effigies preserved in England, so rich in sculptured works of this class, as also at a later period in the instructive and carefully elaborated sepulchral portraitures on brass plates. From these valuable sources Mr. Hewitt has drawn largely and with great judgment. The preceding woodcut enables us to present an excellent type of the military costume of the period. The shield in this example is placed under the knight's head, an arrangement, as far as we are aware, unique. Mr. Hewitt has carefully compared the sculptured and engraved memorials with the invaluable testimony supplied by illuminated MSS., painted glass, and other productions of mediæval art, in which may always be traced so remarkable a conformity with the peculiar and capricious fashions of each successive age. Illuminations more especially present to us innumerable details, to be sought in vain elsewhere. For example, one of the richest MSS. for the illustration



of armour and military usages of every kind (*Roy. MS. 20, D. 1.*) has supplied the very curious illustration (see woodcut) which displays a mounted

archer. Of that class of light-horse troops representations are rare; of still less familiar occurrence is the mounted soldier armed with the cross-bow, a weapon which it must have been extremely difficult to render available for cavalry. Amongst the remarkable subjects obtained from the decorative tiles lately discovered at Chertsey Abbey, and produced at one of our meetings in London by Mr. Westwood, a striking example occurred of the Arblaster on horseback, steadily adjusting his aim, by aid of the enormous *arcons* of his saddle, which must have rendered him almost immoveable in



his seat. We hope that Mr. H. Shaw will include this curious subject amongst his beautiful illustrations of the Chertsey pavements.⁴ Mr. Hewitt has occasionally availed himself of another valuable source of information,

⁴ "Specimens of Tile Pavements," drawn by H. Shaw, F.S.A. No. vii. of this interesting work comprises some of

the best examples from Chertsey. This portion of the work may be purchased separately.

namely Painted Glass, and our acknowledgment is due to Mr. Parker, the publisher of this volume, for the obliging permission to give amongst the examples of its beautiful illustrations, one obtained from that class of mediæval art. It is a representation of the murder of Becket, from a window in Oxford Cathedral (See woodcut, p. 113). This subject is full of curious detail as regards the military equipment of the period, and it presents one of the best examples of the defences of "banded mail," the nature of which still remains without any conclusive explanation. Mr. Hewitt's valuable remarks given in this Journal (vol. vii. p. 362) supply the fullest information on that difficult question.

We are unable here to advert to the numerous matters of curious investigation, connected with the warlike times of Henry III. and Edward I., which are skilfully elucidated in Mr. Hewitt's attractive volume. Besides armour and weapons, his enquiries have been addressed to various interesting questions relating to tournaments and hastiludes, the wager of battle or judicial duel, the engines of war, the Greek fire and other subtle inventions, precursors of the introduction of artillery to which was due the great crisis in the history of mediæval warfare.

We hope at no distant period Mr. Hewitt may be encouraged to resume the theme of his treatise, so successfully commenced. The XIVth and XVth centuries present a field of investigation replete with interest, not less in connexion with stirring historical events, than with the progress of civilisation and the arts. We already owe to the taste and spirit of Mr. Parker many volumes not less deservedly esteemed for the beauty and accuracy of their illustration, than for the stimulus they have given to the pursuits of archaeological science. None probably will be more generally appreciated than the handbook under consideration. In none, perhaps, has the scientific and instructive arrangement of facts been more advantageously combined with an equal measure of artistic conscientiousness and perfection in the illustration.

We announce with pleasure the completion of Mr. C. ROACH SMITH's undertaking, in the publication of the *Original Journal of Excavations in Kent*, by the Rev. Bryan Faussett, which brought to light the remarkable assemblage of Roman and Anglo-Saxon antiquities, rejected by the Trustees of the British Museum, and actually in the possession of Mr. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A. This volume, entitled "*Inventorium Sepulchrale*," is copiously illustrated by Mr. Fairholt; an Introduction and Notes by Mr. Roach Smith accompany the minute record of Mr. Faussett's explorations. We hope to notice more fully this invaluable accession to Archaeological Literature. Mr. Roach Smith has also in forwardness his "*Roman London*;" (published for subscribers only). Subscribers' names may be sent to the Author, 5, Liverpool Street, City.

The first Decade of the "*Crania Britannica*," by Mr. J. B. Davis and Dr. Thurnam, illustrating not only the physical peculiarities of the earlier occupants of the British Islands, but also their sepulchral usages, weapons, pottery, &c., has been recently produced. Subscribers to this important work should send their names to Mr. Davis, Shelton, Staffordshire.

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS, relating to the History and Antiquities of the County, published by the Sussex Archaeological Society. Vol. viii. London : John Russell Smith. 1856. 8vo.

It has often been said, in discouragement of local societies of this kind, that they must soon exhaust their materials, and then their publications will dwindle into insignificance. Whatever truth there may be in this remark, the present volume affords no evidence of it. Here we have the eighth volume of the Sussex Society, whose existence dates only from the latter part of 1846, as full of appropriate and interesting subjects as any of the former ; nor can it be said that there is any falling off in the ability with which the papers are written. A friendly spirit pervades the Society, which is very commendable, and worthy of imitation. We find acknowledgments of suggestions and assistance from various quarters and in divers ways ; especially deserving of mention is the contribution of illustrative drawings from the pencils of several ladies. It is gratifying to see their artistic skill so usefully employed ; and it must be agreeable, we doubt not, to them to find so praiseworthy an application of their talents of this kind, and to have such permanence given to the results. For the want of a little more care on the part of the printers, some of the wood cuts are over-printed, and full justice has not been done to the artists or the engraver. This might have been easily avoided, and we trust it will be in future. Before proceeding to the contents we must acknowledge our obligations to the Committee for permission to use the blocks with which this notice of the volume is illustrated.

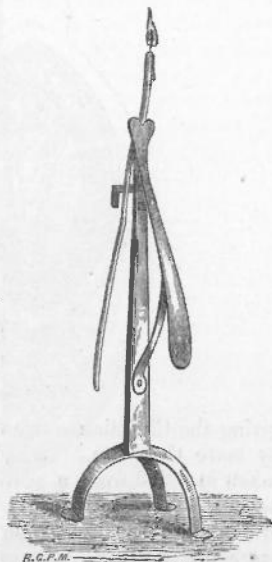
Mr. M. A. Lower has contributed a paper on the Scrase family, now represented by Mr. Scrase Dickens ; in which is introduced a brief notice of the dilapidated Church of Blachington, near Brighton, where some of the family resided, with two views of its present state. These ruins deserve the attention of any ecclesiologist, who may happen to visit that neighbourhood. They are easy of access from Brighton.

The Rev. C. Gaunt has furnished an account of a recently discovered brass at Ticehurst, which now commemorates John Wybarn, Esq., who died 5 Henry VII. (1490), and his two wives, one on each side. The peculiarity of it is, that the husband is in the bascinet, camail, jupon, &c. of about 1400, while the two wives, who are only half his height, are in the costume of the reign of Henry VII. The rational inference from this would seem to be, that the principal figure had originally commemorated some knight who died about 1400, and was appropriated nearly a century afterwards to its present purpose ; and that the two wives were then added, but of smaller size because of the limited space that was available for them on the slab. In this view of the subject, which seems to have been suggested to Mr. Gaunt, he does not acquiesce ; but opposes it by suppositions and conjectures that we think improbable. However, it is not easy to collect his

serious meaning, and we could have wished the subject, as it deserved, had been differently treated. We regret that our space does not allow us to reproduce the woodcut of this brass. The interest of the paper is increased by some particulars of John Wybarn's family, and extracts from his will and that of his widow, who directed her executors to buy a convenient stone to lay upon the grave of her husband and herself.

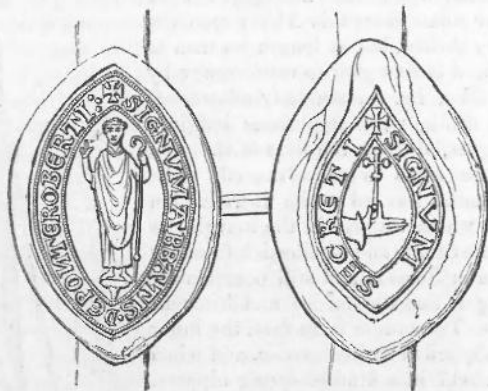
The next article is by the Rev. Edward Turner on Sedgwick Castle, a ruin near Horsham. Small castles seem to have been unusually numerous in Sussex, and some of them may have been intended as occasional residences in the forest districts for their owners, while engaged in the pleasures of the chase at a distance from their principal castles; but it is not easy to explain, why any of such smaller ones should have been so well defended as Sedgwick appears to have been; for it had an inner and an outer moat. Probably wooden houses existed outside the outer moat, which were protected by a palisade. This would account for the situation of the well. These small castles would be a fit subject for a future paper. Mr. Turner has also supplied a short paper on the College of Saxon foundation at Bosham.

From Mr. Blaauw we have three contributions, the most remarkable of which is that on "Dureford Abbey, its fortunes and misfortunes, with some particulars of the Premonstratensian Order." The chartulary, which is among the MS. treasures in the British Museum, has been turned to good account: the gradual increase of the possessions has been traced, and the means by which many of them were acquired. One noticeable mode, as illustrative of the age, was by lending money to small proprietors to free them from the Jews, and then, with little less mercy than they practised, taking possession when the mortgages were forfeited. For some years this Abbey seems to have been very thrifty, but at length its turn to borrow came, and it was glad to raise money by granting *corrodies*, i.e. certain daily allowances of meat and drink, with sometimes lodging, firing, and lights, during the lives of those by whom adequate sums were advanced. The mention of candles has led to the introduction of a woodcut, which we give in the margin, as exemplifying the candle and candlestick formerly in common use in Sussex, and still occasionally found in cottages, and the dairies and kitchens of farm-houses. The candle is, in fact, the inner part of a rush dipped in melted grease, and when burning it is held in a kind of spring nippers, so that it can be easily raised as occasion requires. This example was $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; but the "rushstick" or holder varies in form, and is sometimes made to hang by a hook. Little now remains of this Abbey beside a few detached pieces of architectural decoration, and numerous fragments of ornamental tiles. Some of the former are engraved; and from the latter several of the most rare, including the heraldic, have been ingeniously completed and arranged by Mr. A. W. Franks, so as to form an illustrative page. Beside important materials for a genealogist of the



Husseys, this paper contains some curious information on various subjects ; especially the ceremony of electing, inducting, and installing an Abbot of the Order of Premonstre. Such of our readers as are intent on campanology will be interested in learning that there were eight bells in 1417, when they were destroyed by lightning, and that in the next year five had been restored, the respective weights of which are recorded. Mr. Blaauw's second contribution is on some Anglo-Saxon charters of the VIIth and VIIIth centuries, showing the condition of Sussex at that time, divided as it was into several small states. The mention of Biochandonne and Cealtborgsteal led to an endeavour to identify these localities ; as to the former, it appears to have been successful. The third is "Extracts from *Iter Sussexiense* of Dr. John Burton," an amusing narrative written in Greek of a journey into Sussex about the middle of the last century.

