

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

NOVEMBER 5, 1848.

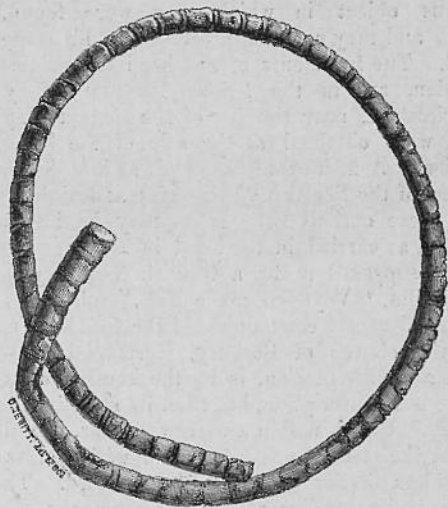
PROFESSOR DONALDSON in the Chair.

THE Rev. C. W. BINGHAM communicated an account of the discovery of the remains of a Roman Villa and of a Mosaic pavement at Dorchester Castle. The discovery occurred in digging a grave for a criminal recently executed there; two years previously, however, a portion of the outer border had been disclosed on a like occasion. The fine pavement now in the Dorset County Museum was exhumed in the same locality, in digging foundations for the prison workshops; another, of inferior description, was found during the construction of the houses occupied by the Warders outside the gaol inclosure; and two other tessellated floors are known to exist, extending into the neighbouring gardens on the south of the Castle yard. The pavement last found has been removed under the direction of the Governor, Mr. Lawrance, and laid down in the Chapel of the Castle, within the communion rails. Its dimensions may have been about 20 feet square. In the central circle, which is inscribed in an octagon, there are two heart-shaped ornaments, placed with the points of the hearts in opposite directions, so as to resemble the Percy fetterlock. The octagon is enclosed within two interlaced squares, forming the centre of a square panel, with chequy and other bordures, of designs frequently occurring in Roman mosaics. The tesserae are of four colours, red, black, grey, and white. Mr. Bingham sent for examination a coloured photograph of the pavement, produced by Mr. Pouncy, of Dorchester, by a new process of carbon printing which is supposed to give an imperishable result. A letter was also read from Mr. Lawrance, the Governor of the Castle, through whose good taste and praiseworthy exertions the pavement has been preserved, stating that its removal had been effected with entire success, and that it had been relaid in the chapel, as before mentioned, by Mr. David Pearce of Dorchester, in masterly manner. The Rev. G. Horner, a resident in the neighbourhood, being present, stated that the pavement had not been constructed over a hypocaust, a circumstance which rendered the removal a work of considerable difficulty; the process described in this Journal, vol. xiii. p. 226, for the removal of tessellated floors in large masses, as practised by Professor Buckman at Cirencester, would in this case have proved ineffectual. Mr. Lawrance had caused each tessera to be numbered, and they were taken up one by one, and replaced with perfect precision.

Professor Donaldson, in proposing a vote of acknowledgment of the good service to archæology so laudably achieved by Mr. Lawrance, and congratulating him on the success of his conservative exertions, adverted to

the remarkable prevalence of decorations of this description in the dwellings of Roman colonists in Britain. None, however, of the examples recently discovered could compare with those at Bignor, Northleigh, Woodchester, Frampton, and other places, of which Lysons has preserved such admirable representations. The finest tessellated work which had fallen under Professor Donaldson's observation existed at Lyons, and he found nothing superior to it, even at Rome.

Dr. THURNAM drew the attention of the Meeting to a bronze armilla in the Ashmolean Museum, presented October, 1830, by the Rev. William Drake, of Broomfield House, Northallerton, by whom it was exhumed from one of the remarkable group of barrows near Driffield, East Riding of Yorkshire, commonly known as the "Danes' Graves." Mr. Drake stated that the skeleton in this barrow, which, like the rest, was of very small elevation, was lying with the feet to the east. Under the skull was a large stone described as of "blue granite," and within it, "the constituent parts of an iron comb." With the skeleton was the bronze armilla here figured, and the fragments of another of highly polished jet, encircling the *radius* and *ulna* of the left arm. The fragments of jet were not preserved. On the label attached to the bronze armilla in the Ashmolean, is the memorandum, "Vide —, to which they nearly correspond, in 'Nenia Britannica';" and there is one very similar figured in the *Nenia*, the original being now in the Ashmolean. This appears to have been riveted whilst on the arm. The ornamentation of the armilla found near Driffield is of a peculiar and rude kind, and is confined to the exterior, the inner surface being smooth and plain; the style assimilates somewhat to that of a gold armlet in the Copenhagen Museum, figured in Worsaae's *Afbildninger*, fig. 302.



Bronze Armlet, found in the "Danes' Graves," near Driffield.

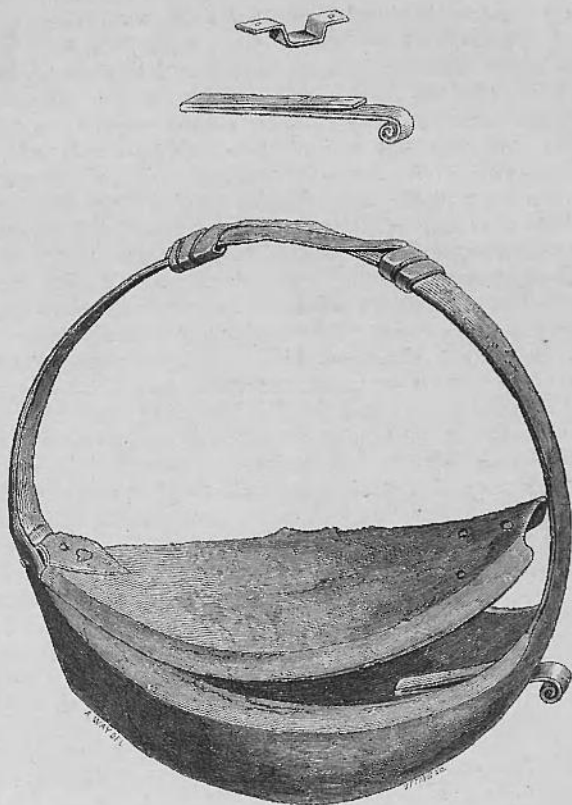
In 1849 Dr. Thurnam superintended, for the Yorkshire Antiquarian Club, the examination of five of the small barrows of this curious group.

In each was a human skeleton lying nearly in the meridian line, though in four the head was directed towards the north, and in one to the south. The skeletons were all in a contracted position, which could be compared only to that of Peruvian mummies, and which had been most probably produced by the forcible swathing of the limbs and body before interment. In two of the barrows were the fragments of two small earthen vases of Teutonic type, and in a third a piece of corroded iron of semicircular shape, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter. No other relics were found.

The Rev. Dr. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, F.S.A., communicated a notice of the discovery, a few years since, of a remarkable bronze relic of the Roman period at Birdoswald, the Station AMBOGLANNA on the Roman Wall in Northumberland. It is one of the curious class of objects, an example of which, found in a cairn at Farndale, Yorkshire, was figured in this Journal, vol. vii. p. 89. They have sometimes been designated arm-purses, from the supposition that they may have been worn on the arm as receptacles for small objects of value, the dimensions being well suited for such a purpose, whilst it is obvious that perfect security would be obtained by the pressure of the arm upon the curved plate forming the lid. This *operculum* appears, in all examples hitherto known, to have been attached by a hinge, and fastened by a spring catch. The fastening of the specimen exhibited is here shown. (See woodcuts.) This bronze capsule is in perfect preservation: it was discovered in course of excavations by the late Mr. Crawhall. Another specimen is of especial interest as being connected with the remarkable discovery of Roman gold and silver coins at Thorngraston, Northumberland, in 1837, related by Dr. Bruce in his "Roman Wall," p. 416, where the bronze capsule is figured.¹ The coins, sixty-five in number, ranging from Claudius to Trajan, have recently been purchased, with the curious object in which they were found, by Mr. John Clayton, F.S.A., and they are now preserved in his museum at Chesters, Northumberland. The fragments of another like capsule of bronze, in a damaged condition, are in the British Museum; they were found at Hoddam, Dumfriesshire, near the line of the Roman Way and the Station of Birrens, and were obtained at the sale of the late Mr. Kirkpatrick Sharpe's collection. A fifth example, found, as it is believed, in Scotland, is in the Museum of the Scottish Antiquaries at Edinburgh. It has been suggested that these curious little relics may be identical with certain objects represented as carried in the hand in ancient sculptures, of which a figure at Sens, supposed to be a Gaulish legionary soldier, is a good example. See Millin, "Voyage dans le Midi," vol. i. p. 126, pl. xi.

Mr. ALEXANDER NESBITT communicated the following notices of ancient monuments in the church of Bosbury, Herefordshire:—"The slab, of which I exhibit a representation, is in the south aisle of the church of Bosbury. There is no inscription, but from its style it appears to be of the thirteenth century. On it, within a narrow border, is a floriated cross, on the dexter side of the stem of which is a staff with a cross patée head, and on the sinister side a similar staff and also a sword. The entire head of the floriated cross is in very low relief; the stem, the cross-headed staves and sword are incised. The lower part of the slab is lost, but it appears that the floriated cross rested on a base, the form of which is doubtful. The chief interest of this slab arises from the possibility that it may be the

¹ See also Akerman's Roman Coins relating to Britain.



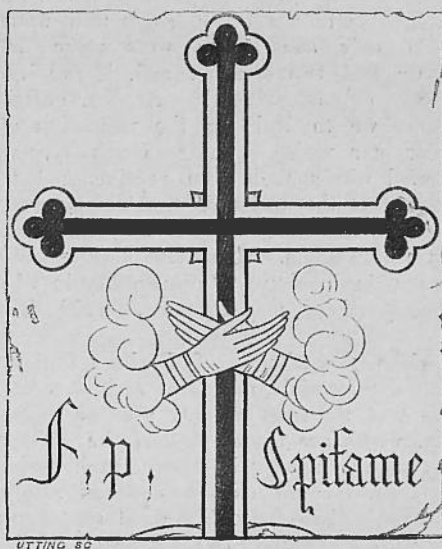
Bronze Object, possibly used as a Purse worn on the Arm.

Found at Birdoswald, the Roman AMBOGLANNA, Northumberland.

In the possession of the Rev. JOHN COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, LL.D., F.S.A.

Two-thirds original size. The small Woodcut shows the fastening of the Cover.

memorial of one of the Templars who occupied the adjacent Preceptory still known as the Temple Court. It has often been assumed that the circular form of cross patée, which is found upon this slab, was the distinctive kind of cross borne by the Order of the Temple; while the ordinary cross patée, of which the limbs are bounded by straight lines, has been regarded as appropriated by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. It would, however, appear, that there is an insufficiency of proof that such was the case. In the figure given by Dugdale,² the "*Templarius*" is represented carrying a staff with a circular cross patée of this form as its head; but Dugdale does not give his authority for this representation, and the like cross is not found in the very few examples of sepulchral memorials of members of the Order which have yet been noticed. The slab in the



Slab in the Temple Church at Laon. Supposed to be the Memorial of Frère Pierre Spifame, who was living in 1522.

(Size of Original, 19 in. by 16½ in.)

Temple Church at Laon which commemorates a chaplain of the Order, a rubbing of which I exhibited some years ago at a meeting of the Institute, and of which the woodcut is here reproduced, has a botonée cross not of unusual form. A wish to obtain further evidence of the form of the Templar's cross led me to examine carefully the pavement of the church at Bosbury, and I found, besides the slab here figured, one entire bearing a cross, and two fragments of other slabs, all apparently of the thirteenth century. One of these fragments had upon it part of the head of a floriated cross, and below its arms on each side a cross patée of the same form as those on the slab first mentioned. The entire slab and the other fragment bore only one cross, the form of which was nearly identical on

² Hist. of Warwickshire, p. 704, orig. edit. 1656; Mon. Angl., vol. iii. p. 517.

both, and may be described as consisting of a Greek cross, the arms of which are united by two concentric circles, midway between the arms of the cross is introduced a pointed oval; it will be seen that, if the portions of the circles which are within these ovals were omitted, there would remain a cross patée with curved ends. (See woodcut.) It is to be regretted that the lower end of the slab at Bosbury is mutilated, as it must remain uncertain whether the stems of the smaller crosses terminated in gradated bases, or should be considered as cross-staves. The question remains, Why are



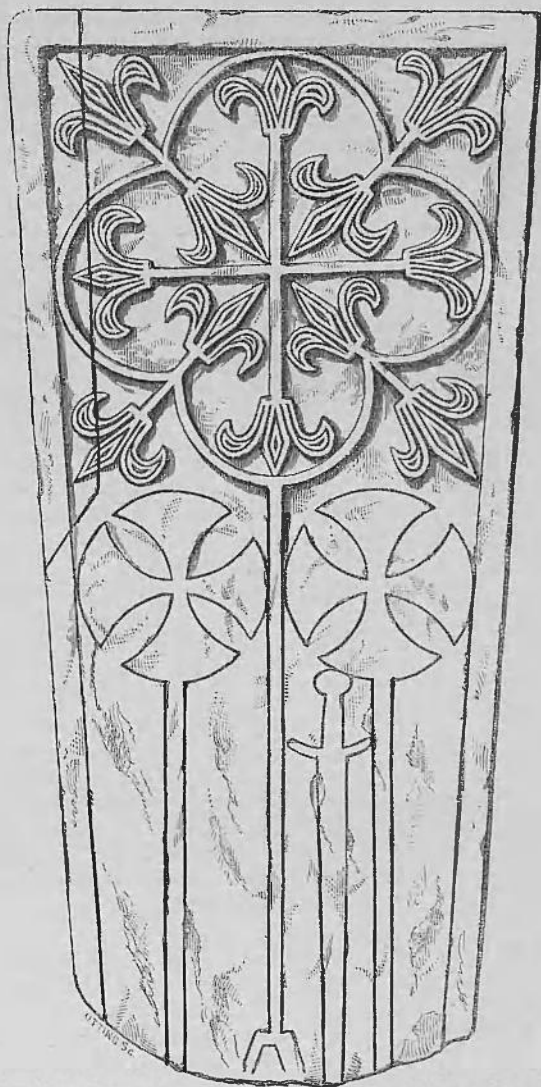
two crosses represented, and only one sword? It has, I believe, been conjectured that two crosses on the same slab indicated the burial of two persons, as for instance husband and wife, in the same grave or near together. If this is to be assumed, it will seem to militate against the supposition that this stone covered a knight or two knights of the order, as it may naturally be asked, If only one knight were there buried, why do we find two crosses; and, if two brethren in arms, why only one sword?³ Another question is suggested, are we to look for the memorials of the members

of a religious Order in a parish church? Generally, no doubt, deceased members were buried within their own precincts; but most probably smaller establishments of the Order of the Temple may not have had consecrated cemeteries, and their chapels may have been too small to allow of interment within them. A careful observation of the slabs of early date, which remain in churches of parishes in which Preceptories of the Temple formerly existed, may, however, furnish data throwing light upon this subject.

Besides these slabs the church of Bosbury contains several other remarkable sepulchral memorials, and some architectural features worthy of notice. Of the first the most striking are two tombs of members of the Harford family, which are placed against the walls on each side of the chancel: they are very similar in design, each having an arch supported on pilasters (in the one on the northern side with caryatides) within which are sarcophagi resting on lions and supporting effigies; they are much enriched with sculpture of no great degree of elegance of design or excellence of execution, but present a general effect of much richness. The design is obviously borrowed from the Italian tombs of the sixteenth century, and the sculptor was evidently by no means ashamed of his work, for he has inscribed his name, John Guldo of Hereford, with the date of 1573. It is in large characters, and in a very conspicuous situation, on the tomb on the south side. The other seems to be by the same hand. A tomb in the churchyard, near the southwest part of the nave, deserves notice for its handsome railing of iron, the upper part of which is wrought into bunches of tulips and other flowers with considerable elegance. It would seem to be of the seventeenth century.

Of the architectural features the most striking and peculiar is the massive bell-tower, which stands to the south of the church, but sixty or eighty feet away from it. It has three stages, in the lowest of which is a plain doorway on the north side, the other three sides, and all four sides of the next stage, have each a single lancet window; while the

³ The slab may have commemorated a knight, and a brother who was not a knight.



Cross-slab in the South Aisle, Bosbury Church, Herefordshire.

Date, Thirteenth Century.

upper stage has had similar windows in each face. The church itself is chiefly of Transitional character, having pointed arches with late Roman ornament. The windows of the nave are peculiarly small, and the south door retains its original iron-work. At the east end of the south aisle is a small chapel of late Perpendicular work with fan-groining, a feature not of common occurrence in a village church.

Another object of interest is the churchyard cross, which, though it is said to have been removed from its original place, is complete, the shaft being still surmounted by the cross. The base of a cross is to be met with in almost every churchyard in the neighbourhood, and the shaft in many; but this is the only instance of the cross having been preserved entire, which I have noticed in that district, and examples are, I apprehend, very rarely to be found in any part of England.

On the north side of the churchyard are the remains of a palace of the Bishops of Hereford, now converted into a farmhouse. A few rooms in the south wing have ceilings boarded with oak, apparently of the fifteenth century, and the entrance gateway remains in a mutilated state. The arch on the exterior is of stone, but that on the interior is formed by two massive pieces of oak, so cut as to form a pointed arch, very slightly inclined to an ogee. The only ornament is a hollow moulding, with what seems to have been small roses placed in it at short intervals. This gateway may belong to the fourteenth century. There was formerly a dovecot of that or even earlier date, but this has been destroyed. Of the Preceptory of the Templars no remains now exist, the site being occupied by a house of no very ancient date.

A former incumbent of Bosbury (whose name I regret not to have ascertained), introduced a plan, the adoption of which is much to be desired by all who feel an interest in the study and preservation of local antiquities, namely, that of drawing up, and intrusting to the care of the clerk or sexton, a short notice of all the objects of interest in the church and parish, for the use of visitors, with such information as to their history as could be collected. By this means, not only is the attention of strangers drawn to objects deserving of notice, but circumstances are put on record which may be incorrectly reported or altogether forgotten when left to tradition only. This practice is peculiarly desirable in these days, when "restoration" is so much in fashion. It might be made the means of preserving a record of the condition of the edifice and monuments before undergoing any alteration; by the help of such a guide future observers would be saved the perplexity frequently felt by those who examine churches which have been subjected to the process of restoration. It would moreover, no doubt, often secure the preservation of some object which the architect or the churchwardens might regard as unsightly or uninteresting, though in fact possessing strong claims to be carefully preserved.

The notion to which Mr. Nesbitt adverts, that the staff with a cross patée head was a distinctive mark of the Templar, has been frequently expressed: but we have sought in vain for any published authority, or representation of a Knight of the order in which it is found, prior to the well-known etching by Hollar, first given in Dugdale's History of Warwickshire, produced in 1656, and repeated in the Monasticon, in 1673. Examples of sepulchral slabs with crosses patée are numerous, and several varieties may be found in the Rev. E. L. Cutts' Manual. It must, however, be observed that in nearly all the instances there given the cross is gradated, or placed on a base with steps, and it is not

what may properly be termed a cross-staff.⁴ Mr. Franks has pointed out a sketch of a figure formerly to be seen in one of the windows in Peterborough Cathedral, which may have served as the authority for the plate of a Templar engraved by Hollar for Dugdale.⁵ In the valuable Collection of Drawings of Monuments, &c., formed, as it is believed, under Dugdale's direction, and now in the possession of the Earl of Winchilsea, at Eastwell Park, Kent, there occurs, among the Memorials at Peterborough, a Knight, "in Capella beate Marie in australi fenestra." This bears resemblance in many particulars to Hollar's figure, and may very possibly have been its prototype. The Knight appears in a long surcoat over a hauberk; he wears a singular cap, the lower part being turned up, like a cap of estate; on his left arm is a shield charged with a cross patée, and in his right hand a short staff, with a cross head of the like fashion. He holds up this staff, so that the cross is level with his head; whilst its haft or handle does not rest on the ground, as in Hollar's plate, but reaches only to the knee. Its head appears to be a cross inscribed within an octagon; the limbs are cut off straight, not bounded by a curve like the crosses on the slab at Bosbury figured above. It is extremely probable, as Mr. Franks has suggested in regard to the figure at Peterborough, that the octagonal form in question is to be attributed solely to the leading of the painted glass, through an inadvertent error which might easily occur to a draughtsman not familiar with the technical mode of working glass, the cross-head thus assumed, as shown likewise in Dugdale's plate, the appearance of a flat octagonal surface upon which a cross patée was carved or painted.

Mr. F. A. CARRINGTON, Recorder of Woodstock, read notices of certain customs connected with baptisms, marriages, and funerals, in Monmouth and South Wales. Occasionally, when the mother died shortly after childbirth, an infant had been baptised on her coffin at the funeral. Instances of this practice at Monmouth were cited, according to the information of the Rev. G. Roberts, formerly resident there. In a sermon preached by him in London, in 1852, and subsequently printed, the following passage occurs, in reference to the expression "baptised for the dead."—I Cor. xv. 29. "It is alleged that baptism was sometimes performed over a dead body or over the graves of relatives who had died in the faith, as an earnest testimony of confidence in the resurrection of the dead: indeed the same custom seems to have lingered in some places even among ourselves . . . for I have known where it is usual to baptise a child whose mother had died, before she and it could be brought to church, upon the coffin at the funeral, and the child was then said to be baptised over the dead." Such a deviation from usual practice, in special consideration to the feelings of the surviving relatives, is stated to have occurred at Monmouth as lately as 1814; but the Vicar informed Mr. Carrington that no such custom now prevails, although still occasionally admitted in certain parts of the Principality; the baptismal water being sometimes placed on the coffin, instead of in the font, and the baptism

⁴ Blomefield, Hist. of Norfolk, vol. vii. p. 426, states that on the west-walk of the churchyard at Shouldham lie several slabs, serving for coping-stones. "On these are the insignia of a Knight Templar, the cross patée on the head of a staff." See examples in Cutts' Manual

of Sepulchral slabs, p. 43, pl. 53, &c.

⁵ It has been frequently copied. See the costume of a Templar, Secret Societies of the Middle Ages, p. 216. Walter Scott, in *Ivanhoe*, describes the Grand Master of the Order, bearing such a staff as the insignia of office.

performed in the church-porch, or even in the house of the parents before removal of the corpse.

The learned Recorder proceeded to relate the usual practices, peculiar to Wales, in regard to the Bidding, or invitation to the friends and relatives of betrothed parties, usually by printed notices, to assemble in the parents' houses and produce the wedding gifts. The next local customs noticed were the Bride's Ale, given at the father's house, when some small present is usually offered to the bride; the Fiddler preceding the nuptial party to the church-door, and awaiting their return; and the Horse Wedding, when the entire company mount and race across country, as if on a steeple-chase. Other marriage customs are, leading the bride round the font; the return with music from the church; and the subsequent presents.

In regard to Funeral customs, Mr. Carrington gave some interesting notices of the practice of strewing flowers before the procession; and of offering money on the communion table, at a certain period in the funeral service. The amount thus received by the officiating minister was sometimes large; but the practice has been discontinued, being regarded as a vestige of ante-Protestant usages, and originally an offering for prayers for the dead. At Monmouth it is still customary to decorate the graves with flowers on Palm Sunday. The Very Rev. Dr. Rock observed that representations of a like practice were to be found in the Catacombs at Rome. Many notices of the custom in this country will be found in Brand's *Popular Antiquities*.

Mr. W. BURGESS read an interesting account of some remarkable mural paintings, of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, recently discovered in the south aisle of Charlwood Church, Surrey. They were brought to light in course of restorations, the fabric having become much decayed. Through the good taste and praiseworthy exertions of the Rector, the Rev. T. Burningham, these curious relics of early art had been brought to view and preserved. He had, moreover, engaged the skilful pencil of Mr. Burgess in producing a careful drawing of these paintings; and by his obliging permission it was exhibited. The subjects depicted are from the legends of St. Nicholas and other Saints, with a very curious representation of the favourite moral admonition, *Les Trois Vifs et les Trois Morts*. Mr. Albert Way gave a brief notice of other examples of that subject in England and on the Continent. The best instance hitherto found in the southern counties is in the church of Battle, Sussex.

Mr. Burgess produced, in illustration of this subject, some drawings of mural paintings on the roof of the small building, known as the "Chapelle des Pecheurs," adjoining the church of St. Brelade in Jersey, one of the original churches of the island restored about the time of Richard II.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. W. H. GUNNER.—A bead of mottled vitrified paste, of dark blue and yellow colour, found in digging on Colden Common, situated in the parishes of Twyford and Owlesbury, Hants. It is of the class of relics usually referred to the British period. Diameter, nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Colden Common, recently enclosed, was covered with fine oaks, and presented a pleasing feature of forest scenery: it was just outside the Park of Merewell, and doubtless had formed part of the episcopal hunting ground attached to

the manor of that name. The artificial pool called Fisher's Pond, one of the stews for the supply of the Bishop's household with fish, is within the limits of this common. The oaks have been lately felled, and the bead, which was found in breaking up the land, was brought to Mr. H. Moody, Curator of the Hampshire Museum. A few other beads of the like description have been subsequently found.

By Mr. R. READY.—An ovoidal stone, measuring nearly 4 inches in length, by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and shaped with perfect symmetry, probably in part obtained artificially. It is of a very hard, compact, and ponderous material. The weight is 17 oz. An old memorandum is attached, of which the following words may be deciphered: "From the lower part of the grave at Athelney near the Kelt and . . . Dec. 27, 1766."

By the Rev. G. H. HORNER.—A medallion of blue glass paste, representing St. Demetrius, in rilievo; apparently a reproduction of a very early type. It was obtained in the Isle of Zante.

By Mr. WEBB.—An ivory horn, or "oliphant," silver-mounted, sculptured with animals, lions, birds beak to beak, an eagle displayed, &c., introduced in compartments formed by branched and interlaced work, in the style of art of the twelfth century.—Sculptured ivory hilt of a dagger, on which appear a centaur playing on a lyre, a lover kneeling before a lady, &c., the field enriched with diapered patterns in gold.—A small casket enriched with enamelled subjects painted in light blue cameo; an example of rare occurrence, recently obtained in the East Indies. The subjects are, the Passage of the Red Sea, the Law delivered from Sinai, the Golden Calf, and the gathering of Manna. It is probably of Limoges work, early in the sixteenth century.—A small coffer with delicate paintings in enamel, in *grisaille*, signed I. P., the initials of Jean Penicaud of Limoges; the subjects are battle-scenes. From Strawberry Hill, tenth day, lot 91.—A mirror-stand of enamelled metal, probably Venetian; the type of decoration is Oriental; the ground is rich blue, with small ornaments in white and gold. Date sixteenth century.

By Mr. W. TITE, M.P.—MS. of the Hours of the Virgin; a production of French art, but probably executed by Flemish artists in Paris. Date, fifteenth century. It contains a Calendar with the signs of the Zodiac, the rural occupations of the months of the year, and figures of Saints. There are eleven large illuminations in the volume, in which are found also the "Horæ Sancti Spiritus,—Officium defunctorum,—xv. Joyes de Nostre Dame,—vij. Requestes à Nostre Seigneur," &c.—Also three small silver chessmen, probably pawns, representing a musketeer, a pikeman, and a halberdier, in costume resembling that seen in De Gheyn's plates, engraved about 1590. The plate-marks are the initial P, the arms of Amsterdam, and a heart charged with a horn.

By Mr. HENRY FARRER, F.S.A.—A covered vessel of singular fashion, of gilt metal, with filigree work and jewelled bands, the cover surmounted by a crowned female head with long hair, sculptured in ivory. It was described as obtained from the cellars of the Bishops of Hildersheim.—A casket of ivory, sculptured with New Testament subjects, of early Greek character.—Six small medallions of niello, representing Europa, Dejanira, sea-gods, tritons, &c.—A remarkable specimen of Italian steel-work, repoussé and chased with great skill.—Sculptured ivory, the leaf of a devotional folding tablet, with scriptural subjects.—A Venetian *speculum*, or steel-glass, in a case of rosewood decorated with arabesques and gilding.

By Mr. EDWARD KITE, of Devizes. Several specimen plates of his forthcoming series of the "Sepulchral Brasses of Wiltshire." Among these memorials may be mentioned the half-figures of Thomas Polton and Edith his wife, who died in the reign of Henry V. A curious inscription in Latin verse is placed under these brasses, which are in Wanborough Church. Also another example, hitherto unpublished, commemorating George Rede, rector of Fovant; at the period when the tower of the church was rebuilt, as thus recorded, "tempore edificacionis nove turris ibidem." He died 1492. The figure is introduced kneeling, accompanied by a representation of the Annunciation, of remarkable and unusual character.

By the Rev. JAMES BECK.—A portion of ancient hangings of stamped leather, with which the walls of one of the principal rooms in an old mansion near Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, were decorated. The pattern is richly painted and gilt; at intervals groups are introduced, representing Meleager and the Calydonian boar.—An iron letter-padlock, formed with five rings, each inscribed with an alphabet, so contrived as to open like padlocks of recent manufacture, when the alphabets are set to a certain word. It was obtained at Worthing, and bears the date 1594, with the words FEER NOT.—A set of iron keys and implements of peculiar form for opening locks; either part of the appliances of some burglar in old times, or suited to locks of very intricate construction. They were found in Horsham gaol.—A glass bottle found near Steyning, of peculiar fashion, somewhat resembling an hourglass; the upright parts at the four corners, like the frame of the hour-glass, are blown with the bottle, and open into it, so that the liquid contained within passes through them, as well as the larger cavity, which they surround. This curious specimen of glass manufacture measures about 12 inches in height.

By Mr. MATHEWS.—The Book of Common Prayer, printed by William Seres, London, 1569: the initials rubricated; it is a fine copy in contemporary binding much ornamented. The Epistles and Gospels, imprinted at London by John Awdeley, in the same year, and the Book of Psalms, by John Daye, are bound up in the same volume.—Medals of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, preserved by his family. They will be noticed fully hereafter.

By Mr. W. H. BRACKSTONE.—A good example of white English ware, made in imitation of the pottery of Delft. It is a round dish or charger, inscribed ANN WILSONN · 1654, painted in blue, the inscription is in the centre, in an oval compartment, ensigned with a crown.

MEDIÆVAL SEALS.—By Mr. ROHDE HAWKINS.—Matrix of the Chapter Seal of the Cathedral Church of Udine (*Vedinum*), the ancient capital of Friuli. It represents a crowned figure of the Virgin, to whom the Cathedral was dedicated, seated on a rich Gothic throne; she holds a rose in her right hand, and supports with her left the infant Saviour, who is standing on her knee, and playing with a bird. Behind the throne hangs a diapered curtain, fastened up in festoons as it were to the wall behind the throne, with large nails. It deserves remark, that the throne is represented in perspective, which is unusual in seals, and the figure is slightly turned towards the right. Legend: ✠ · s · CAPITULI · UTINENSIS. The stops are all in the form of roses. Diam. 2½ in. The date of this remarkably fine seal may be assigned to the middle of the fourteenth century. Mr. Burges has remarked that it resembles in style the external sculptures of the Doge's Palace at Venice, which are of that period.

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December 3, 1858.

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

A COMMUNICATION was received from HENRY JOHNSON, Esq., M.D., of Shrewsbury, regarding the proposed excavations of the site of Urioconium. At a recent meeting of the Shropshire Literary and Archæological Society at Shrewsbury, a liberal proposition had been made by the President, Beriah Botfield Esq., M.P., offering the sum of fifty guineas in furtherance of the investigation of the Roman remains at Wroxeter, on condition that contributions of a like amount were obtained from persons interested in the antiquities and history of the county. Dr. Johnson stated, that it had been thought desirable to limit the subscription to a guinea, and that the amount required by the terms of Mr. Botfield's proposition had been obtained with a degree of prompt and cordial interest in the undertaking, which might well encourage the hope of realising ample funds to carry out a complete exploration of the Roman city. The site, he observed, occupied an area of considerable extent, estimated at between 300 and 400 acres, in which doubtless inscriptions of historical value, and numerous ancient vestiges, coins, and relics of every description would be discovered. It had been determined, according to the information given by Dr. Johnson, that all antiquities which might be brought to light should be preserved in the Museum of the Shropshire Society at Shrewsbury. The remains of structures of more than ordinary importance, as compared with other Roman sites in England, had been discovered at Wroxeter, and a thorough well-organised exploration would doubtless produce much valuable evidence in regard to Roman times. Dr. Johnson, who has accepted the post of secretary to the committee charged with the direction of the excavations, expressed a wish for the friendly co-operation of the Institute, feeling assured that many members who had visited Urioconium on the occasion of the meeting at Shrewsbury in 1856, and had examined the remains under the friendly guidance of the Rev. H. M. Scarth, could not fail to take interest in the proposed inquiry. The Duke of Cleveland, the proprietor of the site, had intimated his cordial assent that the works contemplated should be carried out, and the excavations would forthwith commence.

A memoir by Mr. FRANK CALVERT, communicated through Dr. Anthony, was then read, relating to the examination of sepulchral remains in the Troad. It has been printed in this volume, p. 1.

Mr. WESTWOOD gave a detailed narrative of an Archæological Tour which he had recently made in the North of Europe. See page 132, in this volume.

Mr. J. GREEN WALLER communicated the following notice of a remarkable sepulchral memorial existing in Belgium, of which he brought a

rubbing for exhibition. "In the church of S. Heeren, Elderen, near Tongres, an incised slab is to be seen, representing Sir William de Hamale, who died in 1279. Although very much worn, it possesses interesting details. The figure, of life-size, is under a canopy over which are angels censuring, and immediately above the head of the knight is the hand of Providence in the gesture of benediction. The knight is armed in a suit of mail, and holds in his right hand a banner emblazoned with his arms. There are ailettes on his shoulders, which, as also the surcoat and shield, are charged with his arms. The material of which this slab is composed is a blue limestone, but the Divine hand and the face of the figure are of a white stone, inlaid on the surface of the slab. Other materials have also been used. This is one of six incised slabs of fine character in the above-mentioned church. In 1839 they were taken up from the pavement by the Count de Renesse, the same person who sold the fine sepulchral Brasses now in possession of M. de Man de Linnick, at Bierbais. The Count caused all these slabs to be painted over and veined in imitation of marble, so that unless closely inspected the incised lines are not visible. He also placed around each a wooden frame, imitating the drapery of a funeral pall, with a death's head and cross-bones at the apex. The whole are now placed against the walls, one on each side of the chancel arch, and two in each aisle, with the Count's arms and supporters, and the following inscription in large capitals over each.—*Restauratum et renovatum per Fredericum Comitem de Renesse. 1839.* I believe it was this personage who also sold the Flemish sepulchral brass, now to be seen in the Museum of Economic Geology in Jermyn Street. The slabs, we may reasonably conclude, possessed no marketable value."

Mr. HAWKINS gave the following description of the various medals struck in allusion to the death of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, of which two, preserved in the possession of his family, and now belonging to Mr. Peter Godfrey, had been produced by Mr. Mathews at the previous meeting. (See p. 91.) Mr. Hawkins brought for examination the entire series from his own cabinet, with a facsimile in gutta percha of the rare leaden piece preserved in the British Museum; also two medals of Titus Oates, and one relating to the Plot.

MEDALS OF SIR EDMONDBURY GODFREY.

