

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

DECEMBER 2, 1859.

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

IN opening the proceedings of another session, Mr. Morgan observed that, in compliance with a wish frequently expressed, it had been arranged by the Central Committee that the Monthly London Meetings should, in future, commence in December, and terminate in July, inclusive. He hoped that the members of the Institute, scattered throughout the country, would maintain with continued activity and willing co-operation the constant communication of such archæological discoveries and facts as might from time to time fall under their observation. With the cordial expression of his best wishes for the future, he (Mr. Morgan) could not refrain from offering his congratulation on the successful meeting which had taken place at Carlisle, and regretted that his public duties had prevented his taking part on that occasion. In looking forward, however, to the coming year, and to the proposed meeting of the Institute at Gloucester, Mr. Morgan felt much gratification in laying before the meeting the friendly encouragement received anew from the municipal authorities of that city, in a communication recently received from the Town Clerk, placing at the disposal of the Institute the Council Chamber with all accommodations which the Mayor and Corporation could offer, accompanied by the hearty assurance of co-operation in furtherance of the objects of the Society.

Mr. HILLARY DAVIES, of Shrewsbury, sent a tracing from his recent survey of the remains discovered at *Uriconium*. A special vote of thanks was unanimously carried for this obliging present; this plan, the most accurate ichnography of the buildings which have been brought to light, has, with the kind sanction of Dr. Henry Johnson and the Excavations' Committee, been engraved in illustration of Mr. Scarth's Report in the last volume of this Journal.¹

Mr. John Clark, Steward of the Featherstone Castle Estates in Northumberland, communicated the following account of an ancient wooden coffin, found with others in a meadow adjoining the South Tyne, near Featherstone Castle, the residence of John Hope Wallace, Esq.

"In the summer of 1857 I happened to see the letters of the late Colonel Coulson, of Blenkinsopp, and the late Mr. William Hutton, in the *Archæologia Æliana*,² giving accounts of wooden coffins discovered in

¹ Arch. Journal, vol. xvi. p. 266. In this Plan will be found the remains traced out subsequently to the publication of the Plan accompanying Mr. T.

Wright's useful "Guide to the Ruins," which may be obtained from the Publisher, Mr. Sandford, Shrewsbury.

² *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. ii. p. 177.

Greensil Haugh, near Weyden Eals, in 1824. My curiosity being excited, I was desirous to try further explorations, and on making inquiries I found that two of the men employed in 1824 were still living, and could point out the exact spot where the discovery was made, and that numerous relics of the same description were there still to be found. After two days' search we were rewarded by finding an entire coffin. It lay scarcely four feet below the surface, the first 2 feet being a stratum of firm decomposed moss, upon pure river sand, resting on rough gravel. The moss was dry, but the sand and gravel were full of water. The interments lay S.E. and N.W., the head to the S.E. On taking off the lid I found the cist full of water, in which at the S.E. end I found many of the teeth in good preservation. Although much worn, some of the front teeth were beautifully white, but unfortunately the skull was entirely decayed. There were other bones, but almost all were much decomposed; the only entire one being the leg bone, from the knee to the ankle, which measured 16 inches in length. The coffin is the trunk of an oak, cleft and hollowed out; it did not appear to have been a root-length, as the stumps of two or three branches which seem to have been cut off when the cist was made are of small dimensions; from the absence of all white wood, and the rough guttered appearance of its surface, the tree must have been exposed in a dead state to the weather, some time before being fashioned into a coffin; probably it may have been a fallen tree, not one cut for the purpose. Had the sapwood been left on and rotted off after it was deposited, black mould must have surrounded it. Instead of this, the pure sharp granules of sand were lying close to the bole, and lodged in every little inequality. It had been split by wedges two inches broad, their impression being still discernible; the cleavage is rough and irregular owing to the knots and twisted grain of the wood. The scooping out does not appear to have been performed with any instrument like an adze; it had been cut with a hatchet into sections and then split out, leaving the concentric layers of wood unbroken. The instrument used appears to have been a sort of narrow hatchet, not a chisel and mallet, as in striking the workman had several times missed his stroke, and left its distinct indentation. The tool was $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad, round in the edge, and probably very sharp, as it had sunk deeply in at one stroke without much bruising or displacement. The coffin measures six feet inside, one foot wide at the head, thirteen inches at the shoulder, ten at the feet, and about the same in depth. The thickness of the sides averages $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and there are nine inches of solid wood at the head and feet. The lid was firmly secured at the head and feet by oak pins neatly rounded. The holes for the pins are seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, and appear to have been bored with a wimble. The holes are roughly rounded at both ends, but the instrument used for this purpose must have been straight in the edge, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad. It may deserve mention that the depth of the coffin appears to have been found too contracted for the feet, and two holes have been gouged out for the great toes.

"In one of our trials we found two large birch trees which were soft and spongy, but not disorganised, with the bark firmly adhering to the trunks. The bark of the birch appears almost indestructible, and it was remarkable to see its silvery appearance after such a lengthened interment among the silt. We also found part of an oak about fifteen feet long, which appeared to have been hollowed out like a canoe. But it was too imperfect to form

any decided opinion. There was another very perfect coffin lying close beside the one we lifted. The only circumstance worth notice in the situation where these ancient vestiges lay is that what is now a beautiful holm, sheltered from the northern and eastern blasts by a surrounding bank of wood, appears from the features of the surface and the nature of the soil and subsoil to have been formerly a lake. The river, even now but an imperfect outlet to the pent up waters in the valley, must at one time when forcing its way through the converging banks at the low end of the Haugh have overflowed the vale; and as there appears to have been a sort of island about the middle of it, this secluded spot might have been selected as the naturally moated stronghold or safe retreat for some tribe, possibly with a place of worship among the woods and waters; and, when lands and freedom were wrested from those hardy aborigines by the ambitious Romans, it seems no improbable conjecture also that they should here have taken shelter, where nothing now remains to mark the site of their sylvan settlement or sacred fane, with the exception of the remarkable interments which have been brought to light. The ancient veneration towards the deities or genii of the woods and lakes seems not unworthy of consideration, in reference to the position which has been described as selected for this curious Northumbrian cemetery.

"The meadow where the coffins were found is on the north bank of the South Tyne, about a mile north-east of Featherstone Castle. Surtees, in his clever literary fraud on Sir Walter Scott, selected this spot as the scene of the conflict between Sir Albany Featherstonhaugh and the Riddleys and Thirlwells, and he has drawn from a fertile imagination a vivid picture of the olden times. It is moreover curious that he has given the Haugh an appropriate name,—The Deadman's Shaw.³ The Maiden Way is within a mile west of the Haugh, and the Pict Yett, a small farm house close by the roadside, is the only name which appears to suggest any tradition associated with times of remote antiquity, or with the vestiges of an aboriginal settlement in this locality."

Mr. W. S. GREAVES offered some remarks on the peculiar class of early interments described in Mr. Clark's interesting communication. He referred especially to the very curious cist of oak preserved with its contents and an entire skeleton in the Museum at Scarborough. A detailed narrative of this discovery which occurred at Gristhorpe, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, was published with engravings by Mr. Williamson, curator of the Scarborough Museum, and Mr. Greaves had the kindness to bring a copy of his Memoir for the inspection of the Society. Several other examples of a like mode of sepulture, which may have prevailed in sylvan districts, have occurred in East Yorkshire, and are described by Mr. Thomas Wright, *Gent. Mag.*, Aug. 1857, p. 114. At Selby not less than thirteen interments were found, in trunks of trees similar to that at Scarborough; in this instance Mr. Wright is disposed to attribute the remains to the Anglo-Saxon age, and he regards the earlier coffins of this class as of the Romano-British period. Mr. Wylie, in a valuable Memoir in the *Archæologia*, has described similar tree-coffins found in the graves of the Alemanni in Suabia, and he observes that they are doubtless the *noffi*, to which allusion is made by early writers. Mr. Wylie suggests that it is well worthy of attention how frequently the

³ Marmion, and see notes in App.

vicinity of water has been selected for the sites of Teutonic burial-places.⁴ A like preference may probably be traced in regard to those of Celtic or other tribes, and the remark is interesting in connection with Mr. Clark's description of the spot in which the Northumbrian sepultures were found.

Mr. JAMES YATES communicated a short account, received by him from the Rev. D. Gillett, Rector of Geldeston, Suffolk, regarding the discovery of a celt formed of fine compact chert, which he sent for examination. It had been found in 1845 by James Barber, a gardener in the adjacent parish of Stockton, Norfolk, who stated that it lay in brick earth at a depth of two feet, a circumstance which had caused it to be regarded with more than usual interest. Independently however of the remarkable fact of its deposit at a considerable depth in such a stratum, received in connection with recent observations on the discoveries of weapons and relics of flint in drift beds and positions, under such conditions that the artificial character of these objects had even been called in question, Mr. Yates pointed out that this celt, a specimen of most perfect workmanship and skilful finish, bears close resemblance to those which occur in Scandinavia. One extremity is very regularly curved, the smaller end is square; one of the sides also is rounded, the other presents a narrow fiat edge. The length is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the greatest breadth $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.

Mr. JOHN EMMET, at the suggestion of Lord Londesborough, communicated the following account of the examination of a Yorkshire tumulus, during the spring of 1859.

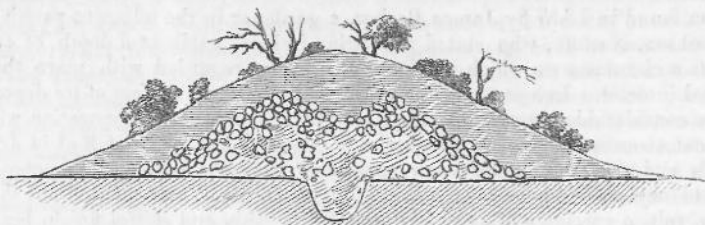
"This tumulus was a conical hill of large size, in the estate of R. Hadfield, Esq., on Thorp Moor, distant about a mile from Walton, about a similar distance from Thorp Arch, and two miles from Wetherby, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. It stands at the top of a field full of inequalities, occupying a somewhat commanding position, from which there is a beautiful prospect of the surrounding country, and the high road from Walton to Wetherby cuts through the extreme outer part of it, as the hedge, dividing the road from the field, passed directly over the middle of the mound. In making the road, the excavators left the mound, not so much probably from a notion of its antiquity, as from a wish to spare themselves the trouble of displacing so large a mass. With the exception of the trifling removal of a few cartloads of earth, the tumulus remained, half in the road and half in the field, from time immemorial covered with brushwood and trees, and forming a retreat for rabbits to the annoyance of the tenant. A desire to put an end to the destroyers of the crops, and also to turn the useless hill into serviceable land, induced the farmer to bring the pickaxe and spade into requisition and demolish the mound. Mr. J. R. Carroll had often visited it with me, and sometimes we believed, but sometimes doubted, its ancient character. After excavations had proceeded for a day or two, our doubts were removed. The following are my memoranda.

"The tumulus consisted of a cairn, formed of a large mass of stones (about fifty cartloads) of all sizes, from that of a nut to boulders of great weight, and measuring two feet across. Some of the largest stones were

⁴ Archæologia, vol. xxxvi. pp. 130, 141: pl. xiii. See also on tree-coffins the Abbé Cochet's "Tombeau de Childeric," pp. 44, 47. Stukeley describes such an interment near Wormleighton, War-

wickshire; coins of Constantine lay with the bones. Itin. Cur. ii. p. 21. According to Giralduſ, a *quercus cavata* served as the tomb of King Arthur, found at Glastonbury. Speculum Eccl.

at the outside of the cairn, as if to keep the lesser ones together, but many were in the interior. They were mostly cobble stones, but mixed up with pieces both of limestone and flagstone, piled up into a heap, about eight yards in diameter, and five feet high. The base of the cairn was laid upon an area of natural soil and gravel, and is not sunk below it, and the apex of the pile, instead of being pointed, presented a concave or basin-like form.



Section of a tumulus on Thorp Moor, Yorkshire.

"On a large stone, at the bottom of this cavity, were discovered remains of bones, very fragmentary, and they had evidently been subjected to cremation, as they were cracked and partially charred. The whole deposit was carefully collected, but, altogether, it was only a large handful. We looked in vain for flint or other remains; near the bones, however, about nine inches apart, we found an oxidised fragment of some ornament or coin of bronze, about the size of a shilling, but too much corroded to allow its character to be ascertained.

"We had cleared away half the tumulus; the stones having been removed, we examined the area of its base, and a few pieces of charcoal, mixed with black earth, were found; they were near the circumference of the tumulus, some yards distant from the centre. In the debris a small chipping of white flint was turned up. If an arrow head at all, it is an extremely rude one.⁵ It is an inch long, rather curved, and finished very obtusely. Still it might answer the purpose of a rude arrow-head or it might be one discarded during its formation. Several other pieces of flint appeared, but they are devoid of any artificial character, and are such as may be picked out of the magnesian-limestone soil of the district.

"Immediately under the base of the cairn, and almost central, the pickaxe struck upon something soft, and on clearing away the adjacent soil, we uncovered a mixture of calcined bones, charcoal, and red earth, showing unmistakeable signs of fire. Some of the stones and soil seemed hard burnt and caked together. We noticed the situation and extent of the deposit; a cavity seemed to have been hollowed out, nine inches to a foot deep, and eighteen inches diameter, and the deposit placed within it. The bones were not scattered about over a larger space than that described, and cremation, one would suppose, could not have taken place on that spot, the space is so limited. No pottery was discovered, nor a single relic of any description, except the fragment of bronze at the summit of the cairn; portions of charcoal without bones appeared in several places on the area of the base.

⁵ It is very similar to the flint flakes found in an urn in a tumulus in Lincolnshire by Mr. Trollope, figured in this Journal, vol. viii. p. 348.

"Thus, the bones having been burnt almost to ashes, and placed in the tumulus-pit, the cairn was raised over them; a few bones and the bronze relic being placed at the top, and then the whole was covered with a thick layer of soil, rising three feet over the top of the cavity which has been described, thus making the central height of the tumulus about seven or eight feet, the diameter twenty-four yards, and the circumference seventy-two yards.

"Close to this hill is a corresponding hollow in the field, from whence the soil seems to have been removed for covering the cairn. At the distance of three miles are two other tumuli; one of them a very large and high mound. At the same distance, in another direction (at Compton), we discovered a Roman Villa with fine pavements two or three years ago; and about two miles from this tumulus, is the Roman ford and the road to *Isurium*. The celebrated Cowthorpe Oak, the finest in England, and once probably a part of Knaresborough forest, is not far off. These particulars may help us in the consideration of the tumulus. Some have supposed it to be British, of the earliest stone, or probably the bronze, period. There is no doubt it was the work of the Celtic inhabitants of our island. The paucity of relics may be an argument for the remote age of the barrow, no trace of civilisation being observable, except the bronze. Is the bronze to be accounted Roman, or is a more remote period indicated? The tumulus is interesting, as being the only one which has been opened, so far as I know, in the neighbourhood, for such objects are rare in the West, although frequent in the East Riding. The two tumuli at North Deighton, above referred to, may or may not be contemporaneous, but their proximity is a fact worth recording. I remember visiting the smaller of the two some time since, and I noticed several bones which had been turned out by the rabbits.

"What zest a popular legend would give to this dry description, like the tale of the fairies at Willey How? I have enquired if anybody had a story connected with this hill, but I can hear of none; strange to say, however, a dweller in the locality says he would not pass along the road that leads near the tumulus, at the dead of night, on any account!"

LORD LONDESBOROUGH, having inspected the bronze fragment noticed in Mr. Emmet's relation, expressed the opinion that it is of Roman date, but that its presence does not render the supposition less probable that the interment may be Celtic. The deficiency of any distinctive vestiges accompanying such interments renders their classification extremely difficult, whilst some archæologists are disposed to assign them to the interval between the Romans and the Saxons, a period of great obscurity, more especially in the examination of the so-called British remains in remote districts of the country.

Mr. JOHN CROSBY, jun., of Kirkby Thore, Westmorland, communicated an account of several sculptured stones recently found, vestiges of Roman occupation at that place, supposed to be *Brovonacæ*. He kindly sent photographs of these remains, among which is a tablet representing a mounted warrior trampling upon a prostrate foe; the design is spirited: examples of this type of memorial have been found at *Cilurnum* on the Roman Wall, at Watermore and at Gloucester, and also at Mayence and other Roman sites on the Continent. The interesting discoveries at Kirkby Thore will be noticed hereafter.

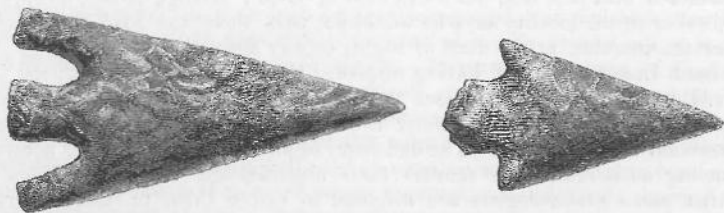
Dr. FERDINAND KELLER, President of the Society of Antiquaries at

Zurich, sent some notices in illustration of the curious plan of the Monastery of St. Gall, in Switzerland, in the ninth century, published by him, and reproduced in this Journal, vol. iv. p. 85. They related to a part of the establishment adjacent to the brewhouse and bakehouse, and appropriated to the *pilæ*, or mortars, of which Dr. Keller communicated examples.

Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH called attention to the fabrication of matrices of seals; he observed that on several occasions seals of jet or dark-coloured shale, undoubtedly forgeries, had been brought under the notice of the Society, but recently fictitious seals formed apparently of hone-stone had been brought into the market to deceive the unwary collector. One of these, a supposed seal of Lady Jane Grey as Queen, Mr. Bernhard Smith brought at a previous meeting; it has been described in this Journal, vol. xvi. p. 196. The authenticity of that seal had been strongly suspected; a fresh example, closely resembling it in workmanship, and fabricated of the like material, had recently come under his observation in a shop in Knightsbridge. An impression of this seal was exhibited; it is of lozenge form, engraved with an escutcheon of the arms of Scotland, ensigned with a crown, and it bears the initials of Mary Queen of Scots, with the date 1545, being the year of her marriage with Darnley. Mr. Franks observed that he possessed a seal of the same material, with the name of King John; he considered these objects to be undoubtedly fictitious, and it is highly desirable that the existence of such forgeries should be made generally known to antiquaries.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE.—Two arrow-heads of flint, one of them found about 1800, on Lanchester Common, co. Durham, and in the parish of Satley. It was presented to the Society by Mr. Woodhouse, of Scotswood, who stated that after paring and ploughing up



Flint Arrow-heads, found in co. Durham and Northumberland.

part of the common, now called Woodburn Farm, the arrow-head was found on the surface, washed clean by the rains. It is of black flint, barbed, with a short tang between the barbs, a variety of form which appears to be comparatively rare. (See woodcut). The second, of light-coloured flint and much smaller in size, is also barbed, with a tang prolonged considerably beyond the barbs; it was found in the Kielder Burn, North Tyne.⁸

⁸ See Mr. Dunoyer's Classification of arrow-heads, in this Journal, vol. vii. p. 283. This specimen found in the Kielder Burn, and presented to the Newcastle Society by Dr. Charlton, bears

resemblance to fig. 5. Compare the various types found in Ireland, figured in the Catalogue of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, by Mr. Wilde, pp. 19-22.

These are very good examples of a class of objects not commonly found in the Border counties.

By Mr. BRACKSTONE.—Seven fragments of Samian ware with ornaments in relief; they were found in digging foundations for houses in Rack Street, Exeter, in August, 1859. Many Roman relics of this description have been disinterred from time to time in that city, and some good specimens of Samian are described and figured in Captain Shortt's *Sylva Antiqua Iscana*, p. 110, plates 7 to 10, and also in his *Collectanea Curiosa*.—A singular piece of ancient pottery, found at a considerable depth in Guinea Street, Exeter; and a portion of a vase of greenish-coloured glazed ware with scored ornaments, found in Queen Street.

By Mr. WARDELL, Town Clerk of Leeds.—Photographs of three panels of carved oak, which had formed parts of the front of a chest found at Meanwood near Leeds, and now in Mr. Wardell's possession. The central panel represents a talbot courant, possibly the crest or device of the family to whom the chest may have belonged. On one side was a panel displaying the sun, surrounded by a border thus inscribed, in black letter,—God saue the son that is so bryght;—on the panel on the other side appeared the moon, a crescent; with a bearded face in profile between the horns of the crescent—God that is the king of might saue the moone.—The date appears to be early in the sixteenth century. These photographs were kindly taken by Messrs. Huggon and Briggs of Leeds, for the purpose of presentation to the Institute.

By Mr. FAIRLESS, of Hexham.—Sketches of a *salade* which had been suspended for time immemorial in the chancel of the Abbey Church at Hexham, doubtless originally placed over the tomb of some person of note there interred. It had been traditionally associated with Sir J. Fenwick, slain at Marston Moor in 1644, but it is of a much earlier period, and Mr. Fairless suggested that it might have been part of the funeral achievement of Sir Robert Ogle, son of Robert Ogle of Ogle, and Elena, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Bertram, lord of Bothall. He was buried in 1410 at the back of a shrine or oratory in the south aisle of the choir, removed during the recent "restorations." A slab only now is left to mark the spot, with an inscription on a brass plate, and an escutcheon of the arms of Ogle (a fesse between three crescents) and those of Bertram (an orle), quarterly. The inscription, in black letter, is as follows *in extenso*.—*Hic iacet Robertus Ogle filius Elene Bertram filie Roberti Bertram Militis qui obiit in vigilia omnium sanctorum Anno domini m^o.cccc^o.x^o. cujus anime propicietur deus, amen.*—The head-piece at Hexham is however of rather later date, being the *salade* with a moveable vizor much in fashion about 1450 and throughout the reign of Edward IV. It precisely resembles that figured in Skelton's *Illustrations of the Goodrich Court Armory*, vol. ii. pl. 74, fig. 5. The vizor however is wanting, a fragment only now remaining, and in the centre of the ridge passing over the crown of the head there is a perforation doubtless for the purpose of affixing a crest or plume.⁹ Mr. Fairless stated that at the east end of the shrine or oratory in the south aisle of the choir, where Sir Robert Ogle was buried, there

⁹ This kind of head-piece continued in very general use in Europe through the later part of the fifteenth century. Compare one figured by Hefner, pl. 45, under that period. There is a fracture on the

left side of the *salade* at Hexham, and a skull was formerly shown as that of Sir J. Fenwick, broken in the same place. See the *Beauties of Eng. and Wales*, Northumberland.

was an ancient painting representing Our Lord, with the Virgin and Infant on his right, and St. John on his left: it was a curious work with elaborate gilded ornament: after the contracting carpenter had sawn the shrine in pieces he claimed and carried off the painting to his house, and Mr. Fairless had in vain used all arguments with the churchwardens to effect the restoration of the relic.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—An interesting fragment of metal-work, chased out for enamel, and representing a female figure, date about the fifteenth century: the enamel had entirely scaled off. It was found in the Thame.—A brass signet ring, engraved with the initials F. T.—Also a patron, or box to hold cartridges; date the sixteenth century.

