

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS, relating to the History and Antiquities of the County. Published by the Sussex Archaeological Society. Vol. ix. London: John Russell Smith.

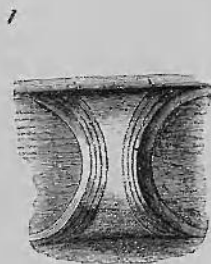
WE have the pleasure of welcoming another volume of these Collections, in no respect unworthy of the preceding. It is curious to remark the diversities in the success of the various provincial societies, that have taken the relics of bygone times under their care. We witness all degrees, from the palmy state of that of Sussex to the condition of some that might be named, which hardly contrive to manifest any signs of life. Something, no doubt, is due to the management of Committees, and perhaps more to the qualifications of a secretary; yet, after all, much, in all probability, is to be attributed to the inhabitants themselves of the counties or districts. We fear there are still not a few people of position and education in some localities, among whom no secretary could make archaeological subjects popular, nor the most exemplary of Committees render a Society of the kind prosperous. The humbler classes are often found to take more pleasure in what reveals the past than those whose external advantages are greater. The principal use of such societies is to awaken those influential persons in the several grades of life, whom the metropolitan societies cannot reach, to feel an interest in what has occurred or existed in their own county or neighbourhood; persons, in whom at present there is no archaeological taste, no sentiment of respect for the olden time, to respond to an appeal made to them from a distance. The Institute and Association have both done something towards this object by their annual meetings at divers places. Still much remains to be done before the history and antiquities of this country can receive the attention that they merit. The county of Sussex stands conspicuous for the response which all classes have given to its local antiquaries; and its inhabitants may proudly point to their nine volumes of Archaeological Collections, as an example and encouragement to others, showing what may be done with a subscription of ten shillings a-year. Similar zeal and equal industry judiciously applied might doubtless have produced ample harvests in counties where at present all seems barren. This new volume is an unequivocal sign of continuing prosperity. It is even larger than any of the former. Whether it be prudent to go on increasing the size of their annual publication, may deserve the consideration of the Committee. To those gentlemen we are indebted for permission to use the woodcuts which illustrate this notice of the present volume. We are glad to see that their printer has done more ample justice to the artists than on some former occasions.

The articles are too numerous to be all noticed in detail. Many of our readers will recollect an interesting account given by Mr. Barclay Phillips, of Brighton, at our monthly meeting in March 1856, of the removal

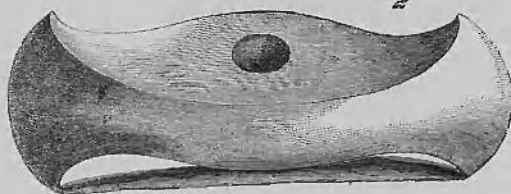
of a mound at Hove, which proved to be a sepulchral tumulus, and of the discovery of an amber cup and some other objects; a report of which communication is given in vol. xiii. p. 183, of this Journal. It was then understood that the subject would be more fully treated in the Sussex Archæological Collections, and we have here his more particular description of the discovery and objects, with woodcuts of the latter. As mentioned in the report referred to, some workmen employed in removing the tumulus found the remains of an oaken coffin that lay nearly east and west about 9 feet below the surface. "In the earth," says Mr. B. Phillips, "with which the coffin was filled were numerous small fragments of carious bone, apparently charred, some of which were picked out; and about the centre, as if, said one of the men, they had rested on the breast of the body interred, were found the following curious relics:—1. An amber cup, hemispherical in shape, rather deep in proportion to its width, with a 'lip' or 'nick,' and ornamented merely with a band of fine lines running round the outside, about half an inch from the top. There is one handle, large enough for the insertion of a finger, ornamented with a fillet on each side of the surface, which is flat, similar to that on the cup itself. From the fact of the rim not being perfectly round, and the band before mentioned not passing over the space within the handle, and its being marked off with a line at each end, seemingly cut across, we may conjecture it to have been made and carved by hand. There are two small chips in the rim. That on the left of the handle is fresh, and was caused by the man who found the cup accidentally striking it, as he told me, with his spade, when he first came upon it; that on the right is not so large, but is ancient, as is shown by its appearance. The cup is perfectly smooth inside and out, excepting where the earth in which it was buried still adheres to the surface; but since its exhumation the amber has cracked slightly in every part. On the cup being lifted by the handle, this broke into two pieces, having received a blow from the workman's spade, but fortunately the fragments fit very exactly, and I have therefore easily repaired it." Then follow the dimensions of the cup, expressed in inches and decimal parts; and according to them he finds by calculation that the capacity of it is a little more than half a pint. The other objects were,—2. A head of an axe, made of some kind of ironstone, 5 inches long, 1·9 wide in the broadest part, and 0·8 of an inch thick. It is in perfect preservation, with a hole neatly drilled through the centre. 3. A small whetstone 2·7 inches long, 0·6 inch wide in the centre, 0·35 inch thick at the centre, and tapering off slightly at each extremity. There is a small hole neatly drilled through one end, and the surface appears partially encrusted with some oxide or paint of a red colour. 4. A bronze dagger, very much oxidised, and so brittle that it broke into halves as it was being taken out of the ground. Two of the rivets, and fragments or traces of the bone handle, still remain attached to the lower end of the blade. Dimensions: length 5·5 inches, width at lower end 2·4 inches, thickness at ditto 0·3 inch. With reference to the cup, about which doubts had been expressed whether it really was amber, he says: "Several small fragments of the broken handle have been submitted by me, in conjunction with Mr. Richard Noakes of Brighton, to chemical test, and, according to these, proved to be amber. Similar experiments were made by us on other pieces of amber, with the like results. We also boiled some pieces of amber in spirits of turpentine, and found the process rendered them quite plastic while warm, so that the amber could be



A. DE PARIS DEL.



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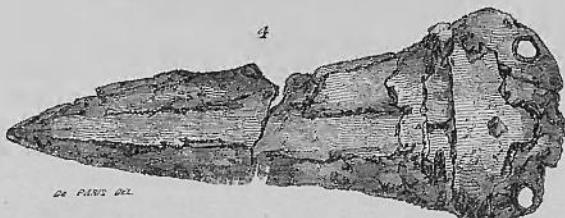


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DE PARIS DEL.

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Antiquities discovered in a Barrow at Hove.

moulded with the fingers. This may assist our conjectures, how the cup was worked and made, and I am not aware that the experiment of boiling amber has ever been tried before. Perhaps the ancient Scandinavians had some secret by which they could soften it, by holding it over a fire of green pinewood." Whatever might be the effect of the process here suggested, the fact of amber being susceptible of being made plastic is worthy of notice; for it may open the way to explain how certain objects made of amber had their form imposed upon them.

We may mention, in connection with these early antiquities, that Mr. P. J. MARTIN has reprinted in this volume a notice, hitherto little known, of a tumulus which existed some years ago near Pulborough, but has been wholly destroyed. It was 80 feet in diameter, and 3 feet high, and resembled what is called a "pond harrow." At the base, except for about 4 feet towards the east, was a circle of stones like the foundation of a wall, about 4 feet thick, in the construction of which cement had been used. As the tumulus did not prove to be sepulchral, it is supposed to have been the remains of a British hut; and in aid of this supposition he refers to what are considered to have been the remains of a British settlement about a quarter of a mile distant.

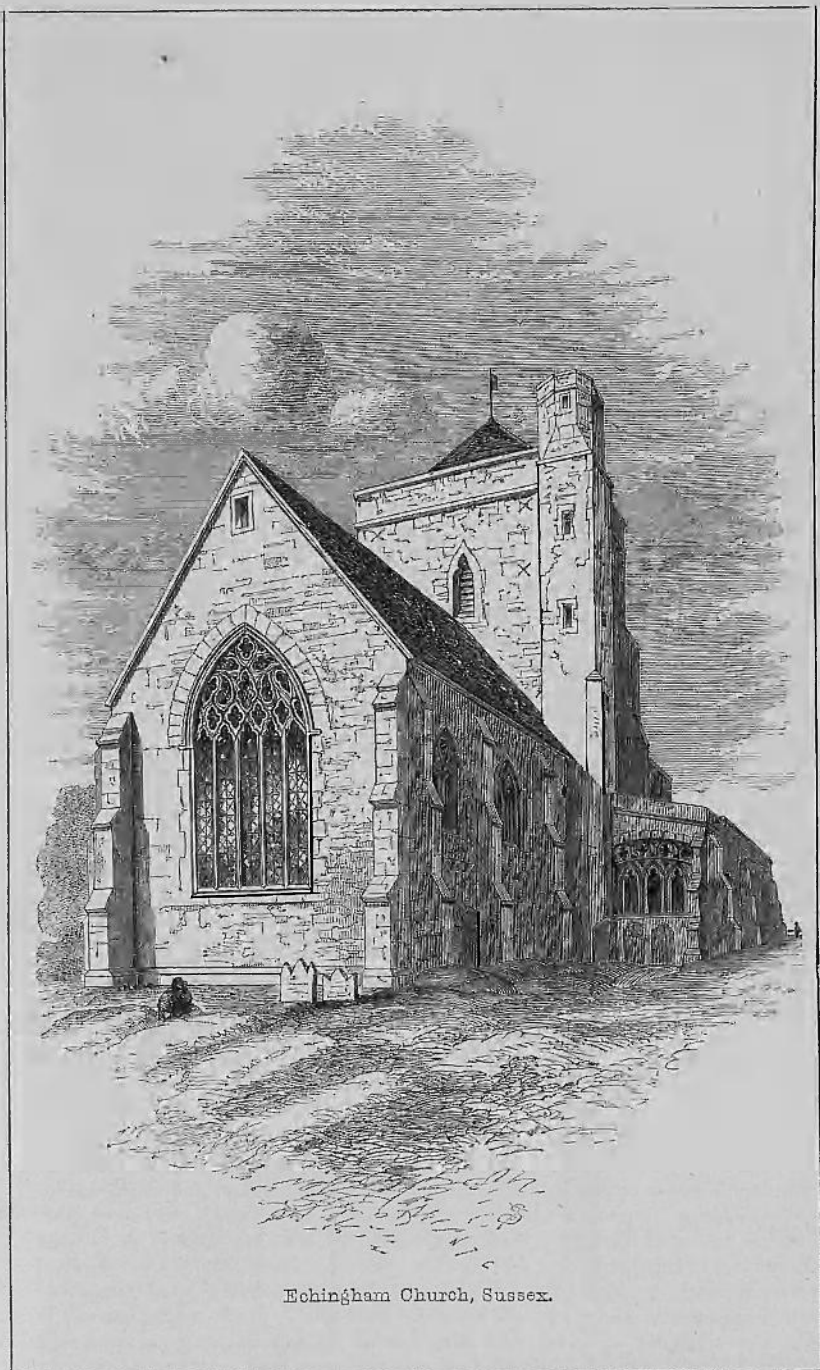


Sculpture in Rottingdean Church.