1.—*Obv.* Bust three-quarters, *left*, hair long, laced falling collar, doublet buttoned. *Leg.* MORIENDO RESTIVIT REM EDMUNDBURY GODFREY.—*Rev.* Two men strangling, a third stabbing, Sir Edmondbury, who is seen struggling upon the ground. From his mouth is a label, inscribed, *Pro fide et patria*. The Pope stands near encouraging them, saying, *Hereticis non est servanda fides*. *Leg.* TANTUM RELIGIO POTERAT SUADERE MALORUM. Diam. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. (Pinkerton, *Medallic History*, xxxv. 7. Extremely rare.)

Pinkerton does not state in whose possession this medal was when he engraved it, in 1790, and it has not since been heard of. The account given of the death of Sir E. Godfrey was that Green and another strangled him, and that Gerald attempted to stab him, but was prevented by the others, "for fear it should discover them by the blood." The popular notion, that this murder was committed by the papists, is shown by the introduction of the Pope on this medal.

2. *Obv.* Bust of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, *right*, hair long, falling laced collar, doublet buttoned, mantle over his shoulder, two hands strangling him with his cravat. *Leg.* MORIENDO · RESTITUIT · REM · E · GODFREY.—*Rev.* Green strangling Sir E. Godfrey in the presence of the Pope, who is rejoicing, and holds up a sealed bull, inscribed BULLO.—*Leg.* TANTUM · RELLIGIO · POTUIT. *Edge,* CERVICE · FRACTA · FIDEM · SVSTVLIT · ATLAS · XNS · 1678. Diameter, 1½ in. (Pinkerton, *Med. Hist.* xxxv. 1. *Brit. Mus. arg.* E. Hawkins, *arg.* Rare.)

This medal was probably executed by Rawlins; the notion implied is the same as that of the preceding. The inscription on the edge compares Godfrey to Atlas, who required his whole vigour to sustain the world, while Godfrey sustained the true faith with a broken neck.

There is a copy of this medal by Milton, whose principal works were executed at the close of the last century. Under the bust is his signature, MILTON · F. Sometimes the obverse is from the die noticed in the next medal. There is also a small seal, diam. three quarters of an inch, copied from the reverse, a leaden impression of which is in Mr. Hawkins' collection.

3. *Obv.* Bust similar to the preceding, but not from the same die, the bust extending entirely to the rim of the medal. *Rev.* Hill on horseback, carrying the dead body of Sir E. Godfrey before him; another murderer, apparently drunk, precedes them; stars show that it is night. Primrose Hill appears behind them. *Leg.* EQVO CREDITE TVCRI. (*sic.*) *Edge,* same as the preceding. Diam. 1½ in. (Kohler, *xiv.* 81. *Brit. Mus. arg.* E. Hawkins, *arg.* Rare.)

4. *Obv.* Bust similar to the preceding, but not the same as either of them. *Rev.* Very similar to the preceding, but no stars or clouds. Primrose Hill appears in front of the horseman. *Leg.* EQVO · CREDITE · TVCRI. *Edge* not inscribed. (Diam. 1½ in. *Med. Hist.* xxxv. 2. E. Hawkins, lead. Rare.)

5. *Obv.* Bust, similar, but not the same as any of the others. *Rev.* The Pope's head and the Devil's conjoined in one face. *Leg.* + ECCLESIA PERVERSA TENET FACIEM DIABOLI. *Edge,* inscribed as before. Diam. 1½ in. (*Med. Hist.* xxxv. 3. *Brit. Mus. arg.* E. Hawkins, *arg.* Rare.)

This medal is of rather smaller dimensions than the others, the relief higher, the work coarser. The design of the reverse is copied from medals which were very common at the time of the Reformation, the object being the same, to ridicule Popery. The Popish plot and the death of Godfrey contributed to excite hostility to papal power and influence.

6. *Obv.* Sir Edmondbury Godfrey walking, after being strangled with his cravat. *Leg.* GODFREY · WALKS · VP · HIL · AFTER · HEE · IS · DEAD · ERGO PARES (see *SYMVS* on *rev.*) *Exergue,* PRO. (Protestant.) *Rev.* St. Denis walking with his head in his hand. *Leg.* DENNYS · WALKS · DOWNEHIL · CARRYING · HIS · HEAD. *SYMVS.* *Exergue* PA. (Papist). Diam. 1½ in. (*Med. Hist.* xxxv. 4. *Brit. Mus. arg.* E. Hawkins, *arg.* Rare.)

St. Denis, after his martyrdom, picked up his head, and carried it under his arm, to deposit it in a more agreeable place than that of his martyrdom. It was believed that Sir E. Godfrey was murdered at Somerset House; the Papists asserted that they had seen him walking, after the stated time of his murder, about Primrose Hill. It was retorted that the Protestant saint was equal to the Papist, since after his murder he walked to Primrose Hill, as more agreeable to lie upon than the stones of Somerset House. His

large laced collar was the only part of his apparel missing when the body was found, and with this it is supposed that he was strangled.

7. Three divisions: in the middle two monks strangling Godfrey, over whose head is 1678. Two men carrying him in a sedan-chair: above are the names GREENE · KELY · HILL · & BERY. Below, IVSTICE · KILLERS · TO · HIS · HO · [liness]. In the upper division appears the Pope prompted by the devil; in the lower division, Sir E. Godfrey, lying on his face, his sword passed through his body. *Leg. ROMES REVENGE OR S^r EDMONDBURY GODFREY MVRTHRED IN THE POPES SLAUGHTERHOVS.* Diam. 2½ in. (Med. Hist. xxxv. 6. Brit. Mus., lead. Very rare.)

No reverse: rude design and workmanship. This piece displays the popular belief. Sir E. Godfrey, as a magistrate, was active in bringing to light the schemes of the Papists, and in revenge the Pope, at the instigation of the devil, is supposed to contrive his murder.

The deposition of Prance, one of the supposed murderers, whether true or false, was believed at the time, and is the best explanation which can be given of the various scenes represented upon these medals. Girald, Kelly, Green, Berry, Hill, and Prance had resolved to murder Sir Edmondbury, as a bitter persecutor of the Catholics, and an enemy to the Queen's servants. On Saturday, October 12, 1678, Hill went to his house and talked with him in private. Then taking his leave he joined Girald and Green, and waited for his coming out: they dogged Sir Edmondbury to several places till about seven in the evening, when Green called Prance from his house, and bid him hasten to the watergate at Somerset House, where he should meet Kelly and Berry. These three waited there till about nine, when suddenly Hill came running and said, "he was coming and they must pretend a quarrel, and he would fetch him in." Sir Edmondbury being thus induced to enter the gate to interfere in a pretended scuffle, the conspirators surrounded him; Green threw a twisted handkerchief about his neck, and immediately all four pulled him down and strangled him; after which they gave him some violent punches on the breast with their knees, and Green with all his force wrung his neck almost round. They then removed the corpse to the lodgings where Hill lived, and there left him until the Monday night. After several removals, having kept the body about five days and nights, they agreed to convey it into the fields, and leave him run through with his own sword, that he might be supposed to have murdered himself, and therefore his money, rings, &c., were all to be left upon him. Accordingly Hill procured a sedan, into which they put the body, and about midnight they carried it towards Soho Fields, hard by the Grecians Church, where they left the sedan, and placed the body upon a horse brought by Hill, on which he rode holding it up, three of the others leading the horse and assisting. They carried it to Primrose Hill about two miles out of town, where they left the corpse of Sir Edmondbury in a ditch, with his sword run through the body, in the position of a person who had murdered himself.¹

¹ See Burnet's History, vol. i. p. 428, the State Trials; the collections entitled "An exact Abridgment of all the Trials relating to the Popish and pretended Protestant Plots in the reign of Charles II. and James II." London, 1619; and The Memoirs of the Life and Death of Sir

Edmondbury Godfrey, dedicated to the King by Richard Tuke, London, 1682. See also Brayley's Londiniana, vol. iii., p. 193—211, where three of the medals above described are figured; and notices of them are likewise given by Evelyn in his Treatise on Medals.

The silver medals exhibited by Mr. Mathews are Milton's copy of No. 2, in the list given by Mr. Hawkins, and No. 5. With these he brought also on the present occasion another silver medal, identical in design with No. 2, but a little smaller, and on close examination it is obviously chased all over, although the variations in design are very trifling. It may have been from another die, or possibly a casting from No. 2, carefully worked up by the tool.

The late Mr. Edward Godfrey, of Old Hall, Suffolk, possessed a contemporary portrait of Sir Edmondbury, which was purchased by Mr. Godfrey's brother-in-law, Sir J. Yarde Buller. Another portrait, dated 1678, may be seen in the vestry of the church of St. Martin's in the Fields, where the body of Sir Edmondbury was interred. Among various relics connected with his tragical history may be mentioned a curious silver tankard, in the possession of the Corporation of Sudbury, the gift of Sir Edmondbury, whose arms it bears, with inscriptions and a representation of the Fire of London in 1666. It is figured in the Gentleman's Magazine, November, 1848, with a detailed description and an account of the Godfrey family.

In reference to the curious stamped and painted hangings of leather, produced at the previous meeting by the Rev. J. Beck (see page 91), Mr. MORGAN stated that a considerable quantity of such mural decorations exists at Kefn Mably, the seat of Col. Tynte, in Glamorganshire; and he believed that some fine specimens were to be seen at the Earl of Derby's mansion, Knowsley Park, in Lancashire. Some curious leather, also described as painted in imitation of tapestry, decorates the apartment called Charles II.'s room, at Dunster Castle, Somerset. The earliest date of the introduction of such hangings into England had not been ascertained. In the inventory of jewels and valuable effects in Edinburgh Castle in 1578, which had belonged to Mary Stuart, this item occurs, under Tapestry, "Ellevin tapestrie of gilt ledder."² It is probable, however, that this substitute for tapestry was not generally used until the following century. In Sir Henry Slingsby's Diary, in 1638, he mentions the leather which he obtained for his house at Scriven, near Knaresborough. "Ye hangings I bought of Peter Pope in Bednall Greene those in y^e Lodgin chamber are Calfe skins silver'd and wrought upon wth a large flower in blue worstett: they come short of y^e ground, having y^e breadth of a pannell of wainscott below y^m and a frieze and cornish above y^m."³ Mr. Burges called attention to the ancient fashion at Rome of placing a hanging of such painted and stamped leather to screen the opening of a door; he exhibited a *Portiera* of that description, which he had brought from Italy. It was decorated with silvered and gilt foliated patterns, and dark bronze green colouring, producing a very rich effect. In the centre is introduced, as usually found on these Italian door-curtains, an heraldic achievement. Leather appears to have been employed for various purposes of artistic decoration now disused; Dr. Waagen asserts that the so-called Titians at Blenheim are painted upon that material.

² Inventories and Records of the Royal Wardrobe, edited by Thomas Thomson, Edinburgh, 1815; p. 211.

³ Diary of Sir H. Slingsby. London, 1836, p. 5.

Antiquities and Works of Art exhibited.

By the Hon. Mrs. SCOTT.—A large brass coin of Trajan, recently dug up in a gravel pit near Savery's Weir, on the Thames, between Staines and Laleham. It was found at a depth of six feet, and is much defaced. The legend around the head of the emperor may probably be read IMP · CAES · TRAIANVS · AVG · GER · DAC · PARTHICVS · P · P, or some other of Trajan's usual titles. On the reverse is a female figure standing, holding a cornucopia and a rudder. The legend is very indistinct; it may have been FORTVNA · AVG. In the field S · C. The locality in which this coin was found is a circumstance which gives a certain interest to the discovery. At about a mile lower on the course of the Thames, may be noticed, on its western bank near Laleham Ferry, an encampment of undoubted Roman character; two other rectangular earthworks, possibly of the same period, are to be seen nearer Chertsey. The Roman road from London to Silchester passed not far to the north of this locality, crossing the Thames as it is supposed at Staines (AD PONTES), and Egham has been regarded as the ancient BIRRACTE. Other vestiges of Roman occupation have been occasionally traced in these parts of Surrey.

Mrs. ALEXANDER KERR presented to the Institute the following antiquities found in France. Several objects of flint, described as "Celtic knives," found near Lons le Saulnier, the Roman *Ledum Salorium*, in the department of the Jura.—A Roman armilla of bronze, supposed by some persons to be Saracenic, found between Gray and Salines, dep. Jura; also bronze bow-shaped fibulae and several bronze armillae, found near the lake of Autre, and a silver coin of Antoninus found at Pont des Arches, in the same parts of France.—An ancient intaglio on blood-stone (jaspe sanguineux), supposed to be of Flemish work; the impress is the crucifix; also a silver ring, described as an abbess's ring, bearing the sacred monogram I · H · S.

By Mr. HENRY L. LONG.—Fragments of pottery, supposed to be British, from Wagden Common, near Puttenham, Surrey. There appear no indications of any ancient enclosure or cultivation near the spot; the broken vessels have been found from time to time in abundance, appearing mostly upon a steep ferny bank, on which they have been thrown out by rabbits burrowing. Similar fragments of ware of early character occur, as Mr. Long observed, on Puttenham Common, in the same part of Surrey; the position of that locality appears more suited to occupation, and the absence of heath, furze, and fern at the spots where the pottery is chiefly found, may be accounted for by the supposition that the land had formerly been disturbed in the course of cultivation. Mr. Long had made some excavations, which produced no entire vessel, fragments only having been brought to light.—A portion of a fictile Roman vase of large dimensions, with finely moulded ornaments in high relief. It displays a standing figure of Jupiter, holding the thunder in his left hand, and a *hasta* in his right. A mantle is thrown over his shoulders, and hangs behind the naked figure. The ware, of considerable thickness, is of compact ashy-brown coloured paste, and appears to have had a lustrous black glaze.—Also a fragment of the handle of a vessel of brilliant blue glass, of remarkably rich colour. The two relics last mentioned were

found with coins of Augustus, and other Roman remains, by gravel-diggers at the Bois de Vaud, to the west of Lausanne, supposed to be the site of the ancient *Lausonium*. It is stated that the town was overwhelmed by the Lake Lemman, and the remains discovered occurred in a stratum of gravel, the result possibly of such a catastrophe. The coins and other objects were thrown out by the spade, whilst Mr. Long was occupied in the examination of this interesting locality.

By the Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER.—Antiquities discovered in Suffolk, Norfolk, and Essex. Among them was a celt of dark horn-coloured silex, worked and polished with unusual care; length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; width, at the cutting edge, nearly two inches; found at Lound.—A small four-sided bell of bronze, height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., and a bow-shaped fibulæ of the same metal, found at Burgh Castle; a brass ring, with three small concentric circles on the bezel; another ring with a pyramidal head, from Reedham; a leaden ring, with an oval device of rude design, possibly Roman; another with a merchant's mark, and one engraved with a castle; all three found in Norfolk; a buckle, curiously chased, from "Roman Bank," Walsoken, and a Roman ring of silver or mixed metal, set with an intaglio on cornelian with the device of a bird and a star over it; found at Colchester.—A brass dial plate, the circumference graduated twice from 1 to 12; and a quadrant, engraved with the hart ducally gorged and chained, the device of Richard II., having the date 1399 in Arabic numerals. We are indebted to Mr. Octavius Morgan for the following description of this curious object:—

"The instrument exhibited by Mr. Chester is a very early quadrant of brass, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches radius, bearing the date 1399. On one side are the two sights, and at the central point, where the radii meet, is the loop from whence the line and plummet depended. The limb is graduated into 90 degrees, for measuring altitudes, &c., and from the central point radiate a series of curved lines towards the limb, each for a particular hour, by which the hours, equal and unequal, may be learned, according to the sign of the zodiac in which the sun happens to be, the symbols of the signs being also marked on it. On this side is also engraved, as a medallion, within a circular band, the badge of Richard II., viz., a hart couchant, ducally gorged and chained, while on the band round it are the words PRI · 3 · DI · 3 · PASCHA · FI. What they mean it is not easy to explain, but they most probably have had some reference to the finding of Easter. On the other side is engraved another circle, on which the dominical letters are so arranged as to enable any one to find out the leap years, and in the middle of the circle is a scroll, with the words 'Tabuli Bisexti.' Beneath this scroll is the figure of a rabbit or hare couchant, and from the upper part of the circle projects a small label with the date 1399, being the last year of the reign of Richard II. In the spandrils, on small circles, are the letters s and m, one on each side of the tabula. Beneath, following the curvature of the quadrant, is a table or calendar of the months, one on each line; but it is not clear to what the various figures on the lines refer. The figures are very good examples of the Arabic numerals of the fourteenth century."

These instruments were used for taking altitudes, measuring heights and distances, learning the hour of the day, and making many observations for astronomical and astrological purposes; they were in full use in the fourteenth century, and at length superseded the astrolabes, the inconvenience of

using the latter arising from the difficulty of holding the instrument steady by the ring or pendant, so as to make an accurate observation.

By Mr. ALBERT WAY.—A quadrant, thus described by Mr. O. Morgan. "A Sutton's Quadrant, 1658. This instrument consists of an impression on paper from an engraved copper-plate, fixed on a plate of brass, having on one side the two sights and silk line with a plummet. This instrument, besides the quadrantal arc for measuring altitudes, has various other curves stereographically projected on it, such as the equator, the tropics, the ecliptic, the horizon, and other circles of degrees, on a supposition that the eye is situated at one of the poles. By these curves, which cross and intersect one another, observations are facilitated, and calculations made by observing how the line or thread cuts them."

By the Rev. C. W. BINGHAM.—A gold brooch, set with sapphires and carbuncles, and inscribed with the following characters, of which no satisfactory explanation has hitherto been given, + I-M—IC—VI. This pretty ornament was found in Dorsetshire, in the summer of 1858, among the pebbles of a little stream in the parish of Sydling, near Dorchester. One of the gems is wanting; the red and violet coloured stones appear to have been placed alternately. The collets in which they were set are raised to a considerable height above the hoop of the brooch, as here shown in the profile view. (See woodcuts, of the same size as the original.) The brooch weighs fifty seven grains. Several examples of other ornaments of this class have been noticed and figured in this Journal. See vol. iii. pp. 77, 78. None, however, has been hitherto given precisely resembling in fashion that here noticed. The most remarkable jeweled ornament of this kind is the Glenlyon brooch, figured in Dr. Wilson's Pre-historic Annals, p. 220. An interesting gold brooch, in form of the letter A, set with five gems, and bearing the mysterious word AGLA, was exhibited by Mr. Herbert Williams at the Winchester Meeting of the Institute. Archæol. Journal, vol. iii. p. 359.



Gold Brooch, found in Dorsetshire.

Mr. FRANKS exhibited, by permission of the DUKE OF MANCHESTER, a gold ring-brooch found at Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire. It is a remarkably fine example; date, about the time of Edward I. It is inscribed with the following words of the Angelic Salutation AVE MARIA GRA. Mr. Franks brought also a drawing of a remarkable gold armlet, with dilated ends, on which appears curious ornament in stippled work (*punctatum*), probably intended for characters, which have not been explained. It was found in a tomb at Kertch, and is now preserved in the British Museum. An object of somewhat similar nature, with stippled characters, apparently Roman, was found in Dumfriesshire, and is figured in the Archæologia, vol. ii. p. 41.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A massive Papal ring, of the same class as those exhibited on several former occasions. It was lately obtained at Venice. It is of base metal, originally gilt, and set with a piece of blue glass. It bears the inscription PAVLVS P P SECUNDVS, the arms of France on one side, and on the other those of the Barbo family, a lion rampant debruised with a bend, on a chief a Papal tiara. The

Evangelistic symbols are also introduced upon this ring. Paul Barbo, of a Venetian family, was elected Pope, as Paul II., in 1464; he died in 1471.

By the Rev. JAMES BECK.—A triangular jeweled ornament, set with pearls and gems, probably intended to be affixed to a morse, or fastening of the cope. It was found some years ago in Hereford Cathedral.—Several finger-rings, chiefly Italian; a bronze talismanic ring with Cufic inscriptions; and a cinquecento crystal cross of Italian workmanship.—An illuminated Service Book, brought from South America; probably of French art about the close of the thirteenth century.

By the Rev. J. BATHURST DEANE.—Drawings, full face and profile, of a singular sepulchral effigy of a lady, placed in one of the windows of Horwood or Harwood Church, near Barnstable, Devon. It is described as of white marble, possibly English alabaster, and it measures in length 4 feet 4 inches. The costume is that of the earlier part of the fifteenth century; the lady has a mitred head-dress; her gown fitting close to the body, with a long full skirt in many folds, and a mantle, within which are seen two diminutive figures of children at her right side, and one at her left. This mode of commemorating children by miniature effigies, almost concealed amidst the ample draperies of the mother's dress, is very unusual. Her feet are not seen. An escutcheon is placed upon the long drapery at the feet of the figure: no arms are now to be seen upon it. This curious effigy is not mentioned by Lysons.

By Mr. C. FAULKNER.—Drawings of a sepulchral brass in Adderbury Church, Oxfordshire, the memorial of Jane Smyth, deceased in 1508. The inscription inadvertently gives February xxx. as the day of her death.—Drawing of a sepulchral effigy placed in a mural arch under a window in the south aisle of Deddington Church, Oxfordshire.—Tracing of a mural painting in the same church, at the west end of the north aisle. It represents figures in armour, with mail of the peculiar fashion termed banded.

By Mr. E. ROHDE HAWKINS.—A beautiful casket of damascened metal, recently obtained in Italy.

By Mr. W. BURGESS.—A collection of specimens of ancient iron-work, locks, hinges, a knocker and door-handle, with examples of the finely wrought foliated ornaments of that description produced in the fourteenth and fifteenth century.

By Mr. G. BISH WEBB.—A small silver perfume-box found at Silchester. In form it resembles the pepper-caster of the earlier part of the last century, which is probably the date of its workmanship. It is ornamented with engraved work. This pretty little object is in the possession of Mr. C. Havell, by whom it was sent for exhibition.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A heaume or tilting-helmet, of the fashion of the fifteenth century, but probably a reproduction of a much later period, intended for suspension over a monument, as part of a funeral achievement.—A cup-hilted rapier, with the original covering of plaited horsehair on the gripe: the pomel is formed so as to unscrew, and the blade may thus be detached from the hilt. On one side of the blade is inscribed D · I · ALE., and on the other DE TOMAS.—A portion of an elbow-gauntlet of steel, bearing inscriptions in eastern characters.—Stirrups of brass, of various periods and forms.

MATRICES AND IMPRESSIONS OF SEALS.—By Mr. C. FAULKNER. Brass

matrix of a personal seal, of the fourteenth century; the form is circular; the impress being an escutcheon charged with a chevron between three trefoils, s' ION'IS BLAKET. Among seven coats of Blaket given by Edmondson no such bearing occurs.

January 7, 1859.

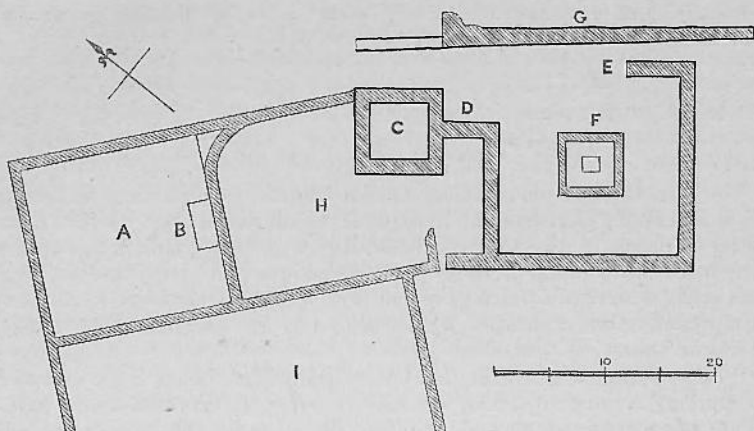
JAMES YATES, Esq., F.R.S., in the Chair.

The Rev. C. W. BINGHAM communicated the following notices of Roman remains recently discovered at Dorchester Castle, as related by Mr. Lawrence, Governor of the County Prison, who had shown most praiseworthy care in the preservation of these ancient vestiges. A plan of the building thus brought to light, drawings of pottery, personal ornaments, remains of fresco-painting and of mosaics, were produced by Mr. Bingham in illustration of this account.

"In preparing a grave in the burial ground for James Seal, executed for murder, August 10, 1858, a small portion of Roman tessellated pavement was discovered at a depth of 4 feet. The digging was suspended, but the earth was removed so long as any tessellæ were to be found. The result was the discovery of a pavement, twenty feet square, one corner of which, however, had been destroyed by former interments. The beautiful centre was fortunately undamaged and entire, as well as the other remaining portion of the pavement, together with the threshold.

"The pavement itself, now measuring 10 ft. 5½ in., by 6 ft. 2 in. has been transferred to the chapel of the castle and placed within the rails near the communion table, where it presents a beautiful appearance; it has been transferred piece by piece, under my own superintendence (the total number of tessellæ being 16,864), by David Pearce, a clever and intelligent workman in the employ of Mr. Gregory of Dorchester; the whole design is now perfectly seen. No foreign substance has been employed to make good any portion of it. It may interest some persons to learn the expense of removal, which amounted only to £9 12s.; and the time occupied by Pearce, assisted by a labourer, was thirty days. The gross weight of the pavement, including the tiles and cement used in its setting, is 11¾ cwt. The outer border, composed of larger and rougher stones, together with the threshold, has been undisturbed, and a stone marks their site in the castle field. Immediately under the centre of the flooring an oyster-shell was found. Portions of the stone roofing of the house, and a small brass coin of Constantine the Great were among the rubbish on the pavement; the former have been sent to the Dorset County Museum; the latter was affixed to an inscription which has been placed above the pavement in the chapel. After the removal of the pavement, being desirous to ascertain on what foundation it had been placed, we bored, and found layers of flints, three in number; upon each layer was placed lime concrete to the depth of 6 inches, making altogether a solid bed more than 2 feet in thickness, quite impervious to damp. At the bottom, the boring-rod reached the chalk, which exhibited signs of containing much moisture. In this apartment (Π), at a distance of 18 feet from the threshold (B), as shown in the accompanying ground-plan, a pit formed of rough stones (c), 9 feet deep, was found 4 feet below the present surface. Among the earth, with which it had been filled up, charcoal, bones of animals, pieces of Roman pottery, including many fragments

of a peculiar kind of ware, were dug up. A wall (D), 5 feet in length, 4 feet in



Ground Plan of Roman Remains discovered at Dorchester Castle, 1808.

breadth, but only 2 in depth, abutted upon one side of this pit ; this wall met another, 10 feet long, running in a south-westerly direction, and intersected by one, 22 feet in length, running south-east, which was met by another wall of 18 feet turning north-east, where it joined another of only 4 feet in length, terminating abruptly at E. At this point were discovered several large stones carefully sawn and dressed, two of which were curiously carved. A portion of the cement with which the walls of the rooms were covered had been painted pale green, with a border of maroon colour, and two shades of red. These colours were perfectly fresh when brought to light ; but as the cement became dry, they began to fade, and I found it expedient to have them sized and varnished in order to preserve them.

"In the centre of the space within the walls which have been described, another pit (F), 5 feet in depth, constructed of rough stone, was found, which also contained charcoal, portions of Roman pottery, and animal bones. Relics of this description were generally turned up with the earth throughout the excavations near the walls. Several bone pins were found, of forms usually occurring with Roman remains, their heads being rounded, flat, or conical, and one of them cut in polygonal fashion ; the length of these pins varied from 2 to 4 inches ; also the bottom of a small, flat glass vessel, a boar's tusk, and a quantity of other bones, and teeth of the ox. The stopper, as it was supposed, of an amphora, with a circular bronze plate and ring on the top, as also a piece of the neck of the amphora itself, was brought to light. The sculptured stones which have been mentioned appeared to be of Norman design. Hutchins, in his history of Dorset, observes, that the Priory of Dorchester was built out of the ruins of the castle, and these relics may have formed part of some of the monastic buildings. The foundations I have described were bounded on the north side, at a distance of 3 feet, by another wall (G), 7 feet from the surface, 20 in length, varying in breadth from 2½ to 5 feet ; its depth on one side was 7 feet, but on the other only 2, the wall being built upon the solid chalk. It appeared that the earth had been removed, in front, in the form of a

square, for some purpose, but the cavity was afterwards filled up, which would account for its greater height on this side. The portion of wall, at the north-west end, appeared to terminate suddenly; but subsequent excavations clearly proved that it had originally been carried further, but had been removed; the exact width being seen, but no portions of the masonry were to be found. In the square place were discovered the vases of Roman ware, of which drawings are sent for exhibition. Having concluded our digging as far as we could proceed, I could not satisfy myself that the doorway of a chamber, decorated with such a beautiful pavement, should only open upon these remains apparently of out-buildings; I therefore determined to open the earth from this spot (B), when again, at the depth of 4 feet from the surface (in the chamber H), we found some portions of pavement, designed in medallions encircled by a border of the same pattern as that brought to light in 1854, but different in colour; the tessellæ had been much disturbed so that the pattern could not be distinctly made out, with the exception of the border, which was entire, and will be transferred to the chapel in the same manner as the pavement. The site of this apartment was upon made ground, over which chalk had been spread, one foot in depth; the whole being covered by a solid mass of flints and cement grouted together, 3 feet in thickness, upon which the pavement was laid. Continuing our excavations, we traced the wall of this room 2 feet in thickness, one corner curved, as shown in the plan; the size of this apartment was 18 feet; the doorstep of the room (A), which contained the pavement originally discovered, communicated with this on the same level. Many fragments of the painted walls, in good preservation, were here found, the colours being red, bordered with black; and white, with a border of black and red. I venture to remark, that the fact of the square pit having been formed in the centre of this room, appears to prove the foundations previously described to be of more recent date, and possibly not Roman; for it is scarcely to be imagined that, in constructing what appeared to be an ash-pit, it should have been formed in the centre of a room, or, that so fine a pavement should be destroyed for that purpose, as was the case in this instance.

“The boundary wall, however (c), already mentioned, on the north side, bears evidence of being Roman. The foundations of a wall, in a south-westerly direction, 36 feet in length, formed the side of the two rooms which have been described. Part of another wall, and some remains of tessellated pavement, with a border similar to that presented to the County Museum, proved the existence of another apartment (I); but the mosaics were so disarranged, that it was not practicable to ascertain what the design had been. The centre of this room, however, was composed only of stone-coloured tessellæ of a larger size than those used in the other floors, and arranged in a circle. The border of the pavement, the only decorated portion of the design remaining, was presented to the County Museum. This is the fourth apartment enriched with mosaic pavement in this suite of rooms. I intend, when the weather is favourable for the operation, to cut a trench through the field where these remains were brought to light.”

The drawings sent by Mr. Lawrance represented, with the ground-plan of the buildings, vessels of Roman ware, resembling those produced at the potteries in the New Forest. The large stone roofing-tiles, mostly of hexagonal form, and perforated at the upper angle so as to be attached to the joists by nails, have been frequently noticed among the remains of

Roman buildings in England. Those found at Dorchester measure about 17 in. by 11. (See woodcut.) Specimens of more regular form, found at Bisley, Gloucestershire, are figured in this Journal, vol. ii. p. 45; they measured 14 in. by 9½. Several such tiles, of the sandstone of the district, were found by Mr. Akerman in a chamber in the villa excavated at Caerwent, in 1855. Similar stone tiles were found, as Mr. Gunner observed, at Blackdown, near Winchester, with bronze nails by which they had been affixed. See also Lysons' *Woodchester*, pl. 28. The sculptured stones noticed by Mr. Lawrance appear by his drawings to have been voussoirs, forming part of the recessed arch, probably of a doorway of the



Norman period, with zigzag and foliated ornaments, hollow mouldings, beaded, &c. Some notice of the villa lately found had been previously given by Mr. Lawrance. (See page 82 in this volume.)

Mr. BINGHAM brought also, by the obliging permission of Richard B. Sheridan, Esq., M. P., a copy of the publication by S. Lysons, in 1808, a work of uncommon occurrence, illustrative of the mosaic floors discovered at Frampton, Dorset, in the Nunnery Meadow,¹ in the parish of Maiden-Newton, in 1794 and 1796. The locality is situated on Mr. Sheridan's estates, and is on the south bank of the river Frome, five miles from Dorchester, and near the great Roman road to Exeter. One of the pavements, measuring 20 ft. by 30, displayed figures of Jupiter, Mars *Pacifer*, wearing the Phrygian bonnet and gathering an olive branch, Neptune spearing a sea monster, Apollo killing the Python, and Bacchus; in the angles the head of Mercury is four times repeated. His Majesty, George III., being at Weymouth at the time of Lysons' visit, in Sept. 1796, took interest in the discovery, and ordered that a detachment of a regiment then in the neighbourhood, should be placed at Mr. Lysons' disposal to pursue the excavations. With their aid two other chambers with mosaic floors were brought to light. One of these, a square of 20 ft., had a semicircular projection on one side. The design of the pavements in these parts of the building, is very remarkable. In the centre of the square a mounted figure appeared combating a lioness; the surrounding compartments were imperfect; one of them represented Venus and Paris. A border of dolphins surrounded the whole, and in this, on the south side, was introduced a colossal head of Neptune, crowned apparently with seaweed and lobsters' claws, as seen in other examples. On the east side was a figure of Cupid, with part of an inscription. The head of Neptune is accompanied by the following lines:

NEPTVNI VERTEX REGMEN SORTITI MOBILE VENTIS
SCVLTVM CVI CERVLEA EST DELFINIS CINCTA DVOBUS.

Two dolphins issue from his lips, like large mustachios mingled with his beard; and after *cervulea* the word *barba* seems to be understood, *scultum* expressing the mosaic work. Just below this head, and within the bow projecting from the square chamber, appears the Christian monogram,

¹ No trace of any nunnery at this place exists: it is probable that parts of the Roman building being formerly found,

they were ignorantly supposed to be ruins of some religious house.

formed of the Greek letters Chi and Rho, within a circle. Lysons considered it possible that this portion might be of a later age, and rather inferior workmanship to that of the principal chamber; this, however, seems very improbable; his plate, moreover, indicates no material inferiority in design. The adjacent floor, in a chamber on the east side of the last, displays a leopard in the centre, accompanied by a combat with a leopard, and the chase of the stag. Two other pavements were subsequently discovered; in one of them the head of Neptune formed the central compartment, and around were heads of Nereids with shells, dolphins, &c. A long passage, 42 feet in length, and 5 feet only in width, floored with tessellated work, led from this building to that before described, in which the Christian monogram is found so remarkably associated with subjects of pagan mythology.² Their Majesties, with the Princesses, visited the site on the completion of the excavations. Lysons regarded these remarkable buildings as parts of a temple, erected possibly, as he supposed, in the times of Carausius, the period to which he attributed the work. The design in one pavement is disposed in the same manner as the mosaic work on the ceiling of the church of St. Constantia at Rome: the combination of hexagons, octagons, and cruciform compartments being almost precisely similar. That building is supposed to have been the mausoleum of Constantia, daughter of Constantine the Great. The floors, it should be observed, did not appear to be placed on a *suspensura*, as frequently the case with mosaics in villas; one which was examined by Lysons rested on a stratum of terras, mixed with pebbles and broken brick, under which was a thicker layer of large flints, with mortar, earth, and burnt wood, with a substratum of two feet of yellow sand, in which were fragments of brick, and immediately underneath this was the natural soil of clay. The tesserae were of five colours, red, blue, white, yellow, and dark brown: the prevailing designs are guilloches, mæanders, riband-work, and chequers; coins of the Lower Empire, and portions of fresco painting were found among the remains, which lay one foot only beneath the surface. The plan and proportions of the buildings appear to present greater resemblance to those adapted for domestic purposes in Roman times, than for worship, as Lysons had been led to imagine; and he remarks that they appeared to have been originally of much greater extent, forming in all probability the country seat of some wealthy inhabitant of *Durnovaria*, at the period of the earliest introduction of the Christian faith among the pagan colonists of Roman Britain. The publication above referred to is in large folio size, ranging with Lysons' *Britannia Romana*. It is entitled "Figures of Mosaic Pavement discovered near Frampton," White, Cadell and Co. 1808; seven coloured plates, with descriptive text. The copy produced contains the original drawing, formerly belonging to Mr. F. J. Browne, as stated by Lysons, who used it in supplying parts of the floor first discovered, and imperfect at the time of his researches. This appears to have been the identical drawing by Mr. J. Engleheart, which was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries of London, Feb. 26, 1795.