By Mr. BOORE.—A bottle of Chinese porcelain of rich turquoise colour, with ornaments in low relief, and bearing the mark of the period of the Ming dynasty from 1465—1487. A fine metal vase of Chinese work, ornamented with enamel, a specimen of the *champlevé* process; date the sixteenth century.—A remarkable example of Majolica, with a figure of Leda.—Also a remarkable oriental weapon, the sword of Tippoo-Sahib. The hilt is of jade, inlaid with diamonds, rubies and emeralds; the damascened blade bears inscriptions in gold, signifying that it was the private sword of Tipu Sultan, and that whoever wields it, Victory should attend him. The maker's name, Asad Allah of Ispahan, is cited by Chardin as that of a famous armourer in the reign of Shah Abbas the Great. It bears also certain mystical words, and allusions to the peculiar tenets of the Shea sect, to which Tippoo was strongly attached, as appears by his seal, by inscriptions on MSS. and other documents formerly in his possession.

By Mr. PHILLIPS.—A collection of reliquaries, rings, and other mediæval ornaments, and a remarkable riband-onyx of unusual dimensions, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.—Also a matrix, a casting in brass from a seal of James II. for the Duchy of Lancaster. It was purchased at Florence, and it was supposed that it might have belonged to Prince Charles Edward, who resided there during the latter part of his life. It appears to have been cast from an impression, in which the legend was slightly imperfect.

By Mr. G. BISH WEBB.—A diminutive compass used in the East Indies to indicate the direction of Mecca. It was taken from the corpse of a Sepoy in the Engine House at Lucknow, March 14, 1858, by Mr. F. Shortt, Assistant-Surgeon H.M. 20th Regiment; and it was described by him as a “Kiubhla-nummar, that which points to the Kebla or Holy Stone at Mecca. The magnetic needle is placed transversely across the expanded wings and body of a little bird, so that its head always points towards the West. These objects are regarded as charms, and are obtained with difficulty.”

MEDIÆVAL SEALS.—By Mr. READY.—Casts in gutta-percha from very fine impressions of the beautiful seal of Aymer de Valence; also of the curious seal and counter-seal of Tenby, the seal of Cardigan, and of a seal and counterseal of James I., thus designated in the legend,—*Sigillum judiciale pro comitatibus Carmarthen, Cardigan et Pembrock*. The impression is appended to a document dated 5 Jac. I. and is in remarkably perfect preservation. These, with many other recent acquisitions in Wales, may be obtained from Mr. Ready, High Street, Lowestoft.

JANUARY 6, 1860.

The Rev. CHARLES W. BINGHAM, M.A., in the Chair.

The Rev. EDMUND VENABLES communicated an account of the discovery of a Roman villa in the grounds of the Vicarage at Carisbrooke, in April last, with a detailed account of the excavations, which he had received from Mr. Spickernell of Freshwater, under whose direction they had been carried out. The discovery had been regarded with peculiar interest as having brought to light the first remains of a Roman building in the Isle of Wight; and some antiquaries had previously been inclined even to call in question the Roman occupation of the island. A handsome tessellated floor has been uncovered, of which a coloured representation was kindly sent by Mr. John Brion, in illustration of the notices by Mr. Venables. It will accompany the full description of these interesting remains in the forthcoming work on the Antiquities of the Isle of Wight, by Mr. Ernest Williams and Mr. Brion; a ground-plan of the remains of the Villa will also be given.¹ Mr. Spickernell stated that the entire site had been exposed to view, including eight or nine chambers; his latest explorations had brought to light some of the arrangements of the furnace by which one of these apartments had been heated,

The Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE gave the following account of some ancient remains in Lincolnshire:—

“I send for inspection some singular objects lately found in a tumulus in the parish of Hale Magna, Lincolnshire, because they afford a little further evidence of the existence and use of those somewhat curious relics, termed hand-bricks, in a new locality. In one of the Hale Magna glebe fields which had always been a grass-close until within the last seven or eight years, there existed a mound $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, and about 20 ft. in diameter. The present Vicar, the Hon. and Rev. F. Sugden, thinking it was only an ordinary modern deposit, ordered it to be levelled and spread over the surrounding field, when it was found that the whole consisted of burnt matter, and that this extended to a depth two feet below the surface. Amongst the ashes a considerable number of small bricks were found, of various shapes and colours, but mostly of a cuneiform character. Of these I send specimens. The first is a yellow brick, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 3 in. at the base, tapering towards the other extremity, and when perfect, it appears to have been 5 inches long. Another, more flat in form, is of a dingy purple hue, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide; the third is pale red, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide at its broad end, and the fourth is yellow, and has all the appearance of being what has been designated a hand-brick. Below the whole pile of burnt matter, was found the jaw-bone of a deer, as I believe, and some other bones. The bricks were scattered amongst the burnt soil, so that no evidence could be obtained of their arrangement, to indicate their original application in connection with the mound around them; and the only clue as to the race by whom they may have been made, is supplied by the top of a bottle, apparently of Roman pottery, found in the field in which

¹ A concise Exposition of the Geology, Antiquities, and Topography of the Isle of Wight, by Ernest P. Williams, and

John Brion. Subscribers' names are requested to be sent to Mr. Brion, Newport, Isle of Wight.

the mound is situated, and not far from it. Probably the mound had previously been disturbed, and the original funereal deposit had been removed or destroyed, and I can only conjecture that the bricks may have been moulded so as to construct a rude kind of dome, or protecting covering, over the urn or remains of the deceased, and that the mound of ashes was heaped up above it. In connection with the jaw-bone found here, I would mention that a similar bone was found by me in opening a large tumulus last year, in the parish of Kirmond in Lincolnshire, and I send this for comparison. That tumulus, which is commonly called 'Bully-hill,' is 12 ft. high, and 78 ft. in diameter; it is situated on the edge of an old Roman road from Horncastle to Caistor, and two miles to the north of Ludford, a Roman station. After digging through 2 ft. of loam soil, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. of a stiffer quality mixed with chalk, some fragments of Roman pottery were thrown up; then the bones of the animal, the jaw of which I have sent, and shortly afterwards four human skulls arranged carefully on a layer of thigh and other bones, and, a little apart, lay a perfect skeleton. Beneath these a great quantity of ashes and charcoal appeared, mixed with ordinary soil, and here some fragments of unbaked British pottery were found. Finally the natural surface was reached, upon which a floor or layer of pounded chalk had been spread before the ashes were placed upon it. No excavation had been made below the natural level, as the chalk had clearly not been disturbed beneath this mound, which had been piled together upon the original earthy layer or surface mould usually covering the Wold hills of Lincolnshire."



Hand-brick, found at Ingoldmells.
Length, 4 inches.

One of the clumps of baked clay exhibited by Mr. Trollope bears close resemblance to the singular objects found on the coast of Lincolnshire, near Ingoldmells, at Wainfleet, at Dymchurch, in Romney Marsh, at Upchurch, and in some other places. They have been found by Mr. Lukis extensively dispersed in the Channel Islands, mostly with pottery, and occasionally with Roman remains, and in one instance with flint arrow-heads, Celtic pottery, &c., in a cromlech in Guernsey.² It is remarkable that the specimens found in Lincolnshire for the most part appear to have been formed by clenching the *left* hand, as is well shown by one presented to the Institute by Mr. Nicholson in 1850. The woodcut given at that time is here repeated, in the hope of drawing forth some further information. The brick lately found at Hale Magna resembles this in form and dimensions, but it is rather more regularly shaped, and the impressions of the fingers are less distinct. The rude wedge-shaped clumps found with it

² See the account of Mr. Lukis's investigations in this Journal, vol. vii. p. 175. Mr. Pishey Thompson in his *History of Boston*, p. 609, describes balls of burnt

clay found in great numbers on Wrangle Common, Lincolnshire, moulded in the hand by compressing the fingers, and similar to some found at Ingoldmells.

appear adapted to the supposed purposes of constructing a small bee-hive protection over the funereal deposit, in a locality where stone could not be obtained for the purpose.

A Memoir by Mr. EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A., was then read, being an Introductory treatise on the History and Classification of Finger-Rings.

At the previous meeting the following query had been received, requesting information regarding certain remarkable cavities in the chalk at Chadwell in Essex, a short distance from the northern shore of the Thames. "In Hangman's Wood, about a mile north-east of Grays, are numerous holes, many now nearly filled up, but some so deep that a dog had to be drawn out as out of a well. These are called Daneholes, and are reported to have been made by the Danes, and to have been the means of a subterraneous communication with Tilbury, a few miles off. Can any one throw any light on this subject?" The pits in question appear to be the same which were described by Camden, who gave representations of two, from drawings which he had from a person who descended into them. They appear, according to the notion thus obscurely conveyed, to have been cylindrical shafts opening into curiously shaped chambers, which Camden supposed might have been made by the Britons in digging chalk for manure, or by the Saxons as granaries, &c.³

The anonymous query above mentioned having led to the investigation of the subject, inquiries were forthwith made in the locality. A communication had been received from one of the secretaries of the Essex Archæological Society, Mr. H. W. King, stating that his attention had for some years been directed to these remarkable pits, and that he had repeatedly sought means to make scientific examination of them, which he hoped would be carried into effect during the next summer. He had, however, received information from Mr. Meeson, the proprietor of the extensive chalk-works at Chadwell, that persons had frequently descended into the pits, as it occasionally happens from their being situated in a wood, that fox-hounds fall into them. Mr. Meeson is disposed to regard these shafts as made solely for the purpose of procuring chalk, at some remote period, but that they are not of that great antiquity commonly assigned to them, Mr. King observed, that probably they may not be earlier than the Middle Ages, when great quantities of clunch appear to have been used in the churches of Essex, especially in that locality. It is hoped that this curious subject will be successfully investigated, and the results recorded in the Transactions of the Essex Society. It is stated that in some parts of Buckinghamshire chalk is procured, not from open quarries, by which a considerable extent of surface is lost for the purposes of agriculture, but from large subterraneous cavities, such as are found near Grays, accessible by deep cylindrical shafts.

Mr. EDWARD RICHARDSON stated that having seen in the papers a notice of the discovery of an effigy in Aston Church, near Birmingham, to which apparently a portion of actual armour was attached, he considered it desirable to ascertain the real facts. He had communicated with a zealous member of the Institute resident in the neighbourhood, and through him

³ Camden's Brit. edit. Gough, vol. 11, p. 119, pl. iv. See also the account of similar pits in Kent, vol. i. p. 313. In the additions by Gough, vol. ii. p. 130, it is said that Dr. Derham measured three

of the largest pits in Essex, in the parish of Chadwell, near the road to Stifford; they varied from 50 to 80 feet in depth. See also Morant's Essex, vol. i. p. 229.

with the Rev. G. Peake, Vicar of Aston: the inquiry having been met with great courtesy, Mr. Richardson had now the pleasure of placing before the Society a representation of the effigy, for which they were indebted to Mr. Alan E. Everitt, Secretary of the Society of Arts at Birmingham, who with great kindness had made a careful drawing on the spot. The effigy, as it appeared, had been found in October last, under the flooring of the pew in which the font is placed. Mr. Richardson considered its date to be about the time of Henry VI., and it deserves observation that no mention of any such monument is made by Dugdale in his History of Warwickshire. The portion of armour, however, found placed on the lower part of the face of the effigy, closely fitting it, and which some persons had conjectured might be real armour adjusted as an accessory to the sculpture, is evidently part of a head-piece of a much later period. Mr. Richardson remarked that he had noticed rivets, on one of the effigies in the Temple Church, by which he supposed that portions of metal might have originally been attached to the stone.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the DUKE of NORTHUMBERLAND.—Some ancient mining-implements found during the last year in clearing old workings at the Snow Brook mines, Plinlimmon, Montgomeryshire, and presented to His Grace by Sir Hugh Williams, Bart. These ancient lead workings, as stated by Captain Reynolds, Manager of the Mines, have been supposed to be of Roman date. The operations may however have been continued in Mediæval times. The objects sent by his grace's kindness for examination consisted of an iron pick-axe, with its haft of oak in good preservation, found in the bottom of the old workings, about 60 feet from the surface; a ponderous ball of stone, diameter about 5 inches, probably used in crushing or pounding the ore, and found in the same old workings at a depth of about 50 feet; also a portion of a stag's horn fashioned so as to be suited for the handle of some implement, such as a perforated maul or hammer-head of stone. Some interesting notices of ancient mines and mining implements in North Wales by the Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P., will be found in this Journal, vol. vii. p. 68, where stone mauls used either for crushing ore, or for driving wedges in splitting the rock, relics of bronze, deer horns, &c., are described, found in the copper mines at Llandudno, and in the Amlwch Paris mine in Anglesea. Pennant mentions heavy pick-axes and other implements found in the old mines. See his Tour in Wales in 1773, vol. i. p. 52. An interesting representation of miners working with picks is to be seen in painted glass of the close of the thirteenth century, at Fribourg Cathedral, in windows given by various trade-corporations, among which the miners' occur. See Hefner, 1st Division, plate 20.

By the Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE.—A parchment MS. roll, with writing on both sides. On one side (*recto*) is a satirical poem in Norman French, composed probably to be sung in the halls of the barons soon after the disturbances in London in 1263. Unfortunately it is only a fragment, insufficient to determine the precise occasion on which the poem was written. Several nobles are here found together who afterwards took different sides,

such as the Earl Warenne, Sir John Giffard, Sir John d'Ayville, Sir Peter de Montfort, Roger de Clifford, Roger de Leyburn, and several others, but the chief commendation is bestowed on Simon de Montfort. This curious fragment has been edited by Mr. T. Wright in the Collection of Political Songs, published by the Camden Society, p. 59. On the *verso* is part of an interlocutory poem in English, written in a hand of the beginning of the fourteenth century, as described by Sir Frederick Madden, by whom it has been printed in the *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, vol. i. p. 145. He observes that it is perhaps one of the earliest specimens remaining of this species of dramatic composition, and the dialectical peculiarities throughout are very remarkable. If complete, the tale, which it would probably prove to be, is to be sought in the east, whence it found its way into the *Gesta Romanorum* and other mediæval writings. Another and contemporary English version is the tale of Dame Sirith, printed in the British Bibliographer.

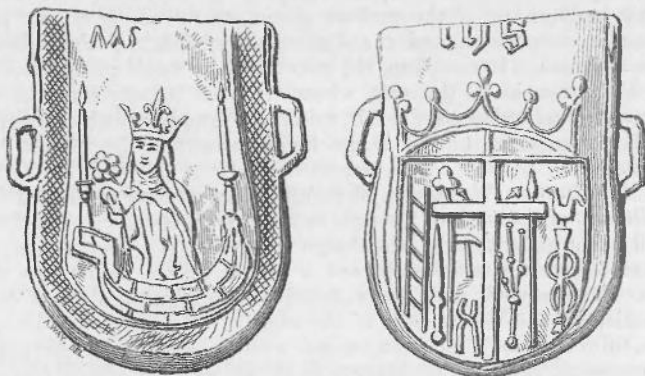
By Mr. EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A.—Three shallow enameled basins (*gemelliones*) of the work of Limoges in the twelfth century. The first has a small spout under the rim, the design is in six-foiled compartments with a seated female figure in each, and a knight kneels before one of the figures. The second, with quatre-foiled compartments, displays dancers and musicians, and escutcheons of the arms of Courtenay and Lusignan. On the third appears a mounted knight, with an escutcheon charged with three crescents, also eight circular compartments with the arms of Burgundy, Courtenay, Dreux, and the following coat, *Or* a cross moline *gules* a bend *vert*. These basins appear to have been used in pairs, possibly for washing the hands after meals. See De Laborde, Notice of Enamels in the Louvre; Glossary, under *Bacins*. The fine examples exhibited were formerly at Rome, in the Museum at the Collegio Romano.

By Sir THOMAS R. GAGE, Bart.—An exquisite folding devotional tablet of silver gilt, with fourteen subjects painted in enamel, in the style designated translucent on relief. The subjects are, the Annunciation, the Nativity, the Adoration of the Magi, the Flagellation, Our Lord bearing the Cross, the Crucifixion, the Taking down from the Cross, the Descent to Hades, the Resurrection, the Assumption, and the Coronation of the Virgin. Within one of the leaves are seen St. Anne and the Virgin, St. Catherine, and St. Margaret. The dimensions, when entirely opened, are 5½ inches, by 3 inches. Sir Thomas stated that this beautiful tablet was purchased in Portugal by his father. Mr. Franks considers it to be of French art, date about 1350. A smaller folding tablet with enamels in similar style and mounted in silver gilt, was in the Arundel Collection, and afterwards in the Duchess of Portland's Museum; it is figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xii. p. 332.

By the Rev. J. F. RUSSELL.—Three sculptures in ivory. The moiety of a small devotional folding tablet, date about 1300, representing the Crucifixion.—A devotional folding tablet, with subjects from the History of Our Lord, date about 1320. The introduction of the English rose and some other features might lead to the supposition that this sculpture was executed in England. It was in the late Mr. Pugin's collection.—A very remarkable group, representing the three Marys; date about 1400. Another group from the same composition, part of an altar-piece possibly, or *retable*, is in Mr. Rohde Hawkins' collection. This last represents St. Peter cutting off the ear of Malchus.

Mrs. ALEXANDER KERR presented to the Institute nine photographs of mediæval plate, ivories, and choice art-examples in continental collections, including subjects of exquisite workmanship and taste.

By Mr. ALBERT WAY.—Representations of an *enseigne* or pilgrim's badge (*signaculum*) of lead, in form of an *ampulla* or small bottle, with a loop or ear at each side, by which such objects were attached to the hat or the dress. It is here figured from sketches by M. Felix Devigne, of Ghent



Leaden *ampulla*, found in the Netherlands.
Original size.

author of the valuable work on Costume, entitled "*Vade-Mecum du Peintre*." The original badge is in the collection of the Abbé Frechon at Arras. On one side appears an escutcheon of the symbols of Our Lord's Passion ensigned with a crown, over which is the monogram IHS. On the other appears "*Notre Dame de Boulogne*," the Virgin in a ship, holding a rose, and with a lighted candle at each end of the ship. The Virgin of Boulogne-sur-Mer was an object of great veneration, especially by mariners; another pilgrim's sign with her image may be seen in Mr. Roach Smith's *Collectanea*, vol. i, pl. 33.⁴ The pilgrim in Piers Plowman wore "an hundred of ampulles" affixed to his hat as signs of his travels to many distant shrines; the *ampulla*, originally perhaps obtained only at Rheims, was the form in which these curious tokens were distributed at Canterbury and several other places. Examples of the "pilgrim's pouch" have been noticed in this *Journal*, vol. vii. p. 400, vol. xiii. p. 132.⁵

By Mr. J. G. WALLER.—A rubbing of a curious miniature Sepulchra Brass, in the private chapel of the Superior of the Béguinage at Bruges. It is a plate, measuring 17 in. by 10½ in., representing a young female in a flowing robe and mantle, with a kerchief over her head, and a *barbe*

⁴ The "*Histoire de N. Dame de Boulogne*" was published by Antoine Leroy, and has gone through many editions. The boat in which the Virgin is placed is sometimes accompanied by two angels.

⁵ See also Gardner's *Dunwich*, pl. 3, p. 66; Mr. Roach Smith's *Coll. Ant.*, vol. ii. p. 47; and his *Memoir in Journ.*

Brit. Archæol. Assoc. vol. i. p. 200; Mr. John Gough Nichols's *Pilgrimages to Walsingham and Canterbury*, p. 70, and the various *ampullæ* found in the Seine at Paris, figured by M. Forgeais in his "*Notice sur des plombs historiques*," Paris 1858, p. 80.

covering her chin. Over her left arm hangs a *sachet*, possibly an *aulmoniere*, or the forel enclosing some devotional book. A scroll proceeding from her united hands is thus inscribed,—*Mater · Jhesu · ora · pro · nobis*—; around the margin is the following inscription,—*— HIER · LEGHET · JONCVRAWE · GRIELE · VAN · RWESCVERE · F · IAS · DIE · STAERF · INT · IAER · CCCC · X · VP · DEN XIX · DACH · IN · MEYE*. The figure measures only $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. This memorial is figured in the *Annales de la Societe d'Emulation de Bruges*, 1852; it is there observed that the omission of the *M.* in the date, and the comparatively unskilful execution of the word after *STAERF* (died), appear to indicate that the latter portion of the legend was engraved by a second hand. The trailing vine in the field of the engraving is conjectured to be allusive to the *Wyngaert* (vineyard), a name anciently used to designate the Beguinage, but the writer states that it must remain doubtful whether Griele Van Ruwescuere was a sister of that establishment. He supposes that this memorial, and an incised slab with two figures in costume of an earlier period, in the centre of which the plate is affixed, may have been removed to the oratory of the Mother Superior from an adjoining church rebuilt in the sixteenth century. In this interesting little plate peculiar details will be recognised, familiar to the English collector of Sepulchral Brasses, as shown in examples in this country at Lynn, St. Albans, Newark, &c., considered to be of Flemish workmanship. It has been figured in the last volume of this Journal, p. 394, through the kindness of Mr. Weale of Bruges, in whose forthcoming work on the Brasses and Slabs of Northern Europe and France it will be found more fully noticed.⁶

MEDIAEVAL SEALS.—By Mr. CHARLES SPENCE:—impression from the matrix of the seal of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity at Walsoken, Norfolk, in possession of Mr. Cocks, at Hatfield Broad Oak. The seal, of pointed-oval form, bears a representation of the Trinity under a canopy of shrine work; below is an escutcheon charged with a chalice, within which is placed a paten. The legend, in black letter, is as follows,—*Sigillum · hospitalis · sante · trinitatis · de · Walsokyn*. This house is not mentioned in the *Monasticon*; Blomefield gives some account of it in the *History of Norfolk*, vol. ix. p. 129, and of the remarkable indulgences granted by several Popes to the fraternity; he describes also a seal of the Hospital, but wholly different from that exhibited.