The Rev. A. HUSSEY has contributed some notes of discoveries made during the repair and enlargement of Rottingdean Church, in 1855. Of these one of the most remarkable is the bracket of which we reproduce the woodcut. It seems to point to an early date, and may, judging from the design of the ornament, have even been of Anglo-Saxon workmanship. That church was found to have had, like Fletching and Portslade, the floor sloping from east to west.

In some notes by Mr. LOWER on the Churches of Newhaven and Denton; he has pointed out a remarkable resemblance between the former and the Church of Yainville, in Normandy, of which illustrations, after sketches by himself, are given in two anastatic drawings by the late Mr. Hurdis, to whose liberality and artistic skill the Sussex Society has on several occasions been indebted. A description of Newhaven Church by Mr. Petit, with a woodcut of it, was published in Vol. VI. p. 138, of this Journal, and, but for the expense of printing, we would gladly have availed ourselves of the kind permission of the Sussex Committee to use the plate of Yainville Church, for comparison with the woodcut given by Mr. Petit. In both these churches the chancel was a semicircular apse, and the tower intervened between it and the nave, a very unusual plan. Newhaven Church has since undergone considerable alteration. Denton Church calls for no particular remark. At the end of this paper is noticed the change from natural causes in the outfall of the Ouse from Seaford to Meeching; whence the latter place came to be called Newhaven.

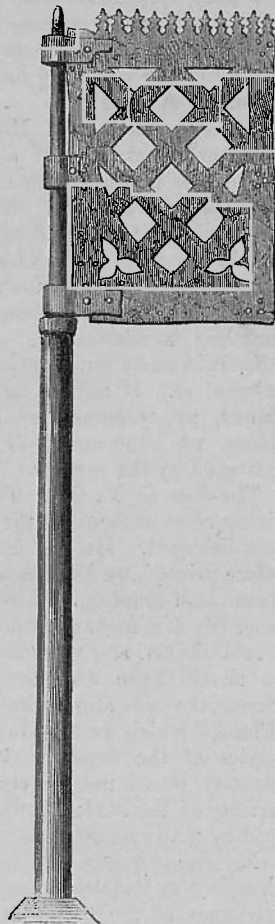
Mr. WILLIAM SLATER has furnished a description of Echingham Church. This interesting structure, situate between Tunbridge Wells and Hastings, and remarkable for the beauty of its windows, which have been sometimes, though erroneously, called Flamboyant, is most likely known to many of our readers. It is one of the few churches of which the date is well attested; having been built by Sir William de Etchingham, who died in January, 1389. From a genealogical sketch of the family, which precedes the description of it, he appears to have succeeded to the manor in 1349, when sixteen years of age. The brass representing him, and recording his death, is well known to the collectors of rubbings from such memorials, and also the brass plate, from which we learn that he rebuilt the church. A trefoil headed doorway in the chancel, supposed by Mr. Slater to have been of the time of King John and built into the new work, has led him to think the former church was of that period; but there is so much that is peculiar, not to say anomalous, in the architecture that it is by no means clear, that this doorway is not coeval with the present building. "Echingham Church," says Mr. Slater, "is particularly valuable and interesting, not only for the boldness and beauty of its outline and proportions, and the elegance and variety of its details, but also for the peculiarities in their form and style, and for its height, which, for a village church of its dimensions, is unusually great in proportion to its length and breadth, and for the completeness of the design, which is all of one date, excepting only the door before referred to. There is altogether, in the whole design, and also in the tracery and details, a tendency to the style of our continental neighbours, which has led some to think that it may have been the work of a foreign architect." It consists of a chancel of somewhat unusual length in proportion to the other parts, and a nave with two aisles, the east end in both aisles being dedicated as chantries, and preserving to this day, in some respects, the distinctive character of these appendages. The nave has a clerestory, and the tower is a central one. The south aisle has attached to it a very small wooden porch. There is reason to think that a sacristy, or vestry, was attached to the north side of the chancel, where a few corbel stones and other slight traces remain. "The chancel measures 43 feet 3 inches by 21 feet, and is divided in length into three bays, each bay being provided with a two-light window on each side, the six windows exhibiting varieties of flowing tracery, which commences below the springing of the window arches. The east window is one



Echingham Church, Sussex.

of great beauty, and nearly unique ; but it is curious that the church at Lindfield, in the centre of the county, has a window identical in design, though Lindfield Church does not possess any other feature at all of the foreign type so strongly marked in the tracery of this window. The Lindfield window is drawn in Brandon's *Analysis of Gothic Architecture*. There are sedilia and a piscina on the south side. The trefoil-headed door in the same side of early date has been already referred to. The chancel roof is well pitched, and of the ordinary tie beam and king-post kind of Kent and Sussex, but was not originally plastered as it is now, the timbers having been at first exposed to view. The nave and aisles, with their chantries, are of equal length, viz. 47 feet 2 inches ; the total width from north to south being 49 feet 6 inches. The north aisle is slightly wider than the south, the difference being only ten inches ; so slight that it is difficult to assign a reason for so trifling a variation from uniformity. The nave, like the chancel, is divided in length into three bays, and over the eastern one is the tower, carried on four simple arches, and, rising above the nave roof, it terminates with a plain parapet and low pyramidal roof, having on its apex the original vane." A vane of the latter part of the XIVth century is so rare, that the woodcut of this is given in the margin. "It is of copper, banner shaped, about 1 foot $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, by 1 foot $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, somewhat irregular in outline, and with an ornamented top. It is about 1-16th of an inch in thickness, and pierced so as to display an escutcheon fretty of six pieces for the arms of Echingham. Thus it resembles the banner of Sir William, except that a banner would have had the arms on the banner itself as the field, and not on an escutcheon. In each of the lower spandrels is a pointed trefoil. The clips or hinges, which are of iron, are $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in bore, and fastened on with rivets. They are probably at least the third set. There are some vacant rivet holes on both the longer sides, and also at the bottom. Those near the present clips were no doubt used for fastening former ones; but the holes on the opposite side and at the bottom may have served to attach slight ornamental appendages, such as are sometimes represented on early vanes."

"The aisle windows are of two lights in the sides and west end, and of three lights in the east end, all having flat segmental heads arched in one curve ; and the tracery is very peculiar in its treatment. Besides the south entrance, there is a western door in the centre of the end of the nave. The west window over the door is small, though of three lights, and with tracery of very uncommon design, commencing, as that in the chancel



Vane. Echingham.

windows, below the springing." The nave-roof is of the tie-beam kind, well-pitched ; and the clerestory of good height, with windows similar to those of the aisles. The roofs are all covered with tiles. Mr. Slater proceeds to describe the font and the brasses in the church, mentions the painted heraldic glass which was formerly in the window, and gives from Hayley's MSS. the numerous coats of arms that were in them in his time, but few of which are now remaining. The arms that were in the chancel seem all referable to about 1376; some in the nave are those of different members of the Echingham family, and would seem to indicate a date a year or two later ; so that in all probability 1380 is very near the time when the church was completed. It had become much out of repair, and Mr. Slater has been engaged in restoring it. We hope the scraper has been applied less unmercifully to the original mouldings and tracery than is usually the case on such occasions. It is much to be regretted that, when the alarming process of restoration does take place, the new portions of the mouldings and tracery are not made to look like the old which remain, instead of the old being made like the new, by their being both scraped to a uniform appearance.

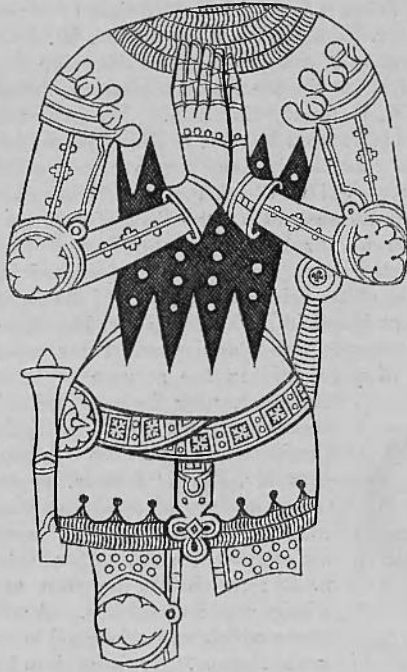
From the Rev. H. R. HOARE we have some notes on Buxted Church ; a matter-of-fact paper of a class to be encouraged. It is somewhat after the scheme put forth some years ago by the Cambridge Camden Society for taking church notes. Here and there is some obscurity in the language, due, perhaps, to the endeavour to be brief. We may mention, in passing, that in the copy of the inscription which was on the sepulchral slab of Sir John de Lewes, p. 214, the first *tut* should have been *tut*, for *toute* ; and in that on the slab commemorative of John Warnett, p. 219, *Genobæ* is doubtless a misreading. It has been suggested that it would not be difficult to make out a very probable case for its having been *Gen'of* & for *generosi et*. If any so-called restoration of this church be in contemplation, as recommended in the last paragraph of these notes of Mr. Hoare, we hope care will be taken that what escapes the chisel is not destroyed by the scraper.

The Rev. G. M. COOPER has contributed a paper on Bayham Abbey, giving some account of the origin and history of this Premonstratensian establishment. He has brought to light some documentary matter not before printed, we believe, from the Chartulary and other manuscripts in the Ashmolean Museum. The visitations disclose some curious glimpses of the inner life of a monastery of this kind. The frequent change of the Abbots is remarkable, and there are several incidents, which, if our space allowed, we should have been tempted to notice more or less in detail. Some glossarial words also invite remark, but we will only mention "Deywercis of land," which we take to have been quantities of land, each held by the service of the tenant working one day in the year for his lord. The quantity would not be certain, but it would in general depend on the fertility of the land, whether a greater or less quantity was granted to be held by that amount of service.