It is remarkable that in several localities mosaic floors have been discovered, in the design of which the head of Neptune, figures of dolphins,

² See Mr. T. Wright's remarks on this discovery, and on the doubtful traces of any early introduction of Christianity

into Britain. The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon, p. 299.

with other devices, allusive apparently to the *cultus* of that deity, are conspicuous. The head of the sea-god, surrounded by fish and marine devices, is strikingly shown in the fine mosaic floor discovered at Orbe (*Urbigenum*), Canton de Vaud, in Switzerland; the sea-monsters occur in curious variety on that found about 1751 at Avenches, in the same country, and published by Schmidt, as also in a curious pavement recently brought to light at Bath.

Mr. CHARLES ROACH SMITH communicated some particulars regarding the threatened destruction of the Roman walls of Dax, in France (*Aquæ Farbellicæ*) Dep. Landes, to which considerable attention has been drawn through the praiseworthy exertion of Mr. Roach Smith. A full account of Dax, and of the circumstances which attracted the notice of antiquaries to its ancient walls, had appeared in the Bulletin Monumental about three years ago. M. Les Drouyn, of Bordeaux, being casually on a visit at that town, had noticed the Roman character of the walls, and found them in remarkable preservation. He ascertained that the Town Council, in opposition to the better feeling of a large portion of the inhabitants, had obtained leave to pull them down, and had commenced the work of destruction. He addressed a memorial to the Préfet of the Department, as did also M. de Caumont to the Ministre de l'Intérieur, and the matter was referred to the Comité des Arts et Monumens. M. de Caumont has printed a singular apology for non-interference, by M. Mérimée. To counteract these exertions the Town Council sent in a Report by their architect, stating that the walls were chiefly Mediæval reparations. It was accordingly decided by the Minister that the demolition should proceed; and, in October, 1858, when Mr. Roach Smith visited Dax, about a sixth part of the walls had fallen, the work of Vandalism being in continued progress. That energetic antiquary without loss of time addressed an appeal to the Duke of Malakoff, soliciting his intervention. He took means also to bring the subject through an influential channel under the immediate notice of the Emperor, who has shown considerable interest in the conservation of national monuments, and has directed the preparation of a Survey and Ichnography of all the vestiges of Roman dominion and occupation in Gaul; an important charge, which has been entrusted to one of the most able of French archæologists, M. de Saulcy. A more detailed account of Dax, and of this remarkable municipal determination to destroy a monument of a most rare and interesting kind, has been given by Mr. Roach Smith, in the Gentleman's Magazine, November, 1858, p. 514.

In the discussion which ensued the feeling of the meeting was strongly expressed, and it was resolved to transmit a remonstrance to M. Mérimée, in the hope that the destruction of remains of so much value and interest to archæologists might effectually be arrested.

Mr. ALBERT WAY then read the following notice of an inscription in Scandinavian Runes at Venice:—

“During my visit to Venice in May, 1858, my attention was called to the remarkable fact of the existence of a production of ancient Greek Art, upon which are to be discerned, although now in a very imperfect condition, certain inscriptions in Scandinavian Runes. This monument, alike remarkable for its previous history, its present position surrounded by majestic memorials of the Mediæval greatness of Venice, and as presenting examples of that peculiar mode of cryptic writing, of which so few vestiges exist in our own country, is to be seen at the external gateway of the

Arsenal, a structure of the close of the seventeenth century with which the sculptures of Grecian Art appear little in harmony.

"On visiting the Arsenal with the hope of obtaining a copy or rubbing of the Runes, I found that such is the decayed condition of the white marble of which the colossal lion upon which they are traced is formed, long exposed to the action of the air from the sea and the violence of storms, that it proved impracticable to obtain a facsimile by any of the processes well known to our members as employed advantageously in copying engraved monuments and inscriptions. Having failed in securing any representation of the Runes in this manner, for transmission to the Institute, I had recourse to the incomparable photographs produced at Venice by Signor Pontet, who supplied me with three representations of the remarkable colossal figure, and of the other antique lions which are placed near it. It is, however, with difficulty that the course of the serpentine bands twining over the flanks and shoulders of the lion can be traced in these admirable portraiture. These bands, according to the peculiar fashion of Denmark and other Scandinavian countries, as shown by numerous Runic monuments figured in the works of Wormius, the Norwegian antiquities published by Sjoborg, and examples given in the Transactions of the Antiquaries of the North, wind about in a most capricious manner, which can only be compared to the involutions of a serpent. That animal probably originated the type of Scandinavian ornamentation, to which the name lacertine or serpentine has sometimes been assigned. On these winding bands the Runes are engraved. The font at Bridekirk presents one of the nearest approaches to this winding riband bearing a Runic inscription, in Great Britain. Usually, as on the Ruthwell cross, the Bewcastle cross, and other Runic monuments familiar to us, the characters run in horizontal lines like ordinary writing; sometimes within rectangular tablets, or upon the margins surrounding sculptured compartments on crosses and other monuments. Whilst engaged in the endeavour to obtain, for transmission to our Society, some memorial of the inscriptions at Venice, I made the acquaintance of a very intelligent antiquary, Signor Lazari, conservator of the Correr Collection, an interesting museum of Ancient and Mediæval Art. On making inquiry whether the Runes had been deciphered either by the learned Cicogna, who has specially undertaken the elucidation of inscriptions at Venice, or by any other Italian archæologist, he placed in my hands a brief communication, recently received from the great authority on Runes, Rafn, who had visited Venice in order to examine the inscribed lion. After much patient examination, he had succeeded in deciphering the inscription, and ascertaining the historical event which it records. The results of his investigation have been published by the Society of Northern Antiquaries, at Copenhagen.

"The colossal lions sejant which guard the portal of the Venetian Arsenal, were placed there, as is well known, in January, 1693. They had been brought from Athens a few years previously, namely, in 1687, by Francesco Morosini, General of the galleys of the Republic, one of the greatest captains of his age, who distinguished himself on many signal occasions during the conflict with the Turkish power in the eastern waters of the Mediterranean. His exploits on the coasts of the Morea, his defence of Candia, and, lastly, the conquest of the Peloponnesus, achieved in 1687, had exalted his reputation to the highest pitch, and he was chosen Doge in the following year. When the Venetian army had

thus become dominant at Athens, Morosini proposed to transport to Venice, as a trophy, the admirable quadriga, which at that period decorated the western pediment of the Parthenon. In taking down that magnificent relic of ancient art, the sculpture was so severely fractured as to prove unfit for removal. The Venetian Generalissimo then determined to carry away the marble lion which guarded the harbour of the Piræus, from a period of remote antiquity. The port had thence received the name of Porto Leone, by which it was constantly known in mediæval times ; and it is still designated by that appellation or by the name *Drako*, which originally meant only a serpent, but now signifies a monster of any kind, and was hence applied to the marble lion. The colossal figure lay upon the beach in the port, and was noticed by the early travellers Spon and Sir George Wheler, when they visited Athens in 1675—76. The precise period to which the lion may be attributed is uncertain. Some writers have spoken of it as a production of inferior workmanship in barbarous times. It has, however, been regarded by persons of competent authority as of a date certainly not later than the fifth century before the Christian era. It is sculptured in Pentelic marble, which, as has been affirmed, was not employed before the time of Pericles. The inscribed lion is placed on the left hand, on entering the gateway of the Arsenal. It measures about ten feet and a half in height, exclusive of the pedestal upon which it has been placed. Three other marble lions, of smaller dimensions, have been placed on the other side of the entry ; and of these, two were brought from Greece at the same time as that bearing the inscriptions. It does not appear that the Runes on the flanks of this remarkable colossus had been noticed before the close of the eighteenth century. A Swedish traveller, Akerblad, who visited Venice at that time, seems to have been the first to discern the existence of any such characters, and to recognise that they were Scandinavian Runes. He made a copy of them ; but he admits that circumstances did not permit minute examination, and that he was unable to obtain a drawing of sufficient accuracy. His drawings were reproduced on a reduced scale in 1800, and again in Paris in 1804 ; the representation was repeated by Bossi of Milan in the following year, and they re-appeared in 1821, in Grimm's work on Germanic Runes. A German artist copied the characters more precisely in 1830, and the result was published in Germany, and subsequently by Finn Magnussen in his great treatise on Runes, in 1841. Several persons versed in Scandinavian antiquities subsequently visited Venice and examined afresh the lion of the Piræus ; but they declared the inscriptions to be so hopelessly effaced as to preclude the possibility of their being deciphered and interpreted.

“I have stated these particulars in regard to the attention which this monument had so deservedly excited, since they may enable us to appreciate the value of the result obtained through the indefatigable exertions of Herr Rafn. Rafn obtained in the first instance careful casts in plaster, and, having by their aid diligently studied the enigma, and corrected his conjectural readings by the aid of a learned Dane resident at Venice, he made a journey to Italy for the special purpose of verifying the conclusions at which he had arrived. Undaunted by difficulties which his predecessors had pronounced to be insurmountable, he examined the monument under the varied effects of light and shade, at all hours of the day, and with the advantages occasionally experienced in an inspection at early dawn, or at the beginning of twilight.

"The inscription engraved on the left side of the statue commences at the upper part of the flank of the animal, it passes down the left front leg, proceeds upwards with a curve, and then runs over the thigh of the hind leg on the same side. Rafn observes that the characters appeared in many parts as if they had been intentionally damaged, possibly by firing bullets at the inscription. Under all these difficulties the following interpretation has been offered, and I am assured that it may be received with confidence as substantially correct. There are characters which are in some degree uncertain, but careful comparison with other Runic monuments has facilitated the solution of difficulties otherwise insurmountable.

"Hakon, in conjunction with Ulf, Asmund, and Orn, conquered this Port. These men, and Harald the Great (*i. e.*, of great stature), imposed (namely, on the inhabitants) large fines, or contributions, on account of the insurrection of the Greek people. Dalk remained captive (or detained) in distant countries. Egil had gone on an expedition with Ragnar into Rumania and Armenia.

"This inscription is in the ancient Danish or Nordic idiom, formerly in use in all Scandinavian and other countries, and still retained in Iceland. The orthography resembles that usually found in Scandinavian inscriptions. The import of the memorial, as Rafn observes, appears to be this: Four Varangians, Hakon, Ulf, Asmund, and Orn, had conquered the port of the Piræus, and with Harald the Tall, probably their chief, imposed a penalty on the Greeks for an insurrection. The engraver proceeded to make mention of three of their companions in arms, who had been unable to take part in this exploit.

"Harald here mentioned, considered by Rafn to have been the leader of the Scandinavian warriors who are enumerated, may have been, as he is disposed to conclude, Harald, son of Sigurd, brother-in-law of St. Olaf, king of Denmark. After the sanguinary conflict in which Olaf perished, August 31, 1030, Harald effected his escape, and fled to Constantinople, where he arrived in 1033, being then 18 years of age. He engaged in the service of the Emperor Romanus III., and became chief of the Varangian Guard, signalling himself in many exploits of which record is found in the Sagas and the chronicles of Snorro. He appears to have continued in the service of the Eastern emperors until 1043. He returned ultimately to his own country, and shared the authority with Magnus the Good, becoming sole sovereign of Norway after his death in 1047.

"The careful inquiries of Rafn regarding the services of the Scandinavian stipendiaries, engaged at this period by the Greek emperors, have enabled him to point out, with a great degree of probability, the occurrences to which it may be concluded that this inscription referred, and the insurrection quelled by the Varangians, companions in arms of Harald the Tall. Without entering into minute details, it will suffice to state that the heavy impositions inflicted on the population of Greece during the feeble reign of the Emperor Michael the Paphlagonian had excited general discontent. The insurrection commenced in Bulgaria, in 1040, rapidly spread to Epirus and Achaia, and the statements of the Byzantine historians leave little doubt that the disaffection threw Athens, with the province of Nicopolis of which it then formed part, into open rebellion. The Varangians, who had been engaged in Asia and other places, were recalled to meet the emergency, and were employed in reducing the rebel cities of the Greek portion of the Empire. It is to this insurrection, in 1040, and the penalties

imposed on Athens when conquered by the Varangian soldiery, that the remarkable Runes on the Lion of the Piræus must doubtless be referred.

"I will only add that the names recorded as the chiefs of the Varangians engaged in this exploit are not unknown in the Sagas and historical memorials of the period. Ulf is doubtless the Icelandic warrior, of whose history, as companion in arms of the exiled Harald in Greece and Sicily, many particulars are recorded. He returned to Norway, and held a post of distinction at Harald's court. Ragnar, whose name has been deciphered, was leader of a Scandinavian troop in the East at the period to which the memorial has been attributed. To the English antiquary, however, the name of Ulf has a more special interest, on account of the part which he is recorded to have taken in the councils of Harald, in 1066, when his prudent advice turned the king aside from the enterprise which he had resolved to undertake against Britain, where, as Ulf asserted, the Norwegian warriors would have to cope with a force of valour so irresistible, that hope of victory to the invader might prove most uncertain.

"The second inscription, upon the other flank of the lion, remains to be noticed. It has been deciphered through the indefatigable skill of Rafn, and may be thus interpreted: Asmund engraved these Runes, with Asgeir, Thorleif, Thord, and Ivar, at the request of Harald the Great, although the Greeks had endeavoured to prevent it; in Rafn's own words,—"*quoique les Grecs en y réfléchissant, l'interdisent.*" According to the usage, of which frequent instances might be cited in Scandinavia, the name of the carver of the Runes is found, either immediately after the principal inscription, or apart on the other side of the stone. Thus here, the workman has graven his name on the right flank of the colossus, with those of some of his companions who had aided him in tracing the memorial upon the other flank, at the direction of their chief. The vanquished Greeks, according to the singular expression here found, had reflected, or their attention had been excited, and they had sought to prevent the ancient monument being defaced by mysterious symbols, of which the precise import might possibly be unknown to them. Some portion at the close is wholly defaced; the Greeks may have purposely attempted to destroy such a record of the outrage of the barbarians, which had naturally been most repugnant to their feelings, thus imprinted on this colossal relic of the ancient greatness of their race, in the earlier days of Greek independence. I must refer to the highly valuable treatise, entitled '*Inscription Runique du Pirée, interprétée par C. C. Rafn,*' and published at Copenhagen by the Royal Society of the Antiquaries of the North, for a full account of this interesting monument, of which representations will there be found. I acknowledge with pleasure how much I have been indebted to the labours of that able archæologist on the present occasion."

Mr. WESTWOOD communicated the sequel of his archæological tour in the north of Europe, accompanied by an account of the architectural features of Roeskilde Cathedral, printed in this volume, p. 135.

Mr. EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A., gave the following notice of a silver ring in his collection, ornamented with niello, a work of the fourteenth century, supposed to have been the wedding ring of Cola di Rienzi, tribune of Rome, and of Catarina di Raselli.

"The ring, which I have the pleasure of placing upon the table to-day for exhibition, possesses no slight historical interest. It was purchased for me in Rome, for a trifling sum, at one of the periodical clearing sales of the

Monte di Pietà ; and I had it for several months before I discovered certain facts which many archæologists consider to be corroborative of my supposition, that this ring was the nuptial ring of Cola di Rienzi. Its style, when compared with that of other objects of the period, enables us to ascribe its date to the first half of the fourteenth century. The bezel is an irregular octagon ; in the centre there is cut, signet-wise, a device—two stars divided per pale. Around this there are inscribed two names—CATARINA • NICOLA, the interstices being filled up with niello. These names are written from left to right, and not reversed. The ring is an elegant specimen of Italian workmanship, and I consider it to have been produced by a Florentine artist.

“The reasons for believing that this may have been the fiancial ring of Rienzi and his wife are the following : 1. The two names—NICOLA (di Rienzi) and CATARINA (di Raselli). 2. The date of the ring, which we may assign to 1320—1340, the time when Rienzi lived. 3. Neither Rienzi nor his wife had any armorial bearing ; and having great faith in his destiny, he is said to have selected a star for his device. The two stars divided per pale were interpreted by an eminent Roman archæologist to be significant of the star of Rienzi and that of his wife.

“We may now consider the objections made against my supposition. The Romans at that period, it is alleged, did not work in niellure, and could not have produced such a piece of workmanship as the ring under consideration. The form of the *N* in the inscription has also been considered as of a later date than the period of the Tribune.

“In reply to the first objection I would state, that I believe the ring to have been the work of a Florentine artist. We know from Theophilus the monk, that Tuscany was celebrated in his day for works in niello. Again, in those times the coiners of money, the die-sinkers, and engravers were likewise jewellers. Papencordt, in his life of Rienzi, quotes a letter of the Tribune’s, procured at Florence, in which he writes to the Florentines to send him an expert moneyer, an engraver, and an assayer. On examining the coins of Rienzi (he struck two) we find precisely the same form of *N* as on the ring.

“I conclude, therefore, that these two objections are satisfactorily answered. I do not, however, propose to assert that this ring was actually given by Rienzi to his wife on the day of the marriage ; it may have been presented at some later time. Two other rings, exhibited by me on this occasion, are of interest in connection with this relic attributed to the tribune. One of them bears the arms of the Orsini family ; the other is one of the massive Papal rings, and bears the arms of the Colonna family—Martin V. having been of that princely house.

“I regret that I am unable to prepare a detailed account of several other most interesting examples, among the rings which I have the pleasure to place before the meeting. I would, however, wish to draw attention to the following : 1. An Etruscan ring, considered by Roman archæologists to be unique. It represents, on the hoop, Hercules and Juno ; Hercules holds in his right hand the *nodus* or knot, and Juno holds the zone or girdle. In the space between the heads is introduced a scarabæus. Padre Garrucci, the eminent Jesuit, pronounces it to be an Etruscan betrothal or nuptial ring. It was found in the Maremma. 2. This is an interesting example, being set with an intaglio of Augustus cut to the shape of the head. I have seen two intaglii of this descrip-

tion, but neither of them was set. It was found in the Campagna near Rome, in 1857. 3. This ring represents Jupiter Serapis in relief. Pliny states that in his time the Romans wore representations of Harpocrates and other Egyptian gods upon their rings. 4 and 5. Two gold rings recently found at Rome. One is set with two uncut diamonds, and is of very rare character; an example of this description is preserved in the British Museum, and a third is in the Hertz collection, shortly to be sold. The second ring exhibited is of peculiar shape, and it is set with a sapphire *en cabochon*. Unfortunately, the finder caused the stone to be unset, in order to ascertain the weight, but it has been carefully replaced. These are specimens of late Roman work. 6. A ring set with a denarius of Constantine Pogonatus, A. D. 654—685. On the hoop are the following letters in niello,—BARINOTA, which I read as BARI NOTARIVS. Bari may have been the name of an imperial notary. 7. A fine gold ring, ornamented with niello, and inscribed with the name ALHSTAN. It was found at Llys faen, in Caernarvonshire, and was supposed by Mr. Pegge to have belonged to Alhstan, bishop of Sherburne, A. D. 817—867. The last letter of the name is the Rune equivalent to N. See *Archæologia*, vol. iv., p. 47, where this remarkable relic is figured. 8. A Scandinavian ring, found in the Thames at Chelsea in 1857. 9. A gold signet-ring, apparently of Saxon workmanship, and bearing a head with the name AYFRET. May this be for ALFRET? It was found near Rome some years ago, with a considerable number of coins of Alfred the Great. 10. A silver signet-ring, bearing the initial I crowned, with a sprig, supposed to have been intended for the *planta-genista*, on each side of the letter. This ring had been long preserved in possession of the ancient family of Darell, with the tradition that it had been presented by King John. 11. The Darnley ring, found at Fotheringay, described and figured in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xiv., p. 297. 12. Memento ring of Gustavus Adolphus. 13. A ring which belonged to Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, the setting being a turquoise engraved with the royal cipher F.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. JAMES BECK.—Two remarkable stone celts, one of them of dark green porphyry, found on the Battle Field, Clontarf, length $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; one extremity is very acutely pointed; the other, of rather smaller size, and described as of greenstone passing into flint, was found in the north of Ireland.—Also a gold torc-ring, of a size suited to the finger, lately found in Hayling Island, Hants. Several rings of this class have been noticed in this *Journal*, vol. iii. p. 269; vol. vi. p. 58; and vol. viii. p. 100. An example found at Ringmer, in Sussex, as described in the *Sussex Arch. Coll.* vol. ix., has been figured in this *Journal*, vol. xv. p. 96. See also the Catalogue of the Museum, Edinburgh Meeting of the Institute, p. 126.

By WILLIAM McEWEEN, Esq., M.D., of Chester.—A bronze armlet, found in a turbary near Plunton Castle, co. Kirkeudbright, in 1826. About four miles to the east of the spot are remains of an extensive encampment, supposed to be of the Roman period, called the Doon of Enrick, near the locality known as Gatehouse of Fleet. This curious relic is formed of thin bronze plate, with ribs and ornaments hammered up, and minute punctures, of which the intention is uncertain: it consists of two pieces, which are hinged together, so that the armlet might readily be opened, and



Bronze Armlet, found near Plunton Castle, co. Kirkcudbright, in 1836

adjusted to the arm. The ornamentation, as will be seen by the accompanying woodcut (original size) is of the peculiar type, of which a bronze scabbard found near the Pentland Hills, and an unique bronze collar found in Roxburghshire, are good examples. Both those objects are in the Museum of the Antiquaries of Scotland, and they have been figured in Dr. Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals*, pp. 441, 451. Various objects which appear to belong to the same period and class of ancient remains, have also been found in England; their origin has been ascribed to the Celtic races, and most probably to the tribes inhabiting Britain. Their peculiar character will be exemplified in the "*Horæ Ferales*," announced for publication by the late Mr. Kemble, and which Mr. Franks has undertaken to edit. See some remarks on these relics in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, vol. iv. p. 144.

By Mr. J. G. WALLER.—A rubbing from a fine incised slab in the church of St. Heeren, Elderen, in Belgium, commemorating a person of the same family as the memorial exhibited at a previous meeting. (See p. 174.) It is in good preservation; the lines forming the canopy are filled in with red pigment. The heraldic charge on the shield is partly expressed by inlaid pieces of white marble. Brass escutcheons were formerly affixed at the angles of the slab, but they are lost. The inscription round the margin of the slab is as follows: A · DN'I · M · OCCLIII · IN · OCTAVIS · BEATI · LAMBERTI · MARTYRIS · OBIIT · DN'S · EGIDIUS · DE · HAMALE · MILES · ET · DN'S · DE · ELDERIS · CV' · ANIMA · REQUIESCAT · IN · PACE · AMEN. The figure of Sir Giles de Hamale presents, as Mr. Waller remarked, many curious points of costume. Longitudinal pieces are affixed over the armour of interlaced mail, upon the limbs, peculiar in their adjustment and differing from examples of the same period in England. It may be doubtful whether these additional protections are intended to represent metal plate. On the fore-arm they appear under the sleeve of mail, and the close-fitting jupon which is seen through the surcoat, being tucked up in front, seems to be of the same character. The calf of the leg as well as the shin is protected by longitudinal pieces of this material, whatever it may be, whilst it is worthy of attention that there are no elbow-plates, or sollerets for the feet, which are usually found in England, in early examples of the use of plate-armour. Mr. Waller pointed out that the conventional character in the drawing of the features resembles that to be noticed in the earlier brasses in England, especially that of Sir Robert de Septvans, at Chartham in Kent. The hand of Providence in benediction is seen above the figure, as in the memorial from the same church previously exhibited by Mr. Waller. These highly interesting sepulchral portraits will be given in the work now in preparation by Mr. W. H. Weale, of Bruges, in which it is proposed to offer a series of the Monumental Brasses and incised slabs of Northern Europe.³

By Mr. FRANKS.—A salver of Venetian glass, exquisitely ornamented with arabesques on a gold ground. In the centre is introduced an escutcheon with the following coat, Azure, a tree proper.—Also a diminutive watch in the form of the flower of the fritillary, with the maker's name engraved upon the works within—*Edward Byse fecit*. (Bernal Coll. No. 3852.)

³ This interesting publication will be produced in ten parts; the first of which is in the press. Subscribers' names are

received by the author, 15, Denmark Grove, Barnsbury, London.

MEDIEVAL SEALS.—By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A singular matrix of hone-stone, recently purchased from a silversmith in Knightsbridge. It is of semi-globular form; but the engraved face is hexagonal, the edges of the circle having been ground away so as to bring the impress to that figure. It has been supposed to have been the seal of Lady Jane Grey, hastily made during the short period from her succession being proclaimed, July 10, 1553, until she abandoned the title of Queen, on July 20 following. Under an arched crown between G · D, the initials of her husband Lord Guildford Dudley, appear two escutcheons, one being of the royal arms, England and France (*sic*) quarterly; the other charged with two animals grappling a ragged staff, possibly the cognisance of the Dudleys. Below is inscribed IOANNA REG. The existence of such a seal was first noticed by Mr. M. A. Lower, in 1850, in the *Sussex Arch. Coll.* vol. iv. p. 313; but it was not stated where the matrix was to be found. A cast from an impression found by Mr. Albert Way in the Hastings Museum was subsequently produced in the Museum of the Institute at the Chichester Meeting, as noticed in the Catalogue, p. 108, where the impress is figured.

February 4, 1859.

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

A communication was received from the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, announcing the successful issue of their efforts in regard to Treasure Trove in Scotland. The subject having been brought before that Society by Mr. A. H. Rhind, in a memoir printed during the previous year,⁴ a Committee was nominated, and a statement was addressed to the Conveners of all the counties, accompanied by Mr. Rhind's paper setting forth the existing position of the law and its practical results. The subject having been favourably received, a memorial was submitted to the Treasury by the Commissioners of Supply in the different counties, and by the Society of Antiquaries, as already stated in this Journal (see vol. xv. p. 297). Mr. Stuart, the Secretary of the Society, stated that the result of this combined movement had been to obtain the Treasury authority, by which the finders of all ancient relics in Scotland will henceforth be entitled to their actual value on delivering them up to the Crown Officers in the various counties, as set forth in the following official announcement:

TREASURE TROVE, &c., APPERTAINING TO THE CROWN.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having been pleased to authorise the payment, to finders of ancient coins, gold or silver ornaments, or other relics of antiquity in Scotland, of the actual value of the articles, on the same being delivered up for behoof of the Crown, I now give notice to all persons who shall hereafter make discoveries of any such articles, that on their delivering them up, on behalf of the Crown, to the sheriffs of the respective counties in which the discoveries may take place, they will receive through this Department, rewards equal in amount to the full intrinsic value of the articles.

JOHN HENDERSON, Q. and L. T. R.

Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, Edinburgh,
January 20, 1859.

⁴ The Law of Treasure-Trove: how can it best be adapted to accomplish useful results? By A. Henry Rhind, Esq., F.S.A.

Mr. HAWKINS observed that for some time past the Treasury had evinced the disposition to act with liberality, and had shown their readiness to give the finders of coins or other Treasure Trove rendered up to them on behalf of the Crown, the full value of such valuable objects. It was very desirable that this should be made known as extensively as possible throughout England, so as to encourage persons to bring to the Treasury the precious relics of antiquity. Such relics had hitherto been too frequently sacrificed through apprehension of the law being enforced. A vote of congratulation was cordially passed to those who had participated in realising the important result made known by Mr. Stuart, and more especially to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, on the gratifying issue of their well-combined exertions.

Mr. W. S. VAUX, F.S.A., President of the Numismatic Society, then read a short account of certain silver coins, brought for examination by the Hon. and Rev. J. Lascelles, Rector of Goldsborough, Yorkshire. They had been found a short time previously, as Mr. Lascelles stated, in digging a drain near the church at that place, and at a depth of about three feet. With the coins were found deposited a considerable number of fragments of silver ornaments, brooches, armlets, &c., and portions of small ingots or rudely shaped objects of silver, the whole having been placed in a small leaden chest. These ornaments and silver ingots, which were exhibited to the meeting, precisely resembled the objects discovered in 1840, in Cuerdale near Preston, as described by Mr. Hawkins in this Journal, vol. iv. pp. 111, 189. Of the coins found at Goldsborough the following notices were given by Mr. Vaux :

"The collection of coins exhibited by Mr. Lascelles consists of the following specimens. Saxon coins ; one of Ælfred, and one of Eadweard the Elder. Cufic coins, of the Samanian Dynasty ;—of Nasr ben Ahmed, the first Prince, one struck at Samarcand, A.D. 889 ; of Ismail ben Ahmed, the second Prince, four struck at Al Shash in the years A.D. 893, 898, 899, 903, and three struck at Samarcand in the years A.D. 895, 897, 899 : also several other coins whereon the place of mintage and the date are not completely legible, but which undoubtedly belong to this ruler. Of Ahmed ben Ismail, the third Prince, two coins struck in A.D. 910 ; the name of the place of mintage effaced. Of Nasr ben Ahmed, the fourth Prince, one coin, date and place of mintage effaced, but certainly to be attributed to this Prince and not to the first Nasr ben Ahmed, because the Khalifah's name Al Moktader Billah is quite legible on it.

"The occurrence of the names and dates determines the period of the collection found deposited at Goldsborough, within certain limits. Thus the reigns of Ælfred and Eadweard comprehend the period between A.D. 872 and 925, or 54 years. Again, the earliest date of the Cufic money is A.D. 892, and the latest possible date, to the end of the rule of the Khalifah Al Moktader, is A.D. 932. Hence we may be sure that none of the coins are earlier than A.D. 872, the commencement of the reign of Ælfred, or later than the last year of Al Moktader, or A.D. 932. The period accordingly comprehends exactly 60 years.

"With regard to the occurrence of the Oriental coins among Saxon coins and ornaments, it is well known that a vast quantity of such money has been found on a line extending along the Baltic Coast to England. The greatest deposit was discovered at Fardhem in the Island of Gothland, and an excellent account of these discoveries has been published by a Swedish

numismatist, M. Tornberg. It is probable that these Oriental coins came in the course of trade ; a conclusion strengthened by the fact that they belong invariably to the first three centuries and the beginning of the fourth century of the Hejira, after which time they wholly cease. The latest coin which has been discovered is dated A.D. 1010. During these centuries the trade between the East and West, by means of caravans, was continuous from Samarcand through Mavar al Nahr, the defiles of the Caucasus, into Little Russia, thence along the Wolga into Livonia and the Baltic provinces. No coins of the western or southern dynasties, such as those of Cordova or Egypt, have been as yet discovered."

Mr. HAWKINS remarked that discoveries such as that which Mr. Lascelles had kindly brought before the Institute, are of great interest, and it is most desirable that record should be made of these remarkable deposits. On the shores and on the islands of the Baltic they had frequently occurred, and gradually decreased in approaching the British Islands. Such deposits had rarely been found inland.⁵ They had occurred in great abundance at Rugen ; of the coins of the dynasty to which the pieces brought by Mr. Lascelles belonged, about 10,000 had been discovered on the coasts of the Baltic: the Oriental coins of all descriptions found there amounted to about 30,000. Within the last thirty or forty years not less than 134 deposits had been brought to light. The ornaments appeared to have been crushed and mutilated for convenience of package, or like the ingots and bars, cut into pieces to facilitate the adjustment in the scales of a required weight. It is probable that the collection of coins and silver bullion had been connected with the ordinary transactions of commerce, the precious metal being used by weight and as an article of barter. A very large hoard of coins and broken silver ornaments of the same class as those brought by Mr. Lascelles, had recently been found in the Orkneys, including a brooch of unusually large size. The weight of the Cufic coins had been estimated at nearly 16lbs.

Mr. COSMO INNES, F.S.A. Scot., communicated a short notice of St. Govan's Cave, near Stackpole Head, on the precipitous coast of Pembrokeshire. In one of the little bays there is a small chapel of rude masonry, half way down the cliff, known as St. Govan's Chapel ; it is approached by a long flight of steps, and according to popular story it is not possible to count their number correctly. A few yards lower in the ravine is a well, covered by a roof of rude construction ; it was doubtless originally used for baptism, and thence regarded as sacred, and it is still resorted to for the cure of diseases. The most singular part of the saint's dwelling is his so-called bed, possibly a place of mortification, or rather his coffin, being a vertical opening in the rock, in which a person of ordinary size may with difficulty stand, and the rock has become polished by the number of visitors who squeeze themselves into this interstice in the sides of the cavern. Mr. Innes called attention to the existence of similar places of penance in Ireland, associated with the legends of ancient asceticism ; and he pointed out a remarkable circumstance, the popular mixing up of mythical personages or characters in ancient romance, with the holy hermits of early Christianity. There can be no doubt as to the character of the place in South Wales. The cave, the place of penance, the well still sacred in popular estimation, are all in accordance with other vestiges of primitive missionaries in North Britain and in Ireland. The name, however, here

⁵ See M. Worsaae's observations on this subject, Arch. Journ. vol. iv. p. 200.

attached not only to the cave, but to the bold headland adjoining, resembles that of a famous hero of romance, who, strangely enough, has robbed the humble hermit of his identity. Sir Gawain, the renowned knight of the Round Table, was slain by Sir Launcelot, and many places claimed the honor of preserving his remains: Langtoft says that he was buried at Wybre in Wales; Caxton and Leland place his interment at Dover; whilst, according to the Brut, he was conveyed to his native country of Scotland. The occurrence of a name so similar as that of Govan, associated with a remarkable site, was sufficient, it would appear, to justify a claim on behalf of Pembrokeshire. The assertion, singular as it may be, is not modern, since William of Malmesbury⁶ relates the discovery on the coast of the province of Ross in Wales, in the times of the Conqueror, of the tomb of Gawain, 14 feet in length; and also that the wounded knight was wrecked on the coast, and slain by the natives. Leland rejects the tale, but records the existence of a ruined castle near the shore, called by the name of Gawain; and Sir F. Madden observes that the tradition of the locality assigns St. Govan's Head as the burial place of King Arthur's nephew.⁷ Mr. Innes observed, however, that the local historian, Fenton, does not advert to any such popular notion; and that during his recent visit to South Wales he had sought in vain for traces of this singular tradition.

Mr. R. G. P. MINTY communicated an account of numerous relics recently discovered in dredging for the purpose of deepening Portsmouth Harbour. He had been informed that several Roman urns had been found, and having gone to inspect them, the objects in question proved to be chiefly of mediæval and more recent periods. A considerable number of these were brought for examination, by the obliging permission of Mr. Wood, of Her Majesty's dockyard, by whom they had been collected during the removal of the accumulation known as "the Burrow Bank." Mr. Wood, as Mr. Minty observed, had recently given a discourse on Portsmouth harbour, the geological formation of the country, the results occasioned by tides, the formation of banks, &c. It may be regarded as purely a tidal harbour, not receiving the waters of any river of importance: the area is about 4400 acres; but at low water a great portion assumes the aspect of a large tract of mud, intersected by dirty channels, and the space for mooring ships is thus reduced to about 384 acres. When Portsmouth was first selected for a naval arsenal, and the dockyard established in 1509, it is probable that the harbour was amply sufficient for the navy of England; but the use of vessels of such great length and tonnage as are now built, has caused difficulties in providing for their accommodation. Numerous banks have gradually formed, which now impede navigation. Of these the most important are the Ballast Bank in mid-channel, and the Burrow Bank. The former has proved so inconvenient, that its removal by dredging has been undertaken. The second, situated opposite Burrow Island, is formed by the silt brought down by the ebb tide, and deposited at this particular spot through local causes, clearly explained by Mr. Wood in his lecture. This bank is in course of removal by dredging: it is composed of sand and the debris brought down from the harbour. Considerable changes have here

⁶ Script. post Bedam, lib. ii. p. 64.