Another Abbey, that of Robertsbridge, has furnished the Rev. George Miles Cooper with the subject of a paper. Some recently discovered deeds, which had long lain hid among the archives of the Sidneys at Penshurst, have supplied some new material for his purpose. If we rightly understand him, he has had the use of transcripts only, which is to be regretted. A few things, which would be a little unaccountable otherwise, may, perhaps, be due to his not having had the opportunity of consulting the originals. This paper is liberally illustrated. We avail ourselves of the permission accorded to us, to present to our readers the Seal of the Abbey, and that of one of the Abbots, with their respective reverses. The former, (see next page), though attached to the Surrender of the Abbey to King Henry VIII., appears to be from a matrix of the XIIIth century. The latter is remarkable as not



Privy Seal of the Abbot of Robertsbridge.

giving the Christian name of the Abbot : it may therefore have been used by more than one. It has been engraved from a drawing by Howlett, taken in 1835 from a seal attached to a deed without date, supposed to be of the XIVth century. The absence of date, as well as the character of the seal, would have led us to expect to find the deed to be of the preceding century. Mention is made at p. 150 of a Seal of Ralph de Issodun, Earl of Eu, in right of his wife the Countess Alice, whose seal is engraved in the eleventh volume of this Journal, p. 369, and on the reverse of his seal there is said to be a shield of arms barry of five, which is not



ROBERTSBRIDGE ABBEY, SUSSEX.

Seal and Counterseal, from the Surrender, dated April 16, 1538.

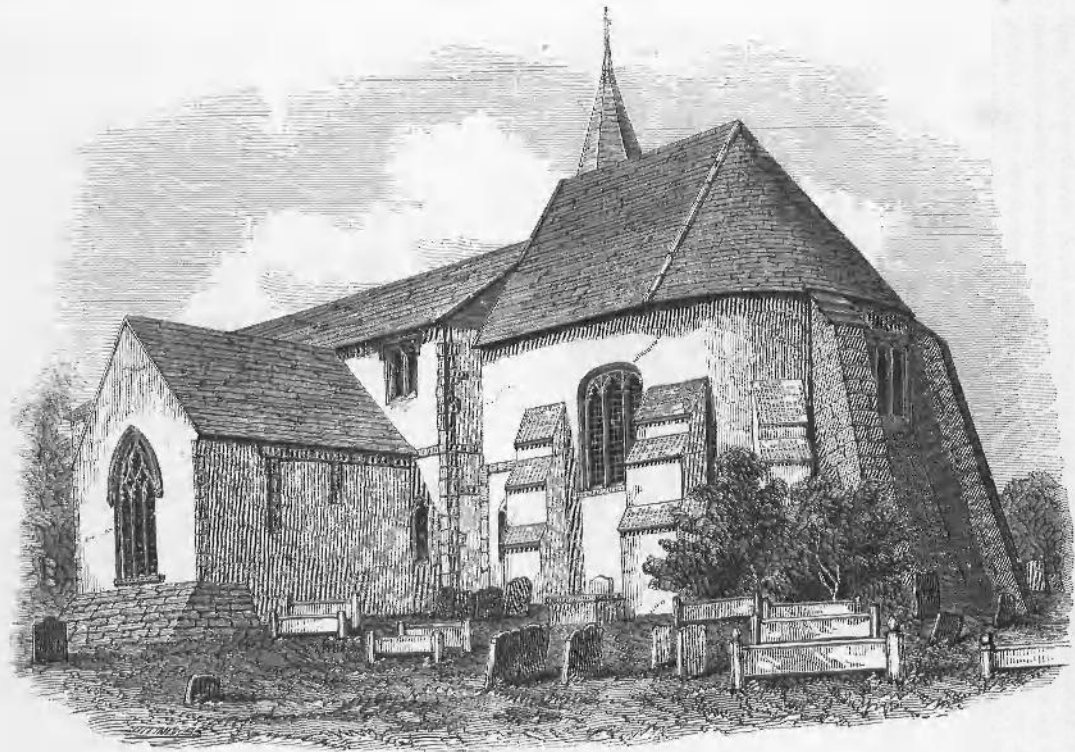
quite intelligible, because barry must be of an even number ; and there is no label mentioned, an omission that is singular, since the arms on the widow's seal have one. The head of his family, that of Lusignan, as stated in the notice of her accompanying her seal, bore barry arg. and azure. We attach no importance to the number of bars or pieces barwise, but as he was a cadet, he is not likely to have borne that coat without any difference. It would be desirable to know something more of this seal. There is also a cut of the seal of Alfred de St. Martin, one of the founders. The other illustrations are chiefly architectural ; most of their originals have perished, as the scattered ground-plan shows. Mr. G. M. Cooper has gleaned some forgotten particulars of the Abbey and its benefactors, and restored the names of a few abbots that had been lost. Some transaction having taken place in the presence of Eleanor, the Queen of Henry III., the story, started we believe by Miss Strickland, and adopted by Lord Campbell, of this Queen having been Lady Keeper of the Great Seal, has been revived in a note. Mr. G. M. Cooper probably was not aware of what had been said on that subject in the third vol. of this Journal. p. 275, *et seq.*

In a valuable genealogical paper, Mr. W. Durrant Cooper has given some account of the family of Braose of Chesworth, and of that of Hoo, with reference to two monuments in Horsham Church in memory of members of those families. He has shown the connection of these Braoses with the elder branch, whence the Lords of Bramber, and also with the junior, which was located at Wiston. He mentions in the pedigree Sir Giles, a half brother of the Sir William of Bramber, who died in 1326. Sir Giles died in 1305, and it is not generally known that a sepulchral effigy of him, now much mutilated, lies in the belfry of Horton Church, Dorset, in which parish he had property. The arms on the shield are crusily a lion rampant charged on the shoulder with a fleur de lis ; which agree with those ascribed to him in the Roll. t. Edw. II. Though he died before Sir William, and left a son, Thomas, this child was then an infant, and probably died young and issueless, as Mr. W. Durrant Cooper seems to have assumed. Of the Hoo



family, the most distinguished members appear to have been Sir William, who served three kings, and died in 1410, aged seventy-five, and his grandson, Thomas, who was created Lord Hoo. In the margin we give the seal of this Sir William, attached to a document dated in 1392, a good example of the period. The arms below the helmet are Hoo, the others are Andeville, St. Leger, St. Omer, and Malmaines. The crowned M over the last is remarkable, and also the place of the motto, *biu aqirt*. Thomas Lord Hoo distinguished

himself both as a civilian and a soldier. He died in 1455 without male issue. An amended copy of his will is given, that in the Testamenta Vetusta being in several places incorrect. In another paper Mr. W. Durrant Cooper has furnished some notices of Winchelsea in and after the XVth century, with an account and pedigree of the Oxenbridge family.

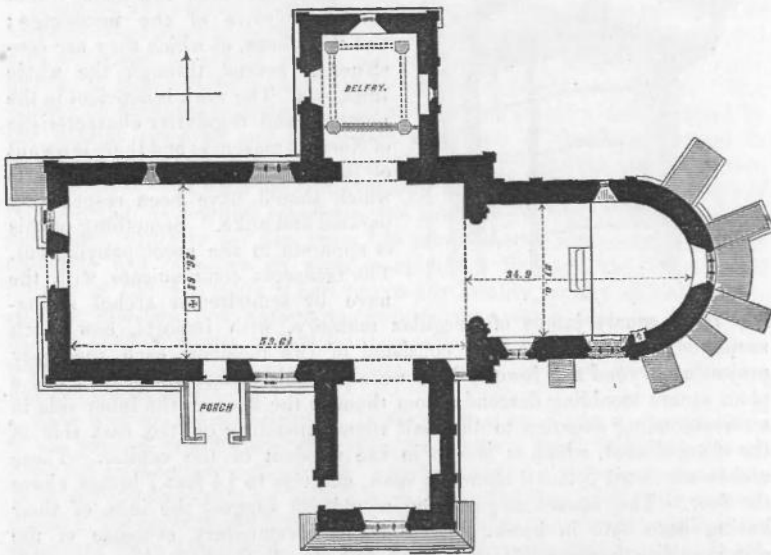


WORTH CHURCH, SUSSEX: View from the south-east.

These may be considered as supplemental to his History of Winchelsea.

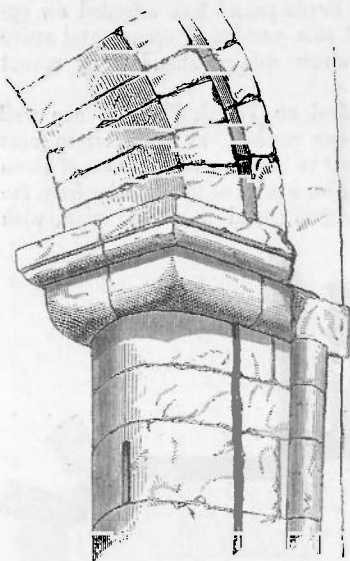
The Rev. Thomas Medland has furnished extracts from an old Book kept in the church chest at Steyning, and still used for entering the churchwardens' accounts and other important matters connected with the parish. The occurrence of the word "Bryde-paist" has afforded an opportunity for offering an explanation of this portion of ornamental attire for the head. The word had been much misapprehended by recent writers.

There is a paper by Mr. W. S. Walford on Worth Church; one well known by name, at least, to many of our readers, as it occurs in most of the lists of churches which are supposed to have some portions of them Anglo-Saxon. We are glad to be able to give a print of the exterior from the south-east after a photograph by Dr. Diamond; and a ground plan, with



dimensions, the additions of buttresses and masonry, undoubtedly of later date, being distinguished by linear shading; and also a woodcut of the east side of the north capital of the chancel arch, from a drawing by Mr. A. Nesbitt. On examining the ground-plan, which has been reduced from one made by Mr. F. T. Dollman for the Society, certain small exterior projections at the corners, and on all sides, except the north side of the nave, will be observed. These are the coins and the pilasters, or remains of pilasters, which were placed on a graduated base or plinth near the ground, and supported a stringcourse about half the height of the wall. They are of what may be called long and short work, but the alternations of long and short are not so marked as is usual in work so designated. Two only of these pilasters remain entire: they are near the south-west corner of the nave. There is no tower: what in the print looks like a small spire, is a modern belfry

erected over the north transept. The doorways are decorated, except those into the transepts which are modern. The windows are of various dates and styles, but none earlier than the XIIIth century, unless a small one on the east side of the north transept be an exception. The most



striking feature in the interior is the chancel arch. It is 14 feet 1 inch in span, semicircular, and of a single order, measuring 22 feet 5½ inches at its highest point from the floor. It springs at the height of about 15 feet 6 inches from massive semicircular jambs with remarkable imposts or capitals, each consisting of a flat cushion and a square abacus, with an intervening quarter-round moulding. The piers and arch are about 3 feet thick, exclusive of the mouldings; and the stones, of which they are constructed, extend through the whole thickness. The work is deficient in the neatness and regularity characteristic of Norman masonry; and there is a want of parallelism and similarity in parts which should have been respectively parallel and alike. Something of this is apparent in the accompanying cut. The transepts communicate with the nave by semicircular arches spring-

ing from square jambs of irregular masonry, with imposts, now much mutilated, which seem to have consisted of two members each, the upper projecting beyond the lower; both were probably square and plain; and a plain square moulding descends from them to the floor on the inner side in a corresponding situation to the half round moulding on the east side of the chancel arch, which is shown in the woodcut of the capital. These arches are about 8 feet 8 inches in span, and rise to 14 feet 7 inches above the floor. The square imposts and mouldings suggest the idea of their having been left in block. There is no documentary evidence of the church earlier than the XIIIth century, but Mr. W. S. Walford concurs with Mr. Bloxam, Mr. Sharpe, and others, who have come to the conclusion that it is substantially an Anglo-Saxon building; and what is rare, that there has been no deviation from the original ground-plan; though without doubt there have been great repairs at various times, and windows and doorways inserted, and the roof throughout replaced by a modern one. Still he sees no good reason for believing it to be of earlier date than the first half of the XIth century. The font, of which there is a woodcut, is singular; for it consists of two of nearly the same date, neither later than the XIIIth century, placed one on the other, the lower serving as a base to the upper, and yet there is no incongruity that suggests the fact of there being two fonts.