FEBRUARY 3, 1860.

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

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE communicated the satisfactory progress effected, as he confidently hoped, with respect to the question of Treasure-trove in Ireland. He had addressed a Memorial to the Lords of the Treasury on the subject, and a favourable reply had recently been received, accompanied by a statement from the Queen's Remembrancer in Scotland, Mr. Henderson, regarding the recent concessions made in that country, and the course of proceeding now authorised there by the Government. Lord Talbot had moreover been requested to obtain the opinion of the Royal

⁶ This valuable series of engraved memorials existing on the Continent will range with Messrs. Waller's English

Sepulchral Brasses. Subscribers' names are received by Mr. W. H. Weale, 15, Denmark Grove, Barnsbury, London.

Irish Academy as to the advisability of following the same course in Ireland. The matter had been laid before the Council of the Academy, by whom the plan had been cordially approved; and Lord Talbot entertained the hope that a speedy adjustment of the question might now be hopefully anticipated, by the extension of favourable concessions on the part of the Crown to the whole of the United Kingdom, as had already been so satisfactorily obtained in Scotland.⁷

The Rev. W. J. COPPARD, of Plympton, Devon, referring to the numerous so-called Druidical remains in Dartmoor, and their interest as compared with similar monuments in Cumberland and Westmoreland, which the members of the Institute had recently had the opportunity of examining, stated the necessity of exerting some conservative influence to rescue from mischievous injuries even these rude memorials in such remote districts. "The last time" (Mr. Coppard observed) "I had an opportunity of indulging in a ramble among these interesting remains on the Moor, I had the satisfaction of saving a good example of an avenue or parallelithon from utter destruction. It was at Trowlsworthy, near Shaugh. A party of navies were employed in cutting a small ditch for a water-course. The wild tract around is pastured by sheep, &c., so that it became necessary to make little footways, hardly to be called bridges, for the cattle as well as the shepherds. To save the trouble of getting materials at a very trifling distance, the men were carrying off some of the stones from the avenue which was near at hand, and had blasted some of them with gunpowder. Fortunately the work of destruction had only just begun; I took upon myself to stop this mischievous proceeding, and hastened to my friend Admiral Woolcombe, the owner of the property. He thanked me for what I had done, and immediately despatched peremptory orders to prevent any similar damage in future."

Lord BRAYBROOKE then gave a very interesting relation of the results of his recent excavations at Chesterford, describing numerous antiquities which he had kindly brought for examination, with drawings by the skilful pencil of Mr. Youngman, of Walden. A full account of these discoveries will be given hereafter.

A memoir on Posy Rings was then read, by Mr. Edmund Waterton, F.S.A. It has been printed in this Journal, vol. xvi., p. 307.

Mr. F. T. DOLLMAN offered some observations on Domestic Architecture in Scotland, in explanation of a large series of interesting drawings which he exhibited on this occasion. He pointed out the leading features of design and execution in which the examples of Mediæval Architecture in Scotland differ, as contrasted with those in our own country. Mr. Dollman noticed the peculiarities regarding the prevalent form of the arch at various periods; the pointed arch is unknown among the architectural monuments of North Britain, whilst the circular-headed arch was retained almost to the latest times, and great difficulty has thus arisen in fixing with precision the dates of certain buildings. The four-centred arch is nowhere found. Some of the features of detail, the buttresses, &c., in Scottish architecture may seem deficient in delicacy of design, but all these features are found well suited to the requirements of the climate. Among the numerous interesting buildings illustrated by the drawings exhibited, which have

⁷ See the account of the course now authorised by the Treasury in Scotland, in this Journal, vol. xvi. p. 196.

been prepared for his work on Domestic Architecture, in course of publication,⁸ Mr Dollman specially directed attention to the varied and beautiful features of the palace and church at Linlithgow. In the latter a singular feature deserves notice. It is a window of the class usually designated low-side windows, in a very unusual position, at the west end of the south aisle.

Mr. G. V. DU NOYER sent an account of certain sepulchral memorials in Ireland, accompanied by careful drawings of the most remarkable examples. They consisted of incised cross-slabs and tomb-stones, which he described as Anglo-Norman. 1. The tomb of Robert de Sardelowe, in the graveyard of the Black Abbey or house of Dominican Friars at Kilkenny. It bears a cross, of which the limbs and extremities of the shaft are trefoiled; on one side of the shaft is the following inscription lengthways,—✠ MESTER : ROBERD : DE : SARDELOVE : GIT : ICI : DEV : DE : SA ALME : EIT : MERCI : PAT' N'R. This is the memorial probably of Robert de Serdeli or Schardelowe, as the name is written variously, canon of the cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny, about 1245—50. The family were anciently settled in Norfolk. This cross-slab is figured in Mr. Prim's memoir on the discovery of ancient tombs at the Dominican Abbey, in the Transactions of the Kilkenny Society, vol. i. p. 455.—2. A cross-slab, found in Prior Street, Kilkenny, inscribed ✠ HIC IACET VALTERVS CLVHY or CLVAY, and figured in Mr. Prim's memoir, p. 457; he assigns its date to the latter part of the thirteenth century. There appears to be a mark of contraction over the c in the name, which possibly has not hitherto been correctly read.—3. A cross-slab in the churchyard of Fethard, co. Wexford, thus inscribed upon the chamfered edge—✠ THOMAS DE ANGAYNE GIST ICI DEV DE SA ALME EIT MERCI AMEN. Date, the close of the thirteenth century. The late Mr. Kemble, as Mr. Du Noyer stated, informed him that a brother of the Order of the Hospitalers so named, had, as he believed, come over to Ireland about that period to make a visitation of certain establishments of the Order, and he conjectured that this might be his memorial.—4. A very singular slab, with a very rich cross flory, and above, as if issuing behind the head of the cross, are two busts, a male and a female head in relief, sculptured in a recessed space under a kind of irregular canopy. It was found in the graveyard of the old church at Bannow, co. Wexford, and is inaccurately figured, Trans. Kilkenny Soc., vol. 1., p. 194. At the sides of the shaft of the cross is the following inscription in black letter,—Hic iacet ioanes colfer qui obiit anno d'ni . . . ccc . . . anna siggin que obiit quoru' a' iabus propicietur . . . amen. The name Culfer is still very common in Wexford; Siggin is no longer found in that county, the last of the name having died about fifty years since, but it occurs in other parts of Ireland, and also the local name Sigginstown, &c. Another memorial, similar in the introduction of the busts of the deceased above the cross, was found at Trim, co. Meath, and is noticed in this Journal, vol. ii., p. 91, where is also figured a memorial at Bredon, Worcestershire, which presents the like feature in its design.⁹ Mr. Du Noyer assigns the date of the tomb of John Colfer to the close of the fourteenth century. Spaces were left blank, and the dates of deaths never inserted.—5. A slab of dark-coloured slate at Jerpoint Abbey, the figure represented by incised lines; the head in low relieve, sculptured

⁸ Analysis of Ancient Domestic Architecture in Great Britain; by F. T. Dollman and J. R. Jobbins; London, Masters: in numbers each containing four plates.

⁹ See also some cross-slabs, &c., in which the head or bust of the deceased appears over the cross. Cutts' Manual of Sepulchral Slabs, pl. 31, 67, 69.

out of the thickness of the slab, and not projecting above its surface. Mr. Du Noyer assigns the date to the close of the thirteenth century. It will be seen that immediately over the head there is a square cavity (see woodcut) in which, as he conjectured, might have been affixed a brass plate, or some accessory to the staff in the right hand of the effigy, such as a gonfanon or small banner. This is, however, improbable; it is difficult to explain the intention of this receptacle, in which a relic, or some object connected with the deceased, may have been placed. The cists cut out of the rock near St. Patrick's Chapel, at Heysham, Lancashire, appear to present a feature in some degree analogous; we there find, at the head of coffin-shaped cavities, of which some are fashioned according to me-



Incised Slab of Slate at Jerpoint Abbey, co. Kilkenny.
Length, 6 ft.; width at the head, 2 ft. 7 in.

diæval usage to fit the head and shoulders, small rectangular depositories, of which the intention has not been explained. The costume of the effigy here figured is curious; the tight tunic or *cote-hardie* of the times of Edward II. and Edward III. was frequently buttoned down the front, as shown, among many examples, in the miniature bronze figure of William of Hatfield, on the tomb of Edward III. in Westminster Abbey. On this slab at Jerpoint, however, two rows of buttons appear, and a singular little

garment, resembling a short smock-frock, reaching only to the girdle, which, according to the fashion of the period, encircles the hips, not the waist. The tight hose and long pointed toe are familiar features of the costume of the period; and some kind of hood is doubtless here represented, possibly dropped on the neck, and forming a roll like a collar, but the details of the head and its covering are not very intelligible. Unfortunately, the upper portion of the object held in the right hand is defaced. The costume being wholly secular, although scarcely to be designated military, this object, which at first sight is somewhat cruciform in appearance, is probably a spear provided with a cross-bar, like the *mora* of the Roman *venabulum*, or hunting spear. Two good examples of such spears, but of an earlier period, are figured in the catalogue of Mr. Roach Smith's Museum, p. 103; another, found at Nottingham, is figured in this Journal, vol. viii., p. 425. The spear, with one or more short transverse bars at the head, appears frequently in illuminations of the Anglo-Saxon and later times, and many examples will be found in Mr. Hewitt's Arms and Armour in Europe. Compare Hefner, Div. I. pl. 33. We have not found instances of such a weapon, probably used in the chase, at the period to which the curious memorial at Jerpoint Abbey may be referred.

A short report of recent results of the excavations at *Uriconium* was received from Dr. Henry Johnson. The Roman street marked MM, in Mr. Hillary Davies's plan (engraved for this Journal, vol. xvi. p. 266) has been traced for about 300 feet, to the extreme limits of the ground which, with the Duke of Cleveland's sanction, has been placed under the control of the Excavations' Committee. The street runs parallel to the building L, which appears to have formed the exterior face of the mass of buildings of which the hypocausts were a part, and in which it is supposed that an extensive establishment of baths, public and private, existed. The small chamber H, in which there were numerous hollow flue-tiles arranged along the wall, has been cleared; it was, as it is believed, a *calidarium*. On the east side excavations have also been carried out, and the furnace where the fire was made for heating the hypocaust has been shown. The hypocausts E, F, &c., have been more fully cleared, and are now well shown. In the space between G and H another hypocaust has been opened, in which part of the *suspensura* has been preserved, being formed of a layer of concrete, about 10 inches thick, supported by pillars still *in situ*. On the north face of this part of the buildings, fronting the "Old Wall," tessellated work has been found, forming a decorative pattern on the vertical surface of the wall, in like manner as in another part of these buildings; a mode of decoration which does not appear to have been found elsewhere in this country. It is noticed in Mr. Wright's Guide to the Ruins, p. 84. Dr. Johnson gave a brief notice of some other details, and of numerous coins, *volsetlæ*, and various ornaments; also of the iron tire of a wheel which had been found, with the iron work of the nave, in a fair state of preservation. The tire measures nearly 3 feet in diameter, and is unusually narrow. Dr. Johnson stated that a second donation of fifty guineas had been received from Mr. Botfield, in furtherance of these interesting explorations.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. HUGH MCKIE, of Carlisle:—A drawing of an inscription found during the previous month at Carlisle, in excavations for the new Journal

office, English Street. It is the lower portion of a plain tablet, upon which, in a slightly recessed panel, the following words may be read :—

. LVCA
PRAEF ALAE AVGVSTAE
PETRIANAE TGRQ M C R
D D

This fragment is of considerable interest, as the learned historian of the Roman Wall, Dr. Collingwood Bruce, remarked, on account of the mention of the *ala Petriana*, which appears to have been stationed at Petriana, on the line of the Roman Wall. “The first notice of this *ala*” (Dr. Bruce observed) “is in the *tabula honestae missionis*, found near Stanington, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in 1761, and known as the Rivingling rescript. (See Camden’s Brit. ed. Gough, vol. i. p. 263.) It is dated in the 8th *Tribunatus* of Hadrian, A.D. 124. The troops mentioned in it were under Platorius Nepos, of whom many traces occur on the Roman Wall. Again, in the Notitia, we find, next after the 1st cohort of Dacians at Amboglanna,—‘*Præfectus alæ Petriane Petrianis*.’ As Cambeck Fort, now Walton House, is the first Station that we know to the west of Amboglanna, this has been generally supposed to be the *Petriana* of the Notitia. No inscriptions, however, mentioning the *ala Petriana*, have there been found. The only inscription known to Horsley, mentioning this *ala*, was one seen by Camden at Old Penrith, but which was lost before Horsley’s time. He gives it thus, *in extenso*,—Gaduno Ulpus Trajanus emeritus alæ Petrianæ Martius faciendum procuravit. (Brit. Rom. p. 273.) No other inscription mentioning this body was discovered until the curious cutting on the limestone quarry at Bankhead near Lanercost, found last year,—

I · BRVTVS
DEC AL PET.

which may be thus read—J. Brutus decurio alæ Petrianæ. The clearness and correct form of the letters in the inscription newly found at Carlisle, are remarkable. There are no ligatures. On these accounts we may assign it to an early date.

“There are some other points well deserving of notice. In no inscription previously known had this *ala* been denominated *Augusta*, *torquata*, or *milliaria*, or been said to consist of Roman citizens. I would venture a conjecture that after the date of this inscription the *ala* diminished in numbers, and that the new recruits were not all Roman citizens. The station at Walton House is a small one. Mr. Maclauchlan, in the Survey of the Wall, gives it as containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. This is too small for a milliary *ala*.

“This, it is believed, is the first time that the epithet *torquata* has been found upon an inscription in this country. Orellius gives only one instance (No. 516), at Attidium in Umbria, and it is singular that it relates to the same *ala Petriana*, but there denominated—MILLIAR · C · R · BIS TORQVATAE. Fabretti cites an inscription with the name—PRAEF · ALAE · MOESICAE · FELICIS · TORQVATAE, the epithet, he observes, being of great rarity. There can be no doubt that it implied a distinction for some act of special valour; and the torque is supposed to have been chiefly used by the natives of Western Europe. The horse soldiers attached to the legions were chiefly auxiliaries, and though this *ala* consisted of Roman citizens, they may have been

Gauls, or of some other tribe among whom the fashion of the torque prevailed." The interesting tablet kindly communicated by Mr. McKie, will be figured in the forthcoming "Corpus Inscriptionum" of the Roman Wall, to be published through the liberality of the Duke of Northumberland.

By the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES of Newcastle.—A bronze blade, of comparatively unusual occurrence in the North of England, found in draining at Carham, Northumberland. Its length is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. A long rivet remains, one of those by which the handle was attached.—A bronze socketed celt, in unusually fine preservation, found at Hesleyside, Northumberland; and another socketed celt, of a type rarely found in the North, resembling that found near Brighton church, and figured in *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. ii., p. 268, fig. 12. An example of this form, found at Bath, is in the Duke of Northumberland's Museum at Alnwick, and specimens have occurred in Jersey and in Normandy, but it is believed that the type is extremely rare in the Northern counties. The celt exhibited was disinterred with Roman remains at Chester-le-Street, Durham.

By the Rev. HUGH JONES, D.D., Rector of Beaumaris.—Three Roman third brass coins, found in an encampment at Llanvihangel-Tin-Sylwy, in Anglesea, called Bwrdd Arthur, in the parish of Llangoed, overlooking Red Wharf Bay. They were picked up by a boy who was rambling over the heights. The fortified works at this spot are curious; the stronghold is surrounded by a kind of rude stockade, formed of small slabs of stone set edgewise on their ends, and now much broken. Two of the coins appeared to be of Carausius, one of them with the reverse SALVS. AVG. They are, however, in a very defaced condition.

By LORD BRAYBROOKE.—A gold ring, found in 1844, at the seat of the late Lord F. Godolphin Osborne, on Gogmagog Hills, near Cambridge, and recently presented to Lord Braybrooke by the Duke of Leeds. The setting is (as supposed) a burnt cornelian, of oblong hexagonal form, engraved with a flower or little branch, surrounded by the legend, MISE VIVAS. The hoop is of irregularly multangular form, six-sided. Weight, 131 grains. The Greek name Misa was that of a mystic being in the Orphic Mysteries, perhaps the same as Cybele; and it here occurs, doubtless, as the *prænomēn* of some Roman lady to whom the giver of the ring wished long life. The names Mesa, Messia, Musa, Misella, &c., occur in inscriptions given by Gruter. Several similar examples of inscriptions have been described in Mr. Waterton's *Memoir on Posy Rings* in this Journal, vol. xvi. pp. 307, 308.—



Roman Gold Ring, found in Cambridgeshire.



Chinese Gold Ring, found in Ireland.

A gold ring, stated to have been found in a peat-bog near Lurgan, co. Armagh, in March last. (See woodcuts). The weight is 234 grains. The discovery

in Ireland of this object, undoubtedly of Chinese origin, and apparently of no great antiquity, may be classed with the singular discoveries of seals of Chinese porcelain in that country, of which examples have been noticed in this country. It may also deserve remark, that pieces of the perforated Chinese currency, called *cash*, of sonorous base metal, and of comparatively recent date, have occurred in Ireland on several occasions. One of these is figured by Vallancey, Coll. Hib. iv. p. 32, and in Camden's Brit. edit. Gough, vol. iv. p. 232.

By Mr. C. H. PURDAY.—Drawings of some interesting sculptured relics found at Carlisle Cathedral and at Lanercost Priory, Cumberland. The first is the head of a cross, found in the south clerestory wall of the nave, at Carlisle; it is a fragment of stone, about 4 inches in thickness, and about 2 feet 4 inches square, carved on both sides with a cross patee. The second is a diminutive coffin-slab, with a cross flory in relief, and a pair of shears at the dexter side of the shaft. The chamfered edges of the slab are moulded, and carved with the nailhead ornament. This memorial, which doubtless marked the burial-place of a young girl, measures only 21 inches in length, and was found at Carlisle in the cemetery near the N.W. angle of the north transept, in 1854. Lastly, part of the shaft of a cross, now placed in the crypt at Lanercost. It bears an inscription, now imperfect, part of the stone having been defaced, through its being used as a gravestone. It appears from an entry in the handwriting of Lord William Howard in the Chartulary of Lanercost at Naworth, that this relic was dug up in his time on the green before the church, and that the inscription was then perfect, as follows:—Anno ab incarnatione MCCXIII. et VII. anno interdict' optinente sedem apo'cam Innocent. III. imperante in Alemania Othon' regnante in Francia Philippo Joh'e in Anglia Will'mo in Scot. facta est hec crux.—It was subsequently fixed in the wall of a barn near the Priory. The length of the fragment is 4 feet 7 inches. It has been figured by Lysons, Hist. of Cumb. p. ccij.

By Mr. R. PHILLIPS.—Several specimens of mediæval and cinquecento jewelry; also a stirrup of pure Mexican silver, a relic of the luxurious display of the Spanish cavaliers in South America.

MEDIÆVAL SEALS.—By Mr. W. F. VERNON.—An impression of the Privy Seal (*sigillum secretum*) of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, taken among the plunder of his camp after the fatal battle of Granson in 1476. The matrix, of solid gold, undoubtedly the most elaborate and remarkable example of the period now existing, is preserved in the Public Library in Lucerne, having been part of the spoils allotted to that canton after the memorable conflict with the Burgundian army. This admirable example of sphragistic art has been figured, on a reduced scale, in the *Tresor de Numismatique*; *Sceaux des Grands Feudataires*, pl. xvii. fig. 2, where the Duke's Great Seal is also given. The silver seal of Anthony, Bastard of Burgundy, brother of Charles the Bold, which had likewise been preserved from the spoils of Granson, has been figured in this Journal, vol. xv. p. 347, from the original matrix in the Public Library at Zurich.

By Mr. C. SPENCE.—An impression from a matrix in possession of Mr. Cocks, Hatfield Broad-Oak, Essex, being the seal of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity, Walsoken, Norfolk. The device is the usual representation of the Trinity, under a canopy of tabernacle-work, and beneath is an escutcheon charged with a chalice, and a disc, probably the paten, placed within it. The inscription around the seal, which is of pointed-oval

form, is as follows (in black letter)—Sigillū : hospital' : Sante : trinitat' : de : Walsokn̄. Date, early in the fifteenth century. Blomefield has collected many particulars relating to this hospital, and the extraordinary indulgences granted by several popes to its benefactors. Hist. Norf. vol. ix. p. 129. See also Taylor's Index Monast. p. 61. The common seal of the brethren and sisters there given is wholly different to that now noticed.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

MARCH 2, 1860.

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

Lord BRAYBROOKE gave a further account of the progress of his investigations, subsequently to the discoveries described in the Memoir which he had read at the previous meeting (printed in this volume, p. 117). During the previous month he had examined several deep shafts, of which so remarkable a number had been discovered in the course of his excavations at Chesterford. In these receptacles had lately been disinterred urns and fictile Roman vessels of various forms, for the most part broken, but occasionally in a perfect state, apparently also deposited with care, and for some purpose hitherto unascertained. Two large *diotæ*, of which Lord Braybrooke exhibited drawings by Mr. Youngman, were among the most remarkable examples; their forms had been skilfully reproduced by readjusting the numerous fractured portions. In one of the shafts he had found also a needle of bronze, a finger-ring, and other ornamental relics. The shafts, one of them measuring 20 feet in depth, had been dug with care through the stratum of gravel adjacent to the Station; and Lord Braybrooke stated that he had now examined at various times not less than forty of these mysterious depositories. Several curious glass vessels had also been found by the gravel-diggers, beyond the limit of the Borough Field, differing in their forms from any which had hitherto come under his notice. Mr. Youngman's beautiful drawings gave a correct notion of these interesting Roman relics. Lord Braybrooke described also a singular little structure which had occupied his attention during the previous month, and now completely excavated; it is a chamber measuring 15 feet by 10 feet, and 10 feet in depth; the walls are formed of coarse rubble work, carefully plastered and decorated with colouring in fresco; this chamber must have been constructed at a considerable depth below the floor of the buildings, with which probably it had been connected; of these, however, the foundations had been removed, the field where the discovery occurred having long been under the plough. No aperture for light was found, but at one corner there was a small doorway; the mural decorations in colour appeared to indicate that this chamber had been destined for some less homely uses than those of a cellar or other domestic depository. In the light mould, with which it was filled up, were found bones of animals in abundance, broken vessels, a few decayed Roman brass coins, bone-pins, not less than sixteen in number, some of them being fashioned with care and of good workmanship, also shells of oysters, cockles, and mussels, in profusion, perfectly preserved, appearing almost like recent shells.