⁷ Introduction to Sir Gawain, edited by Sir F. Madden. Fenton seems to

ignore the legend, which is not mentioned in his Hist. of Pembrokeshire, where Stackpole Head is noticed, p. 414.

occurred ; and near Portchester Castle, as also in the adjacent localities, it is probable that no small portion of land has been lost even within recent times. It occurred to Mr. Wood that it would be desirable to ascertain the rate at which the banks and shoals in the harbour accumulated ; and that the articles recovered in dredging might supply data to aid such an inquiry. It is obvious that such evidence could not be conclusive ; objects, of which the date can be fixed, might have been deposited at a much later period ; other casualties may also have occurred affecting the value of the information sought from the stratification of such deposits. Still the facts collected by Mr. Wood must be regarded as highly curious, as approximative indications of the rate at which these shoals have, for a long succession of years, accumulated. The pottery and other relics exhibited commenced with glass bottles of the times of George II., of very depressed form, usually called Dutch ; they occurred in the silt about 12 inches from the surface, having probably been imbedded there about a century ago. A little lower, at about 2 feet, lay a broken "puzzle-bottle," such as were in vogue in the times of William III. and Queen Anne, date about 1680 to 1710. The data thus obtained would show an increase of about 14 inches in each 100 years. The other examples were found at various depths. At about 6 feet in depth were jugs of brown mottled stone-ware, known as "Grey-beards." Lastly, at 16 feet below the surface, were embedded a few vessels of Roman ware ; and by comparing that depth with the supposed rate of silting up, it would follow that they had been in the shoal about 1370 years, or that the date of their deposit was about the year 480. Porchester having been a Roman station at the extreme end of the harbour, it is probable that the Romans had outworks, of which one may have occupied the commanding point of land, now known as Burrow Island. Under any circumstances, the presence of some Roman vestiges was to be expected in close proximity to a post of importance, such as Porchester. Among various relics produced, Mr. Minty pointed out two stone bullets, such as were used formerly as shot for cannon, thence designated *pierriers*. He called attention, also, to a jug of the fine mottled brown stone-ware of Cologne, one of a class of vessels such as occasionally occur mounted in silver gilt, with chased ornaments of good execution ; the assay marks, according to Mr. Morgan, usually indicating the reign of Elizabeth as the date to which they may be assigned.

Dr. FERDINAND KELLER, President of the Society of Antiquaries of Zürich, sent a notice of some singular masses of iron, chiefly found in Switzerland, of which the intention and the date are unknown. Their



Mass of Iron.

form is irregularly pyramidal at either end, as shown by the accompanying woodcut, on a very reduced scale. Dr. Keller had examined twenty of these massive blocks of metal ; and of these he gave the following description : " De ces vingt pièces il y a 16 qui ont un poids approximatif de 12 livres ; il y en a une qui pèse 15 livres ; la plus légère est de 10 livres. Elles ont toutes

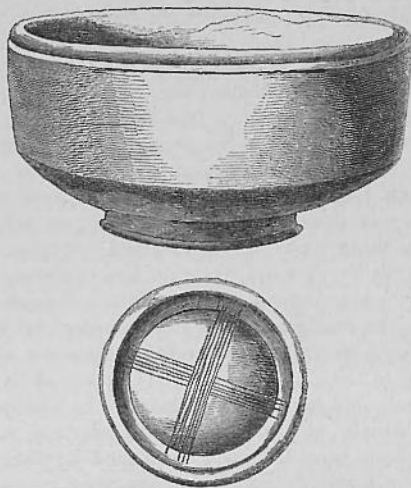
une surface raboteuse, enduite d'hydrate de fer, et sont rongées plus ou moins par cette rouille, quelques-unes même considérablement. Le métal dont ces masses sont composés n'est pas du fer brut comme on dirait au premier coup d'œil, mais un fer très-ductile, tenace, et par conséquent

malleable. Il doit être le produit du traitement du minéral de fer dans les petites forges appelées 'Rennfeuer' en Allemand, selon la methode dite Catalane, qui est encore aujourd'hui en usage dans les Pyrénées et dans tous les pays où les procédés métallurgiques ont conserve leur simplicité primitive."

The localities where these curious blocks of iron have been found, are in the great valleys of the northern and western parts of Switzerland. Twenty-four specimens are known; one was discovered in the Canton of Vaud; thirteen were found deposited close together on a wooded hill near Nidau, Canton of Berne; some are from the canton of Argovie, six from that of Zurich, one from Thurgovie. A single specimen, found on the banks of the Rhine, is preserved in the Museum at Mayence. Although brought to light in those parts of Switzerland occupied from the earliest periods, it is remarkable that no example has occurred near any Roman settlement. They have invariably been found remote from towns and villages, and from the vestiges of Roman dominion in that country. Hence Dr. Keller is disposed to ascribe them to an anterior age, and to regard them as belonging to the Celtic period. They are obviously not suited for any mechanical uses, and he supposes them to be blocks of metal, of the peculiar form in which, at some remote period, iron was introduced into commerce. This conjecture has been confirmed by the opinion of dealers in metal; and the form of the blocks has been regarded as suited for facilities of transport, probably upon horses or mules. It is very difficult to determine from what country this iron may have been brought; Dr. Keller considers it certain that it was not produced in Switzerland, where the manufacture of iron was not known in Roman times, nor even in the earlier mediæval age. These highly curious objects must therefore have been, as he concludes, of foreign importation; and it is very desirable to make their existence more generally known, in order to draw forth notices of any similar relics of primitive metallurgy discovered in other countries.

Mrs. H. CLARENCE PIGOU sent an account of the recent discovery of an ancient interment in Dorset, accompanied by certain circumstances of an unusual nature. The Rev. H. C. Pigou, rector of Wyke Regis, near Weymouth, having lately let out one of his glebe fields in allotments for the benefit of his poorer parishioners, an old man, who had begun to break up his plot of garden-ground for the first time, found several large, flat stones, placed edgewise, evidently with some purpose, forming, as it appeared, a rude sepulchral cist. Broken bones, very much decayed, were speedily brought to view, also part of a skull with the teeth in perfect preservation. Close to the skull had been placed a small vase of coarse black ware, the surface of which was somewhat lustrous, and on the under side of the foot are parallel lines slightly scored, crossing at right angles, as shown in the woodcut. (See next page.) This little urn, which seems to be of late Roman ware, measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter at the top, and the height is $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. The cist measured about 4 ft. in length, and about two ft. in depth, so that the corpse, apparently of an adult, had been doubled up to fit the narrow limits of this diminutive grave; the top stone, by which it was closed, lay about a foot from the surface; it was a flat slab of a flaky material occurring in the neighbourhood. The body had been deposited with the head towards the east, the feet to the west; the spot is on elevated ground, about a mile from the sea. The position of the vase, as nearly as could be ascertained, had been over the shoulder of the corpse. Subsequently were

found near the same spot, remains of a second skeleton, accompanied by a vessel which was totally broken in pieces by the spade. According to the



Urn of Black Ware found at Wyke Regis.

popular tradition in the neighbourhood, persons passing by an old pathway which crossed the field adjoining to the place where this discovery occurred had often been terrified by shrieking of spirits, which is considered to be sufficiently accounted for by the interments now brought to light. This tale recalls the superstitious notions regarding certain sites of ancient interments, especially the Goblins' Hill, near Mold, in Flintshire, as related in this Journal, vol. vi., p. 259.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Lord BRAYBROOKE, V.P.—A bronze key of singular form, the handle being a transverse piece, terminating in a round knob at each extremity. It was found at Hempstead, near Braintree, Essex, and may be of Roman date.

By Mr. BRACKSTONE.—A portion of one of the "Coway Stakes," recently obtained at Alton Towers, on the dispersion of the collections of the late Earl of Shrewsbury, who possessed a relic thus described in the sale catalogue, No. 1054, "An oak stake, found in the Thames." This, which had been purchased by Charles, Earl of Shrewsbury, who died in 1827, was enclosed in a glass case: it was sold for 11s. to Mr. Gent, of Alton, Staffordshire, a farmer, who possesses certain curiosities. It was stated that the fragment now in Mr Brackstone's possession, having been purchased with miscellaneous objects at the Alton sale, had been cut off from the stake above mentioned, in order to fit it to the case, or for some other cause. A thin section of this specimen of wood having been submitted to Professor Queckett, and the structure examined by the microscope, he had, with his accustomed kindness in aiding archæological investigations, communicated the following result.

"The wood is undoubtedly oak, and, as far as I can ascertain, of the species termed *sessiliflora*, which is also common in bogs and submarine forests in this country, and the roof of Westminster Hall is said to be constructed of the same wood. This species, now less common than the *Quercus robur*, occurs near London and also in Norfolk, and some other parts of England: it is sometimes called Durmast oak; the characteristic is that that the acorns have no stalks." The question of the Coway Stakes, it may seem almost needless to observe, has been the subject of frequent discussion. Many have adopted the opinion of Camden in regarding the spot where they have been found in the bed of the Thames, a little above Walton, as the "*ripa acutis sudibus præfixis munita*," mentioned by Cæsar, where Cassivelaunus formed such an obstacle to the progress of the Roman invaders, B.C. 54. It has further been sought to identify these relics with the *sudes*, described by Bede as to be seen in the seventh century, "*ad modum humani femoris grossæ et circumfusæ plumbo*."³ It has been stated that numerous vestiges of a severe conflict have been found from time to time near the spot, and a considerable number of oaken stakes have been removed in recent years, in order to facilitate navigation. In Lord Braybrooke's museum, a bronze sword, of the tapering leaf-shaped form, is preserved, said to have been found in the bed of the river, in 1838, near Coway Stakes, as stated in this Journal, vol. vi., p. 198. In the British Museum one of these *sudes* may be seen in fair preservation. It is thus described, as we have been kindly informed by Mr. Franks:—"This stake was on Oct. 16, 1777, drawn out of the bottom of the river Thames, in which at least five-sixths parts of its length were imbedded; it stood with several others which (the water being uncommonly low) were then easily to be seen, about one-third of the river's breadth from its southern bank, at a place called Coway Stakes, a quarter of a mile above Walton Bridge, which Camden in his *Britannia* supposes to be the ford by which Julius Cæsar passed the Thames in his second expedition against the Britons."

Mr. Brackstone exhibited also a talismanic stone, or physical charm, obtained in Dublin, of a heavy material and reddish-brown colour: it was mounted in silver, with a small loop at each end, so as to be attached probably to the person, or worn as an amulet of medicinal virtue. It is in form like a large bean, and it has a kernel or loose stone within it, like the eagle stone or *ætites* supposed to be found in the eyry of the eagle. A similar stone is preserved in the British Museum. The object exhibited by Mr. Brackstone was described by the person from whom he purchased it as of a class of relics sometimes preserved as heir-looms in old families in Ireland: they were considered as charms against sickness and disasters, and regarded as in some degree sacred, being used in tendering an oath, or on certain other solemn occasions.

By Mr. E. CLIBBORN, Secretary of the Royal Irish Academy,—Drawings of an oval engraved gem, described as found near Rathfarnham, co. Dublin. It bears an inscription in four lines, which has been thus interpreted by the Rev. E. Hincks, D.D.:—Belonging to Abdallah, the son of Shibbath, the servant of Zanga. This seal (Mr. Clibborn observed) may

³ See Camden's *Britannia*, under Surrey. Cæsar de Bello Gall. lib. v.; Bede, Eccl. Hist. lib. i. c. 2. The question of the Coway Stakes has been discussed by

Samuel Gale, *Archæologia*, vol. i. p. 188; by Daines Barrington, *ibid.* vol. ii. p. 142. See also Wright's *Celt, Roman, and Saxon* p. 14.

have been conveyed to Ireland from Spain or Africa, as the letters on it are similar to those found in the Carthaginian inscriptions. Had it been brought to light during the Vallancey period of Irish antiquarianism, it would have been used as a stubborn fact in support of the Phœnician origin of Irish antiquities. Some Roman coins, it may deserve mention, are stated to have been found in the neighbourhood of Rathfarnham.

By Mr. W. W. E. WYNNE, M.P.—An interesting, and probably very early cross and crucifix, found last year, at the east end of the south aisle of Llanaber Church, Merionethshire; and a thurible apparently of the thirteenth century, found also in the last year, by a laborer while working near the Church of Corwen, in the same county. Mr. Wynne offered the following observations: "Llanaber is unquestionably the most interesting church in North Wales; in magnificence it certainly does not vie with the large, though very late churches of Mold, Gresford, and Wrexham, but, independently of its great beauty, it has some very peculiar features, as has been suggested by Mr. Freeman, either native Welsh, or imported from Ireland. These were described in a very interesting account of the church by that gentleman in one of the recent volumes of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, but the representation of the roof as there given is incorrect. It is not the good Early English roof of the nave, but that of the chancel, of probably much later date, and of a type, though good, very common in the North Wales churches. I will not dwell upon the generally admirable restorations of Llanaber Church, but proceed to give an account of the finding of this crucifix. At the east end of the south aisle was a rude mass of rubble masonry, which evidently had been the support of an altar-slab and frontal. This it was intended to preserve, but the workmen, when not watched, removed it. The cross was first found in the debris of this altar, and immediately afterwards the image. It seems doubtful, however, whether they belong to each other. The cross measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. I should mention that the clerestory windows of Llanaber, early as they appear to be, are insertions subsequent to the erection of the church. The principals of the roof come down immediately over the windows, and the end of each principal is cut off horizontally. Upon removing the plaster underneath the windows, in a line immediately below each principal a square hole was discovered, edged with worked freestone; into these, evidently, had originally been inserted a hammer beam or corbel, supporting the roof above.

"In reference to the suggestion of Mr. Freeman," in his description of Llanaber to which I refer, that there are features essentially Welsh or essentially Irish in the architecture of the church; I may mention, that about the middle of the thirteenth century, or a little later⁹ perhaps, a branch of the great Irish sept of the Geraldines, Osborn (or Osber) Fitz Gerald, more commonly called Wyddel—the Irishman—settled in this neighbourhood. In an original tax-roll preserved in the Chapter House at Westminster, of about the latter end of the reign of Edward I., those assessed at the highest sums in the parish of Llanaber, are 'Decanus,' doubtless the Rural Dean of

⁹ A relic of considerable interest is to be seen placed against the north wall of Llanaber church. It is the stone inscribed CALINTVS MONEDO REGI, stated to have been found at the Cerrig Duon (the

Black Stones) on the sea-shore, about half a mile distant from the church. Mr. Westwood has taken a careful facsimile of this inscription.



Bronze Cross and Early Crucifix Figure, found, in 1858, among the remains of an altar in Llanaber Church, Merionethshire.

(Two-thirds of the original size.)

Ardudwy, and 'Osborn.' Is it not probable that the latter person was founder of the church? If so, Irish features might reasonably be expected in its style. With regard to the Church of Corwen, near which the thurible was found, it has hardly an interesting feature. It is a rather large cruciform church, and probably its walls may be of Early English date, but the windows are of late Perpendicular style, almost debased, with the exception of an Early English triplet over the altar, now walled up. Corwen was the parish of the 'wild Glyndwr,' as he was sometimes styled."



Bronze Censer found in Corwen Church, Merionethshire.

(Half size of the original.)

The bronze thurible found at Corwen is here figured; it measures about 5 inches in height; diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It stands upon three short feet. A portion of bronze chain of very skilful workmanship was found with it; having doubtless served, when entire, for swinging the thurible and raising the pierced cover. These relics have been assigned to the thirteenth, or the earlier part of the fourteenth century. The Very Rev. Dr. Rock remarked that the cross is an example of the description termed the Lorraine Cross, which it is customary to carry in certain services of the church according to the Paris rite. The curious little long-vested crucifix figure does not appear, as he considered, to have originally belonged to the cross.

By the Rev. J. FULLER RUSSELL, F.S.A., Rector of Greenhithe.—A beautiful devotional folding-tablet, painted by Hans Memling, probably for the private chapel of the Princess Jeanne, daughter of Charles VIII., King of France, and the wife of John II., Duke of Bourbon, about 1450. She died in 1482. The Princess appears on one of the leaves of this exquisite painting, kneeling at a faldstool covered by a cloth or carpet embroidered with the arms of Bourbon, being those of France with a bend *gules*, impaling

the royal arms of France. Above, the Supreme Being is seen among clouds, and the Virgin standing on a crescent. In front of the faldstool is an angel holding an escutcheon of the same impaled arms; and behind the princess appears St. John the Baptist. On the other leaf is represented the Crucifixion; among the numerous figures surrounding the cross, one has been conjectured to be a portrait of Louis XI. Longinus is seen holding the spear to pierce the Saviour's side; he is on horseback, and represented as blind; another mounted soldier directs the point of the weapon, whilst Longinus touches his eye with the fingers of his left hand. Mr. G. Scharf, F.S.A., observed that this remarkable production of early art had been exhibited, by Mr. Fuller Russell's kindness, in the Manchester Exhibition, of which it formed one of the principal ornaments in the series of rare examples to which it belongs. Hans Memling, as he is called by Waagen, sometimes known by the name Hemelinck, was the second great painter after Van Eyck who adopted the new process of art. His masterpiece is the celebrated altar-piece at Bruges. According to the legend of Longinus, by whom our Lord's side was pierced, he was blind, and his sight was restored by the holy blood mingled with water which fell upon his eyes, as here delineated.

By Mr. J. H. LE KEUX.—Drawings of large initial letters and alphabets of letters of smaller size, the whole taken from a Choral Book in the Church of St. Mark at Florence, attributed to Fra Angelico. Date, fourteenth century.

By Mr. WEBB.—A plaque painted in enamel, probably by Nardon or Bernard Pénicaud, of Limoges, early in the sixteenth century. (See De Laborde, *Notice des Emaux au Louvre*, p. 132.) The subject is the Nativity; the Virgin and Joseph are seen kneeling in adoration; on one side are angels with musical instruments, on the other the shepherds, one of whom plays on the bagpipes. Beneath is the inscription *O MATER DEI MEMENTO MEI*, and on the building seen in the background is the Angelical Salutation. The painting is enriched with round ornaments *à paillons*, resembling jewels; the reverse of the plate is mottled with dingy purple and green colour. Dimensions, 10 in. by 8½ in.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A casket painted in enamel, a production of the school of Limoges in the sixteenth century. It belongs to William Jones, Esq., of Clytha, Monmouthshire, and has long been in the possession of his family. The subjects, ten in number, are painted in grisaille on a rich blue ground, and represent the culture of the vine, children picking grapes, carrying the fruit to the vat, and treading it therein. In one compartment a child appears wielding a club to smash a snail, probably as being noxious to the vine; in another four children are represented, as it were, acting in pantomime the drunkenness of Noah. On the cover, ridged like a roof, are introduced busts of a young man and a damsel, surrounded by garlands. A casket of similar character was to be seen in the Debruge Collection.

By Mr. EDWARD KITE, of Devizes.—Several specimens of the illustrations prepared for his forthcoming series, "The Brasses of Wiltshire," to be published by subscription. (See p. 91 of this volume.) Among those produced was the remarkable memorial of Robert Wyvil, Bishop of Salisbury, representing that prelate standing within a castellated structure, at the gate of which appears his champion, with buckler and the singular weapon, the *uncinus* used in judicial conflict. Also a copy of the brass of

Robert Hallum, Bishop of Salisbury, in Constance Cathedral, from Mr. Waller's engraving published in the *Archæologia*; and a singular brass in Broughton Gifford Church, Wilts, the memorial of Robert Longe, who died in 1620, "In piousse memory of whome his mornfull wife erected this more loving then costly representation." Behind an inscribed altar-tomb are two figures, Death, armed with a long javelin, and a herald in a tabard of the royal arms; the latter bears in his right hand a mace with the head charged with the royal arms surmounted by a crown; and in his left a number of escutcheons; from among these Death draws one with the arms of Longe. The javelin and mace are held saltire-wise over the tomb, with an inscribed scroll flowing from them on either side. The intention of this quaint device is thus explained in the inscription:—

"The Life of Maun is a trewe Lottarie,
Where venterouse Death draws forth lotts short & Longe,
Yet free from fraude and partiall flatterie,
Hee shuf'd Shields of seuerall size amonge,
Drewe Longe: and soe drewe longer his short daies,
Th'auncient of daies beyonde all time to praise."

March 4, 1859.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, ESQ., M.P., V.P.S.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Announcements were made regarding the Annual Meeting to be held in the present year in Cumberland; and the following friendly intimation was made by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, through their Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Collingwood Bruce.

"This Society learn with pleasure that the Archæological Institute are about again to visit the North of England,—Carlisle being selected as the place of their Country Meeting next summer—and desire to state to the Council of the Archæological Institute that they will be happy to co-operate in any way with them and the Carlisle Committee, so as to contribute to the success of the Meeting."

A requisition was also received from the Architectural and Archæological Society for the county of Buckingham, through the Rev. W. Hastings Kelke, Honorary Secretary, expressing in very kind terms the desire that the Institute should hold the Annual Meeting for 1860 at Aylesbury; pointing out the numerous objects of local attraction, and tendering every assurance of friendly co-operation.

Thanks were cordially voted in acknowledgment of these gratifying and friendly communications.

MR. ARTHUR TROLLOPE sent a short account of some interesting discoveries of Roman remains recently brought to light at Lincoln. In excavations for forming a cellar in Monson Street two fragments of an inscribed sepulchral slab had been discovered, of which Mr. Trollope promised to send a photograph for a future meeting. Two cinerary urns, a jug of fictile Roman ware, and four glass ampullæ, of the class of objects usually described as lachrymatories, were also found at the same spot. Evidence of a strong fire having been made there was clearly perceived; large quantities of charred wood, ashes, &c., were found, with stones

showing, by their red colour, that they had been exposed to great heat ; there appeared also the foundations of some building, possibly of a tomb. Mr. Trollope observed that all the Roman sepulchral slabs found in this locality had been broken in pieces, evidently on purpose ; and he possesses several fragments found there some years since, among which he hoped to discover the missing portion of the memorial lately brought to light, but hitherto his search had proved fruitless. A second sepulchral inscription has subsequently been found at Lincoln ; both of these will be figured hereafter in this Journal.—Mr. Trollope sent also a drawing of an elegantly fashioned bronze fibula found, in December last, at Greetwell near Lincoln. (See wood-cut original size.) It is enriched with enamel, white and blue, of two shades. The annular ornament is also filled in with blue enamel. All the relics of this class, Mr. Trollope remarked, which had fallen under his observation at Lincoln, had been found with Roman objects, and in proximity to Roman masonry, &c. These enamels appear to be comparatively of rare occurrence in Italy, but such examples of the art of enameling in Roman times have frequently been found in this country and in France.



Mr. ALBERT WAY gave the following notice of a remarkable discovery of torc-armlets in North Britain, and exhibited a pair of those ornaments, which bear some resemblance to one figured in this Journal, vol. vi. p. 53, and another, figured in the Catalogue of the Museum formed at the meeting of the Institute in Edinburgh, p. 35. The torcs exhibited differed from these chiefly in being of smaller dimensions, and the spirals are more closely twisted.

In the spring of 1857 a hoard of gold armlets was turned up by the plough on a farm in the parish of Urquhart, co. Elgin, and many were destroyed or lost before their value became known. One, presented by the Rev. H. Walker of Urquhart to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, was found by a farmer at his stable-door, having been thrown aside by one of the herd-boys. On seeing it, Mr. Walker made inquiries regarding the remainder, but the value of the relics having become known, suspicion arose that some claim might be made for recovery of this Treasure-trove, and it was asserted that they had all been lost or given away. It was ascertained that "a good large gowpinfull" (a handfull) had been found, amounting to more than three dozen armlets, all, as far as could be ascertained, similar in style and pattern to those exhibited ; with the exception that some had simple hooks at the extremities, serving to clasp the armlet on the arm, whilst in a few instances these hooks terminated in little knobs. The farm where the discovery occurred is called "The Law," from a conspicuous tumulus, encircled at the base by a path-way, which may have measured formerly four or five feet in width, but the plough has encroached upon it. The Law measures about 15 feet in height, and 150 feet in circumference ; the summit commands an extensive view. At about forty yards from the base of this tumulus the gold torcs were found. A small cairn had formerly covered the place of their deposit, but it had been removed when the land was brought into cultivation a few years since. There is a local tradition that a golden cradle lies buried in

the Law. No other remains are known to have been found upon the farm, but on an adjacent farm about a quarter of a mile from the Law, a sepulchral cist was brought to light in trenching. It contained a skeleton entire, and placed in a sitting or crouching posture; a necklace of jet, similar to one figured in Dr. Wilson's Prehistoric Annals, p. 294, lay with the remains, and some of the beads are preserved in the Elgin Museum. About half a mile south of the Law another tumulus exists, which was opened about twenty years since, and a skeleton was found deposited in a cist: the skull was perfect; it was broken with considerable difficulty by help of a hammer, and the parish Dominie pronounced the thick-skulled hero to have been a Dane. On a subsequent occasion an attempt was made to penetrate into the Law, but the operation was abandoned at the request of the tenant, some superstitious apprehensions having been aroused.

Mr J. GREEN WALLER communicated an account of a sepulchral brass in Belgium, of which a rubbing was exhibited.

"The interesting example of mediæval art is from St. Mary's Hospital, Ypres. It consists of an inscription only, but very elaborately designed. The fillet on which the memorial is inscribed is carried round in a waved line, and the intervening spaces contain a series of subjects illustrative of the Ages of Life. This subject, as you are aware, was a favourite one in church decoration, but the instances that now remain lie far apart from each other, and in England, I believe, we have only one instance, that in the clerestory of Canterbury Cathedral. I except, of course, manuscripts and old prints.

"Three compartments are devoted to Infancy. The first is a mother or nurse, sitting before a fire on which is a caldron; a naked child is before her; behind her is the cradle or cot. The next subject is the child learning to walk with a go-cart, the nurse looking on, her attitude seems as if anxious. The third shows two children pursuing a butterfly with their hoods.

"We now come to the succeeding stage. The child is with a pedagogue learning to read. The next compartment has two children playing together walking on stilts. The third, represents a child playing with a whipping top. Thus Youth is illustrated.

"Manhood next succeeds, or rather Young Manhood. The first shows two young men in close-fitting jerkins playing together with sword and buckler. In the next a youth appears walking with a lady, perhaps courting. In the last he is piping with pipe and tabor. The lover appears also in the two succeeding compartments. In the first he is playing at draughts or chess, or perhaps the game of *tables*. In the next he is tendering his proposals in a decided manner, by offering the lady a ring, and her attitude is expressive of astonishment and surprise, and a little comic.

"Mature Manhood next appears, shown in two subjects. The first appears to be a merchant with a broad-brimmed hat, long gown, and an anelace hanging in front. He is attended by a youth, with a long sword under his arm. Next, he is telling his beads at the entrance of an oratory.

"The last scenes of life are shown in three subjects. First, is a man bending with age, with pouch at his side, and leaning on a staff. Next, a man in bed, with priests in attendance, at whose hands he is receiving the offices of the church. Lastly, is a funereal hearse with two candles burning at its side.

“The ornamental portion of the inscription is very beautifully designed, and in a style purely Flemish, reminding us of old tapestry hangings. The inscription is in the vernacular dialect, and the date is 1489.”

A short report was received from Dr. JOHNSON, of Shrewsbury, regarding the successful progress of the excavations at Wroxeter, undertaken through the spirited proposition originated by Mr. BOTFIELD. During the gradual development of the plan of the ancient buildings, Roman relics, ornaments, and coins had been collected in great variety, and sketches of the most remarkable of these were sent by Dr. Johnson; the whole of the objects discovered will be preserved in the Shrewsbury Museum. The investigation of this great Roman city has been taken up with spirit in Shropshire, and it deservedly claims the co-operation of archaeologists to supply sufficient funds for the complete examination of so extensive a site.

The Rev. W. H. GUNNER communicated a transcript of the Will of John Fromond, accompanied by observations on his benefactions to Winchester College. (Printed in this volume, p. 166.)

The Rev. C. W. BINGHAM brought a curious inventory of the effects of Robert Bingham, of Melcomb Bingham, Dorset, dated 4th of Elizabeth, 1562. A ground-plan was given of his residence, which has undergone scarcely any changes, showing the various chambers enumerated in the description of the furniture and household appliances. This curious illustration of domestic manners in the sixteenth century will be given hereafter.

Mr. ALBERT WAY then read notices of some interesting portraits of the numerous members of the Honing family, settled at Carlton and Eye, in Suffolk. The following portraits were exhibited.—By Mr. Bowyer Nichols, F.S.A., a copy of the painting in possession of the Marquis of Donegal, representing William Honings of Carlton, Clerk of the Privy Council 37 Hen. VIII., his wife, fourteen sons and two daughters. This curious painting is minutely described in the *Collectanea Topographica*, vol. vii., p. 394.—By William Russell, Esq., Accountant-General, a portrait on panel of Edward Honing, one of the sons of the aforesaid William; he appears with the white bâton of a military commander in his right hand, and in one of the corners of the picture is introduced the siege of a seaport town, with the inscription *FATO LVBENTER CEDENS TAM MALE QVAM TERRA*. Dated 1585, ætatis suæ 26.—By William Campion, Esq., of Danny Park, Sussex, another portrait of the same person, similar in costume and all the accessories, date, &c.—By David Laing, Esq., Signet Library, Edinburgh, a small painting, portraits of a young gentleman and lady of the Honing family, identified, by the name accompanying each individual portrayed in Lord Donegal's picture, as Roger, thirteenth son of William Honing of Carlton, and Jane his sister, supposed to have died on her wedding-day. An escutcheon of many quarterings appears on each of these paintings, of which, and of the exploits of the persons commemorated, some more detailed account may be given hereafter.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. BRACKSTONE.—A stone celt or axe-head, stated to have been found about August, 1858, in digging for flints on the Haldon Hills, near Exeter. It was reported that fragments of an urn were found with the celt, which is of a dark material, resembling touch-stone or fine grained

basalt.—A small metal vase of globular form, described as having been dug up, in a cottage garden at Watermoor near Cirencester, with some broken pottery and a few coins which had not been identified. The vase, formed by hammering up, seemed to be of copper, or metal with slight alloy, of Oriental appearance, and had been silvered or tinned.

By Mr. ALBERT WAY.—Two caltraps, and an iron bolt-head of great strength, length about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the four-sided point still shows the marks of the hammer and retains its sharpness. These relics are part of a large store of military appliances and armour found in course of excavations at the Castle of Gundisau, near Russikon, Canton of Zürich, which was burned about 1340, whilst the lord of the place and his retinue were at church. Recent explorations have brought to light swords, weapons, bolt and arrow-heads, hauberks, plate armour, &c., with a profusion of tools and various stores of a fortress in the fourteenth century. These relics, which possess considerable interest, on account of the circumstances by which their date is so nearly ascertained, are now preserved in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Zürich. The massive bolt-heads discovered, had probably served for the missiles thrown by the powerful *springaus* and *balistæ*, mentioned in this Journal, vol. xi., p. 383, vol. xv., p. 355. Mr. Hewitt offered the following observations on this object.—“There can be no doubt that it is a *dondaine*. In the Inventory of the Bastide de Sainet Anthoine, printed in the Treatise on Artillery by the Emperor of the French, we find ‘gros traits en façon de *dondaines* ferrées pour grosses arbalestres.’ And Caxton, in the *Fayttes* of Chivalry, mentions ‘quareles called dondaynes or grete shot.’ The springald was no doubt the engine for which they were devised. The Dovor inventory (Arch. Journ. vol. xi., p. 383), has ‘cofres pleinz des quareles pour espringales.’ Guiart mentions them as ‘empennés d’airain,’ and the Bologna inventory, given by the Emperor, mentions ‘viritones a balistis grossis impennatos partim de ramo.’ The relic from Gundisau is, so far as I know, the only *dondaine* yet seen in England.”

Mr. Way brought also several of the facsimile plates prepared for the proposed publication of a Roll of Arms preserved at Zurich, measuring nearly 13 feet in length. It comprises about 587 coats of sovereign princes and noble European families. The date of this valuable document is about 1350. The Society of Antiquaries of Zurich propose to publish an exact facsimile in colours. This roll will be of very great utility to antiquaries in identifying works of ancient art, monuments, &c. The impression will be limited to 125 copies, for subscribers only, whose names may be sent to the Secretaries of the Institute, or to Dr. Keller, at Zürich.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A collection of pewter vessels, &c., made at Nuremberg, of which he gave the following description:—“An oblong pewter cistern and tray, for washing and draining glasses, of Nuremberg work in the early part of the seventeenth century. The tray, 18 in. long by 12 wide, is ornamented with engraved scroll-work and foliage, and has in the centre a medallion with an engraved portrait of Gustavus Adolphus. The cistern, 12 in. long by 6 high and 6 wide, is ornamented with similar engraved work, and has on one side a portrait of Count Pappenheim, and on the other that of another general in the army of Gustavus Adolphus in the Thirty Years’ War.—A small tankard formed of wooden staves, and bottom like a pail, held together by bands of pewter at top and bottom, and having the sides inlaid with pewter scroll-work: within it is

pitched. These tankards are called by the Germans 'Pech krüge,' or pitch tankards, the pitch having been thought to give an agreeable flavour to the beverage.—Eight small ornamented pewter plates, two of them with scalloped edges, 8 in. in diameter, having in relief on the brim escutcheons of the arms of the Swiss cantons, surrounded by ornamental scroll-work, among which are small shields, bearing the marks of the matrix. One plate has in the middle in relief a medallion containing three shields; the upper one surmounted by a crown bears the imperial eagle: the other two, the arms of the canton of Berne, a bear. On the other is a medallion with the three heroes of the Swiss Union, in 1308. They were probably made at Berne early in the seventeenth century. One of these is figured in the 'Moyen age et la Renaissance.'—Two imperial plates, or 'Kaiser teller,' $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, having round the brim medallions of the six electors on horseback, with shields of their electoral arms. The spaces between are ornamented with masks and scroll-work. In the centre of one, which bears date 1622, is a medallion of the Emperor Ferdinand II. on horseback; and on the other, one of Ferdinand III., who succeeded him in 1637.—Two Apostle plates, one $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, having oval medallions of the twelve apostles round the brim, and a central medallion of the Resurrection. The other, 6 in. in diameter, with circular medallions of the apostles on the brim, and in the centre, one with the figure of the Saviour, holding in one hand the imperial orb, and having the other raised in the act of blessing.—A plate, 7 in. in diameter, having on the brim medallions of the four seasons, the intervening spaces are filled with masks, scroll-work, and foliage. In the centre, a medallion with the creation of Eve from the side of Adam.—Another plate, 7 in. in diameter; the brim ornamented with a rich, broad band of flowers and foliage in relief. The designs of all are elegant and the work very good. They all bear the mark of Nuremberg, where I purchased them twenty years ago."