To this volume, after some "Notes and Queries" relating to local subjects, there is added the Catalogue of the Antiquities exhibited at the Museum formed during the meeting of the Archaeological Institute, held

at Chichester in July, 1853. In the previous volume produced by the Sussex Society a General Report of the Proceedings on that occasion had been given, as a record of the friendly participation of the two Societies in their prosecution of a common purpose, and comprising notices of various matters of local interest. This Report, accompanied by the Catalogue of the Museum, which contains numerous interesting illustrations of local antiquities, has been published in a separate form by Mr. J. Russell Smith. Such a memorial of the Chichester Meeting cannot fail to be acceptable to many, as well members of the Institute, as others, who may not have joined the ranks of the Archaeologists of Sussex.¹

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

Vol. I. Edinburgh, 1852-54. Printed for the Society. Small 4to, 312 pp. Plates and numerous woodcuts.

AMONGST the earliest of those combined endeavours for the promotion of archaeological investigations, which have taken in recent years so extended a development, in almost every part of the United Kingdom, the Antiquaries of Scotland may justly claim an honourable precedence. The infancy of such antiquarian confederations in our country was fostered by the patient research and the genial patriotism of that great leader in untrodden paths, whom we still delight familiarly to hail as the "Nourrice of Antiquity." It were no uninteresting task to trace, from the days of Camden and his learned associates, the small beginnings of that extensive movement, which in our own times has taken so wide a range of energetic operation and influence on popular opinion. Through the length and breadth of the land there is now scarce any locality, or any special department of historical and antiquarian inquiry, unprovided with its associated band of kindred spirits, united for the special purpose of prosecuting their purpose by friendly co-operation, more efficiently than can ever be done by any individual efforts.

It is with no ordinary interest, however, that we address our attention to the position and the prospects of archaeology in North Britain. As we observed on a former occasion, the impulse to which we may undoubtedly trace the growing taste for archaeological investigation, not only in our own country, but throughout Europe, is to be sought in the wizard's spell which emanated from Abbotsford. It has been truly remarked by one of the most acute of modern writers on the subject under consideration, that though not exactly the source which we might expect to give birth to the transition from profitless dilettantism to the intelligent spirit of scientific investigation, yet it is unquestionable that Sir Walter Scott was the first of modern writers "to teach all men this truth, which looks like a truism, and yet was as good as unknown to writers of history and others, till so taught—that the bygone ages of the world were actually filled by living men."²

¹ Report of the Transactions at the Annual Meeting of the Institute at Chichester, 1853, with a general notice of Memoirs, and a detailed catalogue of the temporary Museum. Published for the Archaeological Institute. London: J. Russell Smith, 8vo. This volume, ranging

with the series of Annual Transactions of the Institute, may be obtained through any bookseller.

² Carlyle's *Miscellanies*, vol. v., p. 301, second edit., cited by Dr. Wilson "Prehistoric Annals of Scotland," p. xi.

It was not until 1780 that any institution of a permanent character was organised in Scotland for the special purpose of antiquarian and historical research. It is not our present purpose to pass in review in any detail the earlier efforts of the Society, the foundation of which, at that period, originated with the Earl of Buchan, who appears to have taken the most lively interest in its establishment, and through whose liberality a suitable place was speedily provided for the formation of a museum. Thus fortunately a depository was established for the preservation of numerous reliques, the nucleus of those important and highly instructive collections actually in the possession of the Society. The scheme of operations, sketched out with considerable ability by the noble founder, the progress of the institution, and its beneficial results in stimulating a taste for inquiries connected with National History and Ancient Vestiges, may be found fully recorded in the earlier publications.³ Nor can we here omit to advert to the brief but interesting sketch of the growth of the Society and of its museum, prefixed to the Synopsis of that Collection, which we owe to the exertions of one of the most energetic and enlightened of our fellow-labourers in the cause of National Antiquities, Daniel Wilson. The loss which archaeological and ethnological science has sustained in the untimely removal of so able and intelligent a votary to a distant country, is deeply to be regretted.

The earlier publications of the Antiquaries of Scotland form four quarto volumes, comprising a large amount of valuable information relating to the ancient vestiges from time to time discovered in North Britain, illustrations of historical incidents, popular customs and superstitions, with the record of numerous observations and curious facts brought under the notice of the Society from its formation in 1780, through a period of rather more than half a century. The Memoirs are, with very few exceptions, exclusively illustrative of the Antiquities, Secular and Ecclesiastical, of Scotland; but they comprise many matters of essential value to the archaeologist, more especially in connection with the obscure period of our earlier remains.

The seventy-second session of the society was a memorable period in its history; a crisis from which may be traced the renewal of energetic and well organised co-operation. Those who, like Mr. Turnbull and other devoted historical enquirers and archaeologists, for some years had exerted their best efforts to sustain the vitality of the institution in adverse times, are to be remembered with cordial commendation. It was not, however, until 1852 that the Society found themselves in a position to resume the regular publication of their Transactions, and wisely resolved to commit to Mr. David Laing and Dr. Wilson the preparation of abstracts of the proceedings of each session, in a smaller and less costly form than had previously been adopted, accompanied with illustrations of objects of special interest. They reserved the power of printing in full hereafter such memoirs as might appear desirable to form a continuation of the "*Archaeologia Scotica*," as often as the funds of the society should render such publication advisable. It is to these "*Proceedings of the Society*," of which the first volume has recently been completed, that we would take occasion to invite the attention of our members, on the eve of their visit to the interest-

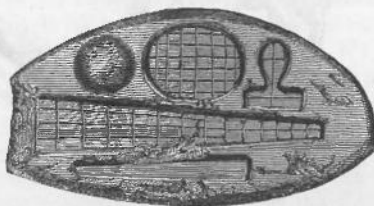
³ See Mr. Smellie's "*Account of the Institution and progress of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*," and the de-

tailed narrative drawn up, in 1831, by Dr. Hibbert and Mr. D. Laing, appended to vol. iii. of the Transactions.

ing scenes of so many heart-stirring memories, of so many memorable deeds of bold daring and devoted patriotism.

The volume before us commences with the anniversary meeting in November, 1851, and the address of Dr. Wilson, on the future prospects of the Society, and the result of long-pending negotiations for the establishment of the collections on the footing of a National Museum, thus securing permanent accommodation for those collections and for the meetings of the Society in some suitable public Institution. It must be a subject of great regret, that the pledge then given of the tardy assent of government to establish in the Scottish capital a museum of historical antiquities, still remains unfulfilled. We cannot doubt that, remarkable as are the collections amassed within the insufficient space of the rooms now occupied by the Society, their value, as an instructive exemplification of the vestiges of every period in North Britain, would be speedily augmented to an important extent, if a depository were provided, worthy of the national character of such a museum. We might then, possibly, see united in such a national depository, many of those precious relics of ancient art, not less remarkable through the historical or personal associations connected with them; such, for instance, as the Dunvegan Mether, of which we find a notice by Dr. Wilson, in the "Proceedings" before us. It has been described with more critical accuracy by Mr. Alexander Nesbitt in this Journal, vol. xii. p. 79, on the occasion of its exhibition, through the kindness of the present possessor, Norman Mac Leod, Esq., at one of the meetings of the Institute. Of another highly interesting example of early workmanship in metal, the Guthrie Bell, an heir-loom of the Guthrie family, an engraving is given in the volume under consideration (p. 55).

"Amid the increasing zeal for the advancement of knowledge (as Dr. Wilson has well observed) the time appears to have at length come for the thorough elucidation of Primeval Archaeology as an element in the history of man."⁴ Numerous are the examples of vestiges of the earlier races, their implements or weapons, of which notices may be found in these "Proceedings," as also of the daring enterprise of the Roman invader. A detailed description will be found of the remarkable hoard of *denarii*, including the entire imperial series from Nero to Severus, discovered in Fifeshire, in 1851; as also notices of altars and inscriptions found at Newstead and Castle Cary, camps, remains of buildings, with many other traces of Roman occupation in North Britain. Amongst the vestiges of the earlier period, it is believed, the curious mould, of serpentine, found in Ayrshire, may be classed (See woodcut). It measures 16½ inches by 9½, the greatest thickness being about 2¼ inches. It is difficult to comprehend the purpose of the objects which this rudely fashioned mould was destined to produce; amongst them are certain implements, bearing some analogy to the simpler types of the celt. It is worthy of remark that a stone mould presenting features of similarity to this, in regard to the forms of implements

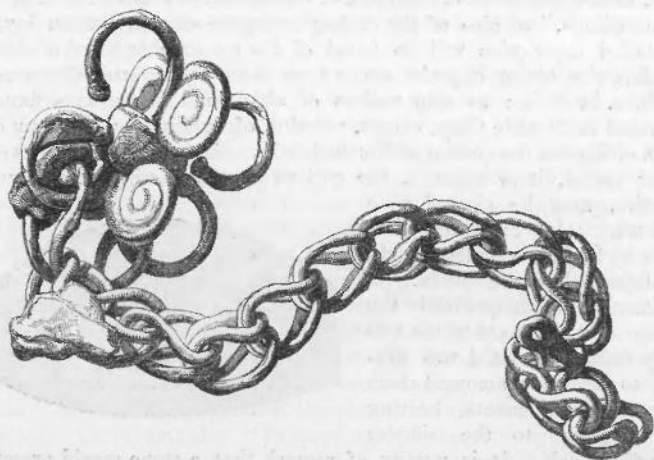


⁴ "Prehistoric Annals," p. xii.

which it was intended to supply, has been found in Ireland, and is now in the collection of our noble President, Lord Talbot, by whose kindness it was exhibited in the museum of the Institute at the Shrewsbury Meeting. These reliques of early metallurgical industry in the British Islands are of great curiosity ; another stone mould, but obviously of a much later period, is figured in the "Proceedings," p. 125 ; it is suited for casting buckles of various sizes. Amongst the stone reliques rarely found south of the Tweed, we may here notice the curious "Druidical Pateræ," of which, by

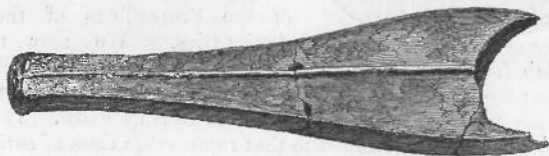


the friendly permission of the Society, we are enabled to present the accompanying representation to our readers. They have been discovered in various positions, within stone circles, and in "Pictish Forts." They are formed of soft calcareous stone, or of steatite. Such vessels are still used in the Faroe Islands as lamps or chafing-dishes, and on the northern shores of Scotland such "Druidical" appliances may have served the like homely purpose even to a comparatively late period. A good Scottish example was placed in our museum at the Chichester Meeting by the kind-



ness of His Grace the Duke of Richmond ; and at Shrewsbury another, found in the Isle of Man, was brought under the notice of the Institute by the Rev. J. G. Cumming. (See p. 104, *ante*, in this volume of the Journal.)

Amongst reliques of bronze, notices occur of celts, spears and swords, found in various parts of Scotland ; of *patellæ*, of *lares*, and productions partaking of an artistic character. The curious fragment of a large iron chain, 27 inches in length (see woodcut), was discovered in Berwickshire, with large culinary vessels of bronze, a Roman *patella* and ornaments, iron hammers or pick-axes, and mechanical tools, an iron lamp-stand, and other reliques of the Roman age. The remarkable resemblance of the object above represented to the massive iron chain discovered by Mr. Neville at Chesterford, as described by him in this Journal, (p. 4, *ante*, pl. 3.) claims our notice ; whilst the cause of the concealment, in this instance on clay below peat, to which the preservation of the metal is probably due, may have occurred under similar circumstances to that of the deposit brought to light through Mr. Neville's researches. An object of interesting character is the bronze sheath here figured, (length 5½ in.) found with four leaf-shaped swords and a large spear-head, all of bronze, on Lord Panmure's estates in Forfarshire.