Sir JOHN BOILEAU, Bart., observed that he had formerly seen Roman buildings brought to light at the Station *Venta Icenorum*,—Caistor near Norwich, presenting considerable analogies with that described by the noble chairman.

The Rev. Dr. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, F.S.A., gave a short notice of another inscribed stone, found at Carlisle in excavations for the new offices of the Carlisle Journal, in English Street, subsequently to the discovery of the interesting inscription communicated by Mr. McKie, at the previous meeting (see p. 73, in this volume). Unfortunately a moiety only of the slab had been brought to light; it measures 33 inches in length, 15 inches in breadth, and 4 inches in thickness. When entire it had been apparently a square tablet, the lower side of which was cut out in circular form, like a small arch. It may have been placed over a statue, the head of which occupied this circular space. Around the margin is a moulding of ornamental character. The portion of the inscription now remaining may be read as follows:—

DEI · HERC
 VICTI · COI
 TIBVS · PRO · S . . .
 COMMILITON
 BARBARORV
 OB VIRTU
 P · SEXTANTIV . . .
 TAT · TRAIA

The letters are occasionally combined, or tied, but are here printed separately. This inscription (Dr. Bruce remarked) is difficult to interpret, as a portion of each line is lost; it is also peculiar in several respects. The following reading may be conjecturally proposed:—"Dei Herculis invicti comitis numini et Dis Penatibus pro salute commilitonum barbarorum, ob virtutem, Publius Sextantius." Of the concluding letters no satisfactory explanation has been proposed; it cannot be supposed that the Emperor Trajan is here referred to, none of his usual titles being given. The name Trajanus was by no means common; the epithet Trajana was sometimes applied to the second Legion, but there appears no ground for the conjecture that this inscription may have been connected with that Legion. The tablet was probably placed in a temple of Hercules, who among other titles had those of *Invictus* and *Conservator*, traces of which appear in the inscription. It will be figured in the forthcoming *Corpus Inscriptionum Valli*, under the editorial care of Dr. Bruce, and it were much to be desired that the other portion of so remarkable a monument might be discovered.

Mr. McKIE sent drawings of this interesting tablet, and of a small sculpture found near the same spot, representing a soldier (?) holding a palm branch in one hand, and pouring a libation with the other upon a diminutive altar; the figure measures 10 inches in height; also drawings of a fictile lamp, and of a singular little cup of Roman ware lately found in English Street, Carlisle.

Two communications were received, through Mr. C. S. Greaves, from Mr. FRANK CALVERT, whose interesting researches in the Troad had previously been brought before the Society through his kindness. One of the Memoirs now read related to a bronze weight in form of a lion couchant, found in January last, on the site of the Hellespontic Abydos; the other

was descriptive of the site of the ancient Colonæ in the Troad, and of Mr. Calvert's recent excavations in that locality.

A short notice of the recent excavations of a Roman villa in the parish of North Wraxall, Wilts, was received through Mr. POULETT SCROPE, M.P., under whose direction the examination of these remains had been carried out.

A field at the north-western extremity of the parish had long been known as the site of buildings of the Roman period. It bears the name of the "Coffin ground," from the circumstance of a sarcophagus having been dug up containing a skeleton at full length. A space of about three acres on the northern side of this field is strewn with fragments of stone and tile, black, blue, and red pottery, and traces of buildings of the Roman era. In the course of last autumn the farm, which is the property of Lord Methuen, passed into the hands of a new tenant, who, finding the stones in the way of his plough, employed labourers to remove them, and thus brought to light the walls of several small rooms.

Mr. Poulett Scrope, who had watched the discovery with interest, communicated with Lord Methuen, and was requested by him to direct further excavations to be made. Four men were set to work, in the beginning of December, and they speedily cleared the foundation walls of one entire building, measuring about 130 feet by 36, and containing more than sixteen rooms, passages, or courts; they also traced out other walls extending over the area of 2 or 3 acres already mentioned. Parts of these were probably remains of other houses; some seem to have been enclosures of yards or gardens. The principal building was, as has been supposed, the *villa* of a person of some importance. The length of the building greatly exceeds its breadth. It stretches nearly north and south; the southern extremity is occupied by a series of five or six small chambers communicating by doorways, and all having floors over hypocausts. Four of these rooms have semi-circular recesses at one end, one of them being occupied by a stone bath, the front of which is unfortunately broken. The floors were entire when discovered, at a depth of 3 or 4 feet below the surface, but owing to the influence of the weather, and to mischievous visitors, it has been impossible to preserve them. They were formed of concrete 8 inches thick, supporting a floor of stone slabs, neatly jointed, or of terrass, and spread over broad slabs of sandstone, which rested upon pillars about 3 feet in height, composed of square tiles bedded in mortar. Considerable interest attaches to this group of rooms, since their arrangement corresponds with that usually adopted in Roman *thermæ*. There is a small inner room adjoining the furnace, which was no doubt the *laconicum* or inner sweating bath; from this a door-way communicates with a small heated apartment, the *caldarium* probably; next to this is the bath-room proper, having the *loutron* or stone-bath at the end; then what was no doubt the *tepidarium*, a cooler apartment, though over a hypocaust, and this opens into a larger room, corresponding to the *frigidarium* or cooling room, having only one quarter of its area supplied with warm flues, and to which access was by a corridor, the *exedra*. This disposition of the several rooms was intended to allow persons taking the baths to approach and to leave the most heated chamber through successive gradations of temperature, as is still practised in the East. The internal parts of the hypocaust retained a coating of soot of burnt wood, and a recess on one side of the furnace was filled to the depth of more than a foot with charcoal dust.

Besides the pillars of tile supporting the floors, many hollow flue-pipes were found in the hypocausts; some upright and ranged along the walls, some lying on the floor, many broken. These conveyed the hot air through the floors to heat the rooms above. They were from 1 to 2 feet in length, and from 6 to 8 inches in width, scored externally in varied patterns, and had one or two square openings on their sides to admit the heated air. At the opposite or northern extremity of this range of buildings are three or four chambers communicating with each other, and which, from the superior character of their masonry, may be presumed to have formed the living or sleeping rooms of the master of the house. None of these rooms have hypocausts, nor were their floors entire; but the occurrence of numerous *tessellæ* in the rubbish seemed to show that they once possessed mosaic pavements. The walls generally are well-built of ranged courses of the stone of the country, partly dressed with the axe or chisel. The quoins are as well squared and built as in the best modern masonry. In parts of the foundation walls extending over the larger area, massive squared stones were found, appearing to have been the bases of pillars or heavy stone door-posts.

The buildings had been covered with stone roofing-tiles, not of the forest-marble, which might have been quarried in the neighbourhood, where it has been in use for many centuries, but of the reddish-grey sandstone of the coal measures, which must have been brought from the Bristol coal-field, many miles distant. These tiles are all of an elongated hexagonal form, neatly cut, showing the nail-holes, and, in many cases the nails by which they were fastened to the timber roof. Numerous objects were found in the excavations, mostly in a fragmentary state—such as pottery, dark brown, black, or blue, Upchurch and Castor wares, with portions of Samian, in some instances having ornaments in relief—fragments of glass vessels, some very thin, other pieces thick and flat, as if used for window glass. In a recess in one of the northern rooms, only eleven inches wide, but three feet deep, were found entire, a glass funnel with a handle and a *mortarium*, granulated on its inner surface with coarse quartz sand. In one of the chambers—that which has been called the *tepidarium*—three entire urns of black ware were found resting against the wall, each having a cover, conveying the impression that they had contained a portion of the last meal prepared by the inhabitants of the house before its final desertion. Among other ancient relics, were iron cramps, a large iron key with complicated wards, several iron chisels, a spear head, two *styli*, one of iron, the other of bronze, a bronze fibula, of which the pin retains its elasticity, two bracelets, two bronze spoons, beads, bone pins, and fifteen bronze coins; one of these is a large brass of Trajan, the rest are small brass coins of Constantine, Constantius, Valens, &c. It may be remarked that every object hitherto found bears a Roman character, from which it is to be presumed that these buildings were destroyed towards the close of the occupation of the district by the Romans, and that the site was not subsequently occupied by any later inhabitants. Probably it was soon overgrown with wood, of which it was only cleared about thirty years since, when the plough for the first time passed over the ruins. Hence their comparative preservation. There are, however, indications of the temporary habitation of portions of the buildings after their first spoliation and partial destruction, such as the walling-up of doorways by inferior masonry, &c. Many parts of the walls have been broken up, probably in recent times, either

because they impeded the plough, or for the purpose of using the materials in building enclosure walls and a neighbouring barn; squared and faced stones of Roman work may be recognised in these situations. Among the rubbish within and about the buildings, occur a great number of bones—mostly of swine, sheep, oxen, deer, &c., but some of them human. Deers' antlers and wild boars' tusks were noticed—some of the former had been fashioned into rude implements; oyster-shells also abounded. The internal walls had been lined with stucco and painted in fresco. The patterns are rude stripes of different colours, sometimes crossed diamond-wise, with a flower in the centre or attached to each stripe. No inscription has been met with.

On the hill towards Castle Combe, was found some years ago a stone slab, having the figure of a hunter spearing a stag sculptured on it, together with a hoard of some hundreds of brass coins, chiefly of the lower Roman Empire. On the continuation of the same hill towards Castle Combe, several spots show vestiges of Roman occupation, as is the case on other points of the range of heights traversed by the ancient Foss Way from Bath to Cirencester, which passes through both the parishes of Castle Combe and North Wraxall.

A detailed account of the Villa, with a ground plan and other illustrations, will be given by Mr. Poulett Scrope in the Transactions of the Wiltshire Archaeological Society.

A memoir by the Rev. JAMES SIMPSON, Vicar of Shap, Westmorland, was then read, describing the excavations of the remains of Shap Abbey, lately carried out by the Earl of Lonsdale, owner of the site, who had entrusted the direction of the work to Mr. Simpson. A careful ground-plan of the vestiges of the conventual church and adjacent buildings was submitted to the meeting, with drawings of sepulchral memorials, decorative tiles, and other relics discovered. Mr. Simpson gave a gratifying statement of the interest which the noble proprietor had taken in the investigation, and also in the future preservation of these remains. Lord Lonsdale had, moreover, directed researches to be made at the Roman station at Moresby, where various ancient relics had already been brought to light, and conveyed to the museum lately appropriated at Lowther Castle for antiquities found upon his estates.

Mr. GEORGE WENTWORTH, of Woolley Park, Yorkshire, communicated two ancient deeds preserved among the evidences of his family. The earliest in date may probably be assigned to the commencement of the thirteenth century; although much defaced, and in parts illegible, it appears to be a grant of land by John son of (Robert?) de Beruch, to Philip chaplain of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, his heirs and assigns, in which mention is made of a place called "Neythenges," as the word has been read, and supposed to be Notton near Wakefield. The writing is, however, extremely indistinct, and the name may be "Fleythinges." The grant is witnessed by "domino Roberto de Beruche, domino Radulfo de Amerville(?) tunc rectore ecclesie de Dorton"¹ Roberto de Turribus, Johanne de la Roche, Hugone de Alfrichesrode, Ada de Beruche, Ricardo filio Ade, Ricardo filio Susanue, Ada de Pichel, et aliis." There is no

¹ Darton, near Barnsley. Mr. Hunter mentions Ralph de Damelville as rector of Darton in 1235. A township in that

parish is called Barugh or Bargh, doubtless the name which in the deed is written Baruche.

seal. It may deserve notice that, in the "Hospitallers in England," edited for the Camden Society by the Rev. L. Larking, under the "Bajulia de Neuland" in Yorkshire, Notton is not mentioned, but certain lands appear as lying in "Hoton," a place which the editor seems to have been unable to identify. This in all probability should be Notton. In a court of the preceptory of Newland held at Woolley, 7 Hen. VIII., one Richard Wodrove was admitted tenant of a messuage and lands in Notton. We are indebted to Mr. Wentworth's kindness for transcripts of Court Rolls and of other documents from which it appears that the Knights of St. John had lands in Notton.

The second deed is an indenture, dated 15 June, 2 Rich. III. (1485), between William abbot of "Gervalle" and the convent, of the one part, and Henry Watt of the other part, by which the former demised to the latter lands and tenements in the vill of Kenerdley Hunton (Lancashire), in his occupation, to hold to him, with common of pasture in the marsh called "le Gattes," for twenty-one years, at the annual rent of 3*s.* 8½*d.*, with powers of distress for the said rent in case it should be in arrear; and with power of re-entry in case the said rent should be in arrear for half a year, or the lessee should fail to repair the houses and closes belonging to the said tenements, or to make and clean the ditches, ways, and lanes ("fossatas, vias, seu venellas"), or in case the lessee should be elected one of the bailiffs and collectors of the said convent in the said vill, and should refuse to take on himself the office, or, having undertaken the office, should not duly collect the rents of the tenants, or, having collected them, should not pay them over to the convent or their receiver, or if he should not fulfil any other duties of such office of bailiff or receiver, or if he should refuse to observe any ordinances made by the said monastery, or if, to infringe such ordinances, "*potenciam seu manutenenciam aliquam forinsecam induxerit*," or if he should sublet to any tenant living in the vill for more than three years, "*seu aliquibus forinsicis (sic) extra dictam villam commorantibus*;" with a proviso for the lessee or his assigns to sublet to any tenants living in the vill, or to bequeath to any husband² to hold so long as he continued in the vill, the license of the monastery having been previously obtained, so that any sublease should be entered on the steward's roll within a quarter of a year.

We have noticed these conditions as being somewhat remarkable, and showing the very special manner in which monastic property was let, at the period.

A proposition made by Sir JOHN BOILEAU, Bart., and seconded by Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., was unanimously approved, that certain special subjects should be announced for illustration at the ensuing monthly Meetings in the present Session, and that the assistance of members and friends of the Institute should be requested, in order to carry out this object with full effect. The following subjects were then selected;—for April, Stone weapons and implements, with particular reference to those recently found in the drift beds of the Tertiary strata;—for May, Ancient Jewelry, and metal-work of artistic character;—for June, Ancient Plate;—for July, Miniature Portraits, especially such as are of historical interest.

² This of course applied only to a female becoming an assign.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. HUGH MCKIE, of Carlisle.—A drawing of a bronze palstave, in very perfect preservation, lately found at Aspatria, Cumberland. It has the stop-ridge, and has no loop at the side; in type it bears resemblance to examples found in Ireland.

By the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE,—A perforated disc or weight of lead, rudely ornamented with diagonal lines, pellets, &c. Diameter, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. It was found in a field near Minster Acres, in West Dale, Durham, the seat of G. Silvertop, Esq., and it was presented to the Newcastle Society by Mr. J. P. Dolphin. A similar object, found in the grounds of Blackwell Hall near Darlington, and there preserved, is figured in Mr. Hylton Longstaffe's *History of Darlington*, p. 374.

By the HON. ROBERT CURZON, jun.—Several remarkable mediæval weapons; a set of hunting knives, with heraldic ornaments and apparently of the time of the Emperor Maximilian; and a dagger, with beautifully chased hilt, scabbard, mountings, and chape, representing battle scenes; the introduction of the Maltese cross among the ornaments has led to the supposition that this fine weapon may have belonged to one of the knights of St. John.—Also a casket of steel, elaborately wrought; an iron hand and arm, purchased at Florence, ingeniously constructed so as to supply the loss of a limb; a pair of thumbikins found at Chichester; and a pair of iron gauntlets, implements of torture or coercion, described as having been found in Chester Castle, in 1836. They are formed like mittens, with separate receptacles for the thumbs only, and were tightly affixed by screws at the wrist, depriving the victim of all freedom of movement. It has been supposed that these iron mittens may have occasionally been employed in a heated state, as a mode of torture; or that they served in the cruel process of suspension by the wrists, as described in Lingard's *History of England*, in a note appended to the reign of Elizabeth. We are indebted to Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith for calling attention to this passage, in which the following description occurs among the kinds of torture employed in the Tower:—"iron gauntlets, which can be contracted by the aid of a screw; they served to compress the wrists, and to suspend the prisoner in the air from two distant points of a beam. He was placed on three pieces of wood, piled one on the other, which, when his hands had been made fast, were successively withdrawn from under his feet." Dr. Lingard, citing Bartoli, gives a painful description by Gerard, one of the sufferers subjected to this torture. Jardine, in his work on the use of Torture in the Criminal Law of England, mentions only the manacles, with which Mr. Bernhard Smith supposes that he may have confounded the gauntlets above noticed.

By the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—A brass weight, one of a pair obtained at Cambridge, in 1856, from a dealer in old metal. It measures 6 inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$, the thickness is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.; and it weighs nearly 6 lbs. 15 oz., or half a stone. It is probably a standard weight,—*pondus Regis*. On the obverse there is an escutcheon in considerable relief, upon which are engraved the royal arms, France and England quarterly; the initial H ensigned with a crown is stamped three times upon the margin, as here represented. The reverse bears no ornament; a slight circular cavity appears on that side, formed by means of the lathe, probably for the purpose of taking away such a quantity of metal as might suffice to adjust the weight



with precision. The design of the heraldry appears to indicate the latter part of the fifteenth century as the date of this weight, which may have been one of those provided in accordance with Stat. 8 Hen. VI., by which every city, borough, and town was enjoined to have a common balance and common weights sealed; but only cities and market towns were required to have common balances, weights, and measures, by Stat. 2 Hen. VII.; by this latter statute, weights were to be marked by the chief officers of places and sealed. The stone of wool, according to that statute, was 14 pounds; in some places, by custom, it was less, as 12½ pounds, and in Gloucestershire 15 pounds. The shield-shaped fashion of the weight exhibited was probably adopted to suit the armorial escutcheon conspicuously displayed upon it; through the perforation, shown in the accompanying woodcut, a leather strap may have passed, for more convenient handling or suspension of the weight. It has been conjectured, probably from a certain resemblance in form to a stirrup-iron, that weights of this description may have been intended for convenient transport on horseback to fairs, &c., by the *tronator*, or official whose duty it was to weigh wool, and receive the custom or toll termed *tronage*. Such standard weights may also have



been used by inspectors of weights and measures in their perambulations. Four brass weights of this description have lately been purchased for the British Museum, two of them being apparently of the reign of Queen Anne, the others of the reign of George I. On the former appear the royal arms with supporters, and over them the initials A—R; the surrounding border is stamped in several places with a crowned A, a dagger erect, probably the mark of the city of London, the initial A not crowned, and flags, doubtless the brass founder's mark. Each of these two weights, of the same dimensions as those obtained at Cambridge, but slightly different in form, weighs 6½ lbs. On the other pair are seen the arms of George I., the bearing of Hanover being introduced in the fourth quarter; the escutcheon

is accompanied by the initials G—R.; the stamps are G crowned, the initial A, the dagger, and the flagon.

By Mr. W. W. E. WYNN, M.P.—A gold ring, found on the site of the Cistercian abbey of Kymmer, or Vanner, near Dolgelly, Merionethshire; it had been partially enameled.—A flat ring-brooch of silver, found near the same place and inscribed ✠ IHESVS NAZARE.—Also a box made of the wood of the Royal Oak; the letter B occurs upon it, possibly for Boscobel, or the initial of the name of a former owner, who may have been, as supposed, Thomas Bulkeley, the loyal partisan of Charles I., by whom he was created Viscount Bulkeley, in 1643.

By the Rev. JAMES BECK.—A steel key of elaborate workmanship; it bears the initials and devices of Henry II. king of France, and of Diana of Poitiers, with the date 1547.

By Mr. R. H. BRACKSTONE.—A curious stave-tankard, a convivial relic of the sixteenth century, formed of fourteen staves of box-wood, the fifteenth, which is of oak, being the handle. It is bound with brass hoops; height, 5 in., diameter at bottom, 4 in., at the top, 3 in. It was obtained at a sale of effects at an old farm-house, called Raddon Hall, near Exeter; the exterior is ornamented with foliage, stags and other animals, and rural scenery. It is probably of about the same date as the "sapling-tankard," preserved at Worden Hall, Lancashire, and figured in this Journal, vol. viii. p. 427.

By Mr. R. PHILLIPS.—Two highly valuable illustrated works, one of them being a series of photographs of Greek and Roman sculpture, with descriptive letter-press by Henri d'Escamps; the other consisting of lithographs of the fine antique works in terra-cotta in the Campana Collection ("Antiche opere in Plastica, &c., dal Marchese G. P. Campana; Roma, 1851.")

By Dr. KENDRICK, M.D.—Impression from the matrix used as the seal of Greatham Hospital, co. Durham, founded in 1272 by Robert, Bishop of Durham, as we learn from Surtees, Hist. Durham, vol. iii. pp. 134, 389. It continued to be governed by the founder's charter until the reign of James I., when a new charter was granted and the charity was limited to thirteen poor brethren, for whom suitable dwellings have in recent years been erected. The seal had been used from time immemorial as that of the Hospital; it is of pointed-oval form, date the earlier part of the fifteenth century, and it is, in fact, the official seal of Stephen Payn, Almoner to Henry V., appointed to that office in 1414. He is represented holding an unwieldy alms-dish in form of a ship upon small wheels, the *nef*, destined as it is stated to hold the napkin and salt of its owner, and in which probably broken meat was placed for distribution to the poor. Mr. Hudson Turner has given some curious notices of the usage in this Journal, vol. ii. p. 265, accompanied by a representation of an attendant carrying away the *nef* from a banquet given by Richard II. On the fore-castle of the ship borne by Stephen Payn is seen an escutcheon charged with a cross, doubtless that of St. George; on the stern gallery is an escutcheon with the arms of France and England quarterly. On the bracket or truss upon which the Almoner stands may be read his name, in black letter,—Steph's Payn. The figure is placed under a canopy, over which is an escutcheon of the arms attributed to Edward the Confessor. The legend is as follows,—Sigillum · Officii · elemosinarii · regis · henrici · quinti · anglie. Allan, in his Collections, and Hutchinson, in his

History of Durham, vol. iii. p. 103, have engraved this seal, long used by the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of Greatham, but which appears to have no connection with that institution.³ No notice has been found of any seal contemporary with its foundation in the thirteenth century. In 1793, however, a brass matrix of much later date was found in possession of a brazier at Durham. In dimensions and form it resembles that above described; the design is wholly different, it presents a rudely executed half figure of the Virgin and Infant Saviour; angels appear with censers, and beneath is a mitred ecclesiastic kneeling, probably the founder; under his knees is seen an escallop shell. The legend, unskilfully engraved, is as follows,—*Sigillu'. HOSP'. b'te mari'e de greth'm fon' anno d'ni 1501*. The date is in Arabic numerals, and is possibly that of the execution of the seal, the design of which may have been suggested by that of an earlier matrix. This seal has been figured in Fox's Catalogue of the Allan Museum at Newcastle, p. 195.