The Rev. R. B. CATON communicated through Mr. C. S. Greaves a notice and representation of a rudely carved human head, found in February, 1855, in a cavity on the Black Lead, Creswick Creek, Melbourne. It lay at a depth of 60 feet 6 inches from the surface, at the bottom of a drift which formed a superstratum to the black clay. In this and adjacent cavities large portions of wood and "honeysuckle-cones" were found at various times, at depths from 50 to 80 feet. The carving is of wood, supposed to be the root of one of the Eucalyptus tribe; its substance has been so changed by heat, by pressure, or other causes, that it has been converted into graphite. A solemn declaration by the finders, made before three justices at Creswick, accompanied the engraving of this singular relic, with affirmatory letters from Mr. Burr, District Surveyor, and another gentleman, who had carefully inquired into the alleged facts. A large quantity of wood had been found, as they stated, changed in like manner in appearance and substance, so as to be converted apparently into graphite. This wood belongs to genera and species identical with those now growing in that part of New Holland, namely, Eucalyptus, Casuarinæ, and Banksia; the cones of the latter are found in profusion. A specimen, in fine preservation, was sent with this notice of the discovery: this cone, however, presented no appearance of any such change as has been described. The head is rather smaller than life-size: the hair and beard appear trimmed close, the moustaches are large and regular. Graphite, or Black Lead, is a peculiar form of carbon, combined with iron, silica, and alumina.

Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

ABSTRACT OF CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1858.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance at Coutts' Bank, December 31, 1857	50	7 5	House Expenses :			
Annual Subscriptions, including Arrears	446	19 0	House Rent	160	0 0	
Receipts for Sale of Works published by the Institute	39	6 0	Secretary's Salary	112	10 0	
Entrance Fees	18	18 0	Purchase of Books for the Library	15	15 6	
Life Compositions	52	10 0	Stationery	8	10 4	
Net Balance, Bath Meeting, including Donations in aid of Local expenses	62	4 0				291 15 10
Amount advanced by the Secretary for Petty Cash to the end of the Year 1858	14	9 6	Publication Account :			
Sundries	1	6 0	Printing Archaeological Journal	170	0 0	
			Drawing and Engraving	49	0 0	
			Lithography	31	3 6	
			Purchase of Salisbury and Bristol volumes, &c., kept on sale for convenience of members	18	9 6	
						268 18 0
			Petty Cash Disbursements :			
			Housekeeper's wages and disbursements	22	0 8½	
			Attendant's ditto ditto	19	10 0	
			Postage of Journal	14	7 6	
			Delivery of ditto in Town, and messages	7	9 10	
			Coals, Gas, &c.	4	14 5½	
			Insurance of Rooms, Library, &c.	3	0 0	
			Sundries, including carriage of objects exhibited at Meetings, postage of Letters, &c.	18	7 0	
						89 9 6
			Balance at Coutts' Bank, December 31, 1858	36	1 7	
						£685 19 11

Audited, and found correct, May 27, 1859.

(Signed)

J. E. NIGHTINGALE.

F. L. BARNWELL.

} Auditors.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

April 1, 1859.

The LORD BRAYBROOKE, F.S.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

IN opening the proceedings of the Meeting, the noble Chairman took occasion to express his gratification at resuming his place, and again meeting his friends and fellow labourers in the field of Archæological investigation. During his absence in the country, Lord Braybrooke had, as he remarked, prosecuted his researches on the site which had yielded such a harvest of precious results at *Icianum*; he had brought the most recent produce of his explorations for the inspection of the Institute. With this Roman relic he had also the pleasure to place before the meeting some of the latest additions to his *Dactyliothea*, and he hailed with satisfaction the presence of his generous rival as a collector of the interesting personal ornaments of that class, Mr. Edmund Waterton, who had likewise brought on this occasion, as he (Lord Braybrooke) perceived, a fresh instalment of valuable rings from his collection, the rich stores of which were always generously open to please and instruct those who take interest in such relics of mediæval sentiment and taste.

MR. EDMUND WATERTON communicated Notes on the History of the Cardinals' Rings. (Printed in this volume, p. 278.)

The following letter from Mr. WILLIAM CLAYTON, of Dover, was then read, accompanying a photograph which represented a group of Roman urns, of various kinds of ware, lately found near that town. They are deposited in the Museum there; and arrangements have been made, so that henceforth all antiquities discovered in the works for the new railway will be carefully preserved.

"The urns of which I send you a photograph were found in a field in the parish of Buckland, near Dover. The tenant had begun to dig clay for making bricks, and the workmen found, on one side of the field, what they called old jars and saucers, and they broke them to pieces as soon as they found them. Our mutual friend, Mr. Thompson, by accident, heard that such things had been discovered, and at once went to the place, and by the diligent enquiries he made, and by offering to pay the men a small sum for anything they could save or procure for him, he very soon convinced them that it was more worth their while to preserve than to destroy. He has been enabled to secure a few urns entire, and a great many fragments: those which are photographed are the most perfect, and are in the Museum here. From the skilful hands in which the fragments now are, I have no doubt some other vases will be restored. On visiting the place and making enquiries, I find that the deposits lay about four feet deep, a few yards from each other, almost in a continuous line, and parallel to the road from Dover to Canterbury; there is generally a large urn, with two or three

smaller ones close to it; one had a thick red tile placed over it, about eighteen inches long and eleven broad. The fashion of the pottery is very various, both as to shape and colour; some is ill-burnt, and appears not to have been coloured at all: those urns that are better burnt are generally black. One which is nearly perfect is so coarse and rough, it is more like sandstone than earthenware. Two bottles, each with a handle, are of a bright red colour, not glazed but of a finer clay than most of the others. One of the workmen told me that hundreds had been destroyed, and on my expressing surprise at the number, he said more than a cartload of fragments had been thrown away. At present no work is going on in the field, as part of it will be required for the new railway, and until the company have railed off their portion, there will be no further digging. However, I believe such arrangements are now made, both with the brickmakers and the contractors for the railway works, that I trust all antiquities that may be discovered will be preserved, and notice of what they find given to those who will secure them properly. I have no doubt the place is part of the burying-ground of the Roman *DUBRIS*, and that a great number of discoveries will be made during the ensuing summer. I must add, that on Mr. Thompson asking the men in the field if they ever found any metal objects with the urns, one man said that there often were pieces of wire, or some such relics, in one urn in each group, and that such had been the case in one he had emptied that day. On searching at the spot, several very small pieces were found, but they all crumbled away on being touched. A day or two after, some pieces were brought to Mr. Thompson, which, on being joined together, proved to be an armlet, apparently of brass or copper wire. There are quantities of fragments of burnt bones to be found where the urns have been emptied."

The Rev. THOMAS BURNINGHAM, Rector of Charlwood, Surrey, communicated the following particulars regarding Roman remains found in Hampshire, accompanied by a drawing of a mosaic pavement then discovered.

In May, 1817, a tessellated pavement, of considerable beauty of design, was discovered at Badley Pound Farm, Crondall, in Hampshire, of which a short account was produced in the same year by Mr. Joseph Jefferson, of Basingstoke, from which the following particulars are derived. The discovery occurred in ploughing, at a spot about a mile south-east of Crondall. The attention of the ploughman was attracted by seeing tesserae of various colours, which lay at a depth of about six or seven inches under the surface. On examination he found a considerable portion of mosaic work; and the discovery becoming known, excavations were made, and a floor of very ornamental design was exposed to view. The field had long been under the plough, and it is remarkable that these remains had not been found before, especially as it had been frequently observed that the part of the land where they were disinterred was comparatively unproductive.

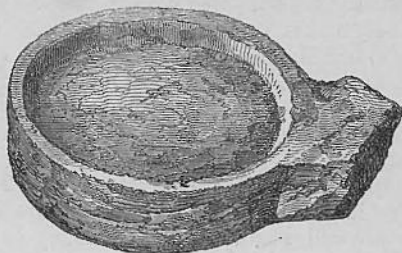
The pavement, of which an original drawing was sent by Mr. Burningham, measured about twelve feet square. It was composed of tesserae, about half an inch square, black, white, and red: the last being apparently of brick or terra-cotta. Around the sides are two borders of interlaced riband-patterns; the area within is filled up with various designs, the largest of which, nine in number, are octagonal in form, in three rows. The central compartment contains a vase with two handles, and in those

surrounding it there are four-petaled flowers and ornaments like tulips. The spaces intervening are filled up with riband-patterns and other designs. Around the whole there was a pavement of inferior work, formed of cubes of brick, about an inch and a half square.

The floor was perfect when first discovered, but portions were speedily carried away by visitors. A temporary building was afterwards erected for its protection by Mrs. Debrett, of Chelsea, on whose property it was found.

Besides this mosaic, the floors of two adjoining apartments were exposed to view; one composed of tesserae of brick, about an inch and a half square, the other paved with tiles about six inches square. The field where these remains were found, and also another field adjacent, contained foundations of buildings, with many fragments of Roman bricks and pottery. At a short distance may be traced vestiges of a fosse, possibly for defence. The site is near a rising ground known as Castle Hill, where tradition reports that a fortress formerly stood. A house near the church at Crondall, of some antiquity, appears to have been partly built of Roman bricks. About two miles distant is Tuksbury Hill, and the entrenchment known as Cæsar's Camp, of which remains are visible. The Roman buildings, of which the vestiges have been described, are in a direct line between that camp and Winchester, *Venta Belgarum*. It was thought that they might possibly mark the site of the *Calleva* of Antonine's Itinerary, which has been usually placed at Farnham; there is, however, no appearance of Roman remains at that place. Crondall is three miles distant from Farnham. A few Roman small brass coins were found, including one described as of Antoninus Pius, and one of Constantine.¹

The Rev. John H. AUSTEN, of Ensbury, Dorset, sent the following interesting report of his researches in regard to the "Kimmeridge coal-money" of the Isle of Purbeck, on the coast of Dorsetshire:—



Saucer, or stand of Kimmeridge coal. Found at Povington, Dorset.

Length of the original, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, depth of the saucer, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

"I have lately had another digging amidst the 'coal-money' at Povington in Purbeck. The place where these relics occur extends over

¹ The tessellated pavements discovered in this country are remarkably numerous, and recent excavations have largely augmented the list of such remains, of which it were desirable that a complete inventory should be compiled, whilst the facts connected with such discoveries can

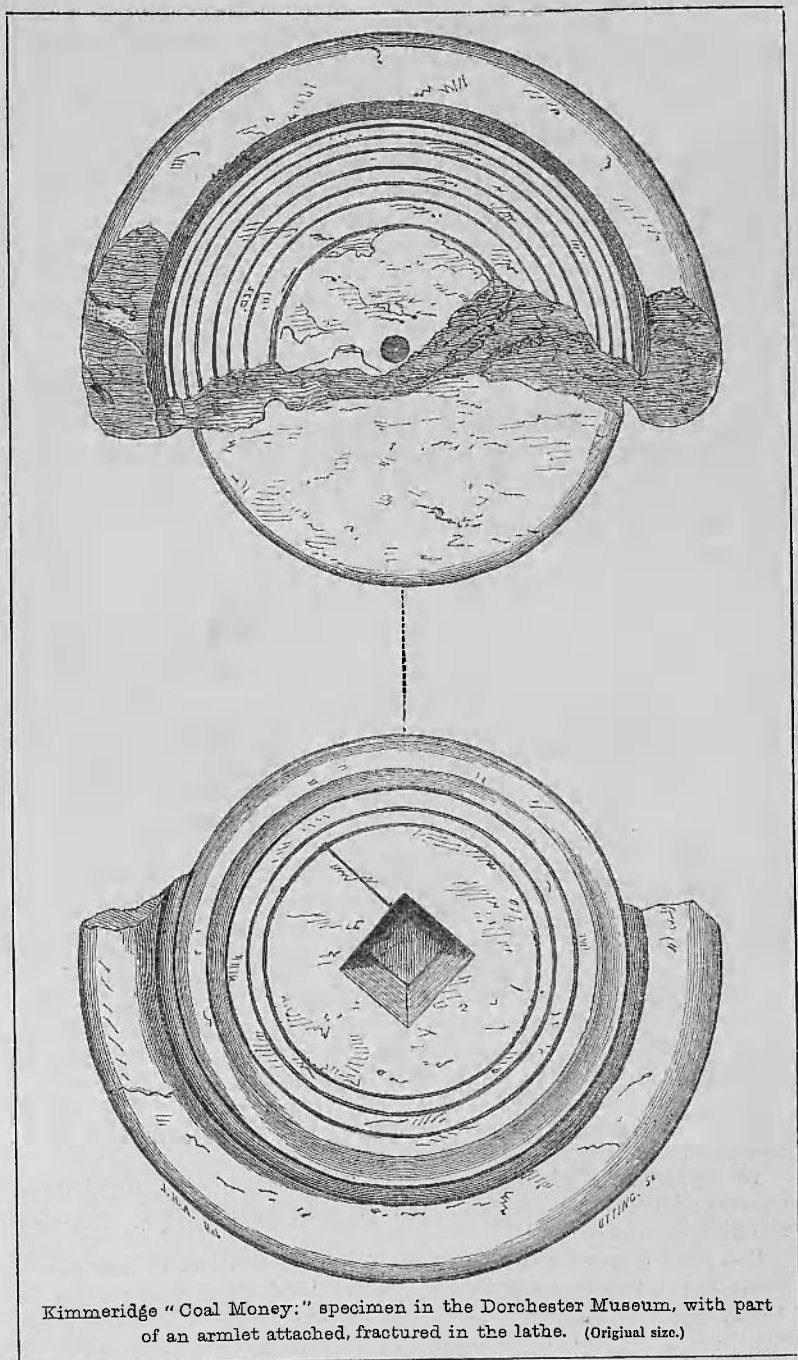
be correctly recorded. Part of a mosaic floor (of a bath?) from Oxfordshire, is said by Mr. Jefferson, in his notice of the Crondall pavement, to be preserved in Mr. Hutton's Museum at Keswick, in Cumberland.

only half an acre, and has been mostly dug up; but I fell upon an undisturbed spot, and in a space of not larger than a yard in diameter, there could not have been fewer than 600 or 800 pieces. The collection contains several varieties, and some novelties: among the latter is a piece of coal shaped into a one-handled saucer. (See woodcut, previous page.) It was turned up amidst a mass of coal-money and broken flints, conglomerated by the presence of iron matter. I think it had possibly been used for holding the flint chippings, or rather the points used in turning the coal in the lathe instead of steel, and had been placed at the workman's side. There were many pieces of flint, and many portions of broken armlets, varying in thickness, and some pieces of coal-money with the broken armlets attached, but not so good as that which is preserved in the Museum at Dorchester (see woodcuts.) There were also many chippings and pieces of coal cut ready for the lathe. I remarked that in one digging the pieces were nearly all small, as if the refuse from turning links for chains or amulets, whilst in the other deposit (only 3 or 4 yards apart) they were of the common size, such as were cut out from armlets. At this spot thousands must have been cast from the lathe, and therefore thousands of armlets and other objects must have been here manufactured. The question suggests itself, for what market were they destined? must they not have been for exportation? In that case, is it not probable that the Romans used some varnish to prevent the coal from cracking, which, at the present time, it does after a day in a dry room? No systematic examination has hitherto been carried out at Kimmeridge, but, in course of draining and other operations, it has been proved that the coal-money is in abundance over a round hill between the village and the bay. Colonel Mansel, to whom the property belongs, informs me that since he has been resident in the neighbourhood, scarcely less than a waggon-load must have been carried away.

"At Povington I have found fragments of black Roman pottery, of more than one description. Broken armlets are found abundantly; the soil where the coal-money occurs is black, and where such is not the prevalent colour of the mould, our diggings were fruitless."²

The small one-handled vessel noticed by Mr. Austen, and here figured, may possibly have served as a portable lamp or cresset, of the same description as the so-called "*Druidical pateræ*" of stone, frequently found in North Britain, of which specimens of somewhat unusually ornamented character are figured in this Journal, vol. xiii. p. 202. In the Faroe Islands, as we are informed by Sir Walter Trevelyan, similar vessels of rude construction are still used as lamps or chafing-dishes. The vestiges of extensive manufactures of objects formed of Kimmeridge shale, undoubtedly carried on in Roman times, present a subject of considerable interest to the archæologist. The relics, familiarly termed coal-money, appear to have been first noticed by a writer on Dorset Antiquities (doubtless the county historian, the Rev. John Hutchins), *Gent. Mag.* March, 1768, p. 111, by whom they are described as found in abundance at Smedmore, mostly near the top of the cliffs, and enclosed in small cists of stones set edgewise; these deposits consisted of a quantity of coal-money mixed with bones. It was observed that they always occurred in "made ground." Some had been found in the cliffs at Flowers Barrow, a camp near East Lulworth, and on the seashore near Kimmeridge an

² Papers read before the Purbeck Society, 1856; Wareham, 1857; p. 84.



Kimmeridge "Coal Money:" specimen in the Dorchester Museum, with part of an armlet attached, fractured in the lathe. (Original size.)

object had been found, resembling apparently that discovered by Mr. Austen. It is described as "a bowl made of Kimmeridge coal, six inches in diameter, but shallow, and of equal height; it contained a few pieces of coal-money." Mr. Hutchins first suggested that the coal-money was the pieces rejected from the lathe, a notion fully substantiated in a memoir published in this Journal, vol. i. p. 347, by Mr. Sydenham, who has satisfactorily set aside the hypothesis of Mr. Miles, in his treatise on the Deverel Barrow, attributing these relics to the Phœnicians, and regarding them as representations of coin. The subject has been carefully investigated by Mr. Austen, and we may refer our readers to his memoir in the Transactions of the Purbeck Society, before cited. The most remarkable relics of the manufacture are two vases found at Warden, Bedfordshire, of which one is in the collection of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, the other in the British Museum; and the curious vessels found by Lord Braybrooke at Great Chesterford, Essex, figured in this Journal, vol. xiv. p. 85. Some cylindrical boxes apparently of Kimmeridge shale are to be seen in the Museum at Boulogne. By Mr. Austen's kindness we are permitted to place before our readers representations of one of the pieces of coal-money, found, as stated above, with a broken moiety of an armlet still attached to it. The two sides of this curious object are here figured, and the centres of adjustment to the lathe are distinctly shown. It were scarcely possible to adduce more conclusive evidence in regard to the origin of these relics. (See woodcuts on the previous page.)

Dr. HENRY JOHNSON, secretary to the Wroxeter Excavation Committee, communicated further particulars regarding the successful progress of the explorations, and sent a ground-plan showing the vestiges of buildings brought to light in the neighbourhood of the "Old Wall," and also sketches of various relics disinterred during the excavations, hexagonal roofing tiles of stone, such as have been noticed on other Roman sites (see p. 186 in this volume), a remarkable little bowl formed of tin, an iron spear-head the only weapon hitherto found, &c. A full account of the discoveries at Wroxeter has since been produced by Mr. Wright, entitled a "Guide to the Ruins," which may be obtained from Mr. Sandford, Shrewsbury, the publisher.

By the Lord BRAYBROOKE, F.S.A.—A fine specimen of Samian ware, with ornaments in relief, representing a conflict with lions and other wild animals. It measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and bears the potter's mark—ALBVCI. It was found at Chesterford, where Samian vessels bearing the same name had previously been disinterred by Lord Braybrooke, as given in his list of potters' marks in this Journal, vol. x. p. 233.

By Mr. WHINCOPP.—Four rings of various periods; one of them set with turquoise; another with malachite between two small diamonds; another has a flat oval head upon which is engraved a magical or talismanic symbol, of which no explanation has been given. These rings are of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

By Mr. EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A.—A selection of beautiful rings, recently added to his collection, and of which he has kindly given the following description.

"1. Gold ring set with two rough diamonds.—This is of late Roman work, and I believe an unique example. Lord Braybrooke has in his Dactyliothea a similar specimen but set with only one diamond; and another ring set with one diamond is in the British Museum.

"2. Large Roman ring of amber.—On the shoulder there are two figures in relief. This is also unique.

"3. Ring with a death's head in enamel.—It is surrounded with the motto + NOSCE TE IPSVM, and, on the outer edge of the bezel, which is hexagonal, is inscribed + DYE TO LYVE.

"4. Small gold hoop ring, bearing the inscription,— + a + na ny + zap + ta.—and within— + buro + berto + berneto + consumatum + est.

"5. Gold signet with a merchant's mark.—It is made of fine *zecchino* gold, and I consider it to be Venetian.

"6. Gold ring, the hoop of which terminates in two figures supporting a circular bezel on which is the cross of St. John in white enamel, on a black field. This is of Italian work, possibly Maltese, and of the latter part of the sixteenth century. In the *Gabinetto delle gemme* in the Uffizi at Florence, I saw a ring set with a talismanic stone which had the cross of St. John in white enamel on one of the shoulders. This may have belonged to some Knight of the Order, but the Knights never wore rings with the cross of St. John, as indicative of their being of that Order, and they do not at the present day.

"7. Gold ring with a round stone set *à griffes*. The bezel projects very much; on the hoop is the inscription—god help hīr maria."

By Mr. WILLIAM LAWRIE, of Downham Market.—The guard of a dagger or small sword, of beautiful workmanship. The chased ornaments are in perfect preservation, and their character appears to indicate the sixteenth



Guard of a small weapon found near Downham Market, Norfolk.

In the possession of Mr. William Lawrie.

or early part of the seventeenth century as the date of this relic, which was found in a field on the Bexwell road, near Downham Market, Norfolk, in 1857. It is in the possession of Mr. Lawrie, who has very kindly contributed the accompanying woodcuts.

By Mr. HOWLETT, chief draughtsman of the Ordnance Office.—An extensive series of photographs taken, during recent operations in China, by the officers and sappers of the Royal Engineers quartered at Canton. They illustrate in a remarkable manner architectural details, picturesque scenery, manners and usages of life in China.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—Two bowls of lignum vitæ wood thickly studded with leaden plugs, and peculiar in their construction. They are supposed to have been used formerly on the bowling-green at Delamere Lodge, Cheshire, where they were found. An iron spindle passes through each of them; to one end of this is fastened a round brass plate engraved with the initials T. W., united by a true-love knot, and to the other end is screwed a triangular plate, by which the spindle is fixed; on the triangular plates are engraved three cocks, with stars or mullets in the intervals. The initials, as Mr. Bernhard Smith supposes, are probably those of Thomas Wilbraham, living about 1650, a person who appears to have possessed singular taste and accomplishments. A volume of calligraphy attributed to his pen is still at Delamere Lodge, now in possession of George Fortescue Wilbraham, Esq. See the account of the family in Ormerod's Cheshire, vol. ii. p. 64.

By Mr. HENRY FARRER.—A remarkable example of iron-work, with elaborate *repousse* ornament. It bears representations of St. Jerome and other Saints; also two escutcheons, under a mitre and a coronet, respectively; one of them is charged with a hound rampant, on the other is a castle.

By an inadvertent error to which Mr. Nesbitt has called our attention, the woodcut at p. 85 in this volume was given as the memorial of a Chaplain of the Order of the Temple, at Laon. The engraving in question represents the memorial of Frère Pierre Spifamo, whose name appears among the knights present at Rhodes in 1522. The original exists in the Temple Church at Laon, as described in this Journal, vol. ix. p. 114. The incised slab at Laon, which commemorates the Chaplain of the Order, was brought before the Institute, in 1852, by Mr. Nesbitt, and it is noticed in this Journal, vol. ix., p. 383. He has kindly placed at our disposal a rubbing of that memorial, from which the accompanying woodcut has been prepared. It is a cross-slab of considerable interest, since scarcely any well authenticated memorials of persons connected with the Order have been hitherto noticed. The cross has a very slender shaft, on a moulded pedestal not gradated; the head is foliated, pierced with a quatrefoil in the centre, and the arms are cusped; the cuspings are pierced. Each of the foliations terminating the arms of the cross consists of three trifid leaves. Their character bears some general resemblance to that of foliated crosses on slabs in this country, attributed to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. See the Manual of Sepulchral Slabs, by the Rev. E. Cutts, pl. xv. to pl. xviii. One of the examples there given, existing in Exeter Cathedral, and supposed to cover the grave of Peter Quivil, Bishop of Exeter, who died in 1291, may be particularly cited as apparently approximating in date to the slab under consideration. The dimensions of the slab at Laon are 7 feet 9 inches, by about 3 feet 3 inches. The

inscription may be read as follows, some words now effaced having been probably as here supplied.—[+CY · GIST · FRERE] · GRIGOIRES · CHAPELAINS · DOV · TEMPLE · QVI · RENDI · ARME · LE IOVR · DE · S' · MARTIN · EN · ESTE · EN · LAN · DEL · INCARNATION · M · CCLXVIII · PEZ · [PVR · LY ·]

There may probably have been some mark of contraction over the word following the date, not seen in the rubbing, and to be read in extenso PRIEZ. The feast of St. Martin in Summer is July 4th, the day of the Saint's Translation.

Archæological Intelligence.

Mr. NEWTON, H. B. M. Consul at Rome, announces for immediate publication (by subscription), a History of the Recent Discoveries at Halicarnassus, Cnidus, and Branchidæ; being the results of an Expedition sent to Asia Minor by Her Majesty's Government in October, 1856, under Mr. Newton's direction. The work will consist of a folio volume of about 100 plates (including sixty-six views in double tinted lithography, principally from photographs taken under the direction of Lieut. Smith, R.E.), and a volume of text giving an account of the discoveries, with a dissertation on the Architectural Remains of the Mausoleum, and on its presumed structure, accompanied by a full description of the Architectural Illustrations of the work, by Mr. Pullan, Architect. A publication of this character will doubtless contribute to a more just appreciation of those precious remains of Greek Art acquired for the National Collection through Mr. Newton's exertions, and now in course of arrangement at the British Museum. The highly interesting explorations, carried out by one of the earliest and most active promoters of the Archæological Institute, were recently brought under the notice of the Society by the talented discourses delivered by Mr. Newton at the Carlisle meeting, with the exhibition of the attractive illustrations, plans, photographs, &c., viewed with much gratification on that occasion. The archæologist who desires to give encouragement to this important publication should forthwith communicate with the publishers, Messrs. Day, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, from whom the prospectus may be obtained.

Mr. B. B. WOODWARD has in preparation an Archæological Map of England and Wales, and a Map of the Mediæval Antiquities of England and Wales; the first exhibiting the localities and the character of all known remains of the Aboriginal, the Roman, and the Saxon inhabitants of the country; the other showing the sites of Cathedrals, Monasteries, Castles, &c. The scale of the Maps will be twelve miles to an inch, and an illustrated Handbook will be prepared as an accompaniment. Communications may be addressed to Mr. Woodward, 20, Eaton Villas, Haverstock Hill.

A magnificent work on Armour and Arms has recently been announced by the Conservateur of the Museum of Arms at Bordeaux, M. Micol. It is entitled "Panoplie Européenne," and will comprise, in a hundred large folio plates coloured, upwards of 400 figures of arms, defensive and offensive, from the foundation of Rome to the close of the last century. Many of the subjects will be given of the full size of the originals. For all the practical purposes, however, of antiquarian inquiry, the valuable treatise by Mr. Hewitt, "Ancient Armour and Weapons in Europe," will hold the

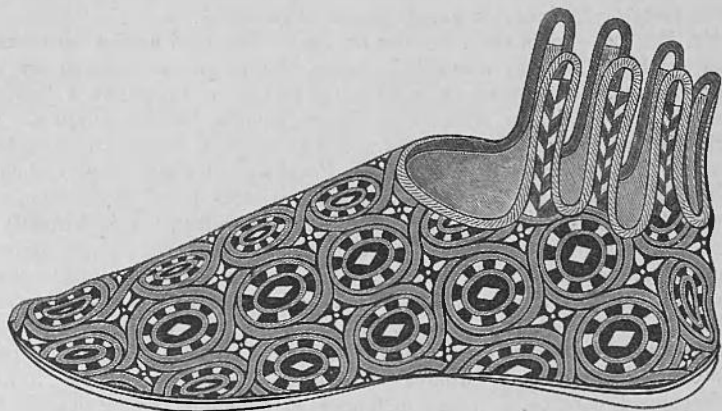
Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

May 6th, 1859.

Professor DONALDSON in the Chair.

Dr. FERDINAND KELLER, President of the Society of Antiquaries at Zurich, and Honorary Member of the Institute, communicated the following notice of some mediæval relics, preserved in the Public Library at Zurich. They appeared deserving of notice, as being associated with the memory of the great-grand-daughter of Charlemagne.

"There exists in our Library, formerly in the archives of the city, a pair of shoes, which have been traditionally regarded as having been worn by the Carovingian princess Hildegard, daughter of Louis the German, King of Bavaria and Bohemia, third son of Louis le Debonnaire, son and successor of Charlemagne. Hildegard was the first Abbess of the Abbey of St. Felix and St. Regula at Zurich, founded by her father in 853; on her death in 859 her sister Bertha succeeded her. The foundation charter and the history of that Abbey has been given in the Transactions of the Antiquaries of Zurich."¹



Shoe of Hildegard, Abbess of Zurich, 853—859.

One of these curious shoes is here represented. It is of good workmanship; the upper leather formed of a single piece, with the exception of the two foremost straps, which are sewed on it. There are seven of these straps formed with loops through which the strings passed to fasten the shoe

¹ Mittheilungen der Antiquarischen Gesellschaft in Zurich; viii. Band, 1853, p. 15.

to the foot. The leather was stamped before it was made into a shoe, and the surface presents an ornamental pattern of black circles and gold spots, produced by leaf gold, as in illuminated MSS. The shoes were lined with green silk. The looped straps are bound with a red linen riband, to which a yellow silk riband is sewed on the outside. The soles are of thin but strong leather, and have no heel-pieces. The leather is now in very friable condition. No description or representation of these relics of ancient costume has hitherto been published, but they were noticed towards the close of the seventeenth century as preserved among the curiosities to be seen in the Library at Zurich, where, as a traveller of that period observes, "On voit jusqu'aux pantoufles de Hildegarde."²

In the curious shoes described by Dr. Keller, the tradition of the fashions of an early period is obviously shown. The sumptuously ornamented *crepidæ* and the *sandalia* of the Romans were fitted with loops (*ansæ*) or eyes on their upper edges, through which a thong (*amenta*) was passed to bind them on the feet. Numerous specimens of sandals of such description have been found with Roman remains in London by Mr. Roach Smith, in Roman stations in Northumberland, and elsewhere.³ The most remarkable examples of Roman shoes are doubtless those found in 1802 in a tomb at Southfleet, Kent, figured in the Archæologia. They were of purple leather, reticulated in hexagonal designs of beautiful workmanship, each hexagonal division being worked with gold.⁴ In the Carolingian and Anglo Saxon periods the *ansæ* were retained, and shoes were of most costly description, scarcely, however, to be compared with the *calcei fenestrati*, *ocellati*, *laqueati*, &c., of mediæval fashions. We read of *sandalia pretiosa*, displaying the most elaborate decorations,—"*cum imaginibus Regum in rotellis—cum flosculis de perlis Indici coloris et leopardis de perlis albis*," &c. The subjects from St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, published by the Society of Antiquaries, supply beautiful examples.

Mr. FRANKS gave a short account of the curious gold armet, discovered in a tomb at Kertch, excavated during the recent occupation by the English forces, and of which a drawing had been shown at a previous meeting. It has been recently purchased for the British Museum. On each of its extremities there are characters or symbols, hitherto unexplained, in stippled work (*opus punctatum*). Mr. Franks pointed out the resemblance of this ancient ornament to certain gold armlets found in Europe, and especially in Ireland, where they occur very frequently, varying greatly in their weight and proportions. These ornaments have been designated penannular, being formed with disunited ends, to facilitate the adjustment of the bracelet to the arm; the extremities, as shown by the accompanying woodcut, are dilated, with a slight impression on each face, which may be noticed likewise on specimens found in England and in Ireland. In Irish armlets of this class the dilated extremities are not uncommonly formed with cupped cavities, in some instances so expanded as to present the appearance of the mouth of a trumpet, or the calix of a large flower; whilst in others these concave appendages are of such exaggerated dimen-

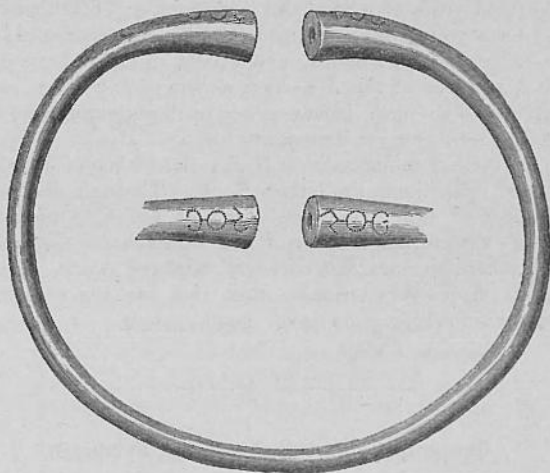
² Voyage de Suisse; Relation en douze lettres écrites par les Sieurs Reboulet et Labruné. La Haye, 1686, p. 138.

³ Catalogue of London Antiquities, collected by C. Roach Smith, p. 66, pl.

ix., and Roman London, by the same author.

⁴ Archæologia, vol. xiv. p. 222, p. xxxix.

sions, in proportion to the connecting portion, that the original type of the armlet appears to be lost. These Irish examples are sometimes delicately engraved with zigzag ornaments, such as are scored upon cinerary urns of the earliest periods. An example of singular fashion, but not solid, has been figured in a former volume of this Journal.⁵ The armlet which accompanied a sepulchral deposit at Kertch is especially deserving of comparison with that discovered in a peat-moss near Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, and figured in the *Archæologia*⁶; this last is described as of pure



Gold armlet found at Kertch. Original size.

gold, very pliable, with the letters M.B., and some lines pricked or dotted on one of its extremities, as on the Kertch armlet, and on the other, HELENVS. R. in raised letters produced by a stamp.

Mr. ALBERT WAY communicated an account of the Golden Crowns found near Toledo, and now in the Musée des Thermes at Paris. (Printed in this volume, p. 253.)

Some Observations on Ecclesiastical Architecture as exemplified in Dorsetshire, by the Rev. J. L. Petit, were then read by Mr. Vulliamy.

Mr. HEWITT gave the following account of a remarkable fowling-piece, supposed to have been used by Charles I. in his youthful sports, at the age of fourteen.

“The flint-lock birding-piece, which I send for exhibition, is the earliest example of a flint-arm yet observed. It is dated 1614, and appears to have belonged to Prince Charles, son of James I. The stock is inlaid with silver, the principal ornaments being the rose and thistle; the rose appears also among the chasings of the barrel. These chasings on the barrel have been gilt. At the breech is the date 1614; and this is repeated on the lock. The lock is richly chased, and partly gilt; the pan has a sliding cover. The face of the steel, or hammer, is quite smooth; not, as we have

⁵ *Archæol. Journ.* vol. vi. p. 60. This remarkable object is now in the British

Museum. It was found in the co. Cork.

⁶ Vol. ii. p. 41, pl. III

so often been told, furrowed in imitation of the wheel of the wheel-lock. The form of the stock is deserving of attention, for it is exactly that of many of the Affghan arms at the present day. It will be remarked that the thumb-notch is so near to the heel of the butt, that this piece could only have been used by a youth.

"From the facts already enumerated, it seems impossible to doubt that this piece belonged to Prince Charles. We have to consider the richness of the piece, chased and gilt in its metallic portion, and the stock decorated with inlaid-work; the period of its manufacture, the young prince being at that date fourteen years of age; the construction of the piece, fitted, as we see, only for a young person; and lastly, the decorations of the rose and thistle, the badges of the Stuarts, and which, so far as I am aware, could not have been assumed at this date by a person of any other family. The principal interest of the arm, however, lies in the circumstance of its being the earliest flint-lock gun yet brought to light.