The first-mentioned object has been regarded in Scotland as the end, or *bouterolle*, of the scabbard of a sword, and is described as unique amongst Scottish remains. A relique of the same class, found in the river Isis, has been figured in this Journal (vol. x. p. 259. fig. on the left side of the page, inadvertently there described as found in the Thames). It is now in the British Museum, with other examples from the Thames, one of them recently acquired with Mr. Roach Smith's museum, and figured in his catalogue, p. 81. In the bronze sheath, now in the museum of the Scottish Antiquaries, the peculiarity occurs, noticed by Mr. Franks in some of the specimens found in England (*Archæol. Journ.*, vol. xii. p. 201). There are round holes at about mid-length, near the central ridge, not pierced one opposite the other, so as to form a perforation through the sheath, but alternately, that on one side being on the dexter side of the central ridge, that on the reverse on the sinister side. The cause of this singular adjustment has not been explained.

Amongst other ancient reliques of an interesting description noticed in this volume there are various objects of mediæval date, ecclesiastical, sepulchral, sculptured crosses and monuments, coins, seals, &c. We are enabled to give the representation of a singular fragment found near Newstead, Roxburghshire, part of an incised slab, on which the sword appears, with certain objects which we are surprised to find thus associated—apparently, a mason's square, and a pair of compasses. It may be conjectured that these were symbols of freemasonry ; and the initials a p have been regarded as possibly commemorative of a person of the Pringle family, a common name in that locality. The imperfect state of this curious sepulchral fragment, however, prevents our forming any certain conclusion regarding the intention of the symbols in question. The square may possibly be the termination of a kind of staff, such as occurs on a cross slab at Woodhorn, Northumberland, figured in Dr. Charlton's Memoir

in this Journal, vol. v., p. 257 ; as also at Lanchester, and with a sword, on a slab in the county of Durham. It may possibly be a symbol of pilgrimage.



The compasses on the fragment here represented may be the shears, a symbol which Dr. Charlton has shewn to designate the memorial of a female. Amongst the interesting examples noticed by him in the Northern counties, it may be observed that the hammer and pincers occur combined with the sword. Many examples of these sepulchral slabs may be found in Mr. Cutt's Manual illustrating that class of memorials, and the numerous forms of sepulchral crosses.

Several other reliques of this description are noticed in the first volume of the Proceedings of the Scottish Antiquaries. We may notice the

incised slab found by Mr. John Stuart in a grave near Dunrobin Castle, and bearing the mysterious symbols of the fish, the comb, and the mirror, so frequently found on sculptured crosses in North Britain. The attention of archaeologists was first called to that remarkable class of early Christian monuments through the series of examples in the county of Angus, a publication which we owe to the munificence of a lamented and highly gifted antiquary, the late Mr. Patrick Chalmers. A notice of that valuable work was given in this Journal, vol. vi. p. 86. Numerous sculptured slabs of most curious character exist in the more remote parts of Scotland, and may be classed amongst the most interesting vestiges in that country. We look forward with high satisfaction to the complete collection of these sculptures, now on the eve of publication, the result of the research and intelligent devotion to the elucidation of National antiquities in North Britain evinced by Mr. Stuart, the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

The collector of mediæval seals will find a rich supply of admirable examples in Scotland, which have been brought within his reach through the labours of Mr. Henry Laing, who has long enjoyed the encouragement and friendly cooperation of Mr. Cosmo Innes and other able enquirers into monastic antiquities, family history, and the documentary treasures preserved in many repositories in North Britain. The extent and varied character of the Sphragistic series collected by Mr. Laing, is fully set forth in his "Catalogue of Impressions from Scottish Seals."⁵ By the kindness of the Society we are enabled to place before our readers representations of one of the most artistic and delicately wrought examples. It is the Chapter-seal of Brechin, a brass matrix of the highest class of art in the XIIIth century, as shewn in these exquisitely elaborated productions. The reverse of the matrix is enriched with foliage in high relief, issuing from a

⁵ This interesting catalogue (published in Edinburgh in 1850, 4to.) is copiously illustrated, and comprises 1248 examples of royal, baronial, ecclesiastical and municipal seals. It may be acceptable to the

collector to be informed that sulphur casts or glass matrices of any of these seals may be purchased at moderate cost from Mr. H. Laing, 55, East Cross Causeway, Edinburgh.

grotesque head of an animal, perforated to admit a small cord or chain for suspension. The matrix has been recently presented to the Museum of the

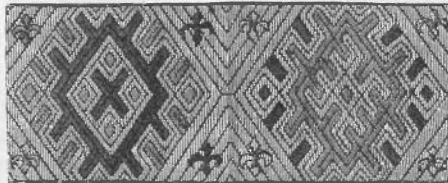


Antiquaries of Scotland. An account of it, accompanied by woodcuts from the delicate pencil of Mr. H. Shaw, was given in the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries of London, vol. xxxv. p. 487. In the Museum at Edinburgh, many matrices of interest will be found, and amongst them there is one of very unusual description, found near Edinburgh on the eastern slope of Arthur's Seat. (See woodcut.) It displays a turbaned head, with an inscription in Hebrew characters, containing the name Solomon Bar Isaac, probably the ancient owner of the seal, with some words of which no satisfactory interpretation has been given. It is not easy to reconcile the device of the human head with the supposition that this relic belonged to an Israelite, since the Jews have always eschewed all such imagery. An engraving of another Hebrew seal, found at Gibraltar, may be seen in *Gent. Mag.*, vol. lxiii., p. 209. The device is a fleur-de-lis, with six stars, hammer and pincers. A singular matrix of quatrefoiled form, with a Hebrew inscription, and the device of a castle and fleur-de-lis, exists in the British Museum. These seals may have been talismanic or magical.



In a recent contribution to this Journal, the subject of mediæval tissues, hitherto insufficiently noticed in this country, has been brought before our Society by Mr. Burges. (See p. 139, *ante*.) Examples of early date are of the greatest rarity. The woodcuts here given represent portions of silken bands, woven with gold or silver thread, found in the tomb of one of

the bishops of Ross, in the Cathedral of Fortrose. The narrow band was bound round the body, from head to foot; the broader band was wound round the neck, having attached to it an object resembling a long seal, lying on the left breast. These curious bands, here figured half the actual size, preserve, probably, the tradition of the peculiar designs of the Oriental looms, in the characteristic ornament known amongst the Byzantine artificers as the *Gammadion*, and still prevalent on many of the decorative appliances of the Greek Church.



The foregoing notices may suffice to invite attention to the Proceedings of the kindred Society in the Northern metropolis. Through their friendly invitation the Institute will ere long cross the Border, on no hostile raid, as in times of olden jealousies and spoliation, now happily for ever passed away. On no former occasion, perhaps, since the establishment of the Institute, has a more advantageous opportunity been presented to us for the extension of friendly relations, and that mutual interchange of the fruits of toil in the field of Archaeological and Historical enquiry, to which we should ever look as the great benefit accruing from these periodical gatherings, in the systematic direction and impulse which they give to scientific enquiry.

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

"INVENTORIUM SEPULCHRALE," &c. By the Rev. BRYAN FAUSSETT ; edited by C. ROACH SMITH. 4to. London, 1856.

Inventorium Sepulchrale is the title given by the Rev. Bryan Faussett to the journals conscientiously kept by him during the progress of his excavations of Kentish Tumuli ; and under this name, those journals have been arranged for publication by our learned colleague, Mr. C. R. Smith, in a handsome quarto volume, enriched with a multitude of woodcuts, coloured and uncoloured plates, an introduction and an indispensable index. By means of this work, which we owe mainly to the enlightened liberality of Mr. Joseph Mayer—the owner of the Faussett Collection,—these beautiful and interesting records of Anglo-Saxon life are made accessible to the archaeologist, and placed beyond the reach of accident. We do not intend to reopen the vexed question respecting the refusal of the trustees of the British Museum to purchase the collection itself, when offered to them at a very low price. The opinion of all archaeologists throughout Europe has declared against them, and settled that, whatever unfortunate misapprehensions may have led to their decision, it was an unhappy and erroneous one. We shall only express our warm satisfaction, that, if this collection of national antiquities was not to find a place in the National Museum, it should have passed into the hands of a gentleman so fully capable of appreciating its value, and so honourably distinguished by the liberality with which he renders his treasures accessible to all who know how to use them.

If the Faussett Collection itself is pronounced by all judges to be one of the most interesting and important of its kind, the journals which record the slow and gradual labours by which it was formed, are no less deserving of attention and praise. In order fully to appreciate the calm common sense, and conscientious spirit that dictated them, we must remember what antiquarian research usually was in the latter half of the last century, when Mr. Faussett was occupied with his enquiries, and bear in mind the wild spirit of reckless theorising which characterised almost every branch of Archaeological study. A few vague traditions, copied from book to book, or delivered from hand to hand, but based upon no sound historical grounds, and never brought to the reasonable test of observation, were assumed to account for whatever was exhumed. Cæsar's legions, Druidism, Sabæan worship, Helio-Arkite cult, the Lingam Ionam, and Heaven only knows how much more trash, were the convenient catchwords under the cover of which the antiquarian rode off ; and if the facts did not exactly square with the theory, they were strained till they suited it. Comparative Archaeology of course did not exist ; nor was history, a hundred years ago, pursued as now it is, under our crucial system of criticism. It is due to the memory of two Kentish antiquaries to record that they were the first to desert the unsatisfactory method of their contemporaries, and to found a school whose

principle was to be patient observation, and conscientious collection of facts for future induction. Bryan Faussett and Douglas, the author of the *Nænia*, are in this respect the fathers of the modern Archaeological method, and we owe them no little gratitude both for the example they set, and the materials they laboriously collected. In truth, when we remember with what difficulties they had to contend, we cannot prize their insight too highly, or speak in terms of too great praise of the cool judgment which directed their proceedings.

The work of Douglas has long been known to and appreciated by English archaeologists: the labours of Faussett, never having been reduced to form, and put forth in the imposing dimensions of a book, have remained unknown. It is well that this late justice has been done to his memory, and that the simple records of his activity should be given to us, in their integrity. We can value them now, as perhaps we might not have done, half a century ago. And indeed it is just possible that had he lived to reduce his own observations to order, the spirit of systematising, and the anxiety to win results from the phenomena collected, might have seduced him into adopting a form for his journals, which would have been less satisfactory than their present unadorned, and, as it were, spontaneous record. We follow him now from grave to grave, and see how in every case the details of the interment presented themselves to his eyes upon removal of the superincumbent earth. We observe the circular fibula, richly ornamented with gold and jewels, in its place below the neck; we see the earrings at the sides of the head; the knife or knives suspended to the girdle; the rare sword, the large spear—the characteristic weapon of the Germanic tribes; the javelins, which probably rarely left their hands; the traces of the orbicular shield with its boss or umbo. The ornaments of the toilet, and the implements of the household, are supplied in great numbers and interesting variety. The position of many articles upon the skeleton teaches, for the first time, what was their actual use, and puts an end to a good deal of unprofitable speculation, as to the modes of their employment.