In regard to the singular representation of the royal Almoner upon the seal exhibited, it is not without interest to trace to the *nef* or receptacle for alms the origin of the device now displayed upon the seal of the lord High Almoner to the queen, namely, a three-masted ship in full sail. An impression of the seal of a royal Almoner, in the sixteenth century, is among the valuable recent acquisitions obtained by Mr. Ready in the College Treasuries at Cambridge. The device on that seal is likewise a ship.

April 13, 1860.

Sir JOHN BOILEAU, Bart., F.R.S., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. CHARLES TUCKER reported the satisfactory arrangements made during a recent visit to Gloucester, preliminary to the Annual Meeting of the Institute.

A memoir by Mr. E. W. GODWIN was read, describing the ancient Court-house at Clapton-in-Gordano, Somerset (printed in this volume, p. 138).

A dissertation was read on episcopal rings by Mr. EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A., with observations on their ancient form and use from very early times, the ceremonies with which the ring was conferred upon bishops, its mystical signification, and also on investiture by the ring and pastoral staff. Mr. Waterton exhibited a number of beautiful examples of this class of rings from his own collection.

Mr. J. T. CHRISTOPHER gave an account of a magnificent sepulchral brass, with life-size effigies of two Bishops of Lübeck, of which he presented to the Institute a photograph, most successfully produced on a large scale by Mr. Bedford. This remarkable memorial exists in a chapel in the cathedral at Lübeck, and it commemorates two prelates of that see, Burchard von Serken, who died in 1317, and John von Mul, who died in 1350. The design is of the richest character, resembling that of several brasses in this country usually considered to be of Flemish workmanship; for instance, that of Alan Fleming, at Newark, Abbot Delamere, at St. Albans, the fine brasses at Lynn, &c. The entire memorial measures 12 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. The two bishops appear in full pontificals of the most sumptuous

³ See also Dugdale's *Monast.*, ed. Caley, vol. vi. p. 639.

character, and surrounded by tabernacle-work of exceedingly elaborate design, with numerous figures of patriarchs and prophets, apostles, saints, and other sacred subjects. In the shrine-work over the figures are to be seen angels conveying the departed souls to heaven, accompanied by other angels playing on musical instruments, or swinging censers. Under the feet of the effigies, which rest upon grotesque monsters, there is a band curiously engraved with subjects from the legends of St. Nicholas of Myra and other saints. The entire field behind the figures is richly diapered in six-foiled compartments, inclosing grotesques, butterflies, &c., and very similar to the designs upon the brass above mentioned at St. Albans. An inscription in bold lettering runs round the margin, with the Evangelistic symbols at the four angles. Lübeck, Mr. Christopher observed, is remarkably rich in fine examples of metal-work, fonts, statues, tombs, &c. The sumptuous memorial of the two bishops has been figured by Milde in his "*Denkmal der bildender Kunst in Lübeck*," with several reproductions of small portions of the design, figures, and ornaments, apparently printed by some process of transfer from the original plate. In the accompanying letter-press by Dr. Ernst Deeke, a curious list will be found of the master artificers and artists of Lübeck in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. This catalogue comprises masons, architects, artificers engaged in the production of tiles and of painted glass, founders, goldsmiths, painters, and sculptors of images, a seal-engraver (*sigillifex*), and a female skilled in working in silks.

Mr. NESBITT observed that in the magnificent memorial of the Bishops of Lübeck, of which he had formerly exhibited a rubbing at one of the meetings of the Institute, as noticed in this Journal, vol. ix. p. 294, the peculiarity deserves attention, that however gorgeously elaborate in design, no attempt at portraiture can be traced in the faces of the effigies. In other brasses, which he had at various times brought under the notice of the Institute, and which exist in the North of Europe, the features are characterised by a strong individuality of expression. The same remark applies to the sepulchral brasses in this country, considered to be of Flemish origin, and in which the heads are singularly devoid of expression. He stated his reasons for believing that the brass at Lübeck had been engraved in Flanders; the plate is affixed to a large slab of dark grey marble, identified as a material obtained in that country. Mr. Nesbitt cited also the remarkable evidence of the will of a citizen of Lübeck, containing the special direction that a Flemish brass should be placed over his grave.

Mr. ALBERT WAY gave a brief notice of some additional particulars regarding the Gothic crowns of Guarrazar, previously described in this Journal, vol. xvi. p. 253. He stated the opinions regarding them lately published by the accomplished French antiquary, Ferdinand de Lasteyrie, in his "*Description du Trésor de Guarrazar*," a beautifully illustrated work, of which, by the kindness of Mr. Franks, a copy was submitted to the meeting.

Mr. C. ELPHINSTONE DALRYMPLE, in bringing before the Institute a series of the photographs of historical portraits, selected from the large collection formed under Mr. Dalrymple's direction, at the Meeting of the British Association at Aberdeen, in September, 1859, offered some observations on the character and extent of that exhibition. The idea of combining with the great gathering of *savans* in North Britain a series of Scottish

antiquities and historical portraitures had been suggested by the success which had attended the formation of a temporary museum during the meeting of the Institute in Edinburgh in 1856. The proposition had been very favourably received by many noblemen and distinguished possessors of authentic Scottish portraits, and the collection arranged at Aberdeen under Mr. Dalrymple's direction had been regarded with marked satisfaction. In compliance with a wish expressed by H. R. H. the Prince Consort, when viewing the Exhibition, the committee of management, having obtained the permission of the owners, had published the series of forty-eight photographs now exhibited. They have been most successfully executed by Mr. G. Wilson of Aberdeen, and may be obtained either singly or in sets from Messrs. Hay and Lyall, in that city, or from Messrs. Blackwood, in London or Edinburgh.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

A considerable collection of antiquities of stone, weapons, implements, and objects of unknown use. Among the remarkable types brought together on this occasion were the following examples:—

By the Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER.—Implements of flint found at Hoxne, Suffolk. They present two varieties of form; that which has recently been distinguished by the term *langue de chat*, as resembling the tongue of a cat; these are mostly of more careful workmanship, as compared with the others found in the same locality; they are of more equal thickness, smaller size, and of less pointed form: the second type is acutely pointed at one extremity, the other end is thick and obtusely massive, very ill adapted for the adjustment of these objects to a haft, so as to serve the purpose either of weapons or of tools for any mechanical purposes.—Also a fragment of bone of the *Elephas primigenius* found at the same place. A highly finished and beautifully formed arrow-head of yellow flint from the same deposit, being a specimen of very uncommon occurrence. The discovery of flint weapons of peculiar fashion at Hoxne was first noticed by Mr. Frere in 1797, and related by him in the *Archæologia*, vol. xiii. p. 204, where two well characterised examples are figured. It is there stated that they lay in great numbers at the depth of about twelve feet, in a stratified soil, which was dug into for the purpose of raising clay for bricks. The strata were as follows:—1. vegetable earth, 1½ feet; 2. clay, 2½ feet; 3. sand mixed with shells and other marine substances, 1 foot; 4. a gravelly stratum, in which the flints are found generally about five or six in a square yard, 2 feet. In the same stratum were frequently found fragments of wood, and in the superincumbent sand bones of extraordinary size were stated to have been discovered, one of which was presented to Sir Ashton Lever. These may very probably have been remains of the *Elephas*, usually accompanying the flint relics discovered in the drift. Mr. Chester sent also a finely polished celt of dark horn-coloured flint found at Lound, Suffolk, a specimen of rare type, measuring 7½ inches in length, and only 2 inches in breadth at the cutting edge; stone weapons from Farndish and Oxburgh Fen; flat coarsely-shaped disks of flint, of unknown use, from Malton and Pickering; and an ovoid stone object from Dunluce, Ireland, with cavities slightly formed on two sides, as if the first process in working a perforation to receive a handle. These are

the *Tilthugger-steen* of the northern antiquaries, who consider them to have been used between the finger and thumb in chipping flints or stone. See Mr. Wilde's Catalogue of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, p. 94.

By Mr. A. W. FRANKS.—A cast from a flint implement in the British Museum, formerly in the Sloane Collection; it is stated to have been found in Gray's Inn Lane with an elephant's tooth. It is similar in form to those above noticed found at Hoxne.—Also a cast from a relic of similar character formed of chert, and found in Babylonia by the late Mr. Loftus. It is now preserved in the British Museum.

By Mr. R. A. GODWIN-AUSTEN, F.G.S.—Specimens of the remarkable flint implements discovered in the valley of the Somme near Amiens, and closely resembling those found at Hoxne.

By the LORD BRAYBROOKE.—A remarkable spear-shaped weapon of flint, found at Melbourn, Cambridgeshire, length $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, breadth in the widest part $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; an object nearly similar, but having a short tang at one end, is in Mr. Huxtable's collection, length, 9 inches: it was found in Yorkshire, and is figured in the Transactions of the Brit. Arch. Assoc. Gloucester Congress, p. 99.—Another spear-head of flint, of a different type, flat and thin, very skilfully worked; found at Hare-Park, Cambridge; it is leaf-shaped, and has a notch on each of its edges, at about mid-length, probably for attachment to the haft.—A perforated hammer-head or maul, found at Malton, Yorkshire; a large celt, of the more ordinary form, not perforated, found at Swaffham, and a small celt of green stone, which claims special notice as having been found with Roman remains at Ickleton, in the building which has been designated a Temple, or a *Basilica*, and is described in this Journal, vol. vi. p. 17.—A singular triangular relic of white flint, possibly an arrow-head, the edges curved and rudely chipped to a cutting edge.—A stone pestle, found with a Roman urn about a mile south of Audley End, 1857; it measures $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length. Other specimens are noticed in the Museum Catalogue, Chichester Meeting of the Institute, p. 63. These implements may have been used for triturating grain.

By the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—A collection of celts and hammer-heads of various types, chiefly found in the Fens; a fragment of flint, apparently the core, or central portion remaining after the long flakes so often found with early remains and sepulchral deposits had been chipped off in forming rude knives, arrow-heads, &c.; also an oval water-worn pebble, with an obliquely formed groove on each flat surface, resembling fig. 56, in Wilde's Catal. Mus. Roy. Irish Acad. p. 75.—A flat, leaf-shaped spear-head of horn-coloured flint, worked with great skill, and truly symmetrical; it was found at a depth of sixteen feet in cutting through the Jackdaw Hill, during the works for the Birmingham Railway. Length 7 inches, greatest breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

By Dr. THURNAM, M.D.—Flint flakes and irregularly formed disks; a flat rounded arrow-head (?) formed with a kind of tang, as if for insertion in a shaft; it was found in a chambered long barrow at West Kennet, Wilts; also other objects of stone found in Wiltshire and in Yorkshire.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A curious and instructive collection of weapons and instruments of stone; celts, arrow-heads, mauls, and hammer-heads, &c., found in various localities, and exemplifying some of the principal varieties in type occurring in the British Islands. Among them is a rare object (see woodcuts), found at Pentrefoelas, Denbighshire,

possibly intended to have been used as a flaying knife. It measures $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. by $2\frac{5}{12}$ in. This curious relic is carefully polished; it has been described in a former volume of this Journal, but appears well deserving of further notice as compared with the unique bronze object of analogous character, found at Ploncour, Brittany, and figured in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. vi. third series, p. 138. There can be little doubt that the implement of metal was intended for uses for which that of stone had served, in like manner as bronze celts of the simplest forms may be regarded as reproductions of the stone axe-heads of an earlier period.

By Mr. SHELLEY, of Red Hill, Surrey.—A selected series of flint flakes of various forms and dimensions, also a leaf-shaped arrow-head, part of a very large collection formed during the last ten or twelve years in the neighbourhood of Red Hill, in spots remote from the chalk strata of the Surrey Downs, and where flint does not occur. A large portion of Mr. Shelley's extensive collection was obtained on the west side of the railway embankment at the Red Hill station, during the erection of houses by the Cottage Improvement Society in 1857. They are unquestionably artificial chippings, varying in length from about 5 inches to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; some of them are sharp-pointed, suitable for being fashioned into arrow-heads, whilst others may have been intended to be used as cutting implements. Precisely similar flakes have been found in many places where their artificial character is undeniable, although it may be very difficult to ascertain with precision the period of their being made, or the purpose for which they may have been intended. It is indeed very probable that they are the waste chippings thrown aside in the formation of certain flint weapons, &c., at a very remote period; and, with a very few exceptions, the numerous specimens collected by Mr. Shelley show no indication of having been subsequently worked upon, after being struck off from the nucleus of silex. At the same time, the supposition appears reasonable that they may have been brought to the spot in question, during some time of ancient warfare, with the purpose of being fashioned into arrow-points, for which such fragments might readily be adapted. Among many instances of similar flakes of flint in this country, may be cited specimens found in the caves near Torquay, and figured in the *Cavern Researches* by the late Rev. J. MacEnery, lately published by Mr. Cockrem, Torquay. In Ireland, where flint is very rarely found, flakes of a similar description occur in abundance, and also the nuclei from which they had been scaled off by the stroke of some tool, probably of stone. See Mr. Wilde's observations, *Catalogue of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy*, p. 7.—Mr. Shelley exhibited also a muller or pounding-stone, used possibly in husking or bruising grain: it was found near Red Hill, and is of a fine grained sandstone, resembling that found near Worth on the borders of Surrey and Sussex. It resembles in form a diminutive cheese; two sides are smooth and perfectly flat; the diameter is about 3 inches. Precisely similar objects have been found in Northumberland and in other parts of England.

By Mr. ALBERT WAY.—Two stone axe-heads of uncommon forms found in Mead Vale, near Reigate.—A stone celt found in Ireland, described in this Journal, vol. xvi. p. 124.—A small collection of stone implements, mauls, pounding-stones or corn-crushers, flint flakes, whorls for the distaff, &c., obtained from the silt on the northern margin of the Lake of Constance, where remains of the dwellings of the early Helvetians constructed upon piles have been discovered. These remarkable vestiges have been fully

described by Dr. Ferdinand Keller in the Transactions of the Antiquaries of Zurich.

By Mr. JOHN EVANS.—Stone celts of various forms from Woodbridge, Spalding, Dunwich, and Eastbourne; also Irish examples from Ballycastle and Lisburn; a specimen from the Shetland Isles; stone weapons from New Zealand and Canada, exhibited for the purpose of comparison; arrow-heads of flint found in Ireland; and a flint flake, possibly a knife, from Reach Fen.

By the Rev. JAMES BECK.—A fine Irish celt of the type figured in Wilde's Catalogue Mus. Roy. Irish Acad. p. 41, fig. 37. It has been noticed in this Journal, vol. xvi. p. 124.

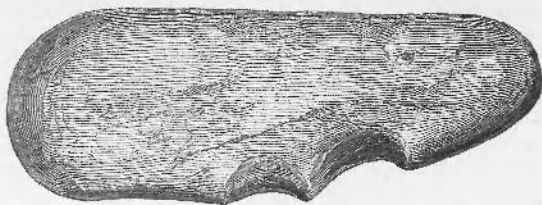
By Mr. ROBERT H. BRACKSTONE.—A remarkable celt of green stone found in the co. Westmeath, formed with two notches on one of its edges, apparently to receive the fingers and give a firmer hold when used in the hand. Length, 8 inches (see woodcut). Also a thin lozenge-shaped object of horn-coloured flint found near Armagh, very skilfully worked; the edges are well squared and sharp; one side is much flatter than the other. See woodcut, original size. No other relic of precisely similar description has hitherto been noticed.

By Mr. W. W. E. WYNNE, M.P.—A grant of confraternity, bearing date 1464, from the abbot and convent of Bardsey or Enlli, to Meurych Vychan of Nanney, and Angharat his wife, ancestors of the late Sir Robert Vaughan, Bart. The site of the monastery is upon Bardsey Island, *Insula sancta Sanctorum*, once held in great veneration; it is at the western extremity of Caernarvonshire. This document, which the Very Rev. Dr. Rock stated to be of a class rarely noticed, is as follows:—

“Robertus Dei paciencia Abbas Monasterii Sanctorum de Enlli, et ejusdem loci conventus, karissimis nobis in Christo Meurych Vychan et Angharat consorti ejus salutem, et post presentis vite cursum gaudiis adjungi spirituum beatorum. Immensam devocionem quam ob Dei reverenciam ad nostrum habetis monasterium, sincere caritatis affectu, considerantes ac pie acceptantes, cupientes que vobis vices reddi salutare, vos igitur, proles, vestrique parentes, ad universa et singula nostri conventus suffragia tenore presentium in vita pariter et in morte recipimus, plenam vobis participacionem omnium bonorum spiritualium concedendo que per nos et successores nostros operari dignabitur clemencia salvatoris; insuper adjicientes vobis de gratia speciali, ut cum venerit obitus vestri una cum representatione presentium in nostro locali capitulo nunciatus fuerit, ut fiat pro vobis idem quod pro nobis confratribus fieri consuevit. Datum in domo nostra Capitulari sexto die Januarii, sub nostro sigillo communi, Anno Domini millesimo cccc^{imo} lxiij^{to}.”

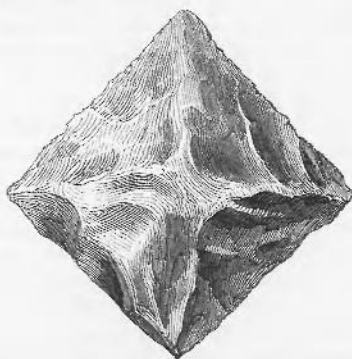
This curious little document has been preserved among the valuable Hengwrt MSS., in possession of the Vaughan family, and bequeathed to Mr. Wynne by the late Sir Robert Vaughan. Sir John Wynn, in his History of the Gwydir family, mentions Robert Meredith, Abbot of Bardsey, who may have been the person named in this grant; he does not occur in the notices of the Abbey and its possessions, Dugdale's Monast. new edit. vol. iv. p. 659. Pennant, who gives a view of the Island, in his Tour in Wales, vol. ii. p. 196, mentions an Abbot of Bardsey named Robert, a lineal descendant from Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales. Mr. Wynne stated that persons who died within reach of the Island, the resting-

ANTIQUITIES OF STONE, FOUND IN THE BRITISH ISLANDS.



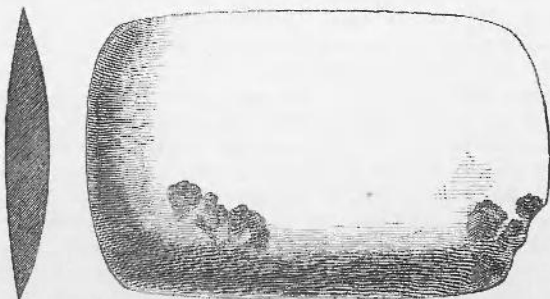
Unique Celt, found in Ireland. In Mr. Brackstone's Collection.

Length 8 inches.



Lozenge-shaped object of Flint, found near Armagh. In Mr. Brackstone's Collection.

Orig. size.



Implement of Flint, found in Denbighshire. In Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith's Collection.

Length, nearly 4 inches.

place of 20,000 saints, were formerly taken there for burial, if the relatives could afford the expense of conveyance. At the fine old church of Llanaber, on the coast of Merionethshire near Barmouth, until its recent "restoration" one of the bays was walled off, and entered by a rude square-headed trefoil arch, the space enclosed having been used, according to tradition, for the purpose of keeping any corpse which through unfavourable weather could not be transported across the bay to Holy Emlly. It may deserve notice that, in the grant above given, the names of Meurych and his wife are written by a second hand in different ink, with partial interlineation, the space left for their insertion having proved insufficient. As, however, the date is in the same writing as the rest of the document, it may be supposed that a number of blank grants of confraternity had been prepared and sealed in Chapter on the Feast of Epiphany, and that they were subsequently filled up as occasion occurred.

By Mr. L. C. BAILEY.—A most valuable MS. Journal of the first voyage from this country to Japan, being the eighth voyage to the East Indies, under the command of Capt. John Saris of London, commenced April 18, 1611, and finished September 27, 1614. Purchas has given a short account of this voyage. The minute relation of negotiations with Japan, and of a treaty of that time concluded with the Emperor, is well deserving of publication. This curious contemporary record of the spirited enterprise of Capt. Saris has recently been obtained for the Topographical Office connected with the War Department.

By Mr. BLAAUW.—A beautiful oriental talisman, being an oval onyx of five layers, black and white, set in silver, probably as the fastening of an armlet. It was described as having belonged to Wagid Ali, the youth proclaimed King of Oude by the rebels, and it was found attached to the Begum's watch on a table in her bed-room in the palace at Lucknow, March, 1858. On one side is an inscription very finely engraved in the compartments of a peculiar figure, which may possibly be of mystic signification. We are indebted to Mr. Thomas for the information that this gem is a talisman with Arabic writing; the central compartment contains the name, Raubā Ang or Anag, daughter of Alwahat, with the date 1061 of the Hegirah, or 1650 of our era. The surrounding spaces are filled with invocations after the ordinary forms.