Mr. BLAAUW has furnished a paper on the Preceptories of the Knights Templars at Sadelescombe and Shipley ; in which, after noticing the great privileges of the Order in regard to property, he shows from whom and when many of the lands attached to these preceptories were acquired, and identifies Sadelescombe, about which there had been great obscurity, with an extensive manor in Newtimber and some adjoining parishes, instead of

with the parish of Sedlescombe, near Battle. Some of the items in the valuations of the lands and goods of the Order at those places at the time of its suppression are curious, but none give any support to the charge of luxury. Among the travelling equipage at Shipley were *ij sakadras cum ij barhud* (two clothes-bags, with two trunks): the latter word, as "barhyde" and "barehidez," had been supposed to be bearskins, in one of the Surtees Society's publications. There follow some particulars of the seizure and trial, not to say persecution, of the unfortunate knights, especially with reference to those connected with these subordinate houses.

From the diligent pen of Mr. LOWER we have an account of Bodiam and its lords. The history of the lordship is traced through the De Bodiams and Wardieus to the Dalyngrugges, one of whom, Sir Edward, who had been a soldier under Sir Robert Knollys, and enriched himself in those marauding expeditions which followed the wars of Edward III. in France, erected the castle, having had a licence for that purpose dated in 9 Rich. II. From him the proprietorship of the lordship and castle is deduced through



Brass of Sir John Bodiam.

the Lewknors to the present time. A brief notice of the church intervenes, which contains little of interest beside a fragment of a brass commemorative of one of the De Bodiams, of which we are glad to be able to give the accompanying woodcut. There follows a description of the castle, as it now remains, with several illustrations. The outer walls and towers, which are nearly perfect, present a good example of the exterior of a quadrangular castle of that period.

Mr. A. WAY has communicated notices of an enameled Chalice, and other relics, found on the site of Rusper Priory in the spring of 1840, accompanied by a beautiful chromo-lithograph of the chalice, which is referable to the latter half of the XIIIth century, and is a very remarkable example. On the bowl are demi figures of the Saviour and angels. There are no less than ten shades of colour in the enamel, which is applied in the mode technically termed *champleve*. It is singular that so choice a work of art should have been found in a coffin on the site of a poor nunnery.

Our space will not allow us to do more than mention most of the other contents of this volume. Some curious insights into conventual life, in addition to those at Bayham, are given in a paper by Mr. Blaauw on the episcopal visitation of the Nunnery at Easebourne in the XVth century, and also in some Injunctions to the Prior and Convent of Boxgrave in 1518, contributed by the Rev. W. Turner. There are genealogical contributions as to the families of Miller of Burghill and Winkinghurst by Mr. Lower; of Kidder, who was Bishop of Bath and Wells, and the Kidders of Maresfield, by the Rev. Edward Turner; and of Newton and Noyes, by Mr. T. Herbert Noyes. Extracts from the Manuscripts of Samuel Jeake, of Rye, communicated by Dr. Smart, with notes by Mr. W. Durant Cooper, throw some light on the state of religion there in the reign of James I., and the incidents of the civil war in the XVIIth century, and also introduce us to an election of an M. P. for Rye in 1661. We have a Subsidy roll of the rape of Lewes in 1621, from Mr. W. S. Ellis, and a List of Commissioners for the collection of subsidies in Sussex, at various periods, in the reigns of Henry VII., Henry VIII., Charles I. and Charles II., from Mr. T. Herbert Noyes, and an account of the Fees of Officers of the Crown in Sussex, in the reign of Elizabeth, from the Rev. Henry Wellesley, D. D. The sites of the wasted Free Chapels of Maresfield and Dudeney have found an investigator in the Rev. Edward Turner; and Extracts from the Journal of a Schoolmaster at Mayfield an Editor in Mr. Blencowe.

Among the Notes and Queries at the end of the volume is noticed the finding of a Ring of pure gold in the autumn of 1856, in the parish of Ringmer, near Lewes. Of this object, availing ourselves once more of the kindness of the Sussex Committee, we give the wood-cut. "It weighs," says Mr. Figg, "5 dwts. 6 grs., and is now in the possession of John Tattersal Auckland, Esq., F.S.A." Some rings of similar workmanship are engraved in Vol. VI. of this Journal, opposite p. 58; which will be seen to have come from widely remote localities. Among them is a specimen which was also found in Sussex, at Bormer, near Falmer. It is said to have been found on



Gold Ring found at Ringmer.

the bone of a finger, and was formerly in Dr. Mantell's collection. It is now preserved in the British Museum.

We cannot take leave of our Sussex friends without wishing them a continuance of that success which their zeal and perseverance have hitherto both merited and obtained.

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

THE HISTORY, ARCHITECTURE, AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. CANICE, KILKENNY. By the REV. JAMES GRAVES, A.B., and JOHN G. AUGUSTUS PRIM. Dublin: Hodges, Smith, and Co. 1857. 4to. With many Illustrations.

It is with especial gratification that we invite the attention of archaeologists to the completion of this important contribution towards the History of Ecclesiastical Architecture in the sister kingdom. The investigation of the architectural monuments of Ireland, more particularly of those which exemplify the peculiarities of the later periods of Mediæval Art, has hitherto been very imperfectly pursued; whilst the attention of antiquaries has been almost exclusively devoted to the examination of those remarkable structures of an earlier age, around which a cloud of mysterious obscurity prevailed. Whilst, however, the paramount interest of the more ancient antiquities of Ireland must be fully recognised, and the archaeological student anticipates with hopeful expectation the results of that scientific and intelligent course of inquiry with which these important vestiges have in recent times been approached, we perceive with satisfaction the increasing disposition to investigate the numerous remains of Ecclesiastical, Domestic, and Military Architecture, as also the relics of mediæval times, and to place them in their true light as valuable subsidiary materials for the history of the sister kingdom.

The work under consideration is the first monograph of its class, as we believe, produced in Ireland, presenting a detailed Architectural History of one of the more important Ecclesiastical structures in that country.¹ In former volumes of this Journal the notice of our readers was called to certain valuable works which have thrown much light on the obscure origin and intention of the Round Towers, as also on the peculiarities of construction to be observed in earlier buildings destined for sacred uses. We revert with satisfaction to the interesting volume on the "Practical Geology and ancient Architecture of Ireland," produced by Mr. Wilkinson, and noticed in this Journal (vol. ii. p. 93), as also to the more elaborate and erudite treatise by Dr. Petrie, "The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland, anterior to the Anglo-Norman invasion; comprising an Essay on the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland." To the latter, the most important contribution probably to Archæological Literature, which has been achieved in recent times, the attention of our readers was also formerly invited (Journal, vol. iii. p. 166), nor would we here omit to remind them of the useful "Handbook of Irish Antiquities," for which we are indebted to Mr. Wakeman, noticed in this Journal (vol. v. p. 241) and

¹ The History and Antiquities of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, privately printed by Mr. W. Monck Mason in 1820, may be cited as the only other work

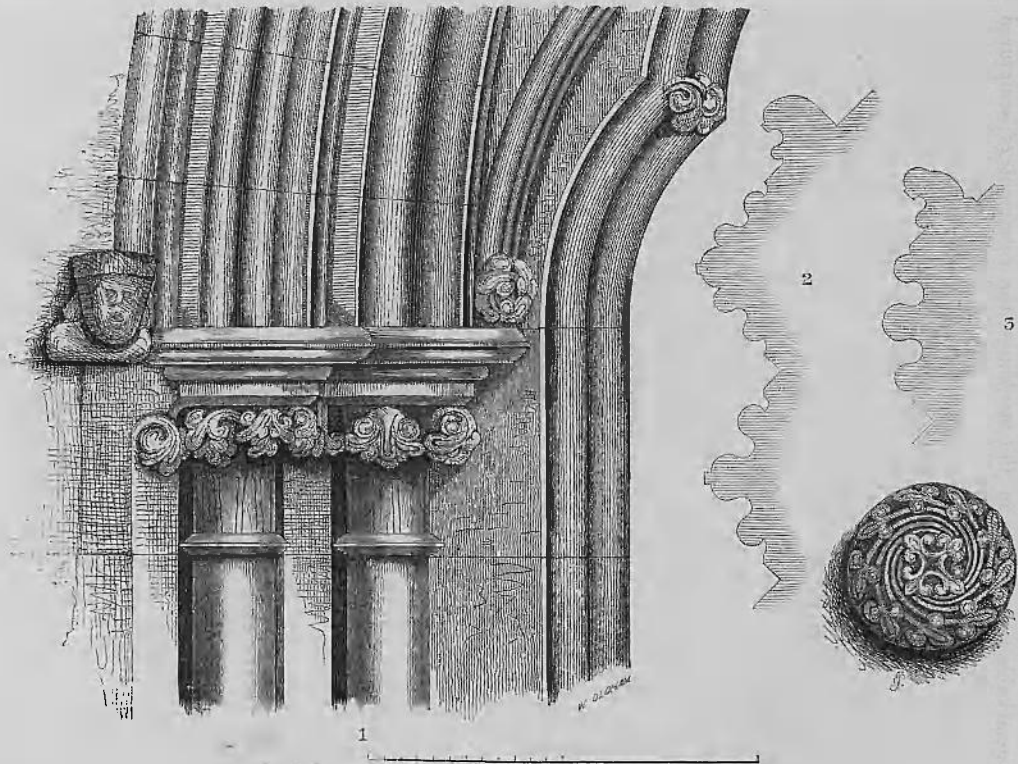
produced in Ireland with a special view to the illustration of Cathedral Antiquities in that country.

comprising a concise account of various ecclesiastical remains of various classes, the oratories and churches of a very early age; the hermitages and peculiar structures associated with the first preachers of the Christian faith in Ireland; as also notices of the cathedrals and conventual churches. Of the latter, Ireland presents numerous remarkable buildings, well deserving of careful classification as materials for the History of Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture, throughout the progress of its successive developments. To the authors of the beautifully illustrated volume before us, we are indebted for an exemplification of the style of the thirteenth century, as adopted in Ireland, and with scarcely any admixture of later periods. "The Early-English style of Gothic Architecture (Mr. Graves observes), having been fully developed ere the Cathedral of St. Canice was commenced, and the germs of the lighter and more ornate, although not more elegant architectural fashion, aptly termed Decorated, not having made their appearance before its completion, the structure affords a good and chaste example of a pure and beautiful period." Page 65.