By the means of comparison thus furnished in so extensive a degree, we gain also important lessons as to the condition of Kent, in relation to other parts of England, and some valuable hints as to the chronology of Archaeological data. It is impossible to doubt that the elaborate ornaments, the improved pottery, the buried skeletons of the Kentish grave-yards, mark a much more advanced development of culture, and probably a much later period of time, than the rude evidences of cremation in Norfolk and Suffolk. While these latter recall to us the wild, wandering pagans of the Elbe and Weser, the Kentish deposits remind us rather of the settled districts under Frankish rule, and the Merovingian culture of North France, Germanic, indeed, but modified by Roman models and the adoption of the Christian faith. We wait still for archaeological evidence, drawn from the earth, for the Pagan age of the Franks, which is to be sought in Belgium perhaps rather than in France; unless, indeed, the cemetery of Port-le-grand and others like it, should contain such; however, I am at present inclined to look upon these as Saxon. But the historical evidence is sufficient to show that the Pagan Franks, like all other Pagans of German race, burnt their dead. We wait equally for evidence of the Pagan Saxon age in Kent; the discoveries there have, hitherto, almost exclusively revealed to us deposits of the Christian times. Faussett and Douglas looked down upon

the bones of men, not such as accompanied a fabulous Hengist and Horsa, or thronged round the more historical Eormanric; but men who may have helped Ædhelberht to give form to his laws, or even battled for Eadberht Pren against the intrusive Cénwulf of Mercia. There is, in fact, nothing in these interments inconsistent with the supposition that they belong to the period extending from the commencement of the seventh, till at least the first half of the ninth centuries. We see in them the contemporaries, not of Clovis or Theodoric, but of Carl Martel, Pepin, and Charlemagne.

And in truth there is a remarkable resemblance between the contents of these Kentish graves and those of the Frankish or Alemannic inhabitants of the valleys of the Rhine and Danube. Any one who will take the trouble to compare the plates of the *Inventorium Sepulchrale* with Dr. von Raiser's account of the cemetery at Nordendorf in Bavaria, will see that he has before his eyes the products of the same stage of civilisation. The beautiful circular fibulæ which are so distinguishing a characteristic of Kentish interments, are reproduced there in even greater variety: they are found in Normandy, in Luxemburg, and in Suabia. On the other hand they are entirely wanting in the districts from which the Saxon populations emigrated to England: nothing at all resembling them is preserved in the museums of North Germany, or even in Copenhagen: neither Count Münster, Von Estorff, nor myself, detected a trace of them on the Weser, in Westphalia, or in Lüneburg. The Jutish peninsula repudiates them: Mecklenburgh knows them not. In short they appear as yet nearly confined to the Franks, and the men of Kent who were at all times in close relation to that people. At the same time, to the honour of the English workmen, it must be admitted that their circular brooches are superior in finish to the most of those found upon the continent: nothing in this class will bear comparison for a moment with the splendid ornament found at Kingston, and delineated upon Mr. C. R. Smith's first plate. As far as we have yet seen, those of Nordendorf approach the nearest in beauty to the Kentish. It is possible that one reason for the inferiority of the continental circular fibulæ may be found in the prevalence of fibulæ of another pattern—the cruciform—which may have been more in fashion. Nothing which England has to show in this respect can be put in competition with the exquisite products which the valleys of the Rhine and Danube furnish, some few of which may be known to our readers from a specimen-plate issued by Lindenschmidt and Wilhelmi, or by the casts which the first of those gentlemen has had made from several of them, and which have found their way into this country. These too are nearly as rare in the North German graves. The general character of the Kentish graves, the position of the skeletons, the arms, the ornaments, the domestic implements, in short the whole series of accidents, are in all essential respects identical with those described in the *Normandie Souterraine* of M. Cochet, and in the observations of MM. Namur, Baudot, Moutié, Troyon, Lindenschmidt, von Raiser, and Wilhelmi. We may admit slight variations in degree, but there are none in kind. The man of Kent, favoured by his position, and a sharer in the benefits of an early commercial civilisation, may have been richer than the Frank of Londinieres or Envreueu, or Luxemburg, or Lausanne; he had no doubt some peculiar fashions of his own: but there is less difference between himself and the inhabitant of the Calvados than between this one and the Saxon of the Weser, or the cultivator of Schleswig and Holstein: less, perhaps, than the difference between him of Kent, and him of Yorkshire or Gloucestershire. We might

have been tempted to explain this Archaeological fact by assuming an early and close intercourse between the inhabitants of the *Littus Saxonicum* per Gallias and the *Littus Saxonicum* per Britannias, but for two reasons. The first of these is, that the interments of the Saxons (*Saxones Baiocassini*) upon the coast of France are of a much older character than the Frankish in Normandy or the Kentish, and as nearly as possible identical with those discovered by myself at Molzen and Ripdorf on the Ilmenau and Wipperau, or by von Estorff and Zimmermann in the adjoining districts. The second is that the Frankish interments in Normandy do not differ essentially from those noticed in other parts of France, in Switzerland, and in Germany, where no influences of Baiocassine Saxons can have been exercised. I am, therefore, on the contrary, disposed to refer any peculiarities by which the Kentish may be distinguished from other Anglo-Saxon interments to Frankish influence, which the political relations between the Merovingian, Carolingian, and Kentish kings must early have created. There was probably a good deal of acquaintance with Christianity in Kent before the time of Augustine: without it we can hardly believe the Christian Frankish kings to have given their daughters in marriage to English princes: and it is to be borne in mind, that the *orthodox* Roman Catholic writers are very apt to ignore all Christianity which did not go out directly from Rome. St. Boniface, for example, is constantly spoken of as the Apostle of Germany; yet, from his contemporaneous biographer, it is easy to see that the conversion of the pagan Germans was not his greatest service—this was the reduction of Christian communities, *already extant*, to obedience to Rome. It is now pretty certain that very many of the Franks were Christians before Clovis professed that faith in 496; and although their Christianity probably was of a somewhat indefinite character, and may have spread slowly enough, still no one can doubt for a moment that the Frankish cemeteries in France, hitherto described, are those of Christians. Even in the most remote corner it cannot be believed that heathendom would be openly practised after the beginning of the VIth century, such a heathendom at least as carried the dead in ostentatious solemnity to a funeral fire. A timid, half-concealed Paganism in spells and superstitions there was then, as there is now; but bold flaunting heathendom that burnt its dead in the face of the sun was become an impossibility. How this may have acted upon England it is easier to guess than to prove; but as yet I have only heard of one or two Kentish Saxon interments which could be shown *not* to be Christian. It is true that even Kent has as yet been very imperfectly explored, or very carelessly observed. Only one class of graves has received the proper measure of attention; and it is perhaps now too late—in a country so generally cultivated—to expect any other to be detected except by some fortunate accident. It is, however, extremely gratifying that even one class should have been so admirably illustrated as this has been. It furnishes a great link in the Teutonic chain, and gives the Archaeological evidence to the truth of what history has taught us: the Frank and the Saxon, when no longer separated in spirit by desolating wars, and the fury of religious difference, readily coalesced again, and fell into that similarity of customs which might have been expected in two races so nearly cognate in blood, and which, probably, in earlier periods had already prevailed. This is an important point in the history of these races; much more important, indeed, than the vain efforts of our English antiquarians in an overstrained love of *antiquity*,—to make out our early Christian sepulchres to be pagan.

It is of course impossible here to go into details which can only be profitably studied in the work itself, and with the plates under our eyes. I will only add, that these are extremely well executed and very faithful representations of the originals. They give an accurate and lively picture of the treasures in this collection. The antiquarian who studies in earnest will find in them some compensation for the impossibility of contemplating the arms and ornaments of his forefathers in their proper place—the Anglo-Saxon room, which I hope may one day exist, in the British Museum.

It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. C. R. Smith's part of the work is also done extremely well, and with much judgment. With all of his introduction I am disposed to concur, excepting such parts as seem to waver as to the Christian character of the deposits. It is evident that on this point his own opportunities of observation have been too limited. The notes which he has here and there added are useful and practical; and I readily believe that anything which he has omitted from Faussett's MSS. would at this stage of Archaeological study have been superfluous. Those, however, who have studied the question of the Anglo-Saxon settlements will not be disposed to attach much importance to Mr. Wright's views with respect to the ancient divisions of Saxon England, incorporated in the introduction: all who heard Dr. Guest's admirable dissertation upon the four Great Roads at Edinburgh, will readily agree with me in this.

Mr. Roach Smith has taken upon himself a labour of love in the Appendix to this volume. It is one, too, that rewards itself. When we have become familiar with the work of an author, and as in this case, accompanied him from spot to spot, and from discovery to discovery, we gladly learn what manner of man he was, and how he moved and conversed among his fellow men, in pursuits of a more general tendency. We are here, therefore, presented with a biographical sketch of Bryan Faussett, and with selections from his correspondence, which are of great interest. We cannot doubt that every reader will gladly see this record of the *man* added to the record of the *archaeologist*.

Both to Mr. Mayer, the munificent possessor of the collection, and to Mr. Roach Smith, who has done the work of making it accessible so well, we in common with all archaeologists return hearty thanks. The collection itself might have been dispersed, or lost to us: it is preserved entire. Even in the Museum it might have been inaccessible to many who would gladly have used it: the publication of the "*Inventorium Sepulchrale*" has multiplied it, and placed it within the reach of hundreds who would probably never have seen it; and the labours of the editor have supplied a guide by which all may be instructed to use it with advantage. We hope, and we believe, that the example thus set will not be lost, and that the good work these gentlemen have done will be fruitful in the future.

J. M. K.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, for the years 1854—1855. Vol. I. part i. London : published for the Society, by J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square. 1856. Octavo.

It is with pleasure that we take occasion to invite attention to the commencement of a fresh effort to give an impulse to the prosecution of historical and antiquarian research, in a locality of no ordinary interest. At a period when so many institutions and combinations of local talent and archaeological information, have rapidly been established throughout England, for the special purpose of developing the taste for national antiquities, it might well be anticipated that the memory of Sir Edward Bysshe, of Aubrey and of John Evelyn, of Salmon, and Ducarel and Manning, with other honoured precursors in the field, should quickly give to the antiquaries of Surrey the watchword and the rallying-point for some well directed enterprise amidst the ranks of archaeologists.

The first fasciculus of the publications of the Surrey Society is now before us. It were needless to point out how varied and how extensive are the subject-matters of investigation, connected with the metropolis itself, and with one of the most populous counties in the realm, associated with so many stirring historical recollections, which fall within the range of the labours of the Society. Originated by Mr. Bish Webb in the autumn of 1852, the Society has already held its periodical gatherings in Southwark, and around the "Morasteen" at Kingston,—the *Fatale Saxum* of the Anglo-Saxon kings ; they have assembled near the venerable vestiges of Chertsey Abbey, at Guildford also, and at Croydon. Of these meetings, as also of numerous collections of Surrey reliques and illustrations of local antiquities, which such meetings invariably draw forth, Mr. Bish Webb has preserved a detailed record in the publication before us. The Inaugural Address by Mr. Henry Drummond must be read with interest, marked, as it will be found to be, by originality of thought as of expression. The Surrey archaeologists will do well to bear in mind the suggestive counsels of the accomplished *Litta* of English Family History. Amongst memoirs read at the annual and other meetings, a selection of the subjects regarded as of leading interest has been made by the council to form the fasciculus of "Transactions" under consideration. It commences with a discourse, by the Rev. O. F. Owen, on "The Archaeology of the County of Surrey ;" followed by an essay on "The religious bearing of Archaeology upon Architecture and Art," by the Rev. John Jessop. Dr. Bell has contributed a dissertation on "The Kingston Morasteen," the name by which he designates the supposed coronation stone of Athelstan, and Edgar, and Edward the Martyr, a name derived from that of the remarkable stone-circle or inaugural Swedish temple near Upsala. Whether the supposition be well-grounded or not that the Surrey *Palladium* may at some remote period have formed part of certain concentric circles of stones, as Dr. Bell conjectures, we are unable to determine ; but all must honour the good feeling and conservatism on the part of the worthy townsmen of the *Regia Villa*, recently shown in protecting with due respect so precious a relique, hallowed by popular tradition.