"It may be further remarked that both lock and barrel bear the maker's initials stamped upon them, the letters R. A. Through the kindness of an intelligent officer of the Armourers' Hall of the City of London, I am enabled to state that in the Charter of the Gunmakers' Company, granted 13 Charles I., there appears the name of Richard Atkin, a gunmaker of London, and it seems very probable that this was the person who manufactured the royal fowling-piece under consideration."

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. WEBB.—A beautiful example of Byzantine Mosaic; its date may be assigned to the twelfth century. Two mirror-cases of sculptured ivory, date the fourteenth century; an ivory hunting horn, or oliphant, and some other choice productions of Mediæval art.

By the Rev. WALTER SNEYD.—Two remarkable miniature portraits, painted in oil upon panel. They represent Mary, Queen of England, and her consort, Philip II., King of Spain, and bear the date 1555; they are attributed to the celebrated painter of that period, Louis de Vargas, whose principal works, however, are frescoes and paintings of large dimensions in the cathedral and churches of Seville. Also a sculpture in ivory, attributed to the tenth century.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A number of beads and bugles of glass, of dark colour, apparently almost black, coated with opaque glass of a dull red colour. They were found in 1857, among white granite sand on the shores of the Isle of St. Agnes, one of the Scilly Islands.

By the Rev. JAMES BECK.—Examples of mediæval metal-work, consisting of keys, and various ancient relics, chiefly found in Sussex; also specimens of jewellery, rings, and other personal ornaments.

By Mr. C. FAULKNER, F. S. A.—A *misericorde*, or dagger of mercy, dug up in a field near Deddington, Oxfordshire. The blade of this weapon, which has only one edge, is 12 inches long; at the hilt it is 1 inch wide and $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch thick, tapering off straight to the point. The hilt is 4 inches long, and has three brass tubes passing through it, at equal distances, each measuring $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch wide. There also appears

to have been a fourth close under the knob, but the space this perforation may have occupied is filled up with rust. Two strips of brass extend along the back and front. On monumental brasses and sculptured effigies a weapon of this description is shown attached to the right side of the sword belt, and is found from the reign of Edward III. to that of Henry VIII. Mr. Hewitt, whose knowledge of ancient armour is so well known, remarked that these daggers were in use during the whole of that period. The late Sir Samuel Meyrick, in his work on *Ancient Armour*,⁷ cites a Romance as early as the time of Henry III., in which the *misericorde* is mentioned, and also in French Chronicles of the time of Edward II., and he states that "the best reason that has been assigned for the name of *misericorde* has been the peculiar use of the weapon, which is to oblige a vanquished antagonist to cry for mercy, or receive his death wound." Mills, in his *History of Chivalry*, says, in describing an encounter, "The only way by which death could be inflicted was by thrusting a lance through the small holes in the vizor. Such a mode of death was not very common, for the cavalier always bent his face almost to the saddle-bow when he charged. The knight, however, might be unhorsed in the shock of the two adverse lines, and he was in that case at the mercy of the foe who was left standing. But how to kill the human being inclosed in the rolling mass of steel was the question; and the armourer, therefore, invented a thin dagger, which could be inserted between the plates. This dagger was called the dagger of mercy, apparently a curious title, considering it was the instrument of death; but in truth the laws of chivalry obliged the conqueror to show mercy, if, when the dagger was drawn, the prostrate foe yielded himself, rescue or no rescue."⁸

MEDIEVAL SEALS. By Miss BARLOW, Andover, through Mrs. Baker, of Stamford.—A privy seal, consisting of an antique intaglio, mounted in an oval setting of silver. Upon the gem, which is red jasper, is rudely cut a lion passant; on the metal rim is the following inscription, in characters of the thirteenth century, + SECRETVM SERVARE VOLO. This seal was found a few years since in a ploughed field near Farnham, Surrey; a silver chain, about six inches in length, was attached to it when the discovery occurred; this the labourer refused to part with.

By Mr. READY, of Lowestoft.—Facsimiles, in gutta-percha, of the seal and counterseal of the Prior of the Hospital of Jerusalem in England, taken from a detached impression on green wax, lately obtained in Shropshire. The seal, of circular form, measures about 1½ inch in diameter. The device is a human head, with a flowing beard; on the dexter side there is a star, on the sinister, a crescent. Legend—+ S' PRIORIS: HOSPITAL: IERL: IN ANGL'. The head, seen in full face, and of fine character, doubtless represents the head of St. John the Baptist. The counterseal is oval, measuring about ½ inch by ⅔, and bears a small head in profile to the left, probably representing the Prior. He wears a peculiar flat cap. This seal has no legend. These curious examples are in fair preservation. A list of the Priors of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem is given in the *Monasticon*, Caley's edit. vol. vi. p. 799, but no mention is made of their seals.

⁷ Critical Enquiry, vol. i. pp. 108, 156, and Glossary in vol. iii. Examples of the *misericorde*, of various periods, in the

Goodrich Court Armory, are figured in Skelton's Illustrations, vol. ii. pl. 113.

⁸ History of Chivalry, vol. i. p. 92.

June 3, 1859.

The LORD BRAYBROOKE, F.S.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

THE noble Chairman, in calling the attention of the Meeting to a select series of finger-rings, of various periods, and their interesting features as characteristic of the prevalent taste and sentiment, not less than on account of the artistic perfection which they display, offered some interesting observations on the choice examples which he had brought for examination. They have been described in the privately printed Catalogue of his Collection, of which he had the kindness to present a copy to the Library of the Institute. Of several of the rings exhibited we are enabled by Lord Braybrooke's obliging permission to place before our readers representations engraved in illustration of his Catalogue. They consist of three examples of penannular rings, of gold, one of them, formed like a serpent, having been found with Roman remains. (See woodcuts.) One of the most singular Roman relics, however, in his Dactylothecca, is a ring found in 1853, in the Borough Field, Chesterford, in one of the remarkable depositories or rubbish-pits, described in Lord Braybrooke's Memoir in this Journal, vol. xii. p. 109. This ring is of mixed metal, which shows traces of gilding. (See cut.) The bezel presents a lion passant, in relief, and to the upper side of the bezel is attached a singular chased ornament which appears to represent a vase between two animals sejant. This projecting portion was originally affixed, as it may be supposed, at right angles to the hoop of the ring, but it is now bent outwards, by some accidental injury. It is pierced with seven holes, which, as Lord Braybrooke remarked, may symbolise the constellation of the Pleiades, and the animals which appear to be feeding out of the vase have been conjectured to be bears. The signification of this curious ornament is, however, very obscure. A gold ring, similar in fashion, with the exception only that in place of the lion it has three collets for precious stones, now lost, was found at Carlisle, and is in possession of Mr. Nelson, of that city. The animals in this instance, as Mr. C. Newton has suggested, may be panthers, feeding upon grapes in the vase, and he conjectured that the device may be allusive to Bacchus. There are here nine perforations in this portion of the work. Another Roman ring, found at Chesterford (see woodcuts), is of bronze, and is a good example of the key-ring, a fashion revived in recent times. Lord Braybrooke pointed out a gold signet, engraved with the initial E ensigned with a crown, and one of the most beautiful examples of its class. Around the hoop is the motto—IN· ON· IS AL, which occurs in other instances, and also upon scrolls, with the symbols of the Holy Trinity, accompanying the sepulchral brasses of Sir John Wylcote and his wife, at Great Tew, Oxfordshire. This remarkable ring was found at Little Easton, Essex. Also a massive gold signet, found at Littlebury, in the same county. The hoop is chased with flowers (*marquerites* ?) near the head of the ring, which bears an escutcheon, charged with a device which does not appear to be heraldic, and is probably of the class designated merchants' marks. The date of the ring may be almost 1450. Among other interesting rings placed before the meeting by Lord Braybrooke were the fine specimen of a Serjeant's Ring, inscribed *Læ Regis Præsidium*, and noticed in this Journal, vol. xv. p. 164, in Mr. W. S. Walford's observations on that class of rings; also a singular



Penannular Gold Ring, found near Thaxted, Essex.



Gold Serpent-shaped Ring, found at Chesterford.



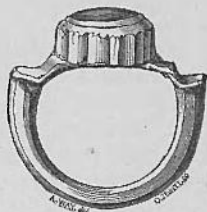
Penannular Gold Ring, from Ireland.



Ring of Bronze Gilt, found at Chesterford.



Bronze Roman Key-Ring, found at Chesterford.



Bronze Roman Ring, with a fictitious gem, found at Chesterford.

Rings preserved in the Lord Braybrooke's Collection at Audley End.

ring of bone, found, as it is believed, in Suffolk, and formerly in Mr. Whincopp's collection. On the bezel is engraved the crucifix, with the two Marys standing near the cross; and around the edge is the inscription—*IN HOC SIGNO VINCES*.

Mr. ALBERT WAY, in a letter written from Thun in Switzerland, gave the following notice of an example of the collar of SS., occurring in that country.

"During my visit last year to the North of Italy I took occasion to bring under the notice of the Institute some remarkable examples of the Collar of SS., which I had observed at Milan and at Venice, connected with memorials of certain distinguished Italians, who had, as there is reason to believe, visited our country in the earlier part of the fifteenth century. These insignia may doubtless be regarded as having been conferred as marks of royal favour towards persons of note who accompanied certain Embassies, or were received at the English Court on other occasions. No fact which tends to throw light upon the origin and use of that singular Collar can fail to be of interest to those who have investigated the curious details of the subject; and I am induced to invite attention to another instance of the introduction of this token of royal favour towards a foreigner.

"In the windows of a picturesque little church on the Northern shore of the Lake of Thun, and about two miles distant from the town of that name, there are several memorials of the family of Scharnachthal, who possessed extensive estates in that part of Switzerland, and to whom the adjoining castle of Oberhofen, now the residence of the Count Pourtalès, Prussian Ambassador at the Court of Paris, belonged. Among these achievements, remarkable as specimens of painted glass of rich colouring, there is one identified as having been placed in memory of Conrad von Scharnachthal, who was distinguished by his enterprising and chivalrous spirit, and his extensive travels throughout Europe and other countries, in which he won favour and distinction at various Courts, including that of Henry VI. in England.

"This curious painted glass has been placed so far above the eye that I was unable to examine minutely the details of its design; and I would acknowledge my obligation to the kindness of Dr. Stantz, of Berne, well known in Switzerland on account of the heraldic painted glass, almost rivalling in brilliancy that of mediæval times, produced under his direction. That gentleman placed in my hands an accurate tracing from the original, of which I am thus enabled to offer a brief description. The heraldic bearing of the family, a sable tower, occupies the greater portion of the achievement: the crest is surrounded by one of those peculiar fan-shaped ornaments, unknown in English heraldry, fringed all around with peacock's feathers. The surrounding spaces are occupied by four remarkable insignia or collars of royal livery, conferred upon the chivalrous Conrad. Of these two have been identified as the Collar of Arragon and that of Cyprus. The decorations which occupy the upper places in the achievement are, on the dexter side, a device apparently a large rose or flower of numerous petals, with a coronet in the centre, and, on the sinister side, a collar of golden SS. with a like coronet, such as is usually termed ducal, within the collar. A trefoiled ornament, apparently, is appended to the collar, the general fashion of which closely resembles that of the like insignia so frequently seen upon monumental effigies of the fifteenth century in England.

“There can be no doubt that this mark of distinction was actually conferred upon Conrad, when he visited England in the course of his chivalrous expeditions. A singular contemporary document, bearing date 1449, gives a detailed narrative of his travels. From early youth he had been attached to the court and service of Amadeus I., Duke of Savoy, and won the special regard of his son and heir Louis, by whom he was selected as his confidential esquire. Conrad’s keen desire for martial renown and acquaintance with foreign manners and courts soon rendered the service of the Prince of Savoy distasteful. At an early age he set forth on his travels, and commenced by taking part in the great conflict in France between Charles VII. and the English. A great field of distinction was there presented to him: he was present at the chief engagements in the campaign of 1437, and received marks of favour from the king and the Dauphin, afterwards Louis XI., with whom he resided a considerable time. At the close of the war Conrad proceeded to the Court of Navarre, and subsequently visited Rhodes, where he took part in the successful defence made by the Knights of St. John against the Sultan of Egypt. He visited the holy places in Palestine, and passed several years in his journeyings throughout Europe, ever in quest of chivalrous renown. It will be needless to trace the wanderings of this remarkable traveller, as they have been chronicled in the document to which I have alluded; it is there stated that he received the insignia of royal favour from the king of Cyprus and Armenia, and from the king of Leon and Castille, in whose dominions he distinguished himself greatly in martial exercises and tournaments. He remained some time at Granada among the Moors, and became intimately conversant with their manners and chivalry. The part, however, of his singular knight-errantry which I would specially mention, is his visit to the British Islands in 1446. At the close of a pilgrimage to St. James of Compostella, Conrad took ship with a large fleet towards the English shores: he was there received with distinction, honoured by the sovereign with the royal collar, as recorded in the document before referred to, and erroneously explained by Swiss antiquaries as having been the insignia of the Garter. From this circumstance the statement has been made that Conrad had been elected a knight of that Order. On quitting the Court of Westminster to visit the most remarkable places in the realm, he received letters of safe conduct from Henry VI., which have been preserved, to facilitate his travels through Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. Some very curious particulars are recorded in regard to the localities visited by Conrad, the wonders of Loch Lomond, the floating island still sometimes seen by the tourist, the fountain of St. Catharine near Stirling, and so forth. From Scotland he passed into Ireland, and repaired with certain noble natives of that country to the cavern known as St. Patrick’s Purgatory. Of his further wanderings and ultimate return to his early patron the Duke of Savoy the document gives a curious narrative. He finally devoted himself to honorable participation in the affairs of Berne, built a house at Thun, and there died in 1472.

“The history of Conrad, thus briefly sketched, presents a very singular illustration of the manners of the period. My present object has, however, been chiefly to show the evidence that the royal livery was conferred on him by Henry VI. as a distinguished esquire of the Duke of Savoy, visiting the English court, but apparently on no diplomatic or special mission. The document, moreover, mentions that Conrad constantly wore that royal token

of favour which occupies so prominent a position in the achievement of painted glass before described. The glass was fortunately preserved when the parish church, adjacent to Conrad's castle on the Lake of Thun, was rebuilt during the last century. There can be no doubt, as I am assured, that it is contemporary with his times.

"I am indebted to the learned Swiss archæologist, Baron Gustave de Bonstetten, for directing me to the place where the memorial which I have endeavoured to describe, is to be found. I may here observe that the Baron, whose investigations of the antiquities of his country have been productive of valuable results, has entrusted to me a copy of his work on the earlier remains discovered by himself, and preserved in his museum near Thun, with the request that it should be presented to the Library of the Institute. The value of that beautifully illustrated volume was, as I remember, much commended by our lamented friend, Mr. Kemble."

Mr. WESTON S. WALFORD, with reference to the notion of Swiss writers, to which Mr. Way had alluded, that Conrad von Scharnachthal had been elected a knight of the Garter, said that he had sought for his name in the list of knights, but no trace of the chivalrous Conrad is to be found there, or in any of our records or chronicles. He also called attention to the fact, that the Bohemian, Leo von Rosenthal, ambassador to Edward IV. in 1467, and several of his suite, received decorations, probably collars of suns and roses; and that a number of decorations were given to Leo to dispose of them in the king's name to such persons as he (Leo) thought worthy.⁹ Mention is also repeatedly to be found in documents in the *Fœdera* of collars of gold and silver given by Henry VI. to distinguished foreigners and envoys who came to his court.

Dr. FERDINAND KELLER, of Zürich, corresponding Member of the Institute, communicated a Memoir on some pieces of plate preserved in that city, presented by Bishop Jewel and other English bishops, who had taken refuge there in the time of Queen Mary. (Printed in this volume, p. 158.)

In reference to the notices of St. Govan's Cave and Chapel, Pembroke-shire, communicated by Mr. COSMO INNES at a previous meeting (See p. 198 in this volume), Mr. Innes stated the following additional particulars. In front of the doorway there is a large block of unshaped stone, called the Bell Stone. On this, according to popular tradition, the Bell of St. Govan was placed in olden time; it had the miraculous power of returning to that position whenever it was removed, to however remote a distance. At length, through decay or mischance, the bell was destroyed, and the bell-stone still rings sonorously when tapped with a piece of stone, in memory of the sacred relic deposited formerly upon it. A like supernatural power of returning to their accustomed positions, has been attributed to certain other relics of the early preachers of Christianity in the British Isles, such as the Egg of St. Molios, formerly preserved in Arran, and noticed in this Journal, vol. xv., p. 175.¹

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. NESBITT.—Two dishes of brass, damascened with silver and

⁹ Quarterly Review, vol. xc. p. 429-30.

¹ In regard to the ancient hand-bells of the British and Irish churches, see Mr. Westwood's-Memoirs, *Archæologia Cam-*

brensis, vol. iii. pp. 230, 301; vol. iv. 13, 167; and also the Catalogue of the Museum, Edinburgh Meeting of the Institute, pp. 33, 34.

engraved, both probably of Venetian workmanship, and of the sixteenth century; one has a pattern of oriental character, the other a pattern characteristic of Italian cinque-cento art.—An ewer of brass, of a simple jug-like form, 11½ inches high, the whole surface has been covered with ornaments and inscriptions in damascening of gold and silver, chiefly, it would seem, in the former metal; a great part of this precious coating has, however, disappeared. The extreme beauty and delicacy of the work, where it remains perfect, show that this example was one of the finest of its class. The inscriptions are in six bands, three on the neck and three on the body. Mr. Rio, of the British Museum, who has had the goodness to decipher and translate them, observes that they are in Arabic, and that they are partly in the Neskhi and partly in the Cufic character: they are all nearly to the same purport, viz., “Glory to our Lord, the Sultan, the King, the wise, the virtuous, the just, the warlike, the champion of the faith.” One, however, contains, in addition to the usual string of epithets, the name (or titles) of Al Malik al-Nasir, probably, Mr. Rio remarks, Mohammed ben Kaalaun, Sultan of Egypt, who died A.D. 1341. He further observes that “Lanci gives a fac-simile of an inscription containing that king’s name in full, which bears a great resemblance in the shape of the writing to those on the vase.”—A saucer-shaped vessel of silver, 7 inches in diameter, repousse in a singular style, probably oriental, bearing some resemblance to the silver work of the Sassanian period. In the centre is a group of three dogs attacking a unicorn, which has impaled one of them upon his horn. This is surrounded by a border, in which are five groups divided by trees; these groups represent an eagle or falcon perching on the back of an animal, perhaps intended for an hyena, and dogs attacking a similar animal, a wild boar, a fox or wolf, a stag, and a hare. On the margin are two stamps or plate-marks, twice repeated, one of which is C M, the other the letters Kappa and Pi, with either Alpha or Lambda under them.

By Miss FFARINGTON.—A ring, described as of Roman workmanship, found near Leyland, Lancashire.—A gold ring, engraved with a figure of St. Catharine, found in 1858, in ploughing at Cuerdale, Lancashire.—A silver ring, found in 1846 in the churchyard at Exton, Hampshire.—Four united rings, probably a variety of the gimmel or token of betrothal, found near Leyland.—A ring, supposed to be of Venetian workmanship, set with a stone which has been designated a viper’s eye. It may be one of the petrified palatal teeth of certain species of fish, of which specimens, as it is stated, are found near St. Paul’s Bay in Malta, with the *linguæ serpentineæ*, or serpents’ tongues, to which various talismanic virtues were ascribed in the middle ages.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A miscellaneous collection of rings, including some fine ecclesiastical examples and signet rings of various periods.

By the Rev. TULLIE CORNTHWAITE.—A document regarded as of more than ordinary interest, as making mention of Henry Percy, known as Hotspur. It is a grant dated at Blanerhaisett, now written Blennerhasset, near Wigton in Cumberland, Nov. 3, 2 Henry IV. (1401), whereby John Masone, Vicar of Aspatrike, (Aspatria in the same county), and John Barker, “capellanus,” granted and confirmed to Robert Mulcastre, knight, and Joan his wife, lands &c. in “Blanerhaisett, Upmanby, Hervibrowe, Whitehalclose,” and Wigton in Cumberland, which they had of

the gift and feoffment of the said Robert and Joan, for the term of their life, to hold of the chief lords by the services therefore due and accustomed ; with remainder after their decease to Henry de Percy, eldest son of Henry Earl of Northumberland, and the heirs of his body lawfully issuing ; with remainder to the right heirs of the said earl for ever. It contains a general warranty from the said grantors, and was witnessed by William de Leghe and William de Osmonderlawe, knights, William de Stapiltone, Roger de Martyndale, Robert de Carlele, Robert Heghmore, and others. There are two labels for seals, of which the second only remains. It is a small round seal with a crowned I., most probably the initial of John Barker.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A processional axe, probably belonging to a Builders' Gild, and bearing the date 1684. The haft is formed of ox bones jointed together, and covered with engraving in the style of that on the powder-horns of the seventeenth century. The subjects are the Crucifixion, with two kneeling figures ; six quarter length figures in civil or military costume, which seem intended for portraits, probably of benefactors of the Gild ; a full length figure of St. Thomas, holding the builder's square, with a stream of blood flowing from the lance wound in his side into a cup placed on the ground. On either side are two lilies, which with other flowers also appear elsewhere on the shaft. On an escutcheon a coat of arms may be seen impaled with a bearing supposed to have been that of the Gild. There were five other axes, of the like description, preserved with that now exhibited, each bearing a date, down to the commencement of the eighteenth century, but the earliest date is that on the present example. Two cross hammers are engraved on the butt. The blade, which is nearly rectangular, is furnished with a spike, tipped with a small brass ball to prevent accidents ; it is perforated with a trefoil, and stamped with the letters C. K. The entire length of this singular weapon is 3 feet, the length of the blade being 10 inches.

By Mr. S. TYMMS.—An electrotyped facsimile of an oval medallion chased in low relief. On the dexter side is seen a long-robed personage seated ; he wears a full-bottomed wig and bands ; an oval buckler, which is inscribed PASSIVE OBEDIENCE, rests on his left knee. The buckler is ensigned with a mitre. Under his feet is the demon of Discord, with serpents in place of hair. Two figures in the costume of the reigns of William III. and Anne, and with their hats on their heads, appear in front of the seated person, who seems to present his buckler against one of the men, who assails him with pistol and dagger. The name BVRGES is seen above this figure : the other seems to be hastily withdrawing, and on a scroll across his left knee is inscribed the word MODERATION. This chasing, probably executed for the purpose of being mounted in a tobacco box, or the like, measures $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The subject is doubtless allusive to the popular commotion caused by the trial of Sacheverel, and the violent ebullition of party spirit at that period. The person designated as BVRGES has not been identified ; there was, however, a dissenting minister named Daniel Burgess, whose chapel was burnt in the Sacheverel riots.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1859, HELD AT CARLISLE.

July 26 to August 3.

The proceedings of the Annual Meeting commenced in the ancient city of Carlisle on the morning of July 26. By the sanction of the Court of Quarter Sessions, the Crown and Nisi Prius Courts, most commodiously situated at the principal approach of the city, were liberally placed at the disposal of the Society, and the Grand Jury Room was appropriated to the purposes of the Reception Room. At noon the Mayor and Corporation proceeded in procession to the Nisi Prius Court, where a numerous assembly already awaited the arrival of the President from Corby Castle.

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, having taken the Chair, expressed the gratification which he felt in meeting the citizens of Carlisle and realising the friendly pledge so heartily tendered to the Institute when the visit to the Great Border City had first been contemplated.

THE MAYOR OF CARLISLE then rose. On the part of the municipal authorities and the citizens of Carlisle, whom he had the honour of representing, he desired on this occasion to offer to his Lordship, and to the Society of which he was the distinguished President, a most cordial welcome. He should be very unwilling, in referring to the objects of the Institute, to take the low ground of endeavouring to find some practical utility for which to recommend the researches of the Archæologist. He should rather take the more general ground that the study of past times and races, as well in the broader features of history as in the more exact details of archæology, tend to awaken and widen men's sympathies, and to strengthen their judgment. The district in which the Society were assembled contains many precious remains of past times, many of those rude monuments of which the age, founders, and uses were involved in obscurity: not a few of those mysterious writings of our forefathers, which the more precise system of modern times was at length beginning to decipher with accuracy; and it was through members of this Society, or communications made to the Institute, that, as he believed, much valuable information upon these subjects had been elicited. There still exist extensive remains of that wonderful people who had left their traces in almost every part of the civilised world—he referred to that great Barrier, the Roman Wall, which extended from sea to sea, upon which the princely munificence of the Duke of Northumberland, and the researches of northern antiquaries in this country, of late years, had thrown so much light. He (the Mayor) trusted that from the visit of the Society much gratification would be derived, and that the results of the present meeting would prove an enduring contribution to the history of the county. The Mayor then called upon the Town Clerk to read the following address.

“To Lord Talbot de Malahide and the Members of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

“We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens, of the City of Carlisle, in Council assembled, desire to give you a hearty welcome to this our ancient city, and to express the satisfaction which we feel and the sense of the honour conferred in having Carlisle elected as the place of meeting of the Institute for the year 1859.

“In welcoming your Institute to this our ancient City we would not be unmindful of the many claims which Carlisle has to recommend it to the attention of the Institute, and its peculiar appropriateness, in our opinion,

as the place of meeting for such a body. With an antiquity stretching far beyond the period to which historic record extends, and lost in the dim and misty ages of legend and tradition, Carlisle has been to Britons, Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans, successively a habitation or a stronghold, and bears imprinted on its stones the evidence of their occupation.

"Though the effacing hand of time and the still more destructive effects of ruthless violence and wanton spoliation, as well as so-called modern improvement, have done much to deprive our City of its most interesting features of antiquity, yet much still remains, both in the City and the surrounding district, to awaken the interest and engage the attention of the Historian, the Antiquary, and the Architect.

"To the constitutional historian of our native country, Carlisle must ever be an object of interest. Within its walls the Parliament of England has been assembled, and here was passed the Statute of Carlisle which is still in force as one of the laws under which we now live.

"We trust that the proceedings which will take place during the ensuing week may be of use in adding to the daily accumulating stock of information which we now possess respecting the manners and customs of our forefathers and the history of their times, and of our common country; and in awakening an increased interest in the minds of the community at large, and especially in this remote corner of our isle, in the studies and pursuits which bear an important part in enlarging and elevating the mind, and withdrawing it from the too exclusive devotion to merely present and temporary concerns.

"The effect of the extension of such knowledge, we feel assured, will be to make Englishmen more sensible of the blessings they enjoy in the present day as compared with the days of their forefathers; and to fill their minds with gratitude to those sterling men who in stormy and troublous times laid deep and sure the foundations of that noble edifice of Civil and Religious Liberty under which we now repose; which, under the blessing of God, has made our country what she is, the envy and admiration of neighbouring nations, and which it is our duty, but with no irreverent hand, to strengthen and adorn, and hand down unimpaired to our children.

"We trust that the meeting at Carlisle may be one marked in the annals of the Institute as having contributed in no small degree to the objects which the Association has in view, and that you may leave our town satisfied with the results of your labours, and not regretting that you fixed upon Carlisle as the place of your annual gathering in the present year.

"Given under our common seal at the Guildhall of the said City, this
26th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1859.

"ROBERT FERGUSON, Mayor."

The PRESIDENT, in acknowledging the Address, said—I assure you that it is with no ordinary satisfaction that the Society of which I have the honour to be President, has visited ancient and 'merrie' Carlisle. The Mayor has so impressively expressed the claims which this city and county have upon the attention of the antiquary and the historian, and the address which you have just heard enters with such ability into the subject, that it would be inappropriate at the present moment to seek to add to the impression which that address must produce, however strongly I might be tempted by the interesting nature of the subject. I may state, however, that among the many cities which we have visited in the course of our peregrina-

tions, we believe that none will have afforded us subjects for contemplation of more lasting interest than the ancient City of Carlisle. The records of Carlisle date from the remotest periods of history; this city has been distinguished during the existence of all those races that have from time to time held the mastery of this country; it stands out in bold relief during that Border warfare which forms the most romantic and picturesque episode in English history; it is hallowed by many associations, and its annals are so interwoven with the thrilling productions of the Wizard of the North that they never can be effaced from our memory. True it is, as has been observed in the address, that many of the most interesting monuments of bygone ages have been destroyed by the ruthless hand of unthinking men. We may regret the reckless injuries of times past, but whilst we lament that our ancestors did not regard such vestiges with more reverent feeling, we must rejoice that the present generation seems fully alive not only to the importance but to the interest of preserving such memorials. It is most encouraging to find such bodies as the Corporations of our towns entering upon these matters in a cordial and intelligent spirit; and whilst it is a sign of the march of civilisation and progress, it gives full assurance that the age of vandalism has passed. It is gratifying to perceive that whilst men are actively engaged in the more engrossing pursuits of life they can still take interest in those studies which tend to enlarge their knowledge of the past, and to illustrate the growth not only of national and social institutions, but of the commercial and industrial development which forms so important an element in the greatness of our country.

THE DEAN OF CARLISLE observed that it devolved upon him, in the absence of the Bishop, who he hoped, however, would be among them at a later period of the proceedings, on behalf of the Bishop, the Dean and Chapter, and the Diocese at large, to welcome the Society on this occasion. He wished much that the duty had fallen upon one more able to perform it. It had not been his lot to take part in any previous meeting of the Society, nor had he been long enough resident in the locality, to make himself well acquainted with the historical vestiges which abound on every side. But he felt it his duty and his pleasure to welcome the approach of science. It was his pleasure to meet the British Association at Cheltenham, and he recalled the week which he spent among them as one of the most agreeable and instructive of his life. He had no doubt that he should receive equal pleasure from attending the Sections and listening to the information which might be given on the present occasion. He felt that in past ages religion had suffered from being severed from science. The development of science would never be in opposition to the Word of God, and he felt assured, that whether they dived into the depths of the ocean and examined the works of the Creator there, whether they investigated the formations presented on the surface, or examined the works of man in former ages, they would only bring to light fresh evidence of the truth of that revelation which was the hope and comfort of man. It was quite true that the eccentricities and puerilities of some of the bygone professors of antiquarianism exposed them to ridicule, but he hoped that reproach had passed away. He had no sympathy with anything merely because it was old, but if from old things the archæologist could produce and throw a new light upon history, and upon the social, moral, or religious conditions of our country in times gone by, there was not a more useful study. It had been often said,

and it might be repeated with truth on the present occasion, "The proper study of mankind is man." If men from the mere structure of the English language could point out the various changes which the nation had gone through, how much more by the disinterment of the vestiges of man's industry, and of the relics of his daily life in every age, must fresh light be thrown upon the obscurities of the past. Through such studies we should doubtless more truly appreciate the blessings of the civil and religious liberty which we enjoy,—the inheritance handed down to us from those whose history we seek to bring to light.

Mr. PHILIP HOWARD said,—I have been asked to say a few words, and to express the feeling of regret which must be experienced from the absence of the Earl of Carlisle and other noblemen who have been prevented from attending on this occasion. Although engaged in the high duties of his office, my friend and kinsman Lord Carlisle will sincerely regret his inability to be present. I know that he contemplates, at least by deputy, receiving at his Border Stronghold the members of the Institute, in whose last visit to the North he so warmly participated on occasion of the meeting at Newcastle. Our able President has adverted to the improved feeling in favour of researches into antiquity. It is true, however, that we have not the same excuse for neglecting antiquity and the records of the past which might have been pleaded by our predecessors. During the harassing scenes of Border strife, and during those times of perpetual contests and bloodshed which mark the periods of '15 and '45, men of all callings were too much absorbed by political strife to be able to devote attention to the less pressing details of antiquity. Carlisle owes much of her dignity and interest to those periods of strife, but we must ever with thankful satisfaction feel that we may now cultivate the arts of progress without fear of interruption; we may now devote our minds without discomfort to the comparison of ancient with modern things, and apply ancient objects of taste to the adornment of the present age. I have been too unexpectedly called upon to permit of my entering upon this subject as it deserves, and I hope that the meeting will hear me with indulgence. I regret that that wonderful man Lord Brougham has been unable to take part with us this day, as had been anticipated; he combines every variety of knowledge, and is in fact the Hercules of Science. I am also sorry that the Earl of Lonsdale, our Lord Lieutenant, is through illness deprived of the satisfaction of attending; his historic name has long been associated with the annals of the County of Cumberland. Mr. Howard concluded by expressing his satisfaction at being enabled to participate in the proposed arrangements of the meeting, and to offer to the Institute his most hearty encouragement, and a welcome to such attractions as he might be able to present at Corby Castle.

The PRESIDENT then said,—I feel much gratified by the kind manner in which my friend Mr. Howard has spoken of the pleasure which our meeting will afford to the gentry and inhabitants of Cumberland. Lord Carlisle, I know, was particularly desirous to be present, and had it not been for the functions of his high office, he would doubtless have been among us this day. I need not say what an acquisition he would have been, how his stores of classic learning and elegant scholarship throw light and grace over every subject. The presence of Lord Brougham would likewise have been a great gratification, and I still hope he may honour this meeting with his presence. I saw him recently, and he expressed his intention to attend; but the numerous public questions of importance in which he is engaged must

necessarily render the possibility of his absence from Parliament, at this moment, very uncertain. Welcomed, however, as we have been at the outset of our visit to the great Border city, we can only dwell with satisfaction on the kindness of those who have been foremost in their personal encouragement of our cause, and hope that subjects of sufficient interest and attraction may be presented in the course of this gathering to justify the favourable feelings which have been shown towards us. I am unwilling to trespass on the time of the meeting, or touch upon many subjects which at the present time attract the attention of archæologists, but there are a few points to which I may be permitted to invite consideration. It may be well on occasions such as this to draw as it were to a focus the more striking subjects on which our attention should be concentrated, and at the same time to make honourable mention of those who have taken a prominent portion in the advancement of archæological science, and who have earned the gratitude of societies like ours. To the antiquary of the Northern Marches a subject of leading interest is presented in the great Roman Barrier, associated as it is with the early history of the country, whilst the grand conception and consummate skill displayed in that extraordinary work must ever render it the most remarkable monument of Roman enterprise in Britain. Much had been done for the illustration of its details, from the days of Horsley to those of Dr. Collingwood Bruce, but it was reserved for the Duke of Northumberland, with that noble munificence and taste by which he is distinguished, to preserve an enduring and invaluable memorial of that great work, which, under his Grace's directions, has been surveyed with most scrupulous accuracy by Mr. Maclauchlan. This survey has recently been engraved, and with the guidance of these minutely detailed maps those who may avail themselves of the present opportunity of examining the striking and picturesque vestiges of the Roman Wall, will pursue their investigations to the greatest possible advantage. His Grace has moreover been pleased to permit the original drawings of a subsequent and very important survey by Mr. Maclauchlan to be placed in the temporary Museum for our examination. In these maps, which I hope may hereafter be published, the obscure and remarkable line of Roman way extending across Northumberland from the Wall to Berwick-upon-Tweed, and known as the Devil's Causeway or Eastern Watling Street, has for the first time been accurately laid down. His Grace has also, as I am informed, most liberally directed accurate engravings to be prepared, at his expense, of all the inscribed monuments and sculptures *per lineam Valli*, and this fresh result of his munificent encouragement of archæological research will speedily be published. Another object of no slight interest to the antiquary is presented in the excavations now in progress at Wroxeter, through the spirited impulse given by Mr. Botfield, and successfully conducted under the direction of Dr. Henry Johnson and Mr. Wright. The extensive area of the great city of *Urioconium*, which appears to have perished in a fearful time of barbarous devastation and violence, will doubtless present remains of the greatest importance to the antiquary, and the operations have already been attended with very interesting results. There is another subject perhaps not so directly connected with this country, but of great interest to societies such as the Institute. Such institutions indeed, if destined to exert an useful and instructive influence, and to embrace the full scope of their legitimate purpose, should not limit their operations to our own Islands. It is impossible for any antiquary

fully to understand the remains of Roman art in Britain without comparing them with similar objects found in other countries under Roman dominion. Although I fully admit the necessity of directing our principal efforts to the illustration of national objects, no branch of archæology is alien to our proceedings. It is important that we should occasionally have the means of becoming acquainted with the most interesting relics of Grecian art. And here I may advert to a fact tending to show that even Greek art is not so unconnected with Britain as some might imagine. It is a curious circumstance that some of the earliest coins found in this country, those of the time of the ancient sovereigns of the Cymri, are imitations of ancient coins; and these types are not derived from what was the most natural source, the Roman, but from Greek coins. Many of these are distinctly imitations, however rude and barbarous, of coins of Philip and those of Alexander of Macedon. This is a digression, but I mention the fact to show that a Grecian subject is not inappropriate to a meeting like this. We hope to have a discovery brought before us of paramount interest, one of the most important subjects connected with Greek art. It is that noble monument, one of the wonders of the world, the Mausoleum erected by Artemisia to Mausolus the king or tyrant of Halicarnassus. Mr. Newton, a gentleman of high classical knowledge and ability, formerly connected with the British Museum, has been subsequently engaged in Asia Minor, where he has rendered invaluable services to archæology, and has exerted himself with most praiseworthy zeal in rescuing precious remains of ancient art—it is through his exertions that considerable portions of this Mausoleum have been brought to light and transported to England. They were concealed in a Turkish fortress in Asia Minor, at Budrum, the ancient Halicarnassus. These sculptures were in a Turkish fort and very difficult of access. However, through the influence of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, they have been removed and deposited in the British Museum, and, although in fragmentary condition, they amply suffice to show that they are vestiges belonging to the best period of Greek art. Mr. Newton, who has carefully studied their peculiar features, will be prepared to bring the subject of these discoveries before the present meeting, and it cannot fail to be one of more than ordinary attraction.