By Mr. ROBERT FERGUSON.—A gold ring lately obtained at Carlisle, ornamented with the symbols of the signs of the zodiac in relief around the hoop. Weight, 166 grs. Another gold ring of similar character, in possession of Mr. G. R. Corner, was also exhibited, and it was stated by that gentleman that such rings are commonly worn by the native chiefs or persons of note on the Gold Coast, in Western Africa, where they are considered *fetish*, sacred or powerful for good or evil. They are made by native artificers, who are very skilful in goldsmiths' work, and produce beautiful ornaments in filagree, similar to Maltese and Genoese work. The zodiacal rings are believed to have been in use among the natives of Western Africa from an early period. The question arises, whence did these rude tribes derive the knowledge of astronomical symbols? They may have received them from Egypt or Arabia, by means of the caravans traversing the Desert. The origin, however, of the symbols used to designate the signs of the zodiac is involved in great obscurity. Some of them, as Aries, Taurus, &c., are evidently conventional representations bearing a certain resemblance to those animals; whilst that which

indicates Capricorn has been explained to be composed of Greek letters, initials of the word *τράγος*, a goat.

MEDIEVAL SEALS.—By the Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER.—A brass matrix of circular form purchased at Kells in Ireland in 1859. It measures $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter; the device is a sinister hand under a flaming star of six rays; four branches or flowers are introduced in the field. The legend is as follows:—✠ POSVI · DEVM · ADIVTOREM · MEVM. Its date may be assigned to the sixteenth century; it is probably the counterseal of some town in Ireland, or of an official seal.

By Mr. READY.—Facsimiles in gutta-percha, being part of the extensive and valuable acquisitions lately obtained, through the liberal permission of the authorities, in the Treasuries of King's, St. Peter's, St. John's, Trinity, and Christ's Colleges, Cambridge. Among them is a perfect impression, obverse and reverse, of the remarkable seal of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, with the record in the legend on its reverse, that it was made in the tenth year of the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion (1199).—Also a seal of singular beauty, being that of Elizabeth Woodville, Queen of Edward IV., very imperfectly engraved by Sandford (it displays her arms and supporters); some fine seals of the Nevile family; and the seal of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.⁴

May 4, 1860.

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

The attention of the Society was again called to the remarkable discoveries of objects of flint, undoubtedly produced by the hand of man, in the drift deposits of the tertiary strata both in this country and in Picardy. In addition to the specimens from France contributed by Mr. R. Godwin-Austen, F.G.S., at the previous meeting, Sir Charles Lyell, at the request of Sir John Boileau and Mr. James Yates, had most kindly consented to bring the subject more fully under the notice of the Institute, and he brought, on the present occasion, a valuable series from his collection of examples from the localities in England and on the continent where the curious discoveries in question have occurred.

In regard to the specimens entrusted to him for exhibition by the kindness of Mr. Godwin-Austen, Mr. Albert Way read the following particulars stated by that distinguished geologist.

“It may be desirable to give a short account of the position and geological conditions indicated by the deposits, which, near Amiens and Abbeville, have been found to contain the works of man. A wonderful assemblage of these objects is preserved in the collection of M. Boucher de Perthes at Abbeville, described and figured in his ‘*Antiquités Celtiques et Antediluvienues*,’ of which the first portion was printed in 1847.

“The subject has recently been investigated by Mr. Prestwich, a well-known geologist, and this gentleman having intimated his intention to revisit the localities referred to in his communications to the Royal Society, I gladly accepted his proposition that I should accompany him. The

⁴ Impressions of any of the numerous examples lately found by Mr. Ready at Cambridge may be obtained by application to him, High-street, Lowestoft.

general interest which attaches to the discovery and its recent confirmation is very great; it is perhaps the most important which the geologist has ever made in connection with the antiquity of the human race.

"I visited all the localities indicated by M. de Perthes, with the exception of St. Riquier. I will commence my account of the deposit in which the objects are found, with that of the vicinity of Amiens, and which, so far as my observations went, is the most interesting, the conditions there indicated being most clear and explicit.

"St. Acheul is a small *bourg* near Amiens, on the road to Roye, on the left bank of the valley of the Somme. The whole of this part of France belongs to the 'white chalk' formation; but at an elevation of about 110 feet above the level of the Somme are numerous large, open pits, in an accumulation which everywhere presents the following order of succession:—

<i>a.</i> Vegetable mould.	ft. in.
<i>b.</i> Brick earth	3 6
<i>c.</i> Sandy brick earth	7 0
<i>d.</i> Gravel band, with angular flints	10 0
<i>e.</i> Lower sandy brick earth, <i>sable de fondeur</i>	12 6
<i>f.</i> Marly sand, containing shells	13 0
<i>g.</i> Clear fine sand, containing shells	17 0
<i>h.</i> White gravel with seams of sand, and shells.	

"This series consists of two distinct divisions, differing in colour, and in origin or mode of accumulation. The beds from *a.* to *e.*, or the 'brick-earth' series, are dark reddish brown, and are due, though at some remote period, to rain-fall accumulation. A well-marked line separates the above from the series *e.* to *g.*, which consists of white and pale yellow marly sand, passing down into clear running sands, containing seams of fine gravel. Lower down, the accumulation becomes a thick mass of gravel with occasional layers of sand.

"The conditions under which this lower part of the series was accumulated are obvious. The beds present evidences of successive accumulation throughout; the sandy beds exhibit cross-bedding, the accumulation of drifting sand; the moving body of water was down the valley, and, to judge from the size of some of the blocks of tertiary sandstone which occur in the gravel beds, the moving power must occasionally have been very great. Shells occur abundantly in the lower series, in the marly beds and fine sands; these, with a few land snails, belong to the genera *Paludina*, *Planorbis*, *Luccinea*, *Lymnæa*, *Ancylus*, &c.—it is a fluviatile assemblage.

"The place in the series in which the flint spear-heads, or celts, or whatever else they may be, are found, is invariably in the lower or river-bed series; we obtained as many as thirty specimens from the workmen, but one of our party, Mr. Wykeham Flower, after working perseveringly in the lower white gravel beds, exposed in a vertical section of one of the pits, was so fortunate as to find two. I was an eye-witness of the discovery. The depth at which the largest of these specimens was found, was between 11 and 12 feet from the surface, but the upper layer of brick-earth had there been removed.

"The teeth and tusks of the *Elephas primigenius*, or the hairy elephant, are found in the same fluviatile series.

"Without entering into speculations as to the geological age of this

accumulation, there is a curious fact in regard to it which serves to mark its great relative historical antiquity. The place, St. Acheul, is near the capital of the great Belgic tribe of the Ambiani. Roman coins occur in the upper surface-soil, and numerous stone cists, containing bones of man, have been buried in the upper brick-earth; these are frequently exposed in the process of quarrying; they never have been sunk lower than the brick-earth series. As, since the Gallo-Roman period, the upper or 'brick-earth' series has not been materially increased, it is referable to an earlier time, and thus supplies an ante-date, from which to throw back the period at which the races who manufactured the flint implements had occupation of the district.

"At Menchecourt, near Abbeville, the order of succession and the mode of accumulation are precisely what has been above described, as to St. Acheul, and the flint implements occur in the corresponding part of the series."

A cordial acknowledgment of thanks having been voted to Mr. Godwin-Austen, for bringing before the Society these remarkable vestiges of very remote antiquity, the noble chairman invited Sir Charles Lyell to favour the meeting with some observations in reference to the collection of similar relics which he had kindly consented to bring for their gratification.

SIR CHARLES LYELL, in directing attention to the varieties of flint relics from the drift deposits in England and France, which he had selected as characteristic of the forms, in great measure similar in both countries, concurred generally in the statement given by Mr. Godwin-Austen in regard to the strata and nature of the deposit in the valley of the Somme. With the rude implements fashioned by the hands of men were found at St. Acheul flints more or less rolled by the agency of water, and, in arriving at this part of the strata, bones of elephants were frequently disinterred, as likewise it would appear in other localities where the flint implements occur, as at Hoxne, in Suffolk. To the great question, Sir Charles observed, what may be the age which we should assign to these flint relics, we can only attempt to seek an answer relatively; the subject demands most careful consideration in connection with other local conditions in the valley of the Somme, for example, the peat formation in which Roman antiquities occur; here also trees of large growth are found imbedded, accompanied by remains of animals differing from those now to be found near the course of that river. Sir Charles described this district of France as a chalk country, resembling the neighbourhood of Salisbury. It had been suggested that by upheavings and depression of the strata, in like manner as had occurred, it is believed, in Sweden, the anomalous appearances might be explained without supposing that any great catastrophe had taken place; but it is certain that a very long period must have elapsed since the extraordinary deposits under consideration took place. With regard to the varieties of type occurring in the implements of flint, Sir George Grey had lately informed him (Sir C. Lyell) that the implements of largest dimensions resembled those used by the Papuans in the eastern Archipelago for digging up roots; some of the other examples exhibited might possibly have served as spear heads or as hatchets, a purpose for which those to which the term *lancues de chats* had lately been applied seemed in some degree adapted, and these last are very similar to certain implements used by the aborigines of Australia. It had been said (Sir Charles remarked) that the occurrence of these objects thus stratified, as has

been described, and in so remarkably uninjured a condition, is very extraordinary. Many of the specimens disinterred at Hoxne are in the same perfect state, but others, obtained by Sir Charles, might well, as he observed, have travelled along the bed of a river, so much are they fractured. In the valley of the Ohio, implements and manufactured objects of stone occur in great abundance; if a river should undermine a cliff, and the flints or other objects thence brought down were carried into its bed, it may be concluded that they would become stratified as had been observed in the valley of the Somme. The subject is still replete with perplexities, not less to the antiquary than the geologist; it presents a ground of common interest upon which the researches of both may advantageously be combined, in the endeavour to elucidate a question of singular scientific and ethnographic importance in its bearing upon the periods and the races of the unwritten history of man. Some further particulars regarding this highly interesting subject of inquiry will be found at p. 187, in this volume.

Mr. JAMES YATES, in proposing a vote of thanks to Sir Charles Lyell, in which the meeting heartily concurred, offered a few observations relating to the natural cleavage of rocks, as indicating the principle upon which stone weapons and implements may have been formed.

Mr. YATES then read the following account of the Decennial representation of the Passion and Resurrection of Christ, performed at Ober-Ammergau in Upper Bavaria.

“The vale of the Ammer, a river falling into the Isar below Munich, is divided into two parts by a lake, which is called the Ammer-See. The upper part, or Ober-Ammergau, is inhabited by an industrious population, whose pursuits are usually agricultural, but who employ the winter months, when the country is entirely covered with ice and snow, in making tasteful ornaments of wood and ivory. These are taken for sale in considerable quantities to Holland, and are exported from thence to England under the name of Dutch toys.

“We are informed that in the year 1633 this beautiful valley was invaded by a dreadful pestilence, and that the *Commune*, in order to avert it, made a solemn vow to represent every tenth year the history of the Passion of the Saviour, in token of their gratitude, and for their instruction and edification. It is stated, that this representation was regarded as a wholesome method of impressing deeply on all future generations of the Ammerthal the sufferings and death of the Redeemer, and of awakening in them holy and virtuous resolutions. The history adds, that after the utterance of the vow the sick recovered. There was not another death in the valley, although eighty-four had died in the preceding three weeks. Hence the performance was enacted for the first time in the year 1634, that is, in the year immediately after that of the pestilence.

“In the year 1820 the managers made arrangements to improve both the music and the text of the performance, and especially to exhibit the prophetic types of the Old Testament in their connection with the antitypes of the New.

“I happened to be at Munich with a family party in the summer of 1840, and, being informed by some Bavarian friends of the intended representation on Sunday, July 26th, I resolved to make this one of the objects of our journey. We accordingly took our departure for Partenkirch, the ancient and romantically situated *Partenum*. On July 26th, at four in the

morning, we set off across the mountains. The scenery was remarkably grand and beautiful as the sun rose ; and, having dismounted from our carriage to ascend the highest part of our road, we were joined by numbers of peasants and others, all going on the same expedition. On arriving at the village we found all in a bustle ; peasants assembling, in holyday attire, from great distances. We obtained tickets and went to the theatre, which being open to the sky was wet with the rain of the preceding day. As the day advanced, not only was it dried, but it was difficult to bear the sun beating on our heads. The performance began at eight o'clock, and concluded at five, with an interval of an hour at noon.

"The arrangements of the theatre were in general exactly the same with those of an ancient Roman theatre.

"We sat with our faces towards the north, and with the sun at our backs. All was open to the sky, except some rows of raised benches at the outside, chiefly appropriated to females. Their occupants were shielded from the sun and the weather, but they could not hear and see so well as those who were nearer the stage.

"The orchestra for the instrumental music was immediately before the spectators, and on a lower level, as in English theatres. Every portion of the representation was accompanied by instrumental music, and those who know how much musical taste is cultivated by all classes in Germany will not require any assurance that the pieces were not only appropriate, but tasteful and impressive.

"The stage was immediately behind the orchestra and was divided into two parts by that construction, which I shall call the scene. The larger portion was in front of the scene, and may therefore be called the proscenium, according to the ancient usage ; the smaller portion was a recess in the middle of the scene.

"I shall now describe the scene, premising that there was not a single moveable scene, like those in modern theatres. The scene was a painted wooden structure, representing on one side the house of Caiaphas, and on the other the palace of Pontius Pilate. Each was divided into two stories, the same arrangement as in the Greek theatre, by a balcony, and had a door below and a window above, so that Caiaphas always came on the stage and retired through his own door ; Pontius Pilate doing the same on his side, or appearing on the balcony over the door, when he wished to address the people. Immediately to the right and left of these two habitations were open gateways, used by the other performers to come upon the stage or to retire from it, and beyond these gateways wings extended with doors for the chorus.

"The recess, already mentioned, was in the middle of the scene, and consequently between the house of Caiaphas and the palace of Pontius Pilate. A curtain was made to rise and fall in front of it, and this curtain was the only moveable part of the scene.

"The performance, commencing with the triumphal entry of Christ into Jerusalem, and concluding with his ascension into heaven, was divided into sixteen parts, each having a threefold arrangement, for which three sets of performers were provided, namely, the chorus, the *tableaux vivans*, or 'Lebende Bilder,' as they are called in Germany, and the actors.

"The chorus consisted of ten persons of different ages, with their leader, whom I shall call the *chorégus*, because he performed the same part as the *chorégus*, or leader of the chorus, in the ancient Greek theatre. He and

his ten followers wore white fancy dresses, with feathers in their caps. As soon as they had taken their places on the stage, five on each side, and the oldest and tallest next the *choragus*, who stood in the centre, they sang partly in recitative, a piece of poetry composed for the occasion, and accompanied by the band in the orchestra. After this the *choragus* stepped forward to set forth the type from the Old Testament, and its explanation in the evangelical narrative.

"The curtain was then drawn up and the type was shown. From among the sixteen types I will mention as examples the following:—Joseph's brethren agreeing to destroy him, answered to the high priests and scribes taking counsel to put Jesus to death;—the descent of manna in the wilderness and the arrival of the spies with bunches of grapes, foreshadowed the bread and wine of the Last Supper. These and all other types were represented by living persons in appropriate attitudes and costume, but quite motionless, so as to resemble a large painting filling the recess. After two or three minutes the curtain fell, and the chorus retired, five marching off in file on one side, and five with the *choragus* on the other.

"The actors then came on the stage to perform their part in the evangelical history. In doing this they followed the exact words of the four evangelists. All was in German. Indeed throughout the whole performance not a word was said or sung in any other language. The parts of the three Marys were performed by women; all the other actors, if I rightly remember, were men or boys. The dress of the mother of Jesus reminded me of the pictures by Sassoferrato, or other Italian masters. The dresses of the male performers were exceedingly various and often grotesque, and they appeared to me to have been made in imitation of the old German paintings. At least they did not aim at any resemblance either to classical or oriental costume.

"From among the sixteen acts I will only specify that of the Crucifixion, which was of course the most deeply interesting, and was regarded by all with the most solemn emotion. The curtain being drawn down, we heard the noise of the hammer driving in the nails, soon after which the curtain was elevated, and the crucifix shown, the same actor still performing his part.

"The conclusion of the whole performance, referring to the Resurrection and Ascension, was a perfect contrast to the preceding part, the words and the music being expressive of the highest thankfulness and joy.

"I should have hesitated to submit to the Archæological Institute this narrative, had I not remembered that the same representation, which, though of a much higher cast, belongs to the class of mediæval miracle-plays such as formerly were represented in our country, was about to be repeated this summer. I felt persuaded that some of our members, whose summer excursions led them among the mountains of Southern Bavaria, might be inclined to witness the performance at Ober-Ammergau. I therefore wrote to Mr. Greiff, secretary of the Historical Society at Augsburg, one of our correspondents, and I received a polite answer, containing the desired information. He sent me an advertisement to the following effect, that the performance of the Passion at Ober-Ammergau, the last and only popular religious play on a great scale which has been kept up in Germany to the present time, will, after an interval of ten years, be repeated this year. The following fourteen days have been fixed for the representation :

May 28 ; June 4, 16, 24 ; July 2, 8, 15, 25 ; August 6, 12, 19, 26 ; September 9 and 16. Mr. Greiff mentions that a work had lately appeared entitled—*Das Passions-spiel zu Ober-Ammergau, von Ludewig Clarus,* 2nd edit., Munich, 1860.”

The Rev. JAMES GRAVES, Secretary of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, communicated two early documents, one relating to property in Ireland, the other to land in Codnore, Derbyshire ; of which the following are abstracts.

1. Deed dated at the Castle of Hamlake, 2 May, 40 Edw. III. (1366), whereby Thomas de Roos lord of Hamlake appointed Robert de Euere, Robert de Thorpe, and John del More, his attorneys to deliver seisin of a fourth part of the manor of Inchechoigne with the appurtenances, with the advowson of a fourth part of the church of Yoghille in Ireland, to his esquire William de Hampsterley, his heirs and assigns. Appended by a parchment label is a circular seal of red wax, nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, on which, in a panel formed of a lozenge and quatrefoil, is a shield charged with three water-bougets, the arms of de Roos of Hamlake. The field is cross-hatched diagonally, and the ground of the panel is powdered with florets ; of the legend only the letters—ome—(Thome) remain.

2. Deed dated at Codnore, 20 Feb., 37 Hen. VI. (1459), whereby Henry lord de Gray (dominus de Gray) released to John Broke and Joan his wife, and the heirs of them issuing, a messuage and a bovate of land with the appurtenances in Codnore, which the said John and Joan lately had of the gift of Henry lord de Gray his father. And if it should happen that John and Joan should die without heirs between them lawfully begotten, then the messuage and bovate should remain to the lord de Gray and his heirs. Witnessed by—“Ricardo Malore Constabulario de Castello de Codnore, Johaune Foulare rectore de Henore, Willielmo Lace de eadem, et aliis multis.” Appended by a parchment label is a circular seal of red wax, about an inch in diameter, bordered by a twisted rush protecting the wax ; the device is a chaplet of leaves, with tasselled cords at the extremities untied and passing through a ducal coronet. Within the circle formed by the chaplet are two little branches pointing downwards. In the list of badges, *t.* Edw. IV., given by Mr. Planche from a MS. in the Heralds' College, occurs that of “Lord Grey de Codnor,—a tress passant through a crown of gold ; within the compass of the tress a grey (or badger) silver.” Pursuivant of Arms, p. 184. Uleanor, of which mention occurs in the enumeration of witnesses, is a parish in Derbyshire, now a vicarage, in which Codnor is a Perpetual Curacy.

Mr. JOSEPH BURTT read a very interesting account of discoveries recently made at Westminster Abbey, near the entrance to the Chapter House, and of a considerable mass of documents, including many of historical importance, brought to light in a small depository adjoining the chamber of the Pyx. By the kind permission of the Dean of Westminster various documents, skipets or receptacles for documents, seals, and miscellaneous relics there found were brought for examination.

Antiquities and Works of Art exhibited.

Announcement having been made, in pursuance of arrangements at a previous meeting, for a special exhibition of examples of jewelry and the

tasteful productions of mediæval goldsmiths, to be displayed for the gratification of the Society on this occasion, numerous examples were liberally contributed, among which were the following :—

By the EARL AMHERST.—A remarkable gold cup, of rude workmanship, with a representation of a human face hammered out on one of its sides ; this curious relic had belonged, as it is believed, to Montezuma, Emperor of Mexico, at the time of the Spanish invasion under Cortes, in 1519. It was purchased by Edward, Earl of Orford, whilst stationed in the harbour of Cadiz with the British fleet under his command. The weight is 5 oz. 12 dwts. An account of this cup is given by Robertson, *Hist. of America*, note 53.

By Mr. C. J. LONGCROFT.—A gold torc-ring, of size suited for the finger. It was discovered at the ancient encampment called Tunorbury, in Hayling Island, Hampshire ; it was imbedded in the crown of a turnip, and was found in that singular position by a boy whilst cutting up food for sheep.

By Mrs. STACKHOUSE ACTON.—A sceptre, part of the official insignia of Garter king-at-arms. The handle is of silver, $28\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the head is of gold, four sided, measuring about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in height, by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, on two of its sides, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch on the other two. Each of the broader faces of this head are enameled with the cross of St. George, impaling the royal arms, quarterly France and England in the first and fourth quarters, Scotland and Ireland in the second and third. On each of the other two sides of the rectangular head appears the cross of St. George, surrounded by a garter. The head is ensigned with an arched crown, and ornamented with gold balls at the angles. A small escutcheon which occurs stamped upon this sceptre is charged with the initial C, enclosing an I. The sceptre may have belonged to Sir Henry St. George, Garter during a short period in the reign of Charles I., having been many years in great favour with that sovereign. See Noble's *History of the College of Arms*, p. 234.

By Mr. DURLACHER.—A massive gold signet ring, found in 1789 in ploughing at Towton, near Tadcaster, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. According to another account it was turned up by the plough near Sherburn, a village about four miles south of Towton. It was supposed to be a relic of the memorable battle of Towton Field, March 29, 1461, between the force collected by Queen Margaret, and the army of Edward IV. commanded by the Earl of Warwick. That sanguinary conflict ended in the signal victory of the Yorkists ; 36,000 men were slain, of whom 28,000 were Lancastrians. Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and six barons fell on that fatal day, with many more of the nobility of England. The bezel of the ring is round, and is engraved with a lion statant gardant, with this posy above—*Now ys thus*.—The weight of the ring is 1 oz. 4 dwts. 9 grs. The crest of the Percy family being a lion statant, it had been conjectured that this ring might have belonged to the Earl of Northumberland, and Whitaker, adopting that suggestion, imagined that the motto, *Now ys thus*, might bear allusion to the times, “ this age is as fierce as a lion.” See Thoresby's *Leeds*, p. 157, and the notices communicated to the *Gentleman's Magazine* at the time the discovery occurred in 1789, vol. lix. part ii. pp. 618, 688. The careful researches of Mr. Hylton Longstaffe, however, of which the results are so well set forth in his memoir on “The Old Heraldry of the Percies,” in the *Archæologia*

Æliana, vol. iv. p. 157, have elicited no evidence of the use by the Earl of Northumberland of such a posy as occurs upon the ring. This interesting relic has been added to the treasures in Lord Braybrooke's *Dactyliotheca*.