The volume commences with introductory observations on the earliest Christian institutions of Ossory, the monastic communities of Seir-Kieran and Aghabo, supposed to have served in turn as the mother churches of the diocese ere Kilkenny became the cathedral city. Mr. Graves reserves, however, the full discussion of this subject, with the intention here announced of producing a separate work devoted to the history of the bishops and see of Ossory. Of Aghabo, founded in the sixth century by Canice, the intimate companion of the Apostle of the Picts, on the model of St. Columbkille's Monastery at Iona, and repeatedly plundered and destroyed, to rise again with renewed vitality, scarcely a vestige can now be traced. Our author proceeds, in the second chapter, to trace the origin and growth of the cathedral city, from the fane or cell of St. Canice, whence the name of Kilkenny is supposed to be derived, and the successive churches of timber, probably, recorded to have been destroyed by fire in the bitter contentions of the Irish chieftains, during the eleventh and twelfth centuries, until the construction of a more durable fabric subsequent to the English conquest, and the acquisition of the seigniorship of Leinster and kingdom of Ossory by Strongbow. From that period may be dated the importance of Kilkenny; the erection of the castle appears to have been completed towards the close of the twelfth century, the see of Ossory being transferred from Aghabo about the same period, during the time of Hugh de Rous, "*primus Anglicus Episcopus Ossoriensis.*" Mr. Graves has shown satisfactory grounds for his conclusion that the foundation of the existing church of St. Canice occurred not long after the year 1202; previously to that period the site had indeed been occupied by a parish church of some importance, and the erection of a more stately fabric had probably commenced under the predecessors of Bishop Hugh de Mapilton (1251-56), who is recorded to have been the chief benefactor to the work, whilst its completion is assigned to Geoffrey St. Leger, about the year 1260. In the following century considerable damage appears to have occurred through the fall of the belfry, and the consequent ruin of the choir: the cathedral did not recover from this catastrophe till after 1354, when Richard de Ledrede, Bishop of Ossory, restored and adorned the structure, introducing especially painted glass windows of remarkable beauty, "*inter quas enituit fenestra orientalis, opere tam eximio adornata, ut in universa Hibernia par ei non inveniretur.*"

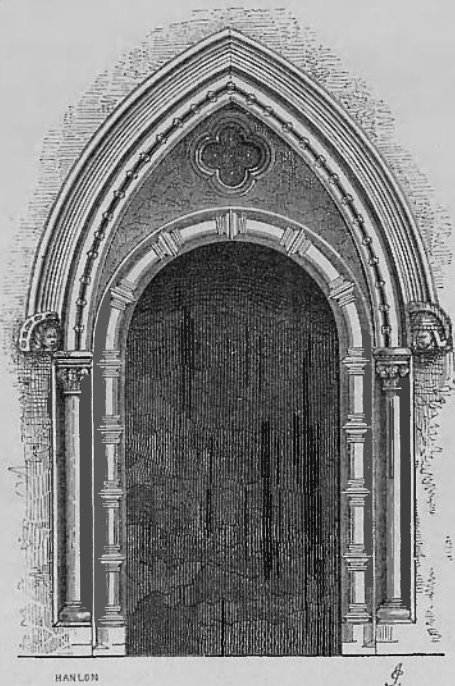
The subsequent history of Kilkenny Cathedral, with many facts of local interest, is given in detail by our author, who proceeds in the succeeding chapter to a careful description of the architectural features, the portion of the volume which will be regarded by many of our readers as the most attractive and valuable. An accurate ground-plan accompanies this description, which is likewise illustrated by numerous woodcuts from drawings by the skilful pencil of Mr. Graves. Of these illustrations we are enabled through his kindness and the obliging permission of the publishers, to place several interesting examples before our readers. The general plan is that of a Latin cross, having chapels and other buildings clustering north and south of the choir. Amongst these there formerly existed, near the north-east angle of the choir, the cell of an anchorite. It is thus mentioned in a MS. description of the cathedral, written in the early part of the seventeenth century. "In aquilonari latere chori contigua muro exteriori ecclesiæ hærebat cella anachoretica, ex qua per fenestellam lapideam, quæ inibi posita erat ad dexterum cornu summi altaris, nempe a parte Evangelii, divina mysteria dum peragerentur prospicere poterat inclusus Anachoreta." The foundations of this chamber exist: its floor was nearly four feet below the level of the choir; there is a niche in the choir wall approached by steps, and this recess probably, as Mr. Graves observes, would be found to contain the *fenestella*, or "low-side window." There is also a cavity apparently for a fireplace, and rude lockers or niches. The learned writer of the MS. "De Ossoriensi Diœcesesi," above cited, states that in the Cathedrals of Armagh and Lismore, as also in many other churches in Ireland, there were cells for anchorites; and he adverts to the uninterrupted succession of inmates of the cell at Fore, of which he proposed to give an account, adding—"ex illa occasione inseremus regulas vitæ Anachoreticæ, tam illas quæ olim conscriptæ erant, quam quæ hoc tempore observantur, in ista quæ nunc superest Anachoresi."

The anchorage at Fore, as we are informed by Mr. Graves, still remains, and it is to be regretted that the promised *Regulæ* should not have been preserved. We may, however, refer our readers to the Notice of "The Anceren Riwle," in this Journal, vol. xi. p. 194, where much information may be found regarding the peculiar usages of ascetic devotees of the class in question, during the thirteenth century. Some interesting particulars are given by Mr. Graves relating to a stratum of fragments of painted glass found in clearing out the "anker-house," and which, aided by the experience and acute discernment of our friend Mr. C. Winston, he was enabled to pronounce to be relics of the far-famed windows placed in the Cathedral by Bishop de Ledrede, c. 1354, as before mentioned. The condition of this remarkable *debris* presents a striking evidence of the reckless devastation to which the ecclesiastical monuments of Ireland had been subjected. "It would appear (says Mr. Graves) that the spoliators had a keen eye to profit, as the remains of a large wood fire, amounting to nearly a horse load of charcoal, was close at hand, into which the glass when torn down from the windows, had evidently been cast for the purpose of melting out the lead which bound it together. Here were found lumps of conglomerate matter composed of melted glass, lead, and charcoal. The quantity of glass discovered was considerable" (page 71). The colours were of considerable brilliancy: a plate in tinted lithography displays some of the characteristic details of ornament which have been assigned by Mr. Winston to the fourteenth century.



Details of the West Door. Cathedral Church of St. Canice, Kilkenny.

After a brief notice of the vestiges of decorative pavements of impressed tiles, which appear to be of comparatively rare occurrence in Ireland, Mr. Graves proceeds to examine in minute detail the architectural features of the cathedral, and his descriptions, with the beautiful illustrations executed chiefly from his own drawings, present an interesting subject of study to the ecclesiologist. We recognise throughout a general conformity to the peculiarities of the Early English style as developed in our own country, and a remarkable resemblance in the mouldings, the treatment of sculptured foliage and other decorative enrichments, to the details of a similar class in England, at Salisbury Cathedral for instance, and other contemporary structures. Amongst the accompanying illustrations is represented a portion of the western entrance, one of the most elaborately decorated features of the fabric. It consists externally of a pointed arch, with two doorways beneath, the heads of which are cinque-foiled. The arch is enriched with two orders of mouldings deeply undercut (section, fig. 2). The tympanum is occupied by a recessed and quatrefoiled panel, within which was placed some sculptured figure, probably the Virgin and Infant Saviour. Fig. 3 gives the section of the moulding of this part: the spaces at each side are ornamented with figures of angels, kneeling in adoration, and bosses of

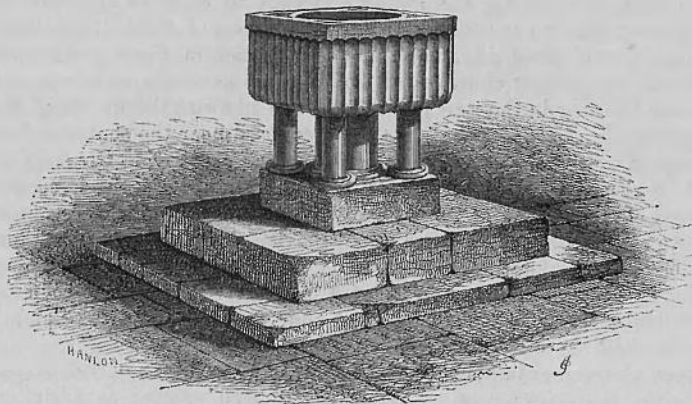


Doorway of the North Transept.

foliage, one of which is figured in the woodcuts. The entrance door of the north transept, however, is perhaps the most interesting feature of its kind in the church, and of this through Mr. Graves' kindness we are enabled to

place a representation before our readers. It presents the somewhat anomalous feature of a round arch beneath a pointed one, but it will be observed that the ornaments are throughout strictly Early English in their character, consisting of an attached and filleted roll of large size, banded at short intervals, and carried round the jambs and arch continuously. This remarkable doorway, having been constructed of soft sandstone, has suffered much from time; it is here figured from a careful restoration drawn with scrupulous fidelity by Mr. Graves, and we must refer our readers to the pages of his instructive volume for more precise information regarding the details, mouldings, &c., of which sections will be found at p. 104. Such deviations from the usual types of form are not without parallel in our own country. The fine door-way of the south transept at Beverley Minster, it will be remembered, presents a circular arch, flanked on either side by one of acutely-pointed form; the double apertures under the central arch being likewise pointed. In some features of its design the door at Kilkenny recalls certain examples which occur in North Britain, and especially a very beautiful doorway amongst the ruins of Kilwinning Abbey, Ayrshire.