Mr. J. HODGSON HINDE, Vice-President of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, observed that he desired to tender the welcome of a Society which, though not belonging to the city of Carlisle, might be said to include that city in the field of its operations—the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne. That Society had had the honour of a visit from their noble friend the President of the Institute, and had the advantage of Carlisle in knowing how great gratification and instruction might be anticipated from such a gathering as the meeting of the Institute. He trusted that the good influence of that meeting would not end here. He knew no locality richer in the material for the antiquary than the county of Cumberland and the ancient city of Carlisle, and he trusted this visit might be the means of rousing a spirit in the inhabitants which would induce them to take upon themselves the investigation of the antiquities of their county, and not leave them to be sought out only from time to time when the visit of archæological explorers from a distance might occur, or to be portion of ground hitherto taken up by the Antiquaries of Newcastle. He assured them that no spirit of jealousy would be felt by that Society; they would gladly hail fellow-labourers in the field. There was another

advantage attending such local institutions. It was impossible to inspect the stores of private collectors without seeing how carelessly many valuable relics of antiquity are stowed away. Roman altars, for instance, were to be found stored in outhouses and cellars from the want of a proper place for their reception. If a local society were established in Cumberland, these might all be gathered together. It had been found in Newcastle that private collectors had readily sent their treasures to the museum at the Castle, where they knew they would be preserved and made available for public gratification ; and all who take interest in the investigation of the antiquities of the Northern Marches, more especially of the extensive relics of Roman occupation, would rejoice to witness the establishment of a like depository in the city of Carlisle.

Lord TALBOT observed that the Institute had been earnestly desirous to impress on every locality which had been visited in their Annual Meetings, the importance of developing local institutions, and had ever sought to stimulate an interest in the preservation of national monuments. He trusted that the suggestions of his friend, Mr. Hinde, might not pass unheeded in the ancient city of Carlisle. He desired in conclusion to express thanks to those who had so cordially participated in the Inaugural Proceedings, and hoped that the week so auspiciously commenced might prove an occasion of general gratification.

The Venerable ARCHDEACON JACKSON having moved a vote of thanks to the noble President, the meeting then terminated.

By the kind permission of the Dean and Chapter the Temporary Museum was formed in the Fraternity, adjoining the Cathedral. Of the collection there arranged, which was remarkably rich in antiquities of local interest, a detailed Catalogue has been printed.²

At four o'clock Lord Talbot, accompanied by a numerous party, assembled upon the ramparts for the inspection of the Castle. The Rev. C. II. Hartshorne had undertaken to describe the chief architectural features of this border stronghold, and he gave also a sketch of the historical incidents connected with it. He remarked that the remains sufficed to show that it had been an exceedingly interesting Castle ; but it had been mutilated by repairs. Of late years, the money of the country had been recklessly spent on fortifications which in these times of improved warfare were wholly unserviceable. On account of the mutilations and reparations that had taken place the Castle of Carlisle is not found in that state of perfection in which many not less ancient fortresses still exist in other parts of the country. Much of the present state of the Castle must be attributed to the constant incursions of the Scots. They were perpetually destroying everything of the nature of a stronghold that they came across in their raids. It could not, therefore, have preserved, under any condition, that perfection which was often found in similar edifices in the south of England, which were less exposed to such attacks. The Castle was doubtless planned by William II., but whether he actually erected the fabric it was now impossible to ascertain. The principal facts stated by Mr. Hartshorne will be found appended to his Memoir on the Parliaments of Carlisle, in this volume, p. 334.

² This Catalogue may be obtained at the office of the Institute, or by post from the publishers, Messrs. Thurnam, Carlisle.

It is in octavo form, so as to admit of its being bound up with the Journal.

At the Evening Meeting, which took place at the Assembly Rooms, the Chair was taken by the MAYOR of CARLISLE.

A Memoir was read by Mr. JOHN NANSON, the Town Clerk, on ancient Ordinances, Bye-laws, and other interesting matters recorded in the Corporation Books.

Mr. JOSEPH COULTHARD, jun., then read an interesting memoir illustrative of the life of Lord William Howard, called "Belted Will," from materials chiefly obtained from the MS. collections at Corby Castle.

The Rev. JOHN DAYMAN, Rector of Skelton, Cumberland, communicated a translation of a *relazione*, or report to the Doge and Council of Venice sent by their envoy in England. This interesting paper was read by the Rev. E. Venables. The document, apparently written about 1568, was found in the valuable collection of transcripts of Venetian *relazioni* in possession of Henry Howard, Esq., at Greystoke Castle, and probably obtained in Italy by Thomas, Earl of Arundel, early in the seventeenth century. The report related to the claims to the English throne that would arise on the death of Elizabeth, which the envoy anticipated would be made the excuse for political intrigue, prejudicial to the interest of the Catholic faith. He entered fully into the unhappy position of Mary, Queen of Scots, and adverted to the apprehension that her pretensions to the Crown of England, and the hatred which Elizabeth bore to her, might ultimately lead to the removal of so dangerous a rival by poison or violence.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.

A Meeting of the Section of History was held in the Crown Court. In the absence of Lord BROUGHAM, President of the Section, the Chair was taken by Lord Talbot de Malahide.

Mr. J. HODESON HINDE read a Memoir "On the Early History of Cumberland." (Printed in this volume, p. 217.)

The Rev. W. MONKHOUSE read a dissertation upon "The Etymology of local names in Cumberland."

A Meeting also took place in the Nisi Prius Court. The following communications were received.

"Observations on the western part of the Roman Wall;" by the Rev. J. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, LL.D., F.S.A. The learned historian of the Northern Barrier limited his remarks to those portions and features of especial interest, which would be brought under notice during the excursion on the following day. He very kindly expressed his desire to supply such preliminary information as might direct the visitors to the points most worthy of attention. Dr. Bruce alluded to the important light which had been thrown upon this great Roman work by the accurate Survey for which archæologists were indebted to the munificence of the Duke of Northumberland; and he stated that through his Grace's liberality a work is in preparation, which will form a very valuable accompaniment to that Survey. This is the "Corpus Inscriptionum Valli," destined to comprise the inscribed and sculptured monuments, the whole of which had now for the first time been faithfully delineated.

"Architectural Notices of Lanercost Priory Church;" by the Rev. J. L. PETIT, F.S.A. This communication on a most interesting conventual building, which it was proposed to examine in the course of the following day's Excursion, was illustrated by numerous beautiful drawings, produced by the skilful pencil of the author, and by Professor Delamotte, F.S.A.

In the afternoon, previously to the service at the Cathedral and the examination of that structure, the members of the Institute and their friends were hospitably entertained at the Deanery, formerly part of the conventual buildings. Some vaulted chambers and other ancient portions were examined by the visitors, and especially the curious paneled ceiling of the principal chamber, which displays devices, escutcheons, quaint couplets, &c., painted upon the beams. An inscription moreover shows that the date of the work is about 1507, when Simon Senhouse was Prior.

At the conclusion of the service a very numerous party assembled in the transept, in anticipation of the observations which the Rev. Canon Harcourt and Mr. C. H. Purday had promised, in regard to the architectural history of the Cathedral and certain curious details of its decoration.

Mr. PURDAY, under whose superintendence the recent works of restoration had been carried out, first addressed the assembly, and gave an outline of the history of the fabric.

Commencing in the south transept he remarked, that this, with the nave now used as St. Mary's Church, the lower part of the tower, and portions of the north transept, were the earliest parts; they belonged to a church commenced by Walter, a Norman follower of the Conqueror, in 1092, and completed and endowed in 1101 by Henry I. They were of the simplest and most massive type of Norman architecture. The most ornamental features of this church appear to have been the doorways, of which only fragments now exist. The nave extended westward, originally consisting of seven or eight arches; these, with the exception of three, were destroyed in the Civil War. The south transept is nearly complete, except its eastern chapel, the site of which is occupied by St. Catharine's Chapel, a work of Early English date. The original chapel, however, was of the same form as the present one, the Norman ashlar existing under the later base mouldings. A square chapel in this position is an unusual feature in a Norman Church, the transept chapels generally consisting of a small circular apse opening into the main building by an arch. The north transept had an apse of this description on its eastern side, the foundations of which exist. The Norman work is much fractured, in consequence of settlements; the tower, owing to bad foundations, having sunk and broken all the arches round it. This was probably caused by a spring which runs through the transepts from north to south, and to drain this two wells were in early times constructed. The Norman work is built principally of a white stone, all the rest of the Cathedral being of red sandstone; it was coated throughout with a thin layer of rough stucco, jointed with red lines, the capitals being nicked out in colour. The north transept was burnt in 1292, and again in 1390; successive rebuildings have brought it to its present state. After the last fire it was rebuilt in the reign of Henry V. by Bishop Strickland, whose arms, with those of many old county families, existed on the flat ceiling removed during the late restoration. Bishop Strickland also erected the upper part of the tower.

Proceeding to the choir, Mr. Purday said it would be seen that this part was on a more magnificent scale than the nave and transepts. No traces existed of the Norman choir, which was apparently about half the length of the present choir, and terminated by a semicircular apse. The re-erection of the choir was probably commenced by Bishop Silvester de Everdon, who

succeeded in 1245, when the Early English style had become developed. At that time there seems to have been a project for rebuilding the whole Cathedral, and this will explain the position of the choir with regard to the nave and tower. The choir is twelve feet wider than the nave, and this difference is thrown on the north side, probably from a desire not to encroach on the contracted space occupied by the conventual buildings. Another proof that the entire rebuilding was contemplated is the singular position of a pillar and arch at the west end of the north aisle, this pillar being partly within the older Norman wall, and what would have been the east wall of the north transept is broken off and left as a buttress, the space between this and the pillar being filled with a much later wall and window. The projected rebuilding having been given up through want of funds, it happened that the tower arch remains in such an anomalous position at the west end of the choir. The Early English choir was one bay shorter than the present choir, its east end having been where the last pillar now stands. The foundations of this wall and the great buttresses were discovered during the restorations. This explains the crippled appearance of the window and groining in the last bay of the Early English work. The last arch was, as now, a narrow one, and when the additional length was added the arch was extended, and the window left as it was, thus throwing it considerably out of the centre. The Early English work is beautiful. How far it was carried up he was unable to determine, probably only to the tops of the main arches, and there temporarily roofed in. It was so much injured by fire in 1292, that its reconstruction was necessary. Here again the want of funds is proved by the slowness with which the building rose, and the curious manner in which old materials were used. The outside walls protected by the groining were little injured and were allowed to stand, but the main pillars must have been calcined by the burning beams of the roof. Accordingly, we find that new pillars were built, and the old arch stones and groining used again, accounting for the anomalous fact of old arches resting upon more recent pillars. These pillars were not at this time finished, the capitals having been left uncarved till about the close of the reign of Edward II. At this date the additional bay of the choir was added, and the work appears to have risen to the tops of the main arches, and then to have been suspended for some years. The carving in the small Decorated windows was next executed. Probably Edward II. contributed, as his portrait is carved on one of these windows on the south side. The east bay seems to have been left unroofed, as when the work proceeded again in Gilbert de Welton's episcopate (1352-1362) the groining of this part was altered, and the windows were evidently repaired in many places by letting in small pieces of stone. Bishop Welton, and his successor, Thomas de Appleby, seem to have carried on the work vigorously, and to have completed the choir, including the wooden roof, before the death of Edward III., as the arms of that king were on the old ceiling. The tracery and arch of the great east window, one of the most beautiful in England, were probably Bishop Welton's work. A curious fact with regard to this window was, that the tracery mouldings of the southern half were uncut on the inside, the window being doubtless erected hurriedly. The stained glass dates from the reign of Richard II., whose arms, with those of Anne of Bohemia, were in one of the clerestory windows, and are now restored in their old position by Mr. Harcourt. The wooden roof is in several respects unique; the hammer beams being the

most curious feature. These have been objected to by several antiquaries, who suggest that they originally stretched across the choir, forming tie-beams, and connected with the arched rib by king-posts; but they are too much thrown up at the points ever to have formed parts of tie-beams; and he (Mr. Purday) could speak positively of the absence of king-posts, as portions of the old bosses remained on the great ribs. Every portion of the ceiling has been carefully restored, and the present is as nearly as possible a copy of the old design. The great ribs are original. The old colouring was adhered to; it was principally red and green upon a white ground, the bosses gilt as at present. The present plan was adopted after many experiments. Many persons object to it as not in accordance with the rest of the building; and it must not be looked on as perfect, being only part of a scheme for decoration; much requires to be added by stained glass and by colour upon the walls, before a satisfactory general effect can be obtained. The great east window will, Mr. Purday hoped, soon be filled with stained glass, and this would be a great addition to the general harmony. The old work was coloured throughout, both wood and stone. Traces of painting were discovered everywhere; in some instances mere lines or scroll-work, or the mouldings tinted, each member having a separate colour. The choir pillars were painted white, and diapered with red roses nearly a foot in diameter, with a gold monogram, I.H.C. or J.M. (Jesus-Maria?) This was late fifteenth century work, perhaps in the time of Prior Gondibour. On the tower piers were subjects of legendary history. The stalls were probably put up in the reign of Edward III. A king's head occurs among the carved ornaments, which as Mr. Harcourt had informed him resembles authenticated portraits of that king. The tabernacle work was probably added by Prior Hathwaite soon after 1433, when he erected the old episcopal throne. The screens in St. Catherine's Chapel, and some fragments in the choir, are Prior Gondibour's work; the screen on the north side was erected by Launcelot Salkeld, the last prior, and first dean after the Dissolution.

In reference to a remark made by Mr. Purday on the ancient masons' marks which occur in all parts of the building, and seem to show sometimes by their distinctive character where a modern stone had been introduced in the midst of older work, Mr. J. H. Parker said this was the first time he had heard of any use being found for these marks; much had been said and written about them, but nothing of practical value.

The Rev. CANON HARCOURT then offered some remarks on certain decorative details in the Cathedral.

With respect to the ceiling, he observed that it had been painted after the design of Owen Jones, and nearly approached to what it was in former days; he however only recommended the present style on the understanding that the upper windows were to be filled with coloured glass, and the arches coloured. This it was hoped would ultimately be done. There were a few tracings of the original painted glass in Dugdale's Collections, which might supply designs for the restoration of the clerestory windows. In these windows in former days there were a number of coats of arms, which, as well as other heraldic decorations occurring in various parts of the fabric,

³ We may refer our readers to the more detailed account of the Cathedral given in Two Lectures on the History

of Carlisle Cathedral, by the Bishop of London, and Mr. Purday; published a Carlisle by Messrs. Thurnam.

were of especial interest as supplying auxiliary evidence in establishing the date of such portions, or ascertaining through whose liberality they had been erected. Mr. Harcourt adverted at some length to the recurrence of the bearings of the Percys and other noble benefactors. The insignia of the Earls of Northumberland, which occurred on the Tower, might be referred to the time of the father of Hotspur, who was Governor of Carlisle and Warden of the Marches in the reign of Richard II. The bearings of the Earl of Salisbury might be attributed to the Earl who was Warden in 26 Henry VI. There occurred, however, bearings of these noble families and also of the Earls of Westmoreland, which were probably to be referred to other periods.

Mr. Harcourt proceeded to notice certain peculiarities regarding the arms of Richard II. and those of Anne of Bohemia, escutcheons of painted glass in the clerestory windows, to which Mr. Purday had called attention, and which appeared to have been executed in the earlier part of the reign of Richard. He described various curious details relating to the ancient painted glass, and also the screens, and subjects taken from the legendary histories of St. Augustine, St. Anthony, and St. Cuthbert, depicted upon them. He pointed out also a sculptured head in the south aisle, which he conjectured might be a portrait of Piers Gaveston.

The Annual Dinner of the Institute took place on this day, Lord Talbot presiding. The accustomed loyal and appropriate toasts were proposed by the President, Mr. Howard of Corby Castle, Mr. Frecheville Dykes, Lord Ravensworth, the Mayor of Carlisle, and the Ven. Archdeacon Jackson. The banquet was graced by the attendance of a large number of ladies.

At nine o'clock, by the hospitable invitation of the Mayor, the numerous company proceeded to his residence at Morton, and passed an evening of social enjoyment, which his friendly welcome, and the graceful courtesies of his sister Mrs. Banner, rendered highly gratifying to his guests on this occasion.

Thursday, July 28.

This day was devoted to an excursion to certain remarkable points on the Roman Wall, with a visit to Lanercost, and to Naworth Castle, in accordance with the invitation with which the Institute had been favoured by the Earl of Carlisle. The special train conveyed a large party to the Rosehill Station, the most convenient point of approach to Birdoswald, the site of the Roman Station *Amboglanna*, where the visitors found an obliging reception from Mr. Boustead, the tenant of the farm, and the remarkable features of the Roman remains were explained by Dr. Bruce, who also guided the visitors to the recent excavations, made in anticipation of the meeting of the Institute, under direction of Mr. Coulthard, jun., and Mr. McKie of Carlisle. Some new and interesting facts were brought to light, especially an arrangement which, as was sagaciously pointed out by Mr. Parker of Brampton, appeared to have served for filtering and purifying water within the area of the Station by means of a thick stratum of charcoal and sand.

From *Amboglanna* the party proceeded to Combe Crag, and examined the inscription recently discovered upon the face of a quarry, giving the names of Faustinus and Rufus, Consuls, A.D. 210, a fact regarded as of no slight importance by those who advocate the claims of Severus to be recognised as builder of the Wall. After examining various other remarkable

traces of Roman occupation, the excursionists reached Lanercost, and thence proceeded to Naworth Castle, where sumptuous preparations had been made for their entertainment, by the obliging care of Lord Carlisle's agent, Mr. Ramshay. At the banquet in the great Hall, Mr. P. H. Howard, of Corby Castle, presided, supported by Mr. H. Howard, of Greystoke Castle; they spared no pains to ensure the gratification of the guests, and compensate, as far as possible, for the deep regret at the unavoidable absence of the noble Earl, whose friendly courtesy and cordial participation in their proceedings had on previous occasions thrown a charm over the meetings of the Institute. After the suitable toasts and expression of the general feeling of gratification, the social gathering dispersed, and the visitors, having been guided by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne and Mr. Salvin in their examination of the highly interesting features of castellated and domestic architecture, took their departure at six o'clock for Carlisle.

Friday, July 29.

A meeting of the Section of Antiquities took place in the Crown Court, Lord Talbot de Malahide presiding. The following memoirs were read.

"Report on the Recent Excavations at Wroxeter," by the Rev. H. M. Scarth. (Printed in this volume, p. 264.)

Sir CHARLES BROUGHTON, Bart., made an appeal to archæologists on behalf of the undertaking in which the Wroxeter Excavations' Committee had engaged. The works stimulated by Mr. Botfield's liberal donation had been prosecuted with much spirit: the extensive area, however, of the city of *Uriconium* presented a field of exploration which would require large expenditure; and Sir Charles hoped that Archæological Societies might make an effort to prevail on the Duke of Cleveland, the owner of the site, to concede facilities which were indispensable to ensure the success of this interesting enterprise.

The Rev. JAMES SIMPSON, Vicar of Shap, then read a memoir entitled "Notices of early antiquities in the neighbourhood of Shap, Westmoreland, Carl Loft and the avenue of erect stones formerly existing near that town, and of other remarkable remains."

A meeting of the Architectural Section also took place in the Nisi Prius Court, and the following memoirs were read:—

"Account of Holme Cultram Abbey, Cumberland," by the Rev. Joseph Simpson, Incumbent of Holme Cultram.

"Notices of ancient fortified churches in Cumberland;" by Mr. J. A. Cory, architect, County Surveyor. (Printed in this volume, p. 318.)

Mr. CHARLES NEWTON, H.B.M. Consul at Rome, then delivered a discourse on the recent discoveries at Budrum, carried out under his direction.

Mr. NEWTON commenced his lecture on the Mausoleum by an outline of the general history of its discovery. Having been one of the seven wonders of the world, its position was long an object of curious investigation. In the middle of the sixteenth century Budrum was visited by the French traveller, Thevenot, who noticed that in the walls of the Castle there were certain marble slabs, with figures of horsemen and combats cut in relief. From that time till about the year 1770 Budrum does not seem to have been noticed by travellers, till these slabs sculptured in relief were drawn by an artist named Dalton, and engraved in one of the volumes of the *Ionian Antiquities*, the well-known publication of the Dilettanti Society.

The castle of Budrum was subsequently visited at intervals by English travellers, and, as the reliefs in its walls became more generally known, it was thought, with good reason, that as it is a matter of history that the castle of Budrum was built by the Knights of St. John out of the ruins of the Mausoleum, the sculptures in its walls must have once adorned that famous tomb. The high interest attached to these reliefs was not unappreciated by our Ambassador at Constantinople, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, whose name, so distinguished in diplomacy, receives additional lustre from the services which he has rendered to art and archaeology in protecting and furthering researches in the East. Having obtained from the Porte permission to remove these slabs, twelve in number, Lord Stratford transmitted them to England, and presented them to the British Museum, where they have been for some years. Although there was every reason for supposing that they belonged to the Mausoleum, absolute proof of the fact was wanting; and it was chiefly with a view of obtaining further evidence on the subject that in 1852 Mr. Newton went to the Levant. Various circumstances prevented him from visiting Budrum till April, 1855, when, on entering the Castle, he noticed inserted in the walls several colossal lions' heads in Parian marble. Being convinced from the style and material of these heads that they had originally formed part of the Mausoleum, and that they had been transported thence by the knights with the twelve slabs of the frieze, Mr. Newton made a representation on the subject to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and to Lord Clarendon, then Foreign Secretary. Her Majesty's Government, with a liberality worthy of imitation by all future governments, sent out an expedition with a ship of war, an officer of Royal Engineers, four sappers, and an ample fund for the excavations. Mr. Newton, being charged with the direction of this expedition, commenced excavations at Budrum in the autumn of 1856. His object was not only to remove the lions from the walls of the Castle, but to ascertain, if possible, the site of the Mausoleum. The first clue to this site is to be found in the valuable description of Halicarnassus by Vitruvius, who, comparing the form of the city to that of a theatre, states that the Mausoleum was placed in the centre of the curve, a little above the Agora on the shore, and below the temple of Mars. Thus far the site had been marked out by the ancients; but such a general indication did not enable travellers to identify the particular spot on which the building stood. Mr. Hamilton and other topographers place the Mausoleum on an elevated platform, since ascertained to be the site of the temple of Mars. Captain Spratt, sent expressly by Sir Francis Beaufort to examine this question, preferred a mound to the east of the true site. Mr. Newton, while excavating both these sites, was led to try a third, remarkable from the circumstance that, while its position corresponded with that laid down by Vitruvius, it was covered with the ruins of a superb Ionic edifice in white marble. These architectural remains had been remarked by Professor Donaldson *in situ* many years since, and his notice of them led Mr. Newton to point out this as the probable site of the Mausoleum in a memoir in the Classical Museum, published more than ten years ago. Excavation proved that this was the true site. On the first of January, 1857, Mr. Newton commenced digging at this spot, and on the same day found a small fragment of the frieze, to which the twelve slabs previously obtained from the Castle belonged. Having identified this fragment as part of the frieze, he continued the

excavation, and, clearing away the houses and garden walls which encumbered the site, found the ruins lying in a quadrangular hollow cut in the rock. Within this sunk area was a confused mass of parts of columns, fragments of friezes and of statues; also portions of lions, of which the hind quarters found on this site have been subsequently reunited to the heads which Mr. Newton had, as before stated, seen in the Castle walls. The particulars of these discoveries on the site of the Mausoleum are given in Mr. Newton's Reports to the Foreign Office, which have been printed as a Parliamentary Paper. As we know from the statements of Pliny that the entire circumference of the Mausoleum was 411 feet, Mr. Newton, having found one angle of the basement, proceeded to look for the opposite angle, thus gradually tracing out the four sides. He then ascertained that the Mausoleum originally rested on a massive basement of green rag stone, the foundation corners of which were laid on the native rock cut in beds to receive it. The knights had carried away not only the higher part of the edifice, but the greater part of its basement, leaving a quadrangular area cut out of the native rock.

The green ragstone slabs, of which the basement was built, may be easily recognised in the walls and pavement of the Castle, which is in great measure composed of it. Mr. Newton then proceeded to give a description of the Castle at Budrum, which he illustrated by a number of drawings and photographs. He pointed out that the mediæval castles of Turkey are generally well worth studying, because they have seldom been in any manner altered by the Turks: they were abandoned by their former Christian garrisons in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This is especially the case with the military architecture of the Knights of St. John both at Budrum and at Rhodes. These two examples of mediæval fortification may be regarded as transition specimens, exhibiting those characteristics which were afterwards developed on a greater scale, and with more science, in the last resting-place of the Knights of St. John, namely at Malta.

Mr. Newton then exhibited the details of the architecture in a series of drawings by Mr. R. P. Pullan, architect, remarking that decoration was but sparingly introduced, but that it was always flamboyant in character. The walls are built of the green ragstone already noticed, and of other ancient materials. At intervals occur escutcheons and names of various knights who presided over the building or repairs of the Castle. These decorations are in white marble very beautifully carved. In the windows of the Castle are a great number of names and armorial bearings of knights, facsimiles of which have been made by Corporal Spachman, R.E. It is probable that some of the families to which these armorial bearings belong might be identified, and this would be an interesting subject of inquiry for the following reason. In Guichard's "*Funeraillles des Anciens*," a work written a few years after the taking of Budrum by the Turks, it is stated that, while the knights were removing stone from the basement of the Mausoleum, they broke suddenly into a sepulchral chamber, in which was a sarcophagus of white marble, containing the body of Mausolus himself, which appears to have been clad in a robe embroidered with gold. The chamber containing this sarcophagus was ornamented with sculpture in relief. This story seems to be authenticated by contemporary witnesses known to Guichard, and it becomes an interesting subject of inquiry whether any further particulars of so remarkable a discovery have been

preserved in the archives of any family descended from those Knights of St. John who formed part of the garrison at Budrum. It is possible that, by pursuing the clue afforded by the armorial bearings, other facts relating to the destruction of the Mausoleum may be brought to light ; and it is not too much to hope that fragments of its sculpture, hitherto unrecognised, exist in private or public galleries in Italy or elsewhere in Europe. Thus one slab belonging to the Mausoleum frieze has been discovered at the Villa di Negro at Genoa, and was, doubtless, brought to Europe by some knight who had sufficient taste to appreciate the beauty of the sculpture. In the same manner fragments since identified as belonging to the Parthenon were brought to Copenhagen by Count Konigsmark, after the capture of Athens by Morosini in 1680.

Lord TALBOT observed that the services which Mr. Newton had rendered in the elucidation of a remarkable question of ancient art could not be too highly appreciated. The most cordial thanks of the Institute were due to one of their earliest fellow-labourers, who, on the eve of his departure for a distinguished position in a distant land, had contributed with so much kindness to the gratification of the present meeting. Their thanks must also be rendered to those noblemen who had so liberally encouraged Mr. Newton's persevering researches. The backwardness of the authorities on such occasions had been too often a cause of regret ; the sanction and liberal assistance afforded by Lord Stratford, Lord Clarendon, and Her Majesty's government, in the present instance, had shown how truly the importance of Mr. Newton's purpose had been recognised.

Mr. HUGH M'KIE gave an interesting report on discoveries of ancient relics in the course of excavations and public works at Carlisle.

At the conclusion of the Sectional Meetings, a numerous party set forth under the guidance of the Rev. E. Hill and Mr. J. H. Parker, to visit Aydon Castle near Corbridge, and certain other interesting objects in that direction.

At the evening meeting the chair was taken by Mr. HODGSON HINDE. A communication was read, "On the Vestiges of the Ancient Britons and Romans in Cumberland," by the Rev. J. Maughan, Rector of Bewcastle.

At the close of that Memoir, Mr. JOSEPH COULTHARD, Jun., resumed his interesting "Notices of the Life and Times of Lord William Howard."

Mr. FRANKS then read a short account, by Mr. Albert Way, of the "Golden crowns of the time of Gothic sovereignty in Spain, lately found near Toledo." (Printed in this volume, p. 253).

SATURDAY, JULY 30.

The Sectional Meetings were resumed in the Crown Court ; Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE presiding. The following Memoirs were received.

"Account of the exhumation of an ancient interment in a cist, formed of the trunk of an oak, near Featherstone Castle, Northumberland ;" by Mr. John Clark, Steward of the Featherstone Castle estates.

The Mayor of Carlisle, ROBERT FERGUSON, Esq., offered a few observations on the etymology of certain personal names. He instanced that of Garibaldi, and the statement recently advanced, that his descent had been traced to a Scotch emigrant, named Garry, whose Christian name was Baldey. The Italians, it was assumed, had naturally transferred these into a more euphonious appellation. A much better case, however,

seemed to be made out that Garibaldi was an Austrian. The name was certainly of southern German origin, being the ancient German Garibald, with an Italian termination. There was, among many of the name, a Bavarian Duke Garibald, in the sixth century. The etymon was appropriate, *gar*, a spear, *bald*, bold. The same name had been bequeathed both to ourselves by the Saxons, and to the French by the Franks. The Saxon form of *gar* being *gor*, and *bald* being *bold*, there was reasonable probability that our names Gorbald, and possibly also Corbould, are equivalent to Garibaldi, whilst in France the name may be traced in Garibal and Gerbault. With respect to another memorable name, that of Bonaparte, he (the Mayor) observed that, although advanced on less confident speculation, he thought its German origin might be shown, with a singularly expressive import. The name occurs in Italy also as Boniperti, which he conjectured had probably, having no meaning to an Italian, been changed to a name which had at least an appearance of meaning. This, however, might be presumed to be the ancient German Bonipert or Bonibert, which had been referred by philologists to *bona*, slayer, and *bert*, bright, famous. The appellation, "the illustrious slayer," would be one remarkably appropriate.

Mr. EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A. communicated a Memoir "On Episcopal Rings," exemplified by several very beautiful mediæval specimens.

The Rev. J. MAUGHAN, Rector of Bewcastle, communicated a Memoir "On the traces of the Anglo-Saxons and Norwegians in Cumberland."