Mr. Steinman has given a notice of "the Warham Monument in Croydon

Church," hitherto incorrectly appropriated; the memorial of a near relative of Archbishop Warham, and presenting some features of interest in connexion with the history of his family. A short memoir by Lieut. Col. McDougall, of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, with some observations by Mr. Lance, accompany a plan of the line of Roman Road from Staines towards Silchester, accurately marking its course to the south of Virginia Water, and over Duke's Hill passing Bagshot Park to East-hampstead Plain. Of the approach of the great Roman way to Silchester, Mr. McLauchlan gave an account in his valuable memoir on that station in this Journal, vol. viii. p. 234. The survey also, of which the results have been recorded in the United Service Journal, Jan. 1836, Part I. p. 39, may be consulted with advantage. A short notice of British gold coins found in Surrey, is accompanied by representations of eleven specimens of this curious class of our earlier remains, from the collection of Mr. R. Whitbourn of Godalming, who for some years has preserved with much good taste and intelligence all vestiges of antiquity which have fallen within his reach. To the Council of the Surrey Society we are indebted for the illustration, which gives seven of these coins, chiefly of the "Charioteer type," found on Farley Heath, a locality where numerous remains of highly interesting character have been brought to light through the researches of Mr. Henry Drummond and Mr. M. Farquhar Tupper. The first of these coins (see woodcuts) inverted by accident in the engraving, is of a rare and remarkable type, of which several, found near Albury in 1848, are figured in the Numismatic Chronicle, vol. xi., p. 92.

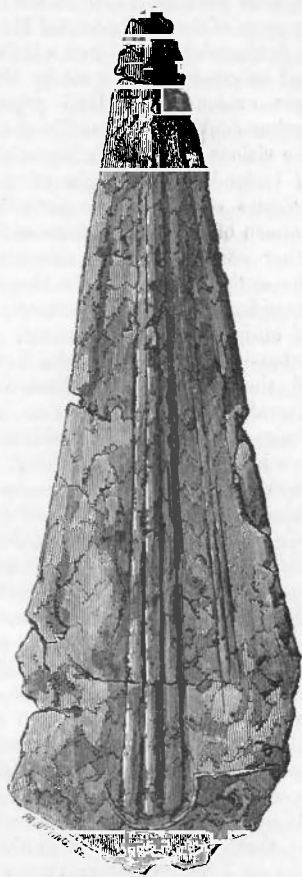


Ancient Gold Coins, found in Surrey.

The discoveries at Farley Heath, and the liberality of Mr. Drummond in presenting the antiquities there collected to the British Museum, have been

repeatedly brought under the notice of our readers. We may here refer them for further information to the narrative of Mr. Tupper, "Farley Heath; a record of its Roman Remains and other Antiquities," in which several of the Numismatic treasures there found have been figured.

A notice of Mural paintings, found in Lingfield church in 1845, is supplied by Mr. I'Anson. The examination of a tumulus at Teddington, which took place under the direction of Mr. Akerman, is duly recorded. Popular tradition affirmed that a warrior and his horse were buried beneath the mound; no remains, however, of the latter were traced: the precise site of the funeral pyre was brought to view in the centre of the hillock, where there lay a small heap of calcined bones, a few chippings of flint, and a bronze blade, of a type which has frequently occurred in Wiltshire and other localities. This had probably served either as knife or dagger; the handle, of bone, wood, or horn, had perished. A secondary interment was found, accompanied by fragments of a large urn, and a flint celt. The body had not been burnt. Mr. G. R. Corner contributes the last Memoir in this fasciculus, "On the Anglo-Saxon Charters of Fridwald, Ælfred, and Edward the Confessor, to Chertsey Abbey," printed by Mr. Kemble in his "Codex Diplomaticus." It is gratifying to witness the important bearing of that collection, in questions of local investigation. Mr. Corner has successfully identified many of the ancient sites named as boundary-marks in those early evidences, which are replete with curious interest to the Surrey antiquary; more especially as associated with one of the earliest and most important of the monastic foundations of the county.



Bronze Weapon found in a tumulus in Surrey. Length. 7 in.

PROCEEDINGS AND TRANSACTIONS OF THE KILKENNY AND SOUTHEAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Vols. I., II., and III. 1850-6. Dublin: Printed for the Society. Octavo.

WE have on several former occasions briefly noticed the progress of the energetic and well-sustained movement to which the first impulse was given, in 1849, by the Rev. James Graves, at Kilkenny. The short reports of the proceedings of the society which have been given from time to time in former volumes of the Journal, have sufficed to show the rapid growth of

intelligent interest in the national antiquities of Ireland; and the advantageous position to which the Kilkenny Society had attained, under the auspices of the late lamented Marquis of Ormonde. Of the benefits, however, to Archaeological Science, which have accrued from the enterprise so zealously and successfully achieved by Mr. Graves, the volumes before us present the best evidence. Ireland presents a problem of deep interest to the archaeologist. Our cordial thanks are due to those who, content to abandon the visions of romantic speculation, in regard to the Primitive inhabitants of Ireland, or the origin of those remarkable types occurring amongst the reliques of the earlier periods, earnestly address themselves to the comparison of established facts with the vestiges of similar character or age in other countries. The volumes before us show how varied and valuable are the authentic materials throughout Ireland, demanding only scientific classification. An important advantage is within reach of the student of antiquity in that country, in the means of reference afforded by the extensive collections of the Royal Irish Academy, with which the members of the Institute have been in some measure familiarised, through the liberality of that institution in permitting the "Pictorial Catalogue" of their museum to be produced at our Edinburgh meeting, as also on previous occasions. Nothing, perhaps, would conduce more profitably to the extension of knowledge, in regard to the earlier vestiges in the British Islands, than the publication of an illustrated description of those collections. We earnestly hope that the Council of the Academy may be encouraged by the rapidly increasing interest in Irish antiquities, to produce such an instructive manual as we now possess in Mr. Worsaae's *Illustrations of Scandinavian Antiquities*, preserved in the Royal Museum at Copenhagen.¹

The limits of our present purpose will only admit of our noticing a few amongst many interesting subjects comprised in the *Transactions of the Kilkenny Society*. Amongst those which bear on the Primeval Period, we may specially advert to the memoirs of Mr. Graves, Mr. O'Neill and Mr. H. P. Clarke, on the Stone Monuments of Ireland, the *cromleacs*, cists, carns and rock chambers, (vol. i. p. 129, vol. ii. p. 40). In regard to the so-called *cromleacs* in Ireland, a name alleged to have been introduced from Wales by Vallancey and his school, it is stated that the stone monuments of that class are almost uniformly termed by the peasantry *leaba*, beds or graves. The baseless theory of the "Druids' Altar" appears indeed to have been dispelled by the scientific examination of these primitive structures. One of the most remarkable examples hitherto described is undoubtedly that discovered in the Phoenix Park, Dublin. It was enclosed in an earthen mound, known as "Knockmary," (the hill of the mariners), on the removal of which a rock chamber (or *cromleac*) was found, containing human skeletons doubled up, with a quantity of small sea-shells, prepared so as to be strung, and possibly worn as a necklace. This formed the central deposit: in other parts of the tumulus were smaller chambers or cists, containing small urns with burnt bones. One of the urns, now in the museum of the Academy, is figured, (vol. ii. p. 44). It may deserve

¹ "Afbildninger fra det Kongelige Museum," &c., by J. J. A. Worsaae. Copenhagen, 1854, 8vo. The illustrations representing 459 ancient objects in the Museum, comprising all periods and every class of remains, are produced with great

accuracy of detail by a certain "chemitypic" art, well deserving of adoption in this country. This beautiful volume may be obtained from Williams and Norgate, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, or other foreign booksellers.

notice that a hone, stated to be that of a dog, was found with the human remains in the principal chamber. Some traces of the interment of a dog with the ashes of the deceased, occurred, it may be remembered, in the burial-place at Porth Dafarch in Holyhead Island, described in this Journal by the Hon. William Owen Stanley, M.P.² Amongst the numerous facts relating to peculiar sepulchral ages, brought under the notice of the Kilkenny Society, the discovery of a sepulchre, nearly resembling in form that of a shoe made to fit the right foot, may claim attention, (vol. i. p. 138). It was a covered cist formed of flag-stones set on their edges; the part answering to the heel was made by small stones, set one over another. The chamber contained a great quantity of ashes of oak with a few burned bones. We remember no similar form of tomb, with the exception of those found at Aldborough, Yorkshire, figured in Mr. Ecroysd Smith's "*Reliquiæ Isurianæ*," pl. x.; one of them formed of slabs set on edge, the other, precisely similar in shape to a shoe, was of clay well-tempered and burned, and it contained a mass of ashes of oak, with small fragments of bone.³ These remarkable tombs appear to present a certain analogy to the *πύλοι* of the ancients. Mr. Newton discovered at Calymnos a coffin made of thick clay, moulded into a form like a slipper-bath, as described in this volume of the Journal, p. 17.

Some curious varieties of the "Ring-money of ancient Ireland" are described and figured by Dr. Cane and Mr. Windele (vol. i. pp. 322, 333). Our readers are familiar with various types of this supposed currency, of very rare occurrence in England or in Scotland, but profusely scattered over Ireland. Gold rings have been found varying from 56 oz. to 2 dwts. Silver rings are less common, but several varieties are here given. Some persons have endeavoured to establish the principle of a certain adjustment of weight in these gold rings, so as to confirm the theory of their use as money at a remote period, in like manner as rings are actually used by certain African nations in lieu of specie.

By the kindness of the council, we are enabled to place before our readers the accompanying representation of a very singular object, deposited in the museum of the Kilkenny Society by Mr. Blake, in the possession of whose family it had long remained. It is the upper portion of a staff, apparently of yew, which had been coated with silver; the boss, which is richly wrought with intertwined lizards, is of bronze, and the boat-shaped head with recurved dragon-heads is of the same metal. The eyes of these heads are formed alternately of red enamel and of silver. Mr. Blake remembered three bosses of the lacertine work, but two of these had been lost. At the March meeting of the Institute, in 1854, the learned President of the Royal Irish Academy, Dr. Todd, produced a drawing of this unique relique, and he expressed an opinion, in which other able antiquaries concurred, that it bore a striking resemblance to the pastoral staff carried by dignitaries and abbots of the Greek Church, of which the handle was sometimes formed by two heads of dragons or some other animal, turned upwards and recurved. A staff of this description appears in the right hand of the Patriarch, figured in Goar, *Rituale Græcorum*, pp. 156, 313. It was termed *δικανίκιον*, and was often presented to a patriarch or bishop by the Imperial hand. It

² Arch. Journal, vol. vi. p. 238. A full account of the burial-place in the Phoenix Park may be found in the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. i. p. 186.

³ See an account of a sarcophagus of clay, enclosing a human body, found near Maidstone, in 1848. *Journal of Arch. Assoc.* vol. iv. p. 65.