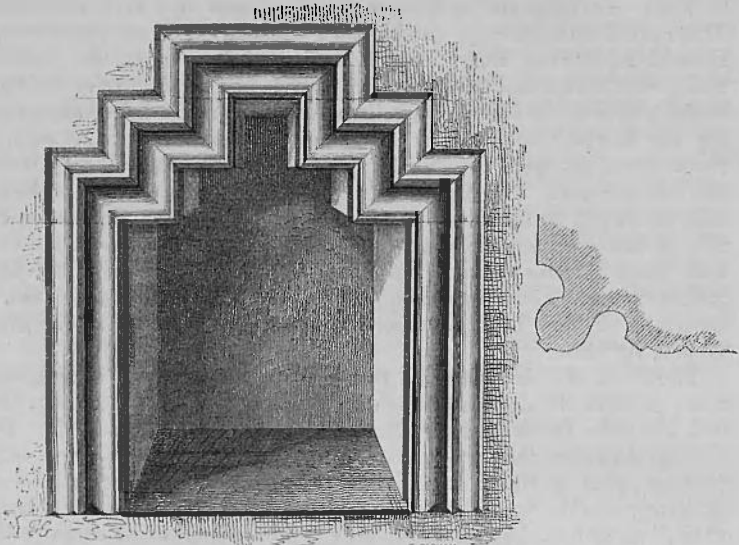
The limits of this notice will permit us only to take a passing glance at many matters of interest to which the researches of our friend Mr. Graves and his able fellow-labourer Mr. Prim have been addressed. Before closing, however, the review of the architectural section of the subject, we may invite attention to the curious example of ancient stall-work of Kilkenny marble, figured at p. 75, and traditionally termed "St. Kieran's chair," as also to the font, considered by our author to be coeval with the cathedral. It is of square form, the sides fluted, the bowl cylindrical, and it is supported by five short shafts in the style of the Early English age. Similar fonts exist in two neighbouring churches of that period. The



Font. Cathedral Church of St. Canice, Kilkenny.

square type, with five sustaining columns, is very familiar to us in this country, amongst examples of the Norman or the Transitional period; the fluted ornament is comparatively rare, the sides being more usually worked with shallow arched panels. Amongst other minor features we may here noticed the aumbrey, of rather unusual fashion, in the "Parish

Church," a chapel on the east side of the north transept. There is in the south wall a large and deep round-arched panel, the intention of which is not easily discovered; its lower part is about six feet from the floor, and directly beneath the centre of it is inserted an aumbrey, here figured. We

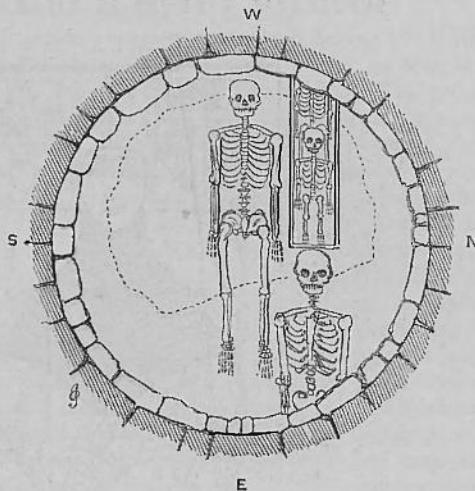


Aumbrey in the Parish Church, Kilkenny Cathedral.

have not met with any example precisely resembling this in its embattled or gradated character.

In the fourth chapter the author proceeds to describe the round tower which now stands near the eastern gable-buttress of the southern transept. The position of these singular pillar-towers, found in close proximity to so many of the ancient churches of Ireland, was generally so arranged as to be near the door in the *west* gable, and here likewise the traces of the old church of St. Canice show that the tower stood near the south-west angle. In regard to the purpose of those remarkable structures Mr. Graves observes that "although we do not hold the subject to have been completely cleared of the doubt and mystery with which it has been so long shrouded, yet we avow ourselves to have been convinced by the able and learned author of the *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, that these structures are of a date posterior to the introduction of Christianity into this Island, and that they are, what Giraldus Cambrensis termed them more than six centuries ago, '*turres ecclesiasticæ.*'" The date of this fine example is placed by Mr. Graves between the sixth and the ninth centuries: possibly it may have been erected as early as the times of St. Canice himself, who lived to the close of the sixth century. The removal of the accumulated earth from the external base, and of a mass of rubbish from the interior, including a stratum of guano of birds, which sold for 5*l.*, brought to light some remarkable evidence in regard to the site and construction of the foundations. The masonry had been laid on a black and yielding mould, from which protruded beyond the base-course externally human bones in an east and west direction; and within

the tower, the lowest deposit having been cleared away, a layer of stones resembling a pavement was found extending over a considerable portion of the internal area, on a level with the external base-course. The limits of the unpaved part of the area is shown in the annexed diagram by a dotted line. On removing this pavement human skeletons were found, deposited according to the usual Christian usage, with the feet to the east; and in one of these interments the remains of two children appeared, which had been buried in a wooden coffin. Upon such a treacherous base had the foundations of the tower rested! These facts, however, which have obviously an important bearing upon the occasional occurrence of human remains within the buildings of this class, here claim attention specially as supplying undeniable



Plan illustrating the excavation of the Round Tower.

proof that the tower had been erected upon ground previously used as a cemetery, in all probability a Christian burial-place, as Mr. Graves is disposed to conclude from the position of the bodies. The arguments which he has adduced in his detailed treatise on this structure, and his admirable representations of the constructive peculiarities, the door, windows, &c., deserve the careful consideration of all who take interest in the *voxata quæstio*, so ably handled by Dr. Petrie in his "Inquiry," before cited.

In the second section of the work before us will be found an elaborate dissertation on the sepulchral memorials still existing in the Cathedral church of St. Canice. They are exceedingly numerous and varied in character; one effigy only of the thirteenth century has been preserved; it may represent Bishop Roger of Wexford, who died in 1289; and it appears to be sculptured with unusual individuality of expression. It may deserve observation, that to the head of the pastoral staff a drapery or *infula* is appended, and that the prelate's feet are covered only by sandals, open at the toes and over the insteps, where these comparatively homely shoes are fastened by small buckles. The incised slabs bearing effigies traced in outline, as also slabs with foliated crosses, many of them displaying also symbols, inscriptions, &c., occur in great variety. In several of the monumental portraiture of early date, the deceased is represented with the hands upraised in a peculiar gesture, their palms being shown, and the thumbs brought near together, as in figures of St. Francis receiving the *stigmata*. It may be interesting to the collector of sepulchral brasses to be informed that traces of memorials of that description, at the present time of the greatest rarity in Ireland, were found in the cathedral. Mr.

SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES IN KILKENNY CATHEDRAL.



Effigy of James Schorthals, in Kilkenny Cathedral. From the monument erected in his life-time, 1507.

Graves has given (p. 129) notes of a few Irish brasses formerly to be seen in other churches; the only existing specimens are in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. The tombs, however, most deserving of consideration, presented to us in Mr. Graves' "*Monumentarium*," are doubtless the effigies in armour, commemorative of persons of the noble house of Ormonde, and of other families of knightly condition.

The peculiar fashions of military costume in Ireland during the Middle Ages present certain anomalies deserving of special notice, as compared with contemporary usages in other European countries. The precise nature of the military equipment of the Irish, from the fourteenth century, and throughout the period when defences of mail gave place to plate-armour, presents a subject of great obscurity, the elucidation of which would require all that acute observation and indefatigable research which Mr. Hewitt has shown in his very useful treatise on the Armour and Weapons of the earlier period. One valuable source of information, of which he has so advantageously availed himself, is very scanty in the sister kingdom; we allude to the sepulchral effigies which occur in profuse variety in England, Germany, and other Continental states, presenting for the most part evidence of undeniable authenticity. The examples of monumental sculptures, however, comparatively rare as they may be in Ireland, are not less deserving of careful investigation, and a very interesting feature of the work under consideration consists of the singular illustrations of military costume, presented to our notice amongst the sepulchral memorials which are preserved in the church of St. Canice. Of these curious sculptures, the author's kindness has enabled us to place before our readers the representations which accompany this notice. Effigies of the earlier age,—the period of mailed defences, are of the greatest rarity in Ireland, one of the best-preserved examples as we believe being the monumental figure at Cashel, published by Mr. Du Noyer in this Journal (vol. ii., p. 125). We have been indebted to the kindness of the same talented archæologist for our knowledge of another example, of a much later age, the memorial of Thomas Butler, at Clonmel, figured in this Journal from a drawing by Mr. Du Noyer. (See vol. iii., p. 165.) The effigies which exist at Kilkenny present various features of close resemblance to that last mentioned. In most of them, as shown by the accompanying woodcuts, we find the same peculiarities,—the camail of unusual length, the body-armour formed of narrow over-lapping plates, or splints, the skirt of mail, the visored head-piece, of unusually lofty proportions, with certain other details of military costume rarely if ever found in monumental effigies in England. The first example occurring in Mr. Graves' Classification is the monument attributed to James, ninth Earl of Ormonde, who died in 1546; the effigy is placed upon an altar tomb, the sides of which are enriched with statuettes of the Apostles. The armour closely resembles that of the figure at Cashel, before mentioned. The accompanying woodcut represents another curious effigy of the same period; it rests on an altar tomb, bearing an inscription to the memory of James Schorthals, who caused it to be erected in 1507, some years previously to his decease. The body-armour in this example is highly curious, consisting of plates of metal riveted to each other in bands, and possibly affixed to a garment of quilted cloth or of leather, such as may have been termed "plated doublets," in the Instructions given by Sutcliffe.² Armour of this description is very

² The Practice of Armes. London, 1593, pp. 23, 163.