Mr. CHARLES NEWTON, H. B. M. Consul at Rome, then resumed his discourse on his recent discoveries in Asia Minor. Mr. Newton commenced by observing that, with regard to Halicarnassus, on a previous occasion he had been unable to attempt more than a brief allusion to the structure of the Mausoleum; he would now offer a few words on that subject—not that he should attempt a restoration of the building, as he thought it would be premature till the marbles now in the British Museum had been more carefully examined. But he proposed to state certain facts which had been ascertained by excavation, and which coincided in a remarkable manner with the statements of Pliny. In order that his audience might understand his description, it would be well to state Pliny's account of the building. Nothing could be more vague than the descriptions given by the ancients. They had left no plans or elevations, but simply measurements, and these being written in Roman numerals were constantly altered in transcribing, so that the totals and the details seldom agreed, and architects, in working out restorations, were disposed to set aside the dimensions given by ancient authorities, if they interfered with their own notions. In the case of the Mausoleum this practice had been carried too far. Pliny had given dimensions both as regarded the area of the building and its height; the area being a square of 411 feet. The area, which he (Mr. Newton) laid bare, measured rather more than 470 feet, but, of course, the quadrangle cut out of the rock, on which the foundation stood, would be broader than the base of the building, measured, as it would be measured, on the stylobate of the columns on which it rested. Pliny spoke of a portion of building which he called the *Pteron*, or peristyle edifice; he stated that it measured 63 feet from east to west, and somewhat less from north to south. It has been supposed by distinguished architects that Pliny's measurement referred to the *peribolos*, and that the 63 feet represented the length of the building itself. But the excavations had shown that a

much larger area must be taken for the precinct or *peribolos*, and that the 411 feet of Pliny refer to the actual measurement of the basement ; consequently the smaller dimension of 63 feet from east to west must be applied to the *cella*, or solid inner edifice, around which the columns stood. With regard to the height nothing could be more difficult than the language of Pliny. He describes the building as composed of the *Pteron*—a *cella*, or walled temple, surrounded by columns. The *Pteron* was not built, as usual in Greek temples, with a roof, but was surmounted by a pyramid, above which was placed a *quadriga*. Pliny states that the *Pteron* was 75 cubits in height, or about $37\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and that the pyramid and chariot were $37\frac{1}{2}$ feet, so that the height of the building was 140 feet. Now $37\frac{1}{2}$ added to $37\frac{1}{2}$ made 75, so that we have 65 feet to account for ; and architects in restoring the Mausoleum had paid little attention to that 65 feet, supposing that there was some error in transcription. He would now state the facts ascertained by the excavations. First, as regarded the temple part, because in treating of the building they must consider that this lower part, which Pliny called the *Pteron*, was simply the body of a Greek temple, and they must consider the pyramid as the roof. In the course of the excavations a great quantity of architectural fragments had been found, and it was out of these fragments that the whole order of the *Pteron* had to be reconstructed. So far as this had as yet been done the measurements exhibited a remarkable coincidence with those of Pliny. The lecturer then exhibited three drawings by Mr. Pullan, which would give some idea of the beauty of the Greek architecture, and even in the Parthenon no architecture has been found so delicate in execution. The whole of these monuments were coloured. In many cases the colouring was perfectly fresh. There were two colours—the brightest blue, a pigment equal in intensity to ultramarine, and a red, like vermilion or some pigment of like intensity. All Greek architecture of the highest order, Mr. Newton remarked, was coloured. In the course of excavation he found portions of mouldings, capitals, and a number of parts of columns, and by measuring these, and striking a mean average, Mr. Pullan had obtained a calculation of the height of the column. This was the point that admitted of doubt ; the columns being composed of several cylindrical portions they could not ascertain their height. Mr. Pullan had taken the diameter and calculated the height from other examples of the Ionic order. In that style of architecture the height of the column was always in a certain proportion to its diameter. Pliny states that in addition to the roof surmounted by the chariot, there were 24 steps of the pyramid. Now it occurred to him (Mr. Newton) that if he could find near the Mausoleum a single step, he should obtain the dimension of the pyramid by multiplying that dimension by 24. He ultimately, after two months' investigation, found a marble step, which he recognised as one of those of the pyramid. He might describe the steps as resembling, so to speak, enormous tiles, $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick, with flanges, one at the back and two smaller flanges at the sides. They were laid together combined, as Greek and Roman roof tiles were, in such a manner as to throw off the rain. The back flange was the peculiar feature. Very much broader than the side flange, it fitted into a groove of the pyramid step, overlapping it ; so that they must conceive the whole constructed of marble tiles, so to speak, overlapping each other, and clamped together by copper bolts. Lieut. Smith measured these steps and found their height to be $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and multi-

plying that by the number of the steps, he made the whole height of the pyramid to be about $23\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Next, as to the height of Pliny's *quadriga*, by which we must understand a chariot drawn by four horses and containing two figures. One of these was that of Mausolus. His statue had been found in fragments, and had been put together at the British Museum. The height is 10 feet. Having ascertained the height of the figure in the chariot, the next point was to find out the dimensions of the chariot; These were ascertained by the discovery of fragments of the wheel. From these data a calculation was made which gave a height of 37 feet 3 inches, within a few inches of the measurement of Pliny. Therefore, as two of Pliny's measurements proved correct, there were strong grounds for supposing that the third—the 65 feet—must have existed. He could only look for it in the basement, which, as stated in his former lecture, he conceived to be a mass of masonry, 65 feet high, towering above the plain and sustaining the temple of 36 Ionic columns, above which was the pyramid, and the magnificent group of the chariot and four horses, with Mausolus elevated high above all. And when we imagine this marble mass, decorated with magnificent architecture, and enriched with colouring, viewed against the blue sky of Caria, it must have been a spectacle such as the world had never seen, and which justified the judgment of the ancients, who called the Mausoleum one of the wonders of the world. Having expressed a hope that Mr. Pullan would be employed by the British Museum to prepare a restoration of the Mausoleum, Mr. Newton proceeded to speak of his excavations at Cnidus and Branchidæ. He described the position of Cnidus on a cape at the south-west corner of Asia Minor, among some of the most famous cities mentioned by Herodotus and Thucydides, where now the traveller is awoken by the howl of the jackal and the wolf, and amidst villages, where the inscriptions have been built into the walls with their faces inwards, and the sculptures broken up by the hammer. Cnidus was furnished with a double port, for the convenience of vessels approaching from different directions and other countries. The inhabitants seemed to have been highly civilised, carrying on commerce with Alexandria, but not renowned like the Athenians either for naval or military exploits. They were, however, distinguished in another manner among cities of antiquity. They had in their city the celebrated statue, the Venus of Praxiteles, and it must be mentioned to their credit that when Nicomedes, King of Bithynia, offered to redeem their public debt if they would give him the statue, they refused, and would not suffer it to leave the city. There is a very interesting notice of Cnidus and of this statue by the philosopher Lucian, who lived about the age of Hadrian, and who made a voyage to Cnidus with two companions, their object being to go from city to city and examine the works of art. These remarks were the more interesting because Lucian was the son of a sculptor and was himself bred up to that art. Mr. Newton regretted that the excavations at Cnidus had produced no trace of any copy of this Venus. The statue was taken to Constantinople by Alexander the Great, and was destroyed by the Crusaders; representations existed on Greek coins struck in the time of the Roman empire. Mr. Newton then described the external aspect of Cnidus, built on steep mountain shores and encircled by strong walls. In ancient times the mountain sides descending to the harbour were supported by terraces, forming magnificent platforms, and the drainage was carried by galleries to great cisterns, so that the inhabitants were never without a supply of water. This may explain

their former fertility as contrasted with the present barren appearance. Nothing could be more desolate than the scene. The features of the landscape were grander than those of Budrum but not so smiling. He should not attempt any account of the excavations; he should only notice the colossal lion and the sculptures from the *Temenos* of Demeter and Persephone. This lion was discovered at the distance of about an hour to the south of Cnidus on a headland. It was lying on the rock when found. Its length was ten feet by six feet in height; this great size rendered the removal of the lion a difficult operation, its weight being eleven tons. It is to be presumed that the lion originally stood on a small tomb near which it was found; this tomb had a square Doric basement, surmounted by a pyramid. From the internal plan it is probable that the tomb was a *polyandrium*, or public monument intended to receive the bodies of a number of citizens, probably of those slain in battle. In style this lion was more severe than the Mausoleum sculptures, and he was disposed to place its date about 404 B.C. A great naval victory took place off Cnidus at that time, and Colonel Leake was of opinion that this was the only event connected with Cnidus to which the monument could be referred. The structure was of the Doric order and half finished. The non-completion of the monument may be accounted for, if we suppose it to have been commenced when some political party in Cnidus was in the ascendancy and the work may have been interrupted by their overthrow; such revolutions were common in the Greek republics. As a specimen of a Greek architectural tomb, this monument is of great interest, particularly as it is a late example of what was called horizontal vaulting, that is when one stone is placed a little in advance of another, each overlapping till they reached the crown of the vault. There was an enormous stone weighing five tons, shaped like the bung of a cask, and it is probable that this stone was placed in the centre of the vault as a key stone. With regard to the meaning of the sculpture by which it was surmounted, the use of lions in monuments might be traced throughout the ancient world; they occur in the Mausoleum, where they seemed to be used as sentinels. He thought this lion was intended to be as a watchman, looking out seaward, and it must have had a fine effect to see it on the headland. As the mariner passed he would see the Colossus at Rhodes; he would then see this colossal lion; he would perceive the city of Cos and the Mausoleum on the opposite side; he would next pass the temple of Apollo at Branchidæ, and the temple of Ephesus. The route along the shore of the Archipelago would be a succession of magnificent works. The lecturer proceeded to exhibit drawings of several statues found at Cnidus; among them was that of Proserpine, identified by the pomegranate which she held in her hand and which is peculiar to this goddess. In the *temenos* of Demeter and Persephone were found several mutilated statues and heads, four marble pigs, with inscriptions on the bases, dedicated to Ceres, twelve pairs of votive breasts, and at the bottom he found layers of common glass bottles of the Roman period, and, though masses of marble had been thrown in, these bottles were not broken. The whole of the ground in the *temenos* was strewed with fragments of sculpture and terra cotta, bearing representations of women carrying pitchers, which might represent Danaids, and also with lamps which were removed in wheelbarrowfuls. His impression was that the place had been disturbed by an earthquake, and all these objects mixed together by some convulsion of

nature. A very interesting tomb was found, it was a public monument to a person named Lykæthios. From inscriptions on this tomb we learn that a statue in honour of this citizen was decreed by vote of the senate and people of Cnidus, and that the *Aphestor*, or speaker of the senate, was charged with the duty of superintending its erection. The word ἀφ᾽εστῆρ only occurs in a passage in Plutarch, in which he states that the speaker of the senate at Cnidus was so called. The accuracy of this statement is remarkably confirmed by the inscription discovered on the tomb. He mentioned this to show the importance of preserving every fragment of Greek inscriptions. Mr. Newton then spoke of his excavations at Branchidæ, now a desolate site, but once the great oracle of the Ionian Isles. It was one of the oracles consulted by Cræsus before he engaged in his war with Cyrus. It is situated on a promontory between Miletus and Halicarnassus. The temple was of remote antiquity; it was burned by Xerxes, and the sacred race of priests was taken away to Sogdiana. It would seem as if Xerxes wished to extirpate the Greek religion by thus transplanting its ministers. He did not attempt any excavation of the temple, a work which would have required two years, but he had a wish to examine the Sacred Way which led to it. In 1857 he was able to visit this site, and he then caused photographs to be made of the statues which he found. They were peculiar, and it is curious that they bear great resemblance to Egyptian sculptures. There were remarkable inscriptions on these statues, some of them the earliest which had been discovered. One of the inscriptions might be placed about 560 years B.C., nearly two hundred years before the Mausoleum. It was a difficult inscription to decipher, and that difficulty was increased by the Greeks, who amused themselves by scoring it with their knives. At length he succeeded in reading the first line, which gave the clue to the whole; it was—"These were dedicated by,"—then followed the names of the persons dedicating; and the end was "as a tenth part to Apollo." Apollo was the deity of the oracle in the Temple of Branchidæ, which Cræsus consulted; and these inscriptions are of a time shortly after Cræsus, if not contemporary with him. On that Sacred Way, Polycrates, the tyrant of Samos, doubtless passed bringing his offerings, and these very statues had probably been seen by Herodotus. Among the names in the inscriptions was that of Thales; the letters were clear with the exception of the Theta. He would not assert that this was Thales, the statesman and philosopher of Miletus in the time of Cræsus, but it was extremely probable. On the chair of a seated figure was found—"I am Chares, son of Klesis, ruler of Teichioessa. A statue to Apollo." Chares was probably one of the petty tyrants of Asia Minor. There was a broken slab, which had on it characters which he could hardly read. It was built into the wall. He gave directions to have the stone turned over, and to his surprise he found on the other side a perfect Greek inscription written from right to left and from left to right, in the same style of letters as on the lions, and it ran thus,—“The sons of Anaximander dedicated;” the artist’s name Mr. Newton read Terpsikles. This curious inscription supplies the name of one of the artists employed on the Sacred Way, and considering the little information we possess about early Greek artists, it is important to discover even a name. Mr. Newton concluded by adverting to the remarkable coincidence that they had here the name of Thales within two hours voyage of Miletus, and that of his pupil, the philosopher Anaximander.

Lord TALBOT, in proposing a vote of thanks to the talented lecturer,

accompanied by the expression of the high sense which, in common with all archæologists, he must entertain of the importance of Mr. Newton's discoveries, as a memorable accession to the history of ancient art, stated his earnest hope that the trustees of the British Museum would forthwith take steps for the publication of the valuable drawings and illustrations which had been so kindly brought before the meeting by Mr. Newton.

After Mr. Newton's lecture many of the visitors proceeded to the Cathedral, where Mr. J. H. Parker offered some remarks on the chief features of the building, with the obliging desire to gratify those persons who had been unable to benefit by Mr. Purday's discourse on a previous day; he concurred in the statements then made regarding the architectural history of the fabric. He pointed out various features of interest which mark the successive periods of ancient rebuildings and restorations, with some critical observations on those of more recent times, and the interior decorations, the subject of so strong a division of opinion in the locality. Among many curious minor details, Mr. Parker called attention to early Norman fragments, erroneously regarded as Saxon, found built into the walls, including portions of the Norman font. A fragment had been found by Dr. Collingwood Bruce in a village near Carlisle since the commencement of the meeting, and brought to the museum at the Fraternity. It might be hoped that the visit of the Institute would tend to ensure henceforth the preservation of all such vestiges, which had been too long neglected.

In the afternoon of this day the Society enjoyed a most courteous and gratifying reception from Mr. Howard and his accomplished lady at Corby Castle. After examining the valuable heirlooms, portraits, and works of art there preserved, a banquet was prepared in a marquee near the castle, and, at the close of the entertainment the acknowledgments of the numerous visitors having been expressed in hearty appreciation of so friendly a welcome, Mr. Howard led his guests to visit the picturesque banks of the Eden, the curious rock-chambers, the ancient hermitage known as Wetheral Cells, the remains of the monastery, and Wetheral Church, where they were received with kind attention by the Rev. R. L. Hodgson, the incumbent. Thus closed a week in the recollections of which the graceful hospitalities of Corby must long be retained in most agreeable remembrance.

Monday, August 1.

At an early hour a special train conveyed the noble President with a large company to Penrith, on a very kind invitation to the interesting residence of Lord BROUGHAM, and to enjoy the friendly guidance of Mr. W. Brougham in a visit to various points of archæological investigation, King Arthur's Round Table, Maybrough, the curious Pele Tower at Yanworth Hall, a building of the fourteenth century, where Mr. J. H. Parker proved a most efficient cicerone,⁴ Askham Hall, Brougham Castle, &c., arriving at Brougham Hall at two o'clock. A sumptuous collation was provided in the Great Hall, which is replete with curious relics of olden days. The party took their departure at a late hour towards Carlisle, highly gratified by so courteous a reception, and by their visit to the numerous and interesting sites comprised in the proceedings of the day.

⁴ See a full account of this building in Mr. Parker's *Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages*.

Tuesday, August 2.

The annual meeting of members of the Institute, to receive the Report of the Auditors and that of the Central Committee, to make selection also of the place of meeting for the ensuing year, and for other customary arrangements, took place at the Town Hall, at half-past nine. The chair was taken by Lord Talbot.

The report of the Auditors for the previous year (printed at page 214 in this volume) was read, as also the following annual report of the Central Committee, and both were unanimously adopted.

In bringing before the members of the Institute, in accordance with annual usage, a brief retrospect of the progress of the Society, and of the advance in the science of archæology which the past year had realised, the Central Committee regarded with renewed gratification the activity and intelligence evinced in the prosecution of historical and archæological investigation, both by kindred societies and through the individual efforts of their fellow labourers in the field.

In regard to the general course of the proceedings of the Institute, the constant communication of valuable facts and discoveries, the friendly co-operation of numerous zealous antiquaries, both at home and on the continent, the friendly interchange of information from all quarters, so essential to the practical working and the influence of such societies, the committee felt it needless to make any detailed statement, as on some previous occasions. The periodical publications of the Institute had moreover fully brought before the members these features of progress in the appreciation of national monuments and all the vestiges of bygone times. The wide circulation of the Quarterly Journal, of which the sixteenth volume would speedily be completed, and the minute record therein to be found of the facts and observations communicated so freely at the meetings of the Institute, had doubtless greatly encouraged the transmission of such scattered information, and the preservation of a large amount of instructive evidence.

There were certain points, however, of especial interest in the review of the previous year, which must be contemplated with more than ordinary satisfaction. It were needless to recapitulate the prejudice to archæological science, occasioned by the ancient rights of the crown in respect of Treasure trove. The evils so often discussed at previous meetings, and more recently the subject of an earnest appeal to the Upper House of Parliament, made by our noble President, are familiar to all. The arguments advanced by Lord Talbot, and his urgent remonstrances in years past, have doubtless materially tended to invite public attention, and lead the way to that satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty, which may confidently be anticipated. It has been in North Britain that more liberal concessions have at length been first publicly sanctioned by the Government. To the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland it is due that the first advance has been successfully achieved, where the intricate obstacles had appeared almost insurmountable. Early in the present year that Society and the Commissioners of Supply in the different counties memorialised the Treasury on this much-vexed subject, and an official order has been promulgated recognising henceforth the right of the finders of ancient

ornaments, coins, and objects of the precious metals, in Scotland, to receive from the Treasury their actual value, on delivering them up on behalf of the crown to the sheriff of the county in which they may be found. This most important concession for the better preservation of national antiquities has been widely made known, and public notice has been very generally aroused through a valuable Memoir by an accomplished member of the Scottish Society and of the Institute, Mr. A. H. Rhind. The Scottish Antiquaries are to be congratulated on the practical results which have already followed their spirited effort, in the speedy accession of numerous valuable relics to the national collection at Edinburgh, now preserved in a suitable depository in the gallery appropriated by government to the Society's Museum, at the Royal Institution at Edinburgh.

It were much to be desired that the like concessions regarding the ancient rights of the crown should be extended to all parts of the empire ; and it may be hoped with confidence that, at no distant day, the adjustment of the question may be brought to a satisfactory issue.

The visit of the Institute to the Marches of the Scottish Border cannot fail to recall to grateful remembrance the noble encouragement with which the liberal patron of the last gathering of the Society in the northern counties, the Duke of Northumberland, has continually stimulated archaeological researches. Of the survey of the Great Northern Barrier, extending from the mouth of the Tyne to the Solway, the drawings, executed with singular perfection by Mr. Maclauchlan, were, with his Grace's kind sanction, submitted to the Society at a former meeting, immediately on their completion. To the favourable consideration of the same noble Patron the Institute has been indebted on the present occasion for the permission to examine the subsequent survey of Roman vestiges in Northumberland, completed within the last few weeks by Mr. Maclauchlan. It comprises the traces of occupation between the Tyne and the Tweed, in the direction of Berwick, and presents, for the first time, an accurate ichnography of a very obscure line of communication, known as the Scotch Causeway, or Devil's Causeway, the careful investigation of which may throw important light on the conditions of the county at a remote period of its history. By the kind permission of the Duke of Northumberland, the maps of this ancient way, and of the camps or strong posts of observation connected with it, have been placed in the temporary museum during the present meeting. They may be regarded as precursors of a more extensive survey of the earlier remains in Northumberland, which his Grace has directed Mr. Maclauchlan to undertake, and from which very important light must be thrown upon the obscure history of the county in the periods prior to Roman occupation, and also in Saxon times. Great as are the advantages which have already accrued to the archaeologist through the liberality of the Duke, in respect of the vestiges of Roman sway, still more important results may speedily be anticipated from the collection of inscribed monuments and sculptures, of which his Grace has directed faithful representations to be drawn and engraved at his expense, as illustrations of a *Corpus Inscriptionum Valli*. This highly valuable contribution towards an extended *Britannia Romana* will, by permission of their noble patron, be published under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle.

Among the works of active exploration during the past year, none is so deserving of cordial commendation as the spirited effort which has been made for a systematic examination of the site of *Uriconium*. The first

impulse was given by the liberal proposition of the president of the Shropshire Archæological Society, Mr. Beriah Botfield, M.P., at the close of 1858, and his offer of fifty guineas in furtherance of the undertaking having found a ready response in Shropshire, a committee was formed at Shrewsbury, and the excavations commenced in February last under the direction of Dr. Henry Johnson, of that town, and Mr. Thomas Wright. Of the successful issue of their efforts it were needless to make any detailed statement, since, through the kindness of Dr. Johnson and of the Rev. H. Scarth, the members of the Institute have been constantly made acquainted with the progress of these interesting explorations. The site of this so-called British Pompeii, it will be remembered, occupies an area of between 300 and 400 acres, in which doubtless, if the appeal be met with liberal co-operation, a great harvest of vestiges and inscriptions of historical value, with relics of every description, must be realised. The Duke of Cleveland, the proprietor of the site, has given his assent to the project, and it may be hoped that, as its national importance may become more apparent, his Grace may consent to concede to the Excavations' Committee all the facilities requisite for the success of their operations.

In the Isle of Wight, considerable remains of a Roman Villa have been brought to light at Carisbrooke, in consequence of the accidental notice of some broken pottery and tesserae in April last. The site has been explored by Mr. W. Spickernell and the Rev. E. B. James, Vicar of Carisbrooke, in whose grounds the discovery occurred; an extensive building, with baths, hypocausts, a mosaic floor of good character, &c., has been traced; a detailed account of this villa will speedily be published; it may be viewed with special interest as being the first Roman building found in the island of *Vectis*, in which some archæologists had been disposed to question whether any actual Roman occupation had taken place. An association, it has been stated, has been formed to meet the expenses of the complete disinterment of the remains, and to make provision for their future preservation.⁵

In the prosecution of historical and topographical researches in our own country certain memorable advances have of late been effected. The publications of various provincial societies may be mentioned with renewed gratification; the highly important project adopted by the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, at the suggestion of the Master of the Rolls, has largely augmented the stores of materials for national history. Among the works comprised in the series, already numerous, none will be more gratefully welcomed than the Descriptive Catalogue of MSS. relating to the Early History of Great Britain, edited by Mr. T. Duffus Hardy, and actually in the press. To the *Rerum Britannicarum Scriptores*, now brought within the reach of every student, a remarkable accessory has recently been presented, in the Kalendars of the State Papers, arranged under various historical periods. In the Isle of Man, moreover, a Society has been formed for the preservation and publication of Manx documents and historical materials, hitherto insufficiently investigated.

In connection with certain objects of archæological enterprise in foreign

⁵ A concise account of the Geology, Antiquities, and Topography of the Isle of Wight, by Mr. Ernest Wilkins and Mr. Brion, is in the press, and will con-

tain a Plan of the Villa, and a coloured representation of the Mosaic floor. It may be obtained from Mr. Brion, Newport.

lands, to which the attention of the Institute has recently been called, the valuable researches of our friendly correspondent, Mr. Frank Calvert, in the Troad and various parts of Asia Minor, claim honourable mention. The return of Mr. Charles Newton from the sphere of his distinguished enterprise in the East must be hailed with satisfaction by his fellow labourers of the Institute, the establishment of which was so largely promoted by his active and friendly co-operation. He has most kindly taken the earliest opportunity of affording to his old associates the high satisfaction of participating in the fruits of his toil at Budrum, at Rhodes, at Cnidus, and at the Temple of Branchidæ, the oracular fane of the Ionian isles. With the precious relics of Greek art transmitted by their talented friend to the national collection in this country, the members of the Institute are doubtless familiar, and the inspection of those remarkable accessions to the British Museum will have enabled them more fully to appreciate Mr. Newton's discourses on the sumptuous tomb of Mausolus or other great productions of ancient art, and to esteem his kindness in coming, on the eve of departure for a distant land, to contribute to the gratification of the present meeting.

Many who have taken part in the proceedings at Carlisle will recall the impressive appeal made by Mr. Rhind in regard to the neglected condition of the invaluable monuments of Egypt, and the fatal injuries to which they have been subjected through the reckless Vandalism of travellers and other mischievous persons. Mr. Rhind's remonstrance addressed to the Institute from Egypt in 1856 was read at one of the London Meetings, and published in the Quarterly Journal. It must be with satisfaction that the archæologist will learn that the Viceroy, at length aroused to the more just appreciation of the value of the monuments still existing in Egypt, has ordained that henceforth they shall be duly respected, and preserved under the immediate guardianship of the Government. His Highness has moreover given instructions that a proper depository shall forthwith be established for the reception of all ancient relics of minor dimensions. It may be earnestly hoped, that the influence of this more enlightened view of the true value of the monuments of antiquity as historical and artistic evidence may prove of lasting efficacy.

In conclusion, the Central Committee would recall with sincere regret the honoured names of those highly valued friends and coadjutors whose loss they have had occasion during the past year to deplore. In the death of the Historian of the Middle ages the literary world at large sustained a loss, irreparable, perhaps, as regards the influence of his cultivated intelligence and proficiency in the skilful concentration of historical evidence, but with far deeper feelings must the close of Mr. Hallam's life of kindly sympathies and genial cordiality be lamented by all who had the privilege of enjoying his friendship or social intercourse. Numbered among the supporters of the Institute at an early period of the existence of the Society, Mr. Hallam was ever ready to encourage and participate in its proceedings. Among others, now no more, whose friendly interest has fostered the establishment of the Institute, are to be numbered on the present occasion the Dean of Ely, who frequently gave furtherance to our purpose, and whose hearty welcome none can forget who took part in the gratifying visit to Ely, on occasion of the annual meeting at Norwich in 1847; Sir James Ramsay, Bart., one of the earliest members of the Institute; the Dean of Chichester; the Bishop of Antigua, formerly a member of the

Central Committee ; the accomplished topographer, the Rev. James Raine ; Mr. Dawson Turner, so distinguished as an investigator of the archæology of Norfolk ; the Rev. Francis Dyson, whose kind co-operation essentially contributed to the success of the Wiltshire meeting ; the Rev. Vaughan Thomas ; the talented investigator of the literature and antiquities of Spain, Richard Ford ; and Mr. Burgon, one of the most accurate numismatists of his time. With deep regret has the announcement been received, on the very eve of this meeting, of the sudden removal of one who had never failed to take part on these occasions with friendly and cheering cordiality, the talented Recorder of Clitheroe, Mr. Addison. There remains, however, one to be enrolled in this list of losses sustained by the Society since their last anniversary,—one whose memory will long be cherished in the sad remembrance and affectionate regard of many sorrowing friends. Among the foremost promoters of the purposes of the Institute, from a very early period of its establishment, none had proved more earnest and efficient than our lamented friend Mr. Gunner. The recollections of his hearty co-operation, of his intelligent and indefatigable research, and of that genial sympathy which so endeared him to his friends, are mingled with the record of the brightest days of our archæological enterprise.

It were unfitting to close this report without adverting to the auspicious circumstances by which the present meeting has been accompanied. On no previous occasion had any gathering of a similar character taken place in this part of the realm ; no kindred institutions had here been established ; scarcely had local collections of any importance been formed in a district replete with valuable vestiges of every age. The cordial interest, however, which has rewarded the endeavours of the antiquary to throw some fresh light upon bygone times in this land of stirring memories, gives an earnest that some well-directed and intelligent effort may here be hopefully anticipated, to promote in Cumberland the study and the preservation of all historical memorials and remains of antiquity.

The following list of members of the Central Committee retiring in annual course, and that of the members of the Society nominated to fill the vacancies, was then proposed to the Meeting, and adopted unanimously.

Members retiring from the Committee :—The Earl of Ilchester, *Vice-President* ; C. Desborough Bedford, Esq. ; Sir John Boileau, Bart. ; Charles R. Cockerell, Esq. ; Joseph Hunter, Esq. ; Ambrose Poynter, Esq. ; Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.P. The following members being elected to fill the vacancies :—Sir John Boileau, Bart., F.R.S., V.P.S.A., *Vice-President* ; Humphrey William Freeland, Esq., M.P. ; Charles Sprengel Greaves, Esq., Q.C. ; Alexander Nesbitt, Esq. ; James E. Nightingale, Esq. ; the Rev. John Lane Oldham, and Edmund Waterton, Esq., F.S.A. Also, as auditors for the year 1859, F. L. Barnwell, Esq., and Talbot Bury, Esq., F.I.B.A.

The President then brought under consideration the selection of the place of meeting for the ensuing year. Several invitations had from time to time been received from localities which present to the archæologist attractions of remarkable and varied interest. It had appeared desirable, however, that the Society should, if possible, extend the range of their operations to some fresh field of research in the central parts of England. Renewed assurances of friendly co-operation had been made from Bury

St. Edmunds, from Peterborough, from Cirencester, and from Gloucester. A communication of a highly gratifying character had very recently been received from the Mayor of the last named city, expressing the kind feeling of the municipal authorities, with the desire that the Institute might determine upon Gloucester as their place of meeting. To this invitation had been added the encouraging intimation that the proceedings of the Society would be favoured with the cordial co-operation and patronage of the Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Ducie, and of influential persons in the county of Gloucester. No less favourable assurances had been received also from Cirencester, a locality presenting unusual objects of attraction, especially the Museum established through the liberality of the Earl Bathurst, the remarkable Roman vestiges, the tessellated floors, unequalled by any discovered in this country, and various other remarkable remains of antiquity. At *Corinium*, which might so agreeably be visited in combination with a meeting at Gloucester, the Institute would find a friendly and efficient *cicerone* in Professor Buckman, through whose vigilance and good taste the preservation of many valuable remains had there been ensured.

After some discussion it was unanimously determined that the meeting for the following year should be held at Gloucester.

These matters of business having thus been satisfactorily brought to a conclusion, a numerous assembly congregated in the Town Hall, Lord Talbot de Malahide presiding, and several communications were received, for which time had not sufficed in the regular course of the Sectional Meetings.

Mr. HENRY TURNER, member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, delivered "Some Observations upon certain Stations on the Roman Wall."

Mr. AUGUSTUS FRANKS, Director of the Society of Antiquaries, read a Memoir "On an ancient casket, formed of bone of the whale, sculptured with subjects in low relief, and bearing inscriptions in Anglo-Saxon Runes."

"Some Observations on the popular traditions regarding William Tell, especially in their analogy with incidents in the history of William of Cloudesley, and his bold adventures at Carlisle," were communicated by Professor Von Wyss, President of the Historical Society of Switzerland.

Capt. JAMES, R.E., then commenced an interesting lecture on his explorations in Armenia, in course of an expedition in which he had been officially engaged, and especially in regard to the site and vestiges of the ancient city of Arni, and the antiquities which he had there noticed. He exhibited a map of that locality, never previously surveyed, with numerous drawings and illustrations of architecture, manners, and costume, &c., in various parts of Asia.

Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, the hour fixed for his departure by express train having nearly arrived, signified regret that a pressing engagement precluded the possibility of his remaining until the close of Capt. James's discourse. He could not refrain however from expressing his gratification, and the sense of the great interest of the subject which the gallant Captain had brought before them. Whilst tendering the thanks of the meeting to the lecturer, Lord Talbot observed that he had given a fresh proof of the importance of the surveys made from time to time under authority of government; it must be a cause of regret that greater publicity was not given to the results, for these surveys might, through the agency of such

intelligent and energetic observers as Capt. James, become auxiliary in an eminent degree to archæological and ethnological researches. The noble President expressed also his regret not to have the occasion of more deliberately expressing, both for himself and on behalf of the Institute, the grateful sense of the friendly welcome and cordial attention with which the meeting in Carlisle had been favoured ; of the value also of numerous communications made by several local archæologists, and of the liberality evinced in contributions to the Museum. In bidding farewell to his friends at Carlisle, at the close of one of the most agreeable and instructive of the meetings over which he had had the gratification to preside, Lord Talbot announced that in the ensuing year the Society would visit Gloucester ; he hoped to have the satisfaction of meeting again on that occasion many of those whose kind encouragement and interest in the proceedings now claimed his hearty acknowledgment.

Mr. HODGSON HINDE having then, at Lord Talbot's request, taken the Chair, Capt. James continued his lecture. At the conclusion of his interesting statements, the chairman observed that the agreeable duty devolved upon him, in the absence of the President, to propose a vote of thanks to those through whose sanction or personal participation the meeting had proved so successful. After suitable acknowledgments to the Earl of Lonsdale, to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, to Lord Muncaster, High Sheriff of the county, and more especially to the Earl of Carlisle, in whose unavoidable absence the hospitalities of Naworth had been most courteously presided over by his kinsmen, whose honoured names are associated with two remarkable localities in the county, Greystoke and Corby ; to Mr. Howard also, of the place last named, where the Institute had found so graceful a welcome, and to Mr. Brougham, whose kindness and hospitality as representative of his noble brother would long be borne in pleasant remembrance. To the Mayor and municipal authorities of Carlisle, the Institute were greatly indebted. The Mayor had in the most friendly manner exerted his influence, and devoted himself with unwearying assiduity to effect whatever might conduce to the gratification of the meeting. He had proved himself an accomplished votary of several objects of enquiry associated with the purposes of the Institute, and none were more capable of appreciating the advantages of such meetings as a means of instruction or cultivation of public taste. To the Dean also, to the Archdeacon of Carlisle, and the Rev. Canon Harcourt, the warm thanks of the Society were due. Among many others whose assistance had proved of essential value as contributors of memoirs, Mr. Newton had a claim to be held in special remembrance ; and he (Mr. H. Hinde) must also make honourable mention of Mr. Nanson, the Town Clerk, Mr. Coulthard, the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, Mr. Purday, Mr. Parker, the Rev. J. Maughan, the Rev. J. Simpson, Vicar of Shap, with other able fellow labourers in the field, who had kindly come forward to illustrate local history or ancient vestiges. The Temporary Museum had attracted unusual attention, and, as he believed, an unusual measure of liberality had been shown in entrusting valuable relics of antiquity or art for exhibition. The muniments of the Corporation had been freely opened ; the treasures of Corby Castle were most generously placed at the disposal of the Society ; Sir James Graham had permitted his stores of Roman vestiges preserved at Netherby to be brought forth ; valuable objects had been kindly contributed from Greystoke Castle, from Brougham Hall, and also by Mr. Frecheville

Dykes, Mr. Curwen, Mr. Ponsonby Johnson, Col. Maclean, Mr. G. H. Head, Mr. G. Moore, and numerous other local collectors whose obliging readiness had scarcely been equalled on any previous occasion. Lastly, cordial thanks were due to the Local Committee, and to their obliging and efficient Secretary, Mr. Joseph Bendle, jun.

The vote of cordial thanks having been passed by acclamation, after a few words of acknowledgment and of friendly farewell from the Mayor, the meeting was brought to its termination.

The Central Committee desire to acknowledge the following donations in aid of the expenses, and general purposes of the Institute.—The Lord Bishop of Carlisle, 10*l.* 10*s.*; the Mayor of Carlisle, 5*l.*; Lord Muncester, High Sheriff, 10*l.*; the Dean of Carlisle, 3*l.*; the Archdeacon of Carlisle, 3*l.*; the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart., 5*l.* 5*s.*; Sir George Musgrave, Bart., 5*l.*; Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart., 5*l.*; Sir John Boileau, Bart., 5*l.*; the Worshipful C. J. Burton, Chancellor, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Dr. Barnes, 1*l.* 1*s.*; J. L. Bonnell, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; W. Carrick, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; James Coulthard, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; W. Crackanthorpe, Esq., 5*l.*; W. J. Crowder, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Joseph Dacre, Esq., 3*l.*; A. Davidson, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Joseph Dickenson, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; W. Dobinson, Esq., 5*l.*; H. Dobinson, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Frecheville L. B. Dykes, Esq., 5*l.*; Admiral Elliot, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Rev. W. Graham, 2*l.*; Dr. Guest, 5*l.*; the Rev. W. M. Gunson, 5*l.*; the Rev. J. Vernon Harcourt, 5*l.*; Henry Howard, Esq., 5*l.*; Philip Howard, Esq., 5*l.*; Thomas Hughes, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Isaac James, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Edward Jobbing, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; the Rev. J. E. Livingston, 1*l.* 1*s.*; D. McAlpin, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Col. Maclean, 3*l.*; the Rev. D. Maughan, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Joseph Mayer, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.*; G. G. Mounsey, Esq., 5*l.*; George Mounsey, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; John Nanson, Esq., Town Clerk, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Hubert Rawson, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; J. Pocklington Senhouse, Esq., 5*l.*

Archaeological Intelligence.

GLOUCESTER having been selected as the place of the Institute's Annual Meeting, in 1860, under the patronage of the Earl of Ducie the Lord-Lieutenant, and of the Lord Bishop of the diocese, any work which illustrates the history of the county in olden times has an increased claim upon our attention. We announce with pleasure the recent publication by the Rev. Samuel Lysons, a name so honoured in the annals of archæological literature, of a dissertation entitled—"The Romans in Gloucestershire, and the results of their residence in the county considered in an Historical, Social, and Religious point of view." It may be obtained in London from Messrs. Hamilton, Adams, and Co., Paternoster Row. A map is given, showing sites of Roman remains in and near Gloucester, and this memoir will be highly serviceable to our members who may desire to trace the vestiges of the ancient *Glevum*.

A concise Account of the Antiquities, Topography, and Geology of the Isle of Wight, by Mr. Ernest Wilkins and Mr. John Brion, will shortly be published (by subscription). It will contain a coloured representation of the mosaic floor lately discovered at Carisbrooke, with a plan of the Roman remains at that place, of which an account was given by the Rev. E. Venables at the Carlisle meeting of the Institute. Subscribers should address Mr. Brion, Newport, Isle of Wight.

Mr. B. B. Woodward has completed the first four numbers of his promised