Ancient Irish Staffhead, in the Museum of the Kilkenny Archæological Society

(Scale, one half original size)

differed materially from the *cambuca* or crosier of the Latin Church, its proportions being those of a walking-staff, and it was rarely formed of precious materials, being most commonly of ivory and ebony, &c. The Abbe Texier, in his "Recueil des Inscriptions du Limousin," has given a representation of a staff-head, found in the tomb (as supposed) of Gerard, bishop of Limoges, who died 1022. This has a cross-piece of ivory, terminating in two animal's heads, and it presents at first sight considerable resemblance to the object here figured. The heads, however, are not recurved, and there appears to have been a suitable rest for the hand at the top of the cross-handle; whereas in the Irish staff, the heads approach so closely together as to preclude such use of the staff. It will be seen moreover by the vertical view (see woodcut) that two small bars cross the aperture between the dragon-heads, suggesting the idea that a cross or crosier-head may have been there affixed, when the staff was perfect. Mr. Graves states the opinion, most consistent with probability, that a cross, such as the Cross of Cong in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy, protruded between these bars, which cross the inside of the present boat-shaped termination of the staff. Whatever may have been its intention, this example of the *opus Hibernicum* is of highly curious character, and as it is believed, unique in form.⁴

A memoir is contributed by Mr. T. L. Cooke (vol. ii. p. 47) on the singular Irish bells, some of which, of great antiquity, have been exhibited at the meetings of the Institute. The earliest examples are of iron, riveted together, in form four-sided; they were regarded with singular veneration, as we learn from Giraldus and other authorities, and were often encased in costly jewelled cases or shrines of the richest workmanship. In many instances, such was the popular superstition in regard to these reliques, that they were used for the purpose of adjuration. As examples of early skill in metallurgy, these bells are highly curious. They were dipped in molten bronze, so as to be plated with that metal, doubtless to increase the sonorous qualities of the bell, and to preserve the iron plate from rust. Bells of similar construction, and partly encased in bronze, were produced by Lord Cawdor and other exhibitors in the museum formed during the recent meeting in Edinburgh. Several valuable memoirs on these British and Irish sacred bells have been given by Mr. Westwood; *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. iii, pp. 230, 301; vol. iv. pp. 13, 167.

In these volumes will be found several interesting communications regarding Popular Traditions or "Folk-lore," by Mr. Dunne, Mr. O'Kearney, Dr. O'Donovan, and other writers. There are various contributions to ecclesiology, monastic history, and the general topography of the south-eastern parts of Ireland, amongst which we may mention the papers on the "Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Youghal," and the numerous conventual institutions at that place, by the Rev. S. Hayman, who has produced a monograph on that subject, as a separate publication, a desirable accession to the "*Monasticon Hibernicum*." Mr. Graves and Mr. O'Donovan have illustrated an obscure chapter in the history of the ancient Celtic divisions, by their detailed memoirs on "the ancient tribes and territories of Ossory." The lamented and able archaeologist, the late Mr. Prendergast,

⁴ Transactions of the Kilkenny Society, vol. iii. p. 137. We may here invite attention to the explanations of the legends on

the Cross of Cong, by Mr. Henry O'Neill, *ibid.* p. 417.

contributed largely to these volumes, not only from the historical materials and record-lore, with which he was so conversant, but from his researches of a more generally popular character, such as his memoir "Of Hawks and Hounds in Ireland," an agreeable chapter in the history of ancient Field Sports.

Sepulchral memorials of the mediæval age, to which so much attention has been devoted in England, are not abundant in the sister kingdom. We find, however, besides the elaborately sculptured crosses to which Mr. O'Neill has recently attracted the attention of antiquaries by his valuable publication, numerous early cross-slabs and inscriptions, such as those in Lismore Cathedral (figured vol. iii. p. 200); the curious fragment of a sepulchral cross or headstone found there by Archdeacon Cotton, in 1851, (see woodcut) soliciting a prayer for Cormac; the more enriched grave-slabs at Clonmacnoise, described by Mr. Graves (vol. iii. p. 293) and other similar memorials. Amongst mediæval tombs we may advert to those found at the Dominican Abbey, Kilkenny, described by Mr. J. G. A. Prim.



(vol. i. p. 453); the cross-slab of very uncommon design, found at Bannow, (vol. i. p. 194), and the cross-legged effigies of the co. Kilkenny, figured in Mr. Graves' memoir (vol. ii. p. 63). Effigies of the earlier periods are very rare in Ireland; our readers may however recall those existing at Cashel, described in this Journal by Mr. Du Noyer, including three figures of ladies, of the XIIIth cent., in the cross-legged attitude.⁵

The most peculiar inscribed memorials presented to us in the varied field of Irish archaeology are undoubtedly those which bear the mysterious markings, generally known as Oghams, once a fertile subject of visionary speculation to Irish antiquarians, amidst perplexing absurdities which the recent researches of a few intelligent enquirers have, as we believe, satisfactorily dispelled. Many examples of these very singular cryptic inscriptions will be found in the volumes before us; and not a few of these have been brought to light through the influence and exertions of the Kilkenny

⁵ Archaeol. Journ. vol. ii. p. 121.

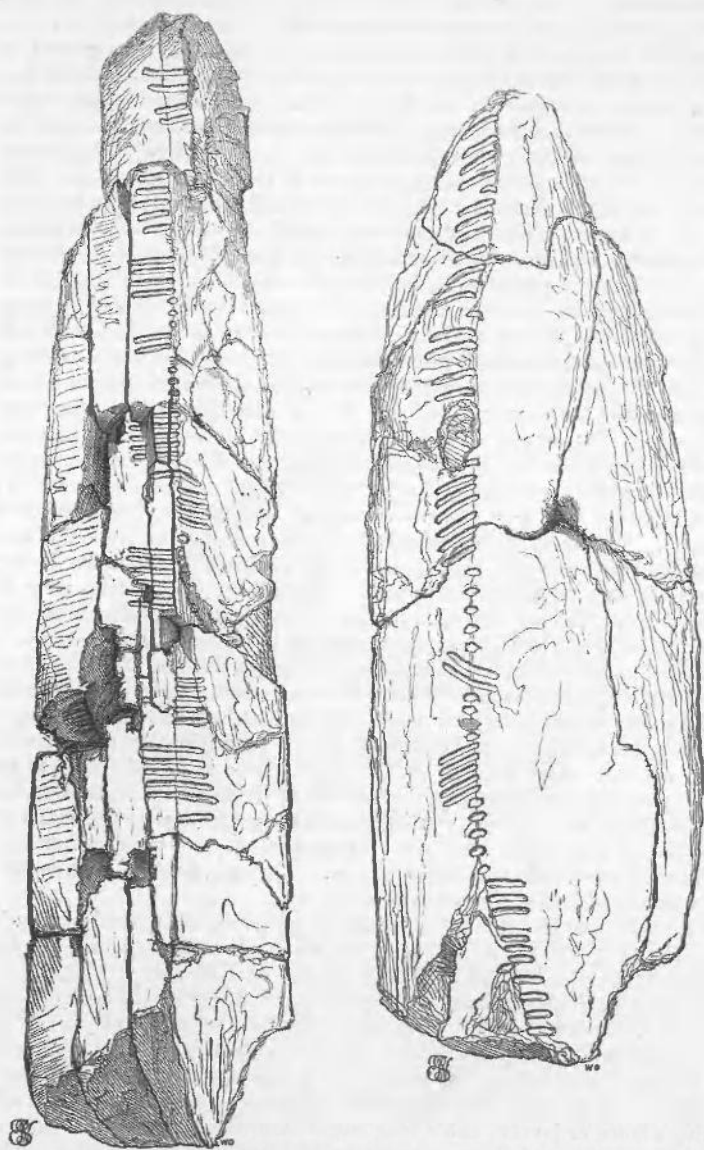
archaeologists. Amongst these none are more remarkable than the slabs here represented, (see woodcuts) found in 1855, in an artificial cavity or passage at the Rath of Dunbel, co. Kilkenny. Mr. Prim has given (vol. iii. p. 397) a full report of the multifarious reliques brought to light on that site of ancient occupation; the Ogham stones were unfortunately broken by the workmen into fragments, but these were rescued, and the slabs are actually preserved, as here represented, in the Museum of the Kilkenny Society. We have gladly availed ourselves of the kind permission of their Council, to bring before our readers these examples of Ogham inscriptions, not only as a memorable result of the devoted ingenuity and perseverance of Mr. Graves and his brother-archaeologists, in effecting their preservation after such disastrous mutilation, but with the view of inviting research for similar inscriptions, probably existing in Cornwall, Wales, or other parts of our island. One highly curious specimen found in Shetland,⁶ has already been brought before the Institute by Dr. Charlton, at the Newcastle meeting, and formed the subject of a discourse by Dr. Graves, of Dublin, at one of our monthly meetings in London.⁷ Ogham inscriptions have been found at Golspie in Sutherland, and at Newton in the Garioch, Aberdeenshire, figured in Dr. Wilson's "Prehistoric Annals," p. 506, and more accurately in Mr. Stuart's admirable "Sculptured Stones of Scotland," pl. i. We are not aware that any Ogham monument has hitherto been noticed in England. The number of examples already collected in Ireland is considerable, and we await with anxiety the promised Dissertation by Dr. Graves on this very curious subject. Meanwhile, information may be obtained from his contributions to the volumes under consideration, and from the abstracts of his papers read before the Royal Irish Academy, in 1848, and printed in their Proceedings (vol. iv. pp. 173, 356). The credit of ascertaining the principle upon which these remarkable cryptic memorials may be decyphered, is due, as we believe, to that learned archaeologist, to Mr. Hitchcock, and Mr. Windele of Cork. Occasionally the "medial line," in most cases defined by the angle of the inscribed slab, was not used. In Lord Londesborough's collections at Grimston, there is an amber bead, inscribed with Oghams; it had been highly esteemed as an amulet for the cure of sore eyes, and was obtained in the co. Cork. Vallancey published a brooch, charged with Oghams. They are, however, of excessive rarity on any object of ornament or daily use.

A personal seal of great interest, and as far as we are aware previously unknown, is given by Mr. Graves, by whom it was discovered in the muniment chamber of the Ormonde family, at Kilkenny Castle. This remarkable example (figured, vol. i. p. 503) is the seal of Richard, Earl of Pembroke, surnamed Strongbow, appended to his grant to Adam de Hereford of lands in Aghaboe and Ossory. On one side the earl is seen on his charger, with sword upraised; he wears a singular conical helm furnished with a nasal. On the obverse appears an armed figure on foot, bearing a lance or javelin, and a long shield *chevrony*, doubtless the earliest type of the bearing of Clare, afterwards modified as *three chevrons*. The same *chevrony* shield may be seen on the seals of Gilbert, father of Strongbow, created Earl of Pembroke by Stephen, in 1138. It has been figured in

⁶ It has been figured in the *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. iv. p. 150, and in Mr. Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*,

published by the Spalding Club, pl. 94.

⁷ May 4, 1855, noticed *Arch. Journ.* vol. xii. p. 274.

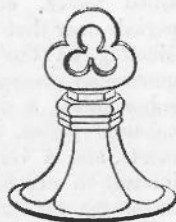


Upright Slabs, bearing Ogham Inscriptions. Found in a Rath
at Dunbel, county Kilkenny.

(Scale, 1 inch to a foot.)

the Notes on Upton, p. 89, and presents nearly the same types as the seals found by Mr. Graves at Kilkenny. The warrior on foot bears a barbed and feathered javelin; on the seal of the son the weapon has a lozenge-shaped head, and to the other extremity appears to be attached a globular object, probably as a counterpoise, not shown in the lithograph which accompanies Mr. Graves' notice. The costume and equipments are for the most part similar on these two rare examples of so early date. Mediæval seals are comparatively of uncommon occurrence in Ireland, but some good matrices exist in the museum of the Academy. Mr. Caulfield, of Cork, has recently produced the third and fourth parts of his "*Sigilla Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ*," the only work specially devoted to the illustration of Irish seals. A curious little example is figured in the Kilkenny Transactions, (vol. iii. p. 330) found near the Friary at Youghal, of which, by the kindness of the Rev. S. Hayman, author of the "*Ecclesiastical Antiquities*"^s of that place, we here give a representation. (See woodcut.) Its date may be XIVth or early XVth century. The device is a heart, of frequent occurrence on seals of that period, here, as has been supposed, "pierced from above by a perpendicular sword-blade, and resting on a mass of coagulated blood." We must leave it to some antiquary practised in these conventional devices to suggest a more probable explanation. The legend appears to read, *\$. fr'is. ioh'. thughul*, which suggests that brother John may have been of the place where his seal was found; Dr. Todd was of opinion that the last word may be the same as *de Yughul*, of Youghal; whilst the late Mr. Crofton Croker proposed to read *th* as a contraction for *thesaurarii*, supposing the seal to have belonged to the Treasurer of the Franciscan Friary. Some, however, read the name as—Thyngul.