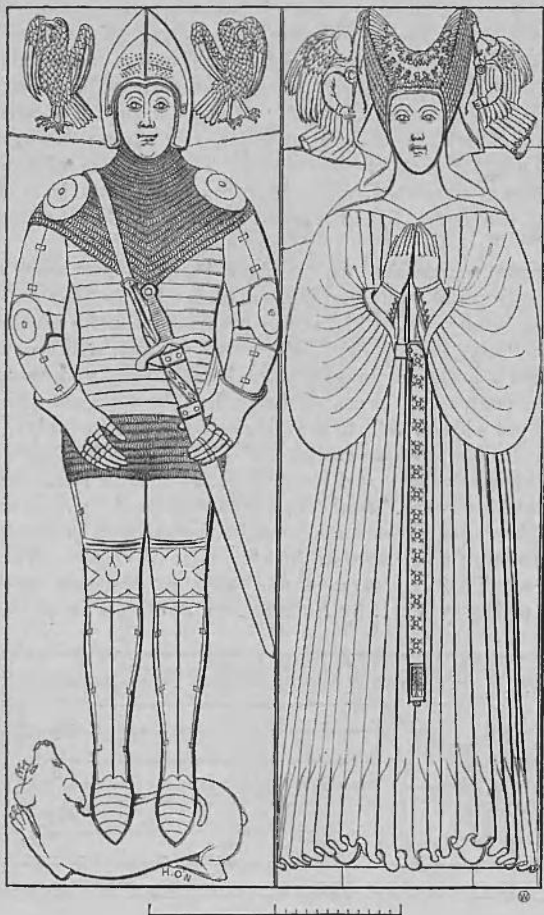
rarely shown in monumental sculpture, but it is comparatively of frequent occurrence in illuminations. Mr. Hewitt has kindly pointed out a good example in Cott. MS. Nero, E. 2, fol. 124, executed in the fifteenth century. In this drawing the tegulated garment reaches to the middle of the thigh, as in the effigy of Schorthals; the legs above the knees being protected by mailed breeches, instead of the short skirt of mail, seen in that figure. As armour for the neck it may be seen in Sloane MS. 346, and in Roy. MS. 16 G. VI., fol. 304. A skirt of small plates thus combined may be noticed in the sepulchral brass of Sir Walter Mantell (1487) figured in this Journal, vol. ix., p. 300; and their use in defences for the hands and feet is shown in the effigy of Sir Humplry Littlebury (Stothard, pl. 75; compare also portions of the effigy at Ash, *ibid.* pl. 61). The curious effigy at Newton Solney, Derbyshire, described by Mr. Hewitt in this Journal, vol. vii., p. 367, has the heel of the sabatyn formed with little plates, riveted probably, as he observes, on leather, while the fore part of the foot is furnished with splints. He informs us that he has not found any effigy showing the use of such armour for the body, as illustrated by the remarkable example at Kilkenny. Our readers will not fail to notice the escutcheons introduced near the head of the figure of Schorthals; one of them is charged with the emblems of the Passion, the other bears the arms of the deceased.

By the friendly permission of Mr. Graves we are enabled to give two other illustrations of the military equipment, used by the Irish in the sixteenth century, and exemplifying the combination of defences retained in use long after they had given place to novel fashions in other countries. The accompanying woodcuts represent the effigies of Piers, Earl of Ormonde, who died in 1539, and his countess. The armour of his son, James, Earl of Ormonde, (if the tomb before noticed is rightly attributed to him) is identical with that here shown as worn by his father. The body-armour of splints is found in both examples, the same pointed basinet, and long camail, furnished with round plates on the shoulders.³ At each side of the head is carved the Ormonde crest, a falcon. The head of the countess is supported by angels; she wears the horned head-dress, and reticulated respine enclosing the hair, fashions in vogue in England during the time of Henry VI., at least a century previous to the date of these monumental portraitures. The use of a skirt of narrow horizontal plates, or taces, had long previously been in vogue for the protection of the hips and thighs, and portions of other defences had been constructed in like manner; giving facility of movement to the joints, to the hands or feet. We have not found, however, any other example of body armour of this description extending, as in the effigies under consideration, below the waist: the usual fashion of a suit of splints is shown by that figured in Skelton's Illustrations of the Goodrich Court Armory, vol. i. pl. xxx. Suits on this principle were called by the French *ecrevisses*, from their resemblance to a lobster, but although convenient in giving great facility of movement, an inevitable disadvantage must have prevented their general adoption. The *lames* of the breast-plate could not, from its convexity, allow the body to bend

³ These shoulder-plates occur on the effigy of a knight at Lusk, co. Dublin, figured in Walker's Essay on the Dress of the Irish, pl. xii., and in Meyrick's Critical Enquiry, vol. ii. p. 95; edit.

1842. Sir Samuel Meyrick, *ibid.* p. 86, supposes such plates to be identical with certain pieces of armour termed *clavengi*. This explanation, however, may appear questionable.

SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES IN KILKENNY CATHEDRAL.

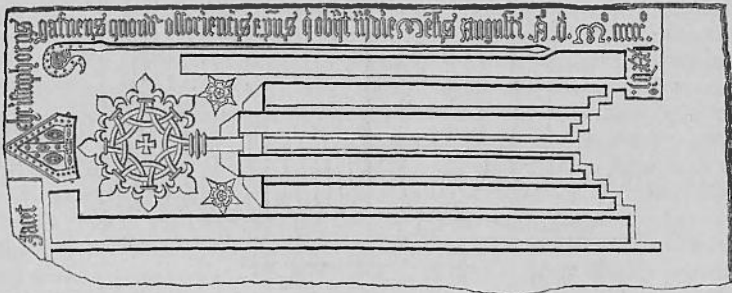


Effigies of Piers Butler, Earl of Ormonde, who died 1539, and Margaret Fitzgerald
his wife.

forward unless they overlapped upwards, and this rendered them liable to be struck into and torn asunder by the martel de fer.

The last example which we have here to notice is even more remarkable than those already described, in regard to the use of mail at a period when defences of that nature had been abandoned in other parts of Europe. The effigy of Sir John Grace, of Courtstown, here figured, represents him in the body armour of splints, the rest of his person being wholly protected by mail, with the exception of the visored basinet, genouillères, and sollerets. The hands are bared, the mail having been slipped off, as occasionally seen in effigies of the fourteenth century. The sword hangs in an unusual position behind the figure; and an indication may be perceived, as Mr. Graves suggests, of some kind of "taces, formed of a series of overlapping plates attached to a lining of leather or strong cloth, and serving to protect the upper parts of the thighs. The presence of taces is proved by the position of the sword, which is placed beneath the body of the figure, showing that the plates, from the waist downwards, do not extend all round the person."

The documents published in the State Papers supply some curious particulars regarding the warlike appliances of the Irish at the period to which these effigies belong. In 1515 it was proposed to make proclamation that every person "able to bere wapyn do pervay for hym self a dowblet or cote of fence called a jakke, no lengre to the knee, a salet and sword;" and if he had not enough to buy a coat of fence, he "be chargeid with a brest tyll God sende hym wherewith" to arm himself more effectively. Gentlemen of lands to ride in white harness after the manner of England, "or else in his jakke with his halbryk and his gorgete, so that he shalle bere his spere in the rest, at his pleasur," &c.⁴ In a map of Ireland, by John Goghe, dated 1567, the Ulster galloglasses appear in hauberks, with bacinets and camails after the fashion of those seen in the effigies at Kilkenny. Their arms and legs are bare. Their appearance and weapons precisely agree with the report sent to Henry VIII. by Sir Anthony Sentleger in 1543.⁵



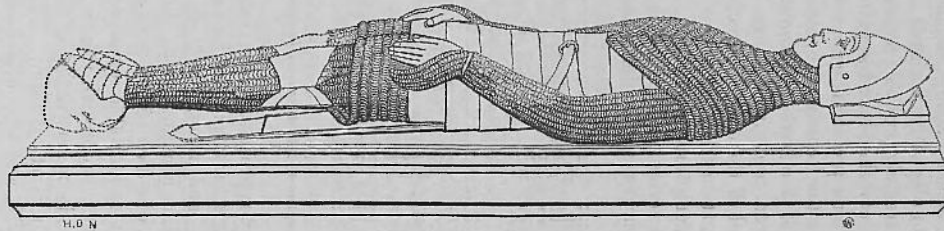
Incised Monumental Slab. Christopher Gafrey, Bishop of Ossory, who died 1576.

The incised memorials and slabs ornamented with foliated crosses, interlaced or ribband patterns, symbols, and devices, form a varied and interesting class amongst the numerous sepulchral antiquities described by our authors. Some of them present designs dissimilar to any English slabs of a like

⁴ State Papers of the times of Henry VIII., vol. ii., pp. 19, 22.

⁵ Ibid. vol. iii. p. 444.

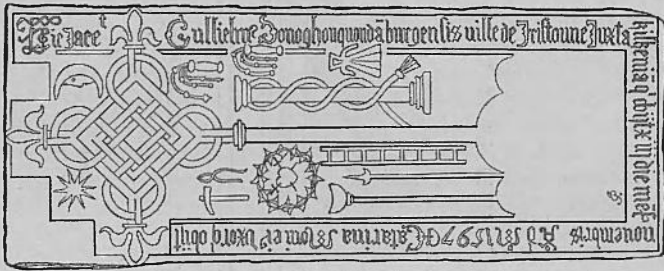
SEPULCHRAL MEMORIALS IN KILKENNY CATHEDRAL.



Effigy of Sir John Grace, of Courtstown, who died 1552.

description, figured in Mr. Cutt's Manual, or in other publications. We may notice an example with a gracefully interlaced cross, having a broad scroll passing through its shaft, and inscribed with the well-known admonition—"Quisquis es qui transieris," &c. This singular memorial bears the name of John Moghlande, chancellor of the church of Ossory, who died in 1508. On another slab, to the memory of Christopher, bishop of Ossory, who died 1576, the scroll ornament, not inscribed, is quaintly interlaced with the shaft, as shown in the accompanying woodcut. At the side is placed the pastoral staff, and over the elegantly floriated head of the cross is introduced a mitre. "It is extremely probable (remarks Mr. Graves), that cross-slabs were manufactured beforehand, and kept in stock:—this may account for the fact that the reformed prelate is commemorated by a style of monument in general use before the Reformation, but subsequently almost entirely confined to the members of the Roman Catholic church in Ireland."

The woodcut here given presents another elaborate specimen of the monumental slab, the head of the cross being of an interlaced riband-pattern which seems to recall a certain tradition of the curious ornamentation found upon very early Christian sculptures in Ireland. The cross is in this instance accompanied by a curious series of the symbols of the Passion; the pillar, seamless coat and the scourges, the ladder, spear, a long staff supporting an



Incised cross-slab, with the emblems of the Passion. William Donoghou, Burgess of Irishtown. Ob. 1597.

object like a cup, probably representing the vinegar mingled with gall, the crown of thorns enclosing a heart pierced by two swords, the hammer and pincers, and lastly the sun and moon, which ceased to give their light at the crucifixion. The inscription commemorates William Donoghou, burgess of Irishtown, near Kilkenny, who died 1597. These sacred symbols often occur upon Irish memorials: a remarkable example, communicated by Mr. Du Noyer, has been figured in this Journal, vol. xi. p. 80.

The emblems of the trade or occupation of the deceased occur on grave-slabs in Ireland, as also in North Britain. The memorial of a burgess of Kilkenny, deceased in 1609, and who doubtless was a weaver, bears near the shaft of the cross the fly-shuttle, temples, frame of a spring-loom, and a spool of yarn.