By Sir PHILIP de MALPAS GREY EGERTON, Bart., M.P.—A gold enameled George, worn by Prince James Frederick Edward, called the Chevalier de St. George. It subsequently was in the keeping of his younger son, Henry, Cardinal York, and came into the possession of the late Col. Egerton. The figure of St. George is surrounded by the garter, oval in form, enameled pale blue, with the motto inscribed on both sides. This ornament is probably of Italian workmanship; the little figure is skilfully executed.—Also a black silk riband by which the George was attached, when worn by Cardinal York. A certificate in Italian, dated July 10, 1816, accompanied these Stuart relics, being the declaration of the Avvocato Vincenzo Lupi, officially engaged at the sale of the Cardinal's personal effects, stating that the George had been among them, and had been actually worn by his Eminence.

By Lord BRAYBROOKE.—Several curious finger-rings, recently acquired for his *Dactyliotheca*; among which may be specially mentioned a gold ring, set with an intaglio of paste. (See woodcut.) It was found in excavations in Scotch Street, Carlisle. The impress of the setting, which seems to be an imitation of an onyx, is probably *Lætitia Autumni*, a favourite Roman device, and which appears on an intaglio of red jasper found with Roman remains at Bartlow investigated by Lord Braybrooke in 1852.—A diminutive gold ring, lately found in excavations in English Street, Carlisle, near the spot where the inscriptions communicated to the Institute by Mr. McKie were brought to light. (See pp. 73, 159, in this volume.) This little ring, weighing only 29 grains, has an oval head engraved with a branch, resembling that of the palm, accompanied by the letters

—AMA ME.—A gold Roman ring, engraved with two diminutive heads, respectant, with the letters—IMP.—It was found, as stated, at Colchester, and was obtained at the dispersion of the collection formed by Mr. Eagle of Lakenheath. The heads, as it is supposed, represent Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, who were adopted by Antoninus Pius, A.D. 138; or, according to another explanation, they may pourtray Caius and Lucius, sons of Agrippa.—A brass ring, originally gilt, engraved with a merchant's mark of unusually elaborate character; the hoop is chased with foliage and flowers, the field being enameled black. Within the hoop is engraved the posy in black letter—Yleke yn hope,—probably signifying alike, or united, in hope. Chaucer uses the word—yliche—ylike—(Ang.-Sax. Gelic.) Date, about 1450. This fine example was recently found at Gloucester.

By MR. WHINCOPF.—Six beautiful gold rings: 1. A posy-ring of the fifteenth century, found at Norwich; on the head, which is formed with three grooved facets, are represented the Virgin and Infant Saviour, St. Christopher, and St. Mary Magdalene; the hoop is wreathed, with *mar-guerites*, which were originally enameled, and pearly ornaments; within the hoop is inscribed, in black letter,—honnour. et. ioye.—2. Another ring, of the same period and design, found at Dallinghoe, Suffolk; the figures



upon its head are, the Virgin in her youth, St. Anne, and St. Mary Magdalene; within the hoop is inscribed in black letter,—*por. bon. amour.* 3. A ring of large size, set with a spotted turquoise, *en cabochon*; the bezel opens on a hinge, and within is a small dial and mariner's compass; the needle is lost, the dial is engraved with Arabic numerals; this ring is probably Italian, date about 1580. 4. A signet ring; the head is oval and engraved with a lion rampant, not upon an escutcheon; it bears a stamp with the letter-mark H., possibly for the year 1585. 5. Another signet ring, with an octagonal bezel engraved with a pelican; date about 1600. 6. A massive gold ring, of uncertain date, chased with three rows of scales round the hoop, like a serpent; the bezel set with a gem, apparently modern, in a quatrefoiled collet. It was described as found in Kent. It bears much resemblance in style of workmanship to the gold ring found near Friar's Carse, Dumfriesshire, in 1791, figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. x., pl. xi., fig. 7.

By MISS FFARRINGTON.—A gold ring, found on the Field of the Alma, mounted with a gold mohur rupee of Akhbar the Great, bearing the date 897 of the Hegira, corresponding with 1579 of our era. The coin is of rectangular form, measuring about seven-eighths of an inch in each direction, and bearing inscriptions on both of its sides; it is affixed to a rudely-fashioned hoop, like the head or bezel of an ordinary ring.

By MRS. OGLE.—A gold ring, stated to have been given by Mary Queen of Scots to one of her attendants, and presented by the last of the family the present possessor. The bezel is heart-shaped, with two emeralds set amidst pearls, and ensigned with a crown of emeralds and pearls.

By MRS. BACON.—A gold ring, found at Carisbrooke Castle, under the window of the chamber in which the Princess Elizabeth, younger daughter of Charles I. was imprisoned, and where she died Sept. 8, 1650. The ring was purchased by the present possessor from the labourer by whom it was dug up. Some interesting particulars relating to the Princess, her illness and interment at Newport, are given, *Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. xi., pp. 271, 275.

By MR. R. PHILLIPS.—A gold ring, set with lozenge-shaped and triangular pieces of onyx, black with a white stripe on each, producing a very singular effect; it was found at St. John's Wood, and is supposed to have belonged to one of the Knights of St. John.—Also a gold Hebrew betrothal ring; and a collection of antique gems set as rings.—Three very beautiful gold rosaries of pearls; Spanish work.—A small devotional folding tablet, of wood, ornamented with brilliants and enamels, and enclosing a delicately sculptured figure of the Virgin; it was intended to be worn as a pendant ornament.—Two enameled watch-cases, and a German watch, the case *pique* with gold in high relief.

By MR. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—An Italian ring of gold, chased, and set with an emerald; it was formerly in the possession of the Durazzo family at Genoa; date, early in the sixteenth century.—An antique cameo, mounted as a ring; the subject is a head of Socrates, in profile, with butterfly's wings attached at the sides of the brows, a curious addition to the numerous varieties of talismanic gems bearing the head of Socrates, given by Chifflet. One of them with the head and wings of a swan is figured by the latter; see also Goriæus, *Dactylotheca*, part ii. No. 307.

By MRS. CAMPBELL.—A large Scottish brooch, of silver, being a broad flat ring engraved and ornamented with niello. It is an example of the

brooches which may have been made as late as the seventeenth century, and in which the character of an earlier period is retained.

By MISS STREET.—A chatelaine, the pendant ornaments set with mother-of-pearl, mounted in ormolu; a good example of French work; also another chatelaine of English *repousse* work; date about 1760.

By MISS MARION STREET.—A silver cross formed of rock crystal, in a setting margined with black enamel, and attached to a Royalist medallion, bearing the portrait of Charles I.—A beautiful gold necklace, with pendants and earrings of early Maltese filagree, set with pearls. Date, seventeenth century.

By the REV. J. BECK.—Cinquecento Italian betrothal ring, set with a ruby, and enameled; the lower part of the hoop formed with a *fede*; betrothal or gimmel rings, one formed of nine hoops interlaced, one of four, and one of three; when adjusted, they form hands conjoined; two exchange betrothal rings, from Naples, date sixteenth century; and twelve gold English rings, inscribed with posies. Also a necklace and pendant, of gold, enameled and set with jewels, date, early sixteenth century; a gold pendant, set with pearls, Italian cinquecento work; handle of a dagger, of walrus ivory, curiously carved, early Scandinavian work; and a "Pilgrim Stone," with a subject on one side in bas relief; a French gold watch, ornamented with an enameled portrait of Madame du Barry, to whom it is supposed to have been presented by Louis XV., about 1770. Over the portrait is a royal crown, set with "jargoons." A selection of steel keys, of elaborate workmanship, good examples of metal work at various periods; an English alphabet or letter padlock, formed with five moveable rings, on each of which are engraved the letters of the alphabet; date, 1594. It can only be opened by discovering the word to which these rings are set. This example of padlocks of this description was found near Worthing, Sussex, on the door of a barn. A German puzzle padlock, of earlier date than the last.

By MR. C. TOWNSEND HALSTED.—A collection of ancient keys, of elaborate workmanship.

By MR. ROLLS.—A small jeweled pendant reliquary.

By MR. G. SAMUEL.—Several beautiful objects of rock crystal, with enameled mountings; also a spoon of rock crystal, with engraved ornament, and enclosed in the original case of stamped leather. It had belonged, as stated, to Henry VIII.

By MR. FAIRLESS, of Hexham.—Drawing of a tripod brass vessel, with handle and small spout; found in draining, near the road passing the Linnells, by Lady-Cross Bank, on the south-east of Hexham. It measures $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, about 18 inches in circumference, diameter of the mouth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; it contains exactly 3 pints, and weighs 6 lbs. Around the belly of the vessel is the following inscription, in richly foliated capital letters, measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in height,—† BENE SEIT KI BEN BEIT.—signifying *Beni soit qui bien boit*.—A blessing be on him who drinks well. The date may be 1250-1300. This vessel probably had a cover attached by a hinge, and it appears by the inscription that it was intended for use in social convivialities, doubtless for some warm potation, the mediæval prototype of "Toddy." Tripod vessels of this description have frequently been found in Northumberland and in Scotland; they have occurred occasionally on Roman sites, as noticed by Dr. Bruce in his History of the Roman Wall, p. 434, pl. xvi. See also Dr. Wilson's Prehistoric Annals,

p. 278. Several inscribed brass vessels of other forms have been described, such as the tripod *situla* at Piercefield, Monmouthshire, inscribed—PRIES PVR LALME G. GLANVILLE. (Archæologia, vol. x. p. 472); the richly decorated hunting-pot, belonging to the late Col. Greville Howard, (Archæologia, vol. xiv. p. 278); and the mortar of St. Mary's Abbey, York, cast by William de Touthorp in 1308, and now preserved in the Museum at York. (Catalogue of the Antiquities, p. 86.) It is probable that many vessels of this description were imported from Flanders and from the North of France. Dinan had a celebrity for works in metal termed in the Middle Ages *Dinanderie*, from the place of their manufacture. A tripod ewer, inscribed—VENEZ LAVER, and similar to that found near Hexham, but without a spout, is figured in this Journal, vol. xiii. p. 74. A curious brass ewer, or *guttur-nium*, found in Roxburghshire, and preserved in the Museum of the Tweed-side Antiquarian Society at Kelso, is remarkable as bearing a bilingual inscription, in French and (as supposed) Flemish,—prendes leau (*prenez l'eau*)—and—neemt water—take the water; an invitation equivalent to that inscribed upon the tripod ewer last mentioned. The inscription upon the vessel at Kelso is engraved around the mouth, in characters of the fifteenth century. This example is cylindrical, without feet, and measures nearly 7 inches in height. See the Illustrated Catalogue of Antiquities, &c., exhibited in the Museum at the Meeting of the Institute in Edinburgh, p. 65.

By MR. READY.—Facsimile of an impression of the seal of Brisete Priory, near Bildeston, Suffolk, a cell to Nobiliac Priory in the Duchy of Berry. It was suppressed with the Alien Priors, 2 Hen. V., and the possessions were granted by Henry VI. to King's College, Cambridge. The seal is appended to a document in the Treasury of that College; no impression of the seal of Brisete was known to the editors of the Monasticon. See Caley's edit., vol. vi. p. 173.—Also a seal of one of the Talbot family, appended to a grant without date to Brisete Priory.

MEDIEVAL SEALS.—By CAPTAIN EDWARD HOARE, of Cork.—Impression from a brass matrix of oval form, found in co. Cork, and now in Mr. Hoare's collection. This seal bears an escutcheon of the following arms,—between four leaves slipped a saltire charged in nombril point with a flaming heart transfix'd obliquely by an arrow. The shield is ensigned with a hat similar to a Cardinal's, but having pendant cords with six tassels only, as used by a Bishop or *Monsignore*. The legend is as follows,—F. M. E. K. A. NOT. APOST. The Very Rev. Dr. Husenbeth considers it to have been the seal of some bishop who was a Notary Apostolic; and Kilmore, which is united to Ardagh, being the only Irish see of which the name in Latin begins with K., he conjectures that the initials may signify the name of the prelate (Francisci Martini for instance) Episcopi Kilmorensis Ardachadensis. The bearing resembles that of the French family Ruffin la Biguerne.

Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

ABSTRACT OF CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1859.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance at Coutts' Bank, December 31, 1858	35	1	7
Annual Subscriptions, including Arrears	500	7	0
Receipts for Sale of Works published by the Institute	70	5	0
Entrance Fees	17	17	0
Life Compositions	21	0	0
Donations	4	14	6
Net Balance, Carlisle Meeting, including Donations in aid of Local expenses	238	1	7
Amount advanced by the Secretary for Petty Cash to the end of the Year 1859	5	10	3
	£893	16	10

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
House Expenses :						
House Rent (3 quarters)	130	0	0			
Secretary's Salary	150	0	0			
Stationery, and Purchase of Books for the Library	6	17	3	276	19	3
Publication Account :						
Printing Archaeological Journal	410	0	0			
Drawing and Engraving	45	5	0			
Lithography	20	12	0	475	17	0
Petty Cash Disbursements :						
Housekeeper's wages and disbursements	24	3	3			
Attendant's ditto ditto	19	10	0			
Postage of Journal	18	12	4			
Delivery of ditto in Town, and messages	6	0	6			
Insurance	3	0	0			
Sundries, including carriage of objects exhibited at the Meetings, postage of Letters, &c.	29	4	1			
				100	10	2
Balance at Coutts' Bank, December 31, 1859				40	12	5
				£893	16	10

Audited, and found correct, May 11, 1860.

(Signed)

F. L. BARNWELL.
TALBOT BURY.

} Auditors.

The above Abstract was submitted to the General Meeting, and
unanimously approved.

(Signed)

OCTAVIUS MORGAN,
Vice President.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

June 1, 1860.

The Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, F.S.A., President, in the Chair.

The subject of Mediæval Plate and Goldsmiths' Work having been announced for special illustration at this meeting, an extensive and valuable collection of specimens, including many beautiful in their design, highly interesting as exemplifications of mediæval taste, and also as illustrative of manners and customs, was displayed through the liberality of numerous members of the Institute and their friends on this occasion. Mr. Digby Wyatt and Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., pointed out the remarkable features of the principal objects brought for examination, of which a general enumeration will be found subjoined. (See p. 262.)

Mr. FRANKS read the following communication which he had received from Mr. Albert Way, addressed from Turin, and relating to certain objects of interest which had lately come under his observation in the south of France.

"The courteous and learned *Conservateur* of the Museum and Library at Avignon, M. Augustin Deloye, to whom I presented a copy of the collection of inscriptions upon the Roman pigs or ingots of lead found in England, published in our Journal (vol. xvi. p. 22), informed me that a similar object was preserved in the Museum under his charge, and he requested me to communicate to the Institute a short note of the discovery, and of the inscription which it bears. I am at this moment unable to ascertain whether the existence of such a *saumon de plomb* in the south of France is known to our friend Mr. James Yates, or has been mentioned in his memoir in the Transactions of the Somersetshire Archæological Society (vol. viii. p. 17), but I think it probable that it had not escaped his indefatigable research. I was previously aware only of the discovery of three Roman pigs of lead in France, namely, one at Châlons-sur-Saone, and two in Normandy, described by the Abbe Cochet. The *saumon* at Avignon, as M. Deloye stated, was found in 1850 at Barri, in the district known as Le Forez, near the Lyonnais. The spot where the discovery occurred is at no great distance from the *Via Domitiana*, and the heavy mass of lead may have been deposited whilst in course of conveyance by that line of ancient communication: no mines of lead are known to exist in the neighbourhood. The form of the pig is precisely similar to that of the examples in the British Museum, but it is rather smaller, the dimensions of the largest face being about 19 inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$, the thickness $4\frac{1}{2}$. The inscription is very distinct, and in letters in relief—SEGVSIIVIC—which, as M. Deloye observed, do not appear to have been satisfactorily explained.

There was an ancient tribe, as he stated, called Segusiavi, and it had been conjectured that the last letter—c—might signify *cuderunt*, but this, as he remarked, is a word scarcely suitable to the operations of casting metal. According to another interpretation, the legend was supposed to signify *Segusia Vicus*, and it was conceived that some connection might be traced with the village of *Suze la Rousse*, which is in the vicinity. It may be remembered that an inscription on the side of the pig in the British Museum, bearing the name of Britannicus, ends with the letter c, but I have had no means of searching for some word more appropriate than *cuderunt*. Besides the inscription the pig bears a symbol in form of an arrow or an anchor, cut upon the surface, probably a mark of manufacture. The *saumon* was presented to the Avignon Museum in 1850 by MM. Breton. It is remarkable that so few relics of this description should have been noticed in France. M. Deloye also called my attention to the sculpture of the triumphal car, found at Vaisons near Avignon and now in the Museum at the latter place, which supplies undeniable proof in regard to the disputed question concerning the use of horse-shoes by the Romans, attached by nails as in modern times. In this curious sculpture the hoof of one of the horses drawing a *biga* shows the extremities of four of the nails, passing through the hoof, and the shoe is distinctly seen, precisely resembling that of modern times. He pointed out also another very curious sculpture, namely, the figure of a Gaulish warrior of life size, leaning upon a large oblong buckler, having a central *umbo* attached by a transverse plate and four rivets: the fashion and form of this shield strikingly recalled that of the curious oblong shields from the Thames and elsewhere, to which you have recently called the attention of antiquaries as relics of a late Celtic population in England. Similar shields occur likewise on the triumphal arches in the south of France, at Orange, and Carpentras, and they are in those instances ornamented with figures of storks, penannular armlets, crescents possibly representing torques, and other ornaments arranged upon the flat surface of the buckler, with little tablets at intervals, inscribed with Gaulish names. These military decorations displayed upon the shield, and directly associated, as I apprehend, with the individual warrior to whom it had belonged, struck me as very remarkable. The storks, which are introduced in the intervals of a cruciform ornament, the limbs of which issue from the central *umbo*, appeared specially interesting, as recalling the occurrence of some animal form which was, I remember, discovered by yourself on one of the oblong oval shields in our own country.

“I noticed among the paintings in the Avignon Gallery a small portrait on panel of Henry VII., possibly contemporary, of a type well known, and of which I think an example exists in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries; its existence at Avignon may be worth stating, and it will no longer do duty as a Louis XII., the name heretofore given to it. I may add that the portrait noticed in the Guide Books as resembling Knox, is not of the reformer; it actually bears an inscription showing that it was intended for Nostradamus.

“I have only to add, in case any of our members should visit Lyons, that the extensive museum bequeathed to the city in 1850 by M. Lambert, has at length been arranged for inspection; it contains numerous relics of great interest, not only of the Roman period, but also examples of mediæval art, enamels, ivories, glass, fictile productions, matrices of

seals, &c. The museum has, moreover, lately acquired several very remarkable relics from the silt of the Rhone and that of the Saone, and from other places. I was particularly struck with a head of Juno, having a votive inscription in silver letters on the diadem. It is of bronze and of great beauty. Also a bronze statue of Jupiter, nearly of life size. I noticed an interesting pair of dies for coining *denarii* of Faustina Junior; antique dies are objects, I believe, of uncommon occurrence."

Mr. JAMES YATES observed, that he had become acquainted with the existence of the pig of Roman lead preserved at Avignon, as stated by Mr. Albert Way, through an interesting notice which he had received from a distinguished French archæologist, M. Auguste Bernard. This *saumon de plomb* has been described by that writer in a work recently honoured with a medal by the Institute of France, and thus entitled,—"*Description du pays des Segusiaves, pour servir d'introduction à l'histoire du Lyonnais*;" 8vo, Paris, 1858. Mr. Yates remarked that M. Bernard considers this relic of ancient metallurgy in France to have been obtained from lead mines in the department of the Loire, the district occupied by the *Segusiavi*. M. Bernard was disposed to interpret the inscription upon the pig as signifying—*Segusiavi cuderunt*. It may possibly signify *curaverunt*. It must be observed that some diversity of opinion appears to exist among those who have devoted attention to the ancient geography of Gaul, not only as regards the limits of territory occupied by the Gallic people in question, but also as to their name, which, according to some authorities, should be written *Segusiani*. See the references to Cæsar, Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy, and other writers, in Dr. Smith's Dictionary of Geography.

Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P., offered some observations upon the Collection of Plate formed on this occasion; he remarked that it was one of great beauty and interest, and exhibited among other articles a very good illustrative series of drinking cups, from the early bowl to the tall, covered hanaps, beakers, and tankards of a late period. The earliest drinking cups appear to have been either horns, or flat and shallow bowls, which were probably of wood, as exemplified in the Mazer bowl. The bowl seems after a time to have been set on a foot, which by degrees was elongated into a stem, as we see in the very early chalice, till it grew into the proportions of the tall hanap of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. The cups seem originally to have been without covers, but, when the practice of poisoning became prevalent, the cover appears to have been added as a security, and the person who brought the cup tasted, or assayed, the drink first. To this day the Germans continue to have small lids or covers on their tall beer-glasses or beakers. The cover also served to keep fresh what was in the cup or pot. The great proportion of early drinking cups must have been of wood or horn, for but few persons could have afforded cups of silver or other metal, and earthenware was not then in use. Some may have been of leather, those cups of that material that remain are mounted with silver, and are of a late date. The Mazer bowl is a good type of this shallow cup: the name Mazer means speckled, from being made of speckled wood, and is supposed to be derived from the old German word *maser*. *Maser Holz* signifies speckled wood, and is applied to the knotty excrescences of the maple, which were probably selected for bowls as well from their shape as the ornamental appearance of the wood, and possibly from some quality of the wood as not being liable to crack after being wet. Turned cups and bowls are in use at the present day, and when the

Skinner's Company used to make excursions on the Thames in their barge, a small turned wooden cup of sherry (sack) was given to each of the livery, and wine used to be served in wooden cups to the poor persons at the Maunday Charity at Whitehall. Many of the old mounted Mazer bowls which have come down to us, are made of half of the shell of a calabash or gourd, and the centre where the fibres are collected is covered by a boss, which was often enameled with a coat of arms, whilst the edge is protected and the cup deepened by the silver mounting, and though not of wood, the original term Mazer seems to have been applied to these and all wooden cups.