The foregoing notices may serve to show some of the subjects of interest comprised in these volumes. The illustrations, (lithographs and woodcuts,) are numerous, and for the most part effective and accurate. We regret to be unable to place before our readers the facsimile of a spirited sketch of the Court of Exchequer, with the judges and officials, the suitors, &c., crowding around the table covered with a chequered cloth. (Vol. iii. p. 45.) This curious picture of a court of law in the reign of Henry IV. has been preserved in the *Liber Ruber*, in the Chief Remembrancer's Office, Dublin.



^s Notes and Records of the Religious Foundations at Youghal, co. Cork, and its vicinity. By the Rev. Samuel Hayman. Youghal: R. Lindsay, 1855, 8vo. An

account of the seal above figured, was given by Mr. Hayman in *Gent. Mag.* vol. xli. p. 277.

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

CRANIA BRITANNICA. Delineations and Descriptions of the Skulls of the Early Inhabitants of the British Islands; together with Notices of their other Remains. By JOSEPH BARNARD DAVIS, M.R.C.S. Engl., F.S.A., &c., and JOHN THURNAM, M.D., F.S.A., &c. London, 1856. Imperial 4to.

CONVINCED that the passion for antiquarian pursuits so remarkably manifested since the commencement of the present century, is truly one of the developments of that earnest and deeply rooted feeling of sympathy with the hopes and aspirations of humanity, which pervades the writings of the most original thinkers, and flows from the pens of the greatest poets of the age, we can give no credit to the assertion of a late captious writer on metaphysics, that "Enthusiasts alone essay their ineptitude in loading glass-cases with whatever most completely unites the qualities of rarity and worthlessness."¹ On the contrary, we believe that it is by careful and reflective study of the remains of past ages alone, that the psychologist can form any correct idea of the varying phases into which the ever active inner life of the soul has drawn itself forth, or which it has assumed under the ethnic systems of antiquity. National faith, civilisation, and ideality—individual character, feeling and taste, are not more clearly communicated to us by perusing the immortal writers of antiquity, than by studying the equally venerable relics that have been preserved to our days under cover of the sheltering earth,—nay, in some instances, the latter supply the whole fund of information we possess respecting their times. Nor is knowledge thus obtained so imperfect as might reasonably be supposed from the paucity of materials from which it is deduced; for the emotional character so obvious in nearly every relic that has come down to us, addresses us almost with the distinctness of vocal sound. By these we learn that the intuitive conviction of a happy futurity beyond the grave animated the heart of the painted Briton, centuries before the Roman legions, impelled by craving lust of power, reduced his existence to a state of slavery—more than that, we become acquainted with his simple conception of its joys. By the store of valued trinkets deposited with the corpse of wife or daughter, we not only arrive at certain conclusions regarding domestic economy, but are convinced that the ties of nature were then as strong, and the affections as tender, as at present. In later times we may trace the same element of earnestness struggling for sympathy, throughout the whole range of art—from its infancy—through the conventionality of the middle ages, till it attained remarkable brilliancy at the beginning of the XVIth century; and notwithstanding all the sordid objections that utilitarianism can advance, and the destruction that iconoclastic zeal has been able to effect, we rejoice to find that the simplest monuments of antiquity are now meeting with the respect that their importance demands, and their silent appeal to the better feelings of our nature claims from every thoughtful mind.

¹ Natural History of Enthusiasm, p. 6.

It must, however, be granted, that the study of our national antiquities was, previous to the close of the last century, pursued in such a manner as to afford some ground for the want of respect with which it was treated. Its connection with ethnology and psychology was but imperfectly seen; and enquiries were carried on without much regard to inductive reasoning. Indeed, it was only by the discriminating labours of Douglas, that this branch of archaeology began to assume in its details and conclusions, an exactitude and coherence never arrived at before. Since the publication of the "*Nenia Britannica*" by that author, the world has been supplied with a succession of archaeological works, based upon his investigations, whereby an invaluable collection of notices descriptive of the discovery of every variety of utensil, weapon, and ornament, in the graves of the primeval inhabitants of the land, has been accumulated to await the period when some master spirit shall embody the whole into a coherent system. Yet, strange to say, little or no notice has been hitherto taken of the most important of all vestiges—the human skeleton, or of that most expressive work of Creative Power, the human skull. This apathy may be attributed to unconsciousness of the value of these perishable remains, as it is only within the last few years that ethnology has exhibited to the archaeologist a more rapidly widening field wherein to extend his enquiries, than has heretofore been allowed him; indeed, we believe that its important influence upon antiquarian research is even still imperfectly appreciated. That it is yet destined to unravel many obscurities, and to remodel some generally received opinions concerning the primeval population of our island, as well as of the continent of Europe, there can be no reasonable doubt. It is, therefore, with the most unfeigned satisfaction that we receive the first instalment of a publication expressly calculated to fill up the void of which we have already made mention, and which opportunely appearing in the infancy of antiquarian ethnology, is itself mature. It is not saying too much to affirm that this work, the joint product of the assiduous researches of Mr. Barnard Davis and Dr. Thurnam, carried on for several years, will become the text-book of the science of which it treats, and that it will henceforth be indispensable to every student of British antiquities. A just idea of its importance cannot possibly be conveyed without copious extracts, but the following summary of the leading points of the introductory chapters will indicate that subjects of no ordinary interest are brought under review. The first section opens with a rapidly sketched retrospect of the deductions of Blumenbach, and the chief of the subsequent writers upon comparative craniology, followed by some judicious remarks upon the much contested subject of amalgamation of races, typical form of skull, and the subordinate variations which it presents in individuals of the same race and country. The following observations on the latter subject are especially worthy of consideration, as meeting an objection very frequently urged in opposition to conclusions deduced from the cranial peculiarities of any given race, such being represented as promiscuously occurring in all.

"That the forms (of the cranium) are permanent, and not transmutable in the different races, may be esteemed as a postulate. The peculiarities impressed upon the true Negro head in the days of ancient Egypt or ancient Etruria, are still inherently attached to it. So of other races, as far as they have been examined with precision by the aid of sufficient materials. This fundamental axiom may be regarded as a fixed star, whereby to direct our steps in the present inquiry; almost the sole light

shining with steadfastness. It should, however, be premised that not every skull presents the primitive ethnic peculiarities : they are rather to be deduced from an examination of many. The most cursory observation is sufficient to perceive a considerable variety of form of head in the same nation, tribe, or even family. A more careful investigation will develop the limits of this variety, and enable us to determine the central point round which variation revolves. We ought therefore to be prepared to find diversities of form in any one given people, however ancient. This is in accordance with what we observe in all the other departments of nature."

(Page 3)

The writer then proceeds to caution the student against too hasty generalisation from these premises, and points out the fallacy of results obtained from the skulls of females and young persons, which seldom possess the gentilitia character in a high degree. The question of amalgamation of races is next treated in a dispassionate and luminous manner, many examples in different parts of the globe being enumerated, which have a direct bearing upon this intricate enquiry. At page 17 are some clearly expressed instructions for ascertaining the measurement of skulls in various directions, and for gauging their internal capacity according to the most approved system. The chapter is concluded with a glance at the national interest attached to the subject. Chapter II. contains a resumé of all that has hitherto been written by previous observers, respecting the physical conformation of the ancient inhabitants of Britain, and the continental nations, from which it is assumed that these islands received their population, commencing with the well-known description of Cæsar, and continued to the latest observations of the northern ethnologists. One of the most curious discoveries that has yet been made in connection with this subject is recorded in this division, namely, the prevalence of an elongated form of cranium in skeletons found in the megalithic structures, commonly distinguished by the name of "Chambered Barrows." Whatever significance this fact may have in reference to the theory of a pre-Celtic population having occupied this country, it is remarkable that the same peculiarity has been observed in Northern Europe. The skull from Uley, in Gloucestershire, engraved in the present decade of the "*Crania Britannica*," is an example of this lengthened type of head.² The colour of the hair and eyes, and the prevailing contour of the face, next engage the author's attention ; every authority, ancient and modern, having been examined in order to afford some intelligence upon these particulars. The next chapter is headed "*Anatomical Explanations*," a title which sufficiently expresses its scope ; it is, however, so pleasantly and lucidly written as to convey to the reader, within the compass of a few pages, an amount of necessary information which must otherwise have been sought with much labour in professional works. The last section that we shall now notice is devoted to the consideration of the singular custom of artificially distorting the skull by compression, which has prevailed among ancient as well as modern nations. The facts here stated are perhaps of a more remarkable character than in any other part of the book, and the most interesting examples of abnormal form are illustrated with engravings upon wood. Although it appears to be clearly established, that artificial compression of the skull was

² See a memoir on the remarkable chambered tumulus at Uley, given in this Journal, vol. xi., p. 315.

practised in the south-east of Europe at a remote period, and that it does even yet exist in some parts of France, we think sufficient evidence of the existence of the custom in Britain has not yet been adduced; most of the anomalies apparent in the heads discovered in this country, having been obviously caused by posthumous conditions, numerous examples of which we have seen.

It only remains to be said, that this first decade is sumptuously printed upon imperial quarto paper, to afford space for full-size representations of the skull. It contains ten lithographic plates of heads—Celtic, Roman, and Saxon, drawn upon the stones from the originals themselves, without the intervention of any copy, by Mr. Ford, who is eminent among the anatomical artists in lithography. Two large plates, and numerous well executed wood engravings of accessories, illustrate the letter-press descriptions which accompany the skulls, serving to record the circumstances of their discovery, and point out the characteristics of each specimen. The beauty and fidelity of the engravings are beyond all praise. In conclusion, we cordially recommend the "*Crania Britannica*" to every lover of his country's antiquities, as a work of national importance.

THOMAS BATEMAN.

Archaeological Intelligence.

It is proposed to combine with the great Exhibition of ART TREASURES to be opened in Manchester in May next, an extensive Series of Antiquities, from the earliest periods, with the object of illustrating, in as instructive a form as possible, the Manners and Arts of bygone times. The progressive development of manufactures, from the rudest Celtic period, through the exquisite productions of the various Arts of the Middle Ages, will be displayed to an extent, which must render these collections highly interesting to the Archaeologist, and of great practical advantage to the manufacturer. Mr. J. M. Kemble, it is understood, has been requested to undertake the arrangement of the Celtic and Anglo-Saxon department, with which he is so eminently conversant. The Society of Antiquaries of London, with several kindred institutions, have cordially pledged their co-operation, and tendered the loan of antiquities from their museums. Colonel Meyrick, of Goodrich Court, the Earl of Warwick, Lord Hastings, Sir A. Rothschild, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Stirling, M.P., Mr. Wylie, Rev. Walter Sneyd, Mr. Joseph Mayer, Mr. Hailstone, and other owners of valuable private collections, have placed them at the disposal of the Executive Committee. All antiquaries must cordially sympathise in such an undertaking, and those who may possess choice antiquities available for the occasion, should forthwith communicate with J. B. Waring, Esq., Superintendent of the Archaeological Collection, or George Scharf, Esq., jun., 100, Mosley-street, Manchester.

MR. J. W. PAPWORTH is about to publish his long desired "*Ordinary*," comprising about 50,000 coats, ancient and modern. It is the converse of Burke's "*Armoury*," and enables the inquirer readily to ascertain the family to whom any given coat belongs. A simple and very ingenious plan will be found to present perfect facility of reference by means of the alphabetical arrangement of the *arms*. The work is quite ready for press. A peculiar and convenient mode of publication is proposed, in parts; the issue will commence as soon as sufficient subscribers are obtained. His address is, 14 A, Great Marlborough Street.