We must here close these imperfect notices of a very interesting volume. The authors have for some years been of excellent repute in the ranks of archaeology. The energetic Society, which under their auspices has extended the range of well directed investigations to the entire South Eastern parts of the sister kingdom, has achieved very much for the conservation of National Monuments and the promotion of intelligent research.

TOKENS ISSUED IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY IN ENGLAND, WALES, AND IRELAND, by Corporations, Merchants, Tradesmen, &c. Described and Illustrated by WILLIAM BOYNE, F.S.A. London: John Russell Smith, 1858. 8vo. With forty-two plates, containing figures of five hundred tokens.

THE diminutive currency of which the volume before us has at length supplied an accurate *conspectus*, has long been regarded with interest, not only by those who devote attention to Numismatic inquiries, but by the Topographer, and by many who delight in the various pursuits of antiquarian research. The publication of Snelling, in 1766, was the first endeavour to bring into classification the multiplicity of types known even at that period to the collector. In recent times the subject had been resumed, so far as the tokens current in London were concerned; Mr. J. Yonge Akerman, the value of whose researches has been so fully appreciated by numismatists, produced in 1849, a Manual of the Tradesmen's Tokens current in London and its vicinity, consisting of nearly 2500 pieces; and, in 1855, Mr. J. H. Burn edited under the direction of the Library Committee, Guildhall, a Descriptive Catalogue of the London Tokens presented to the Corporation Library by Mr. H. B. H. Beaufoy. This collection comprised 1335 pieces, and Mr. Burn has enriched his Description with numerous notes on London traders' signs, and other curious matters illustrative of the history of the Metropolis. We are indebted to Mr. Boyne for a far more extensive Inventory, comprising all tokens known to have been issued throughout the United Kingdom; it may surprise some of our readers to learn that, during the quarter of a century, the term that this currency continued in circulation, it had been conjectured that the number of types amounted possibly to eighty thousand! This, however, is clearly shown to have been a very exaggerated estimate, and after the laborious inquiries of which the volume before us is the result, the author is disposed to believe that the entire issue did not exceed twenty thousand, of which he has here described nearly a moiety. The general character of this valuable work of reference will be best made known by Mr. Boyne's own announcement:—

“The series of Tokens described in this work commences with the year 1648, about the time of the beheading of Charles I., when the Royal prerogative of Coining was set aside, and extends to the year 1672, when the circulation of coins of this description was cried down by a Proclamation of Charles II. As memorials of a period which was perhaps more important and eventful than any other in English history, these Tokens are acknowledged to be of high value. They circulated in nearly every town in the kingdom (except in Scotland), and they bear on them records of families, companies, buildings, ancient inns, old customs, and many other matters of topographical and antiquarian interest. Many of them were issued by Members of the Long Parliament, by Lords of Manors, Mayors, and Sheriffs. The student of Heraldry will find among them numerous coats-of-arms of families, cities, towns, abbeys, trades, etc. Among the most frequent devices are, the Trade Arms; articles of dress, some of them long since obsolete; implements of war, trade, and agriculture; and the various signs by which the shops and inns were distinguished at a time when the houses were not numbered.

“The List of Tokens of the Seventeenth Century now published includes

a great number never before described, and contains nearly ten thousand pennies, half-pennies, and farthings, issued in sixteen hundred cities, towns, and villages in England, Wales, and Ireland. The descriptions are arranged alphabetically, under the counties, and under the towns in each county; they are accompanied with numerous notes relating to the issue of tokens, family history, etc. A copious index of names and towns is added, which will be found to possess great interest for the topographer and antiquary."

It is obvious that in an Inventory of this extent the addition of any extensive commentary of notes, local or historical, such as the pleasant antiquarian jottings with which Mr. Burn illustrated the contents of the "Beaufoy Cabinet," would have rendered the work inconveniently voluminous. Such a Commentary might indeed form a second volume of equal size, and of very great interest. For instance, we turned to the "Poores halfe-peny of Croyland," amongst the Tokens of Lincolnshire, in the hope to find a record of the curious coat which it bears,—three knives in pale and three whips in fess. We were indebted to our late friend Mr. Willson, so deeply conversant with the antiquities of his county, for pointing out the significance of this device on the Crowland tokens which he exhibited in the Temporary Museum at our Meeting in Lincoln. In these ancient arms of the Abbey, where St. Bartholomew was held in special veneration, the knives, symbols of his cruel martyrdom by flaying, are found combined with the scourges of St. Guthlac, the founder, used possibly in his ascetic exercises. Mr. Willson exhibited on the same occasion, specimens of the Croyland knives, presented in olden times to visitors on St. Bartholomew's day. This local usage seems scarcely to have ceased at the Dissolution. We advert to these particulars by no means to complain of any deficiency in the author's description of this token, but to exemplify the curious information associated with many of these diminutive pieces, and the advantage which must accrue in many branches of archaeological investigation from the laborious undertaking achieved by Mr. Boyne. How much were it to be desired that some antiquary of equal ability and industry should supply another *desideratum*,—the classified description of counters and jetons found or used in Great Britain. Snelling's work gives a very imperfect notion of their variety and interest amongst the minor accessories to archæology and history. How well has their value been demonstrated in foreign countries by M. de Fontenay, M. Rossignol, of Dijon, and other recent writers on this neglected subject.

Archæological Intelligence.

WE have the pleasure of announcing the publication of the First Part of Mr. PARWORTH'S Dictionary of Coats of Arms. The Subscribers may look for the Second Part in December. The Plan, which is carefully detailed in the Introduction, is in substance, this: The arms are arranged in alphabetical order by the charges named first in blazoning them. What may appear to be exceptions are explained in that Introduction. A reference to the first page of that portion of the work, and an occasional glance at the tabular scheme at p. 6, showing how the larger heads are subdivided, will, we doubt not, soon enable persons at all conversant with heraldry, to use this Alphabetical Ordinary with facility, and even others will with a

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

COLLECTIONS OF THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Part II., completing the First Volume. London: Published for the Society by Lovell Reeve, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden. 1858. Octavo.

In a former volume of this Journal, we took occasion to commend to the notice of our readers the exertions of the Society, whose investigations are specially addressed to the county of Surrey. We have now to record with pleasure the completion of the first volume of the Surrey Collections, recently issued to the members, the precursor, as we hope, of further contributions to local history, of increasing value and interest.

The second part of the publications of the Surrey Society commences with a memoir by Mr. G. Pocock, on the great Benedictine monastery of Chertsey, and the remarkable disinterment of those curious vestiges of its ancient splendour, of which various notices have been brought before the Institute by Mr. Westwood and other members. The large measure of public interest with which those discoveries were regarded, and the praiseworthy efforts made for the preservation of the scattered relics, was doubtless in a great degree stimulated by the General Meeting of the Surrey Archæologists at Chertsey, in the spring of 1855. The highest commendation is moreover due to the persevering watchfulness and good taste shown by a resident in that town, Mr. Shurlock, to whom we are mainly indebted for rescuing these interesting remains from oblivion. Of the remarkable pavement tiles found on the site of the south transept of the Conventual church, some examples have been produced at the meetings of the Institute; the graceful perfection and variety of their design, unequalled in any objects of the same description, have been admirably reproduced by Mr. Henry Shaw, F.S.A., in the coloured representations of Tile Pavements from Chertsey Abbey, which form a striking feature of his beautiful work in illustration of this class of architectural enrichments.

Mr. Pocock's memorials of Chertsey Abbey, from the primitive foundation at *Cerotaesei*, or *Ceroti Insula*, recorded by Bede, will be read with interest. Its insulated position presented no obstacle to the savage incursions of the Northmen, who put the whole community to the sword; the monastery, reared anew from its ashes through the munificence of Edgar, was assigned to the Benedictines. From that period its importance commenced. The remains recently brought to light appear to date, however, from the erection of a more sumptuous fabric, under Abbot Hugh of Winchester, who was related to King Stephen. The pavement of decorative tiles is of rather later date, and may be assigned to the thirteenth century. This elaborate work was found in a most fragmentary condition, having probably been destroyed through wanton mischief, during the devastations which speedily followed the suppression of religious houses. Amidst foliage of very graceful design were introduced circular compartments, representing subjects of most heterogeneous character, mailed

warriors, the mounted crossbowman, the conflict with the lion, so favourite a feature of mediæval decorations, champions engaged in contest, with buckler and *uncinus*, subjects also which seemⁿ to reproduce the incidents of romance, in lieu of such as might properly adorn a conventual church. We owe to the unwearied exertions and ingenuity of Mr. Shurlock the successful combination of these *dissecta membra*, which has enabled Mr. Shaw to enrich his work above-mentioned with such remarkable examples.¹ The original tiles have recently been added to the instructive collections in the Architectural Museum at Kensington, and some choice specimens are to be seen in the British Museum. Mr. Pocock's Memoir is illustrated by a plan of the conventual church; a map of the abbey and demesne, reduced from the ancient ichnography preserved in the Exchequer Leiger; and a curious representation of the late excavations, with several interments in which certain unusual details were observed by Mr. Shurlock, as here related. The plate last-mentioned has been executed by Mr. Le Keux from one of Captain Oakes' most successful photographs, which, with his accustomed kindness, was brought before our Society about the time of the discovery. The most interesting seals of Chertsey Abbey are given; and of these we are enabled, by the obliging permission of the Council of the Surrey Society, to place two before our readers. Surrey is singularly rich in productions of Sphragistic Art, and the seals of Merton Abbey may be cited amongst the finest existing productions of their class.² The seals here figured are those of two abbots of Chertsey, John de Medmenham, who succeeded in 1261, and Bartholomew de Winton, his successor, in 1272. They are of very skilful execution: on the former may be noticed an unusual trefoiled ornament upon the chasuble, probably the *rationale*: the privilege of wearing the mitre had not been conceded to the abbots. The name, it may be observed, is written *CHERTSEYE* and *CERTSEYE* on these seals, a name, which preserves in its termination the memory of the *Ceroti Insula*, and the Saxon *Æge*, an Island, an Ait, a local term still so familiar to those who resort to the banks of the Thames. On the interesting seal of Abbot Bartholomew, will be seen introduced in the field the keys of St. Peter, on the dexter, and the symbol of St. Paul on the sinister side. The keys and sword, it will be remembered, appear in the arms attributed to the Abbey. The ancient conventual seal is figured in Mr. Pocock's Memoir; the fragment of this seal, appended to the Surrender, had been etched by John Coney, in one of his spirited plates of seals in the new edition of the *Monasticon*, vol. i. pl. v.; and it has been given subsequently in Britton and Brayley's *History of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 182. The reading of the name of Chertsey in its legend is obscure; Mr. Pocock suggests *CERETIS ÆDIS*, which can scarcely be admitted. The comparison of the more perfect impression, copied by Mr. Ready amongst the muniments of Winchester College, would suggest *CERETISÆGIE*, or possibly *ÆGTE*, which is more in conformity with the *Ciroteseget* of Earl Frithewald's foundation charter. In taking leave of this interesting subject, we must express the hope, that through the influence of the Surrey Society the publication of the valuable register of Abbot Rutherwyke's

¹ Specimens of Tile Pavements, drawn from existing authorities, by Henry Shaw, F.S.A. 4to. The seventh Part of this attractive publication is devoted to

the recent discoveries at Chertsey.