The display of spoons of various forms, submitted to the meeting, was very good—from the Apostle spoons of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to those of a late period. The earliest spoon known, except the coronation spoon preserved with the Regalia and figured by Mr. Shaw in his *Dresses and Decorations*, is the spoon of Henry VI., left by him at Bolton Hall, Yorkshire, after the battle of Hexham. It has been figured in the *Antiquarian Repertory*, vol. iii. p. 297. This form of spoon (see woodcut,

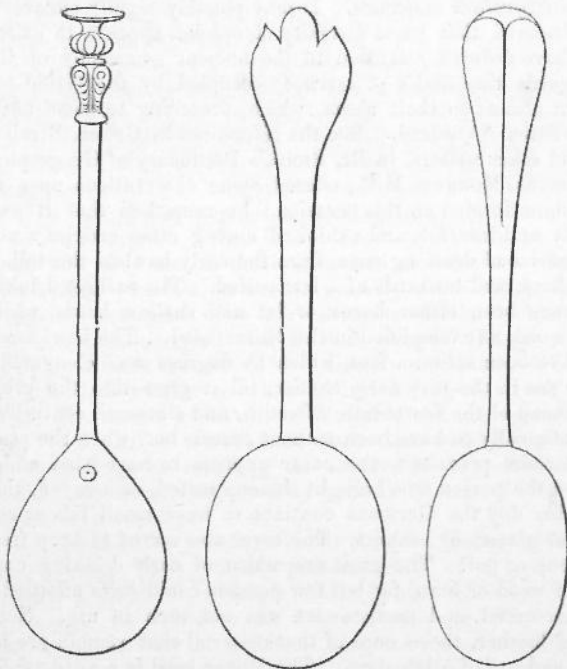


Fig. 1.

Sixteenth century.

Fig. 2.

Date, about 1667.

Fig. 3.

Date, *i. e.* George I.

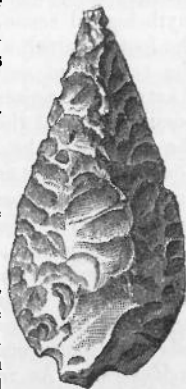
fig. 1), with some change in the ornament, continued till the restoration of Charles II., when an oval bowl and flat handle trifid at the end were introduced (woodcut, fig. 2). In the reign of George I. a new fashion was introduced (fig. 3), and continued as late as 1767. Spoons with figures

of Apostles at the top were made early in the sixteenth century ; none exist earlier ; and Stow states in his Annals that the fashion succeeded that of presenting christening shirts about the reign of Elizabeth. They were not always in sets, and seem frequently to have been presents. Few persons had many spoons, every one, even the King Henry VI. carrying his own, and cases of knife, fork, and spoon were very common in the sixteenth century. Most of the real Apostle spoons seem to be English ; but the spoons with oval bowls and twisted handles with figures at the top are Dutch, and were made and given as presents at marriages and christenings in Holland as late as the present century. Many Apostle spoons are, however, now made by casting fresh figures and affixing them to old spoons.¹ The Apostle spoons given by Matthew Parker to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, about 1550, are very good examples ; they are figured in the Publications Camb. Ant. Soc. vol. i. Much plate having the appearance of antique manufacture is now brought into England, and there is good reason to believe that a large manufactory of such fictitious ancient plate exists in the neighbourhood of Frankfort and at Vienna ; this plate is variously marked, but many pieces are stamped with a small Italic 13 in a circle. This is believed to be a modern German stamp, and simply indicates a very low standard of silver. The electrotypic and other processes are also used for fabrication of such deceptive articles.

The Peruvian plate exhibited on this occasion by Mr. Rolls was pointed out by Mr. Morgan as well deserving of attention, being beautifully rich and elaborate in design and execution ; its date may be about the beginning of the seventeenth century, and it is probably unique.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER.—A leaf-shaped arrow-head of yellow coloured flint, found in the pit at Hoxne, Suffolk, in which flint weapons of peculiar fashion have been discovered, with remains of the *Elephas primigenius*, at a considerable depth in clay dug for making bricks. These remarkable deposits have been already noticed (see p. 169 in this volume). The arrow-head, here figured, is skilfully and symmetrically formed, the point has unfortunately been broken ; no other example of an arrow-head has hitherto been noticed at Hoxne. So far as Mr. Greville Chester had been able to ascertain, this uncommon relic lay in the same place with the large weapons and *lances de chats*. He stated that, according to his own observations on the spot, whilst those weapons occur to the full extent in depth of the deposit where the elephants' bones are found, the latter are never met with above a certain stratum. Leaf-shaped arrow-heads occur frequently in Ireland ; they are generally very thin, and chipped all over with great care. Specimens are figured by Mr. Wilde in the Catalogue of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, p. 22.



By the DUKE of NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G.—An electrotyped fac-simile of the remarkable piece of silver plate found near Corbridge, in Northumber-

¹ See more detailed observations on the forms of spoons in this Journal, vol. ix. p. 301.

land, in February, 1735, and usually designated The Corbridge *Lanx*. The original, now in his Grace's possession at Alnwick Castle, was exhibited by his kind permission in the Temporary Museum at the meeting of the Institute at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1852. It measures 19 inches by 15 inches, and the weight is 149 ounces. The facsimile, skilfully executed by Mr. Franchi, and silvered by the electrotypic process, has reproduced the minutest details of the curious mythological group which appears upon this unique relic of Roman occupation in the North of Britain. The design upon it is partly embossed in low relief, and finished with the tool, the intervening spaces being occasionally engraved with small strokes of the burin, or stippled with the point. The scene is composed of five figures: first, Diana, holding an unstrung bow, as if returning from the chace; before her is an altar, and under her feet is introduced an urn, from which water flows, as if typifying the source of a river or a fountain; under the altar is a hound looking upwards at the goddess. Next appears Minerva, wearing a helmet; the Gorgon's head is seen upon her breast; she stands under a spreading tree, in the branches of which is an eagle with other birds. Juno, as it has been supposed, is next represented; she holds a kind of *hasta pura*, and turns towards the other goddesses. Under her feet, in the lower division of the subject, is a stricken stag, possibly referable to Diana, goddess of the chace. The three figures already described are standing; at the side of Diana is a seated figure, supposed to represent Vesta, or possibly Latona. She holds in her right hand a spindle wound around with yarn; her head is veiled; a kind of pedestal or altar formed of eight steps appears at her left, and behind this is a column surmounted by a globe. This goddess turns towards Apollo, who is seen standing under a canopy or open temple, with Corinthian columns. He holds a bow in his left hand, and a branch or flower in his right, which is held out towards the seated goddess. Underneath is seen a flaming altar, and also the gryphon, the usual attribute of Apollo. The signification of this mythological scene has not been satisfactorily explained. The column, at the foot of which a female figure is seated, may remind the numismatist of the reverse of certain Roman coins with the legend *Securitas*, as Mr. Akerman has pointed out, and he has observed that this symbol may here possibly suggest the interpretation of the subject, which may be referable to the security of the province of Britain, in some period of peace. It would doubtless greatly enhance the interest of this remarkable relic if we could establish its connection with any event in the period of Roman sway in our own country; this, however, is scarcely to be expected. According to another conjecture, the scene may relate to a very different subject, and present a symbolical allusion to the period of the year when the sun passes the autumnal equinox. Another, and more probable, interpretation has suggested that the group may have been intended to represent the apotheosis of a Roman empress, typified by the figure of one of the chief heathen goddesses.¹ As regards the uses for which this sumptuous object was destined, it seems probable that it may have been for some sacrificial purpose, in the ceremonial of pagan worship, and that we may consider it to be one of the *Lances pandæ*, to which allusion is made by Virgil and other classical writers, in which the reeking entrails of the victims were placed.

² See Akerman's *Archaeological Index*, p. 116; Hodgson's *Hist. of Northumberland*, part ii. vol. iii. p. 246.

According to some antiquaries, however, it may have been one of the dishes used in solemn feasts among the Romans, and which were occasionally of enormous dimensions, since we learn from Horace that one of these silver *lances* was of sufficient capacity to hold a wild boar; and Pliny mentions that their weight was from 100 to 500 pounds. Many valuable relics have been found at Corbridge, which is supposed to be the position of the *Corstopitum* of the Itinerary, and is situated upon the Watling Street, where it crosses the Tyne, about three miles south of the Roman Wall. The *Lanx* was found by a girl, daughter of a blacksmith at Corbridge, whilst collecting sticks on the north side of the river, about 200 yards below the bridge. She noticed a corner of the dish projecting from the bank, and, having dragged the object out, she took it to her father, who cut off a raised foot or rim upon which it stood, and took this as a sample to Newcastle, where he sold it for 1*l.* 16*s.*; he subsequently carried the *Lanx* thither, for which he obtained 3*l.* 10*s.*, or 4*s.* 6*d.* an ounce. The discovery became known, and the Duke of Somerset, as lord of the manor, claimed the plate, and obtained an injunction in Chancery to prevent its being melted down by the purchaser. It was ultimately delivered up to the Duke. It deserves mention that two other pieces of Roman plate have been found near Corbridge, one of them being a small bason, ornamented with foliage, and bearing the Christian monogram; the other was a small two-handled vase. A beautiful Roman gold ring likewise found at Corbridge, and now in possession of the Duke of Northumberland, has been figured in this Journal, vol. vii. p. 192. It is remarkable that King John, according to Leland, caused search to be made for treasure at this place. A representation of the *Lanx*, of the same dimensions as the original, was engraved and published by Mr. William Shaftoe; it has been figured on a smaller scale in Hutchinson's History of Northumberland, also in Hodgson's History, and in Bruce's Roman Wall. On the reverse of the *Lanx* certain characters are seen, stippled in dots. Of this inscription an electrotyped facsimile was exhibited. They probably indicate the weight.

By the Very Rev. Dr. ROCK.—A silver-gilt chalice, of the fourteenth century, the work of Master Bartholomew of Atri, in the Neapolitan States, and supposed to have been one of the numerous chalices which belonged to Pope Boniface VIII., 1294-1303. He was of the noble Roman house of Gaetani, and the chalice had been preserved in possession of that family until the present Prince Gaetani parted with it to the Abbate Hamilton, at the sale of whose collection, in 1853, it was purchased by Dr. Rock. The broad part of the foot is beautifully wrought with vine-leaves, and around the stem is the following inscription in niello:—ANTONIVS · SABINI · NOTARIS (sic) · FECIT · ME · FIERI · A · MAGISTRO · BARTOLOMEO · SIR · PAVLI · DE · ATRI · —The words are separated by ornaments resembling saltires.

By Mr. WHITEHEAD.—A large *navicula* or *nef*, of silver gilt; possibly intended to be used as an alms-dish, or table ornament, in form of a ship.

By the Hon. ROBERT CURZON, jun.—Two sets of silver bells, about 16 in. high, which had been affixed as ornaments on the two cylinders upon which the *Sefer Torah*, or MS. Pentateuch, is rolled, according to the usage of the Jewish synagogue. These wooden rollers are designated the trees of life, in allusion to Prov. c. iii. v. 18,—“She is a tree of life to them that lay hold upon her.” The hands of infants, brought into the synagogue at the age of six months, are laid upon these wooden rollers of the Book of the Law. Leusden observes, that in the synagogues of the wealthy Spanish

Jews the rollers are decorated with various ornaments resembling turrets, formed of gold, silver, and other precious accessories, and he describes a ceremony called the Rejoicing of the Law, in which he saw in Spain about sixty MSS. of the Pentateuch, charged with various sumptuous ornaments, borne thrice around the synagogue by as many Israelites. (Philologus Hebr. p. 404, diss. 34.) Mr. Curzon obtained a silver breastplate and a sceptre with the curious coronets of bells exhibited.—Three silver basons or dishes for rose-water (*pelves*), formerly used on occasions of state at the close of a repast. One of them, dated 1514, belonged to William Warham, archbishop of Canterbury; the second had been part of the plate belonging to Archbishop Tillotson, consecrated in 1691; each of these measures 20 in. in diam.; the third belonged to Archbishop Howley, 1828; diam., about 26 in. The memoirs by the late Mr. Hudson Turner in this Journal, vol. ii. pp. 173, 258, give many curious details regarding the usages of domestic life in connection with the dining table and its appendages; that able antiquary has observed, that “so long as people were compelled to the occasional use of their fingers in dispatching a repast, washing before as well as after dinner was indispensable to cleanliness, and not a mere ceremony. The ewers and basins for this purpose were generally of costly material and elaborate fabric.”—Arch. Journ. vol. iv. p. 260.

By the Lord BRAYBROOKE.—A silver cup, formerly in possession of the first Lord Cornwallis, elevated to the peerage in 1661 for the active part he had taken in the civil wars, and his faithful adherence to Charles II. It is formed of coronation medals of that sovereign, and the following inscription is engraved round the bottom of the cup—These medals were given to Frederic 1st Lord Cornwallis, Comptroller of the Household to Charles II., as his Coronation Fee, April 23, 1661.—There are 95 medals, arranged so as to display the obverses and reverses alternately. Obv. head of the king to the right, crowned;—CAROLVS II · D · G · ANG · SCO · FR · ET · HI · REX.—Rev. the king seated, a flying genius places a crown upon his head;—EVERSO MISSVS SVCCVRRERE SECLIO XXIII · APRIL · 1661. This medal was struck by Thomas Simon; it is figured in Vertue's catalogue of his works, pl. 38, and in Pinkerton's Medals, pl. 28.

By Sir JOHN BOILEAU, Bart.—Several pieces of ancient plate, of various periods, consisting of a fine silver laver or dish for washing the hands after a repast; a silver scone; a small gilt casket, richly ornamented with figures; a jeweled crucifix, date 1679; a box of silver gilt filagree work; a pomander; an enameled vinaigrette; and a silver scent bottle, a specimen of the skilful workmanship of Dassier.

By Mr. W. W. E. WYNNE, M. P.—A collection of silver spoons, of English manufacture, formerly in the possession of the late Sir Robert Williams Vaughan, Bart. They consisted of an example, of Elizabethan character, date 1565, with a plain straight handle; six spoons with flat button-shaped heads, date 1616; and nine Apostle spoons, date 1624.—Also, an Apostle spoon of unusual form, of foreign manufacture.—A beautiful box of silver embossed and parcel-gilt, supposed to be the work of Moser; it was formerly in the possession of Mrs. Sydney Wynne, sister of the first Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart.—A silver case, containing 30 silver counters, described as engraved by Simon Pass, and presenting a series of royal portraits, concluding with that of Charles I.—A beautiful case of silver filagree, containing 44 counters, also of filagree work.—A silver box, on the lid of which is engraved the concealment of Charles II.

in the oak, and the box is inlaid with portions of the wood of the tree. It was formerly in the possession of the late Sir Robert Williams Vaughan, Bart.—A travelling case, with silver fittings, date 1759; formerly the property of William Wynne, of Wern, co. Caernarvon, who died 1766.

By Mr. ROLLS.—A remarkable collection of Peruvian plate of most curious character. It was taken by General Paroissien from the mint in Lima at the expulsion of the Spaniards and the entrance of General San Martin, July 12, 1821. It had remained in that depository, as it is supposed, for upwards of a century, having been consigned to the mint at the banishment of the Jesuits. This valuable plate was manufactured by the Indians, according to tradition, under the direction of the Jesuits in the sixteenth century.

By Mr. PHILLIPS.—A fine plate of silver, representing the Adoration of the Shepherds; *repoussé* work delicately chased; dimensions 12½ in. by 9 in.; it bears a monogram composed of the letters P and V, with the date 1607. These are supposed to be the initials of Vianen. We are indebted to Mr. G. Scharf for the observation, that there was a silver plate by that artist, described as chased and in a black frame, in the collection of Charles I., according to the catalogue published by Bathoe and Vertue, p. 1, no. 3.—A beautifully engraved silver salver.—A large ebony cross, with silver figures of Our Lord and the Virgin; date sixteenth century.—A *benitier* of silver gilt, *repoussé* work, with a crucifix of coral, the figure of Our Lord being formed of a single piece of coral more than five inches in length, surrounded by a frame ornamented with coral figures of angels bearing emblems of the Passion. This fine object was formerly in the chapel of the Ginori Palace.

By the EARL of LANCHESTER.—Silver-gilt knife and fork, date 1750; two silver-gilt spoons, date 1700, one of them ornamented with a lion, the other with a dog; a knife and fork of the same date; and a teapot, date 1713.

By Mr. J. H. ANDERDON.—Silver knife and fork, and spoons, of beautiful workmanship.

By Mr. T. G. SAMBROOKE.—A bowl of steatite mounted in silver, enriched with enamel; oriental work.—A fine example of the so-called Persian ware, now ascertained to have been made at Lindo in the Isle of Rhodes, mounted in silver with the plate mark of the time of Elizabeth.—Nine silver-gilt Apostle spoons, English and Dutch work, seventeenth century.

By Mr. FARRER.—An ivory cup; a silver-mounted cocoa-nut; and a vase of crystal, with mountings of tasteful cinquecento workmanship.

By Mr. DEXTER.—An ancient silver *tazza* or cup; also a silver drinking cup, date 1552.

By Mr. MAGNIAC.—A remarkable reliquary, in form of a human foot, richly jeweled; also, crucifixes, with several other precious specimens of mediæval goldsmiths' work.

By Mr. W. STUART.—A sculptured tablet of black marble, representing the *Mater Dolorosa*, the Virgin supporting the dead body of Our Lord upon her knees; it is enclosed within a frame ornamented with lapis lazuli.

By Mr. G. HAINES.—Twelve silver-gilt Apostle spoons; date seventeenth century.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M. P.—A parcel-gilt double saltcellar, for salt and pepper, with a small box at the top probably for powdered spices; English plate, date 1598.—A set of twelve Dutch spoons, given as presents at marriages and christenings; also a set of eighteen spoons, each having

the figure of St. Andrew on the handle; six are gilt, six parcel-gilt, and six are of silver without gilding; they are possibly Russian.—A silver-gilt tankard, made at Nuremberg, date early in the seventeenth century; a chased parcel-gilt tankard, probably of the eighteenth century; and an ivory tankard, mounted in silver-gilt, a work of the same period, probably German.—A small massive silver-gilt cream jug, in form of a shell; date probably about 1700.—The Guild-cup of the Worshipful Company of Carriers of Frankenthal, in the Palatinate, as appears by the inscription—*Zünfft Becher der loblichen Karcher in Frankenthal, anno 1667*, after which are the names of the two *Zünfft Meister*, masters of the company, and a device, a trihedron, with the motto—*Got ist unser Eckstein*—God is our corner-stone. After this are inscribed several quaint rhyming verses, which may be thus rendered:—

A lean horse is much to be pitied,
For it gets severely beat at its work;
When it sticks in a slough
Its master says,—Pack out of this,
Or I shall leave you to perish,
And die in this quagmire.
Severe masters practise also
This usage towards their servants,
That they treat them hardly, and work them
Till there is no marrow to be found in their bones.

A representation is here engraved of a sorry horse dragging a loaded cart through a slough, and the driver beating him.—Six gilt spoons with handles in form of chimæras; they are of Italian design, but the plate-mark appears to show that they are of German work.—A parcel-gilt cup standing on three pomegranates; also two silver beakers; these pieces of plate are probably of recent workmanship, fabricated in Germany in imitation of ancient models.—A collection of Chamberlains' keys, of gilt metal; they bear the arms or ciphers of Emperors of Germany, and of Russia; of kings of England, Denmark, Prussia, Spain, and Bavaria; of electors of Cologne, Mayence, Trèves, Bavaria, Saxony, and Baden; also of prince bishops of Bamberg.—A curious double key; on one side of the handle appears the arms of the Imperial City of Nuremberg, on the other the Imperial Eagle. Hence it may be supposed to have been of an official character, possibly the master-key of one of the authorities of that city.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A silver gilt tobacco box, finely chased with ornaments in high relief; probably of Dutch workmanship.—A small box of gilt metal, so constructed as to open by pressing its sides; it is encased with pierced or open work of chased steel, representing trophies; the cross of St. John of Jerusalem occurs among the details. It is supposed to be of Maltese work, about the close of the seventeenth century.

By Mr. H. DURLACHER.—A pair of gold bracelets, ornamented with enamels of cinquecento work; a bronze handle of a dagger, originally gilt, Italian work of the sixteenth century; a pair of candlesticks of very beautiful damascened work, supposed to be Venetian, sixteenth century, height 19 inches; also several silver covered cups and tankards, one of the latter ornamented with coins inlaid; a silver-mounted cocoa nut cup and cover, with beautifully engraved and chased mounts; a small tankard, with the date 1579, engraved with portraits of Reformers; a curiously fashioned silver urn, elaborately engraved, with three spouts, and standing on three

feet, the supports being in form of Caryatides ; a stag forming a drinking cup ; also a horse bearing a shield, and adapted for the like purpose ; a Mazer bowl ; and a cross of cinquecento work, ornamented with the Evangelistic symbols, armorial escutcheons, and a group of figures of Saints chased ; it formerly belonged to Fénelon and bears his seal.

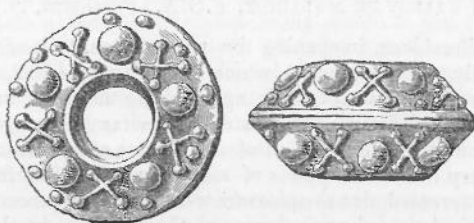
By Dr. FREERE.—A collection of silver two-handled drinking cups, caudle cups, tankards, &c., thirty-eight in number, ranging in date from 1580 to the close of the seventeenth century.

By Mr. S. HODGKINSON.—Three silver gilt drinking cups, of Flemish and German workmanship, cent. xvi. ; and other specimens of various periods.

By Mr. WEBB.—Thirteen valuable examples of ancient goldsmiths' work ; consisting of a very remarkable relic of gold, described as Byzantine ; chalices ; reliquaries ; a silver statuette ; a jewel, of Spanish