² These, and many Surrey Seals, may be obtained from Mr. R. Ready, High Street, Lowestoft.

SEALS OF THE ABBOTS OF CHERTSEY, SURREY.



Seal of Abbot John de Medmenham, A.D. 1261.



Seal of Abbot Bartholomew de Winton, A.D. 1272.

administration may be achieved. It exists amongst the Cottonian MSS., and such an illustration of monastic economy and usages, at the commencement of the fourteenth century, might present a valuable sequel to Mr. Rokewode's edition of the Annals of Jocelin de Brakelond.

To Mr. W. H. HART, F.S.A., we are indebted for a paper on the Manor of Hatcham, from the time of Brixi the Saxon, whose name is perpetuated in that of Brixton or Brixi's stone. The descent appears to be traced with considerable research and investigation of public records, of which the value was comparatively little known to the topographers of the last century. Mr. G. R. Corner's Memoir on the History of Horseleydown in Southwark, read before the Society at a meeting of the Society held there in 1855, comprises many curious details of local history; it is illustrated by a plan of "Horseye Down," dated 1544, and a very skilful etching by Mr. Le Keux of the remarkable representation of a fair or festival in 1590. The original picture is at Hatfield, and it has been attributed to Holbein; but it is stated, with greater probability, to be the work of the Flemish painter, George Hofnagle. A copy by Grignon is in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, and the plate has been executed by aid of a photograph by Dr. Diamond, who has most skilfully reproduced all the picturesque details of the busy scene, in which it had been traditionally asserted that Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn figured, amidst groups of citizens at their disports in Southwark.³

Miss JULIA BOCKETT has contributed a collection of Wills of residents in Surrey, between 1497 and 1522, from originals formerly in Kingston church; a collection of Wills relating to Southwark is also given by Mr. Corner. Mr. Cuthbert Johnson supplies notices of Cold Harbour, Croydon, read at the Annual Meeting in that town, in 1856, and he offers some remarks on that mysterious name, which there designates a little group of houses between Waddon and Haling. He adverts to the observations of Sir R. Colt Hoare, *Ancient Wilts*, vol. i. p. 40, who sought a Celtic etymon in *col*, a head or chief; he cites also the remarks of Mr. Arthur Taylor and of Admiral Smyth, *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi. p. 120; according to the theory of the latter the innumerable Cold Harbours may be mere vestiges of Ophite worship, the name being a corruption of *Coluber*. Whilst some contend that the name merely means a very cold place, or a harbour against the cold in exposed localities, as set forth by a correspondent of Mr. Urban, *Gent. Mag.*, May, 1856, others, with Mr. Benjamin Williams, assert that Cold Harbours are by no means always in cold positions, and that in some of the Teutonic dialects *kol* signifies fire, the very opposite of cool. Those who may desire to compare fully the conflicting opinions of the learned on this *crucicula antiquariorum*, will do well to peruse the Rev. C. Hartshorne's remarks in his *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 253, accompanied by a list of localities bearing the name; Mr. Wedgewood's memoir in the *Transactions of the Philological Society*, vol. ii.; and the Rev. W. Monkhouse's facetious disquisition delivered at a meeting of the Bedfordshire Architectural and Archæological Society, and printed among the Reports and Papers produced by that body with the Lincoln and the Worcester Societies, for the year 1856. They will not omit also to

³ It may be acceptable to some of our readers to be informed that separate impressions of Mr. Le Keux's beautiful

plate may be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretary, G. Bish Webb, Esq. 6, Southampton Street, Covent Garden.

consult the full list of "Cold Harbours," extending to no less than 143 examples, collected by Mr. Hyde Clarke, in *Notes and Queries*, Series 2, vol. vi. p. 143. Mr. Johnson has not overlooked the material fact that the name occurs likewise in Germany; Cald Herberge, called Kaltenherberg in Murray's *Handbook*, is found between Aix-la-Chapelle and Treves, and other localities thus named might be pointed out. The limits of the present notice forbid our entering upon this controversy; it may, however, be observed that undeniably, as we believe, a "Cold Harbour," is mostly found in the vicinity of some ancient line of communication, although very commonly at a short distance from it, and that the localities thus designated appear to be sheltered or exposed, indiscriminately; they occur alike on high ground frequently taken for the course of ancient roads, or on declivities and in hollows adjacent to it. Harbour, it can scarcely be questioned, denotes a station, a halting place, a lodging for the traveller. A friend deeply versed in such vestiges of early occupation, and specially in those of Surrey, suggests that there must have been some very common object to diffuse so common a name; and what more common than water, "Vilissima rerum ... aqua;" what more necessary than a watering-place near the roadside? Mr. Johnson remarks that Cold Harbour near Croydon is close to one of the chief springs of the Wandle, and other examples are not wanting. The locality so named at Emsworth, on the borders of Sussex and Hants, is adjacent to the old Roman way towards *Regnum*, and close to the remarkable spring below high water mark, and from which alone the town is supplied; the water is drawn whilst the tide is low, and sold to the inhabitants. If the exception be taken, that there are not only Cold Harbours but Cold Kitchens to be accounted for, let it be remembered that at the place bearing the latter name, situate on the Surrey Downs above Shere, there is a spring of some celebrity, since it was observed that this source was much agitated by the earthquake which occurred at Chichester and on the southern coast about 1830. Kald, it must be considered, signifies a well in the vernacular of Craven, of Westmoreland, and of other districts of the north, as we learn from the Glossarists. Halikeld designates a Holy well; and Akeld in Northumberland is doubtless aye-keld, from the ever-gushing source there found. On the Tyne, as also on Ullswater, a smooth place in water, such as a strong spring might produce, is termed a keld. May not the epithet "cold" be traced also to the occurrence of water?

Mr. BOUTELL, whose works on Sepulchral Brasses have done much to extend the taste for collecting memorials of that description, contributes a notice, with special reference to those at Stoke Dabernon. The two examples there preserved may confer on Surrey a foremost place amongst localities rich in these vestiges of mediæval art. Brasses of foreign workmanship exist at Fulham and at Ockham: the most interesting, however, of the engraved effigies in Surrey are those of Sir John d'Aubernoun, who is supposed to have died in 1277, and of Sir John, his son, who died in 1327. Of the latter, a curious and instructive exemplification of military costume in the times of Edward I. and Edward II., the kind permission of the council of the Surrey Society enables us to place a representation before our readers. These fine sepulchral portraitures are nearly of life-size; the earlier one has repeatedly been engraved, but in no instance with such perfection as in Messrs. Waller's admirable Series of Monumental Brasses, accompanied by a valuable memoir. This figure is one of the few existing examples of the use of enamel for the enrichment of brasses: Sir



Sepulchral Brass of Sir John d'Aubernoun, at Stoke Dabernon Church, Surrey.

He died A.D. 1327.

John bore *azure*, a chevron *or*: the azure is represented on his shield by a clear blue vitrified colour, introduced above and below the chevron, by means of two separate plates of copper, which presented casements or shallow cavities in which the enamel was fused, as in the *champlevé* work of the earlier productions of Limoges. The mixed yellow metal of which sepulchral brasses were formed would not bear the requisite degree of heat. The later figure, of which the accompanying woodcut gives a faithful representation, had possibly been ornamented in like manner, but no trace of the vitrified colour now remains.

The volume closes with Genealogical and Heraldic Memoranda relating to Surrey, comprising pedigrees and achievements of Digges of Reigate, and Carew of Beddington. We are indebted to Mr. W. H. Hart and Mr. J. Jackson Howard for this commencement of a very valuable Section of materials for local history.

Archaeological Intelligence.

On a former occasion (see page 198, *ante*) we called the attention of our readers to the satisfactory progress of the series of Historical materials, in course of publication by authority of the Government.

The "*Rerum Britannicarum Mediæ Ævi Scriptores*," are not, however, the only boon for which the student of History is indebted to the discrimination and judgment of the Master of the Rolls. The facilities at length afforded to the historian through the Calendars of State Papers, published under his direction, and with the sanction of H. M. Secretary of State for the Home Department, cannot be too highly appreciated. They comprise the Domestic Series during a most important period. The Calendars of the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, 1547—80, have been edited by Mr. R. Lemon; the reign of James I., forming two volumes, 1603—18, has been edited by Mrs. M. A. Green; and the reign of Charles I. has been produced under the charge of Mr. Bruce. Each volume (in royal 8vo., price 15s.) has a copious index of Persons, Places and Subjects, so that reference to ascertain what information is to be found on these matters can be made with the greatest facility. A very desirable continuation of this Series of English State Papers has recently been completed by Mr. Markham J. Thorpe, consisting of State Papers relating to Scotland, from the reign of Henry VIII. to the accession of James I., with the correspondence relating to Mary Queen of Scots during her detention in England.

The Rev. HERBERT HAINES, (Paddock House, Gloucester), will shortly issue to the Subscribers his Manual for the Study of Monumental Brasses, with an extensive list of the examples remaining in the British Isles, based on that compiled by the Rev. C. R. Manning, which has long been out of print. The price of the volume, containing numerous illustrations, will not exceed twelve shillings to Subscribers.

During the last session of Parliament, a Bill for the remedy of the evils arising from the law of "*Treasure Trove*," was presented in the House of Lords by our President, Lord Talbot de Malahide, and ordered to be printed. In Scotland the question of *Treasure Trove*, as we are gratified to learn, seems rapidly approaching a satisfactory settlement. The Commissioners of Supply, who are chiefly the landed proprietors, recently consented in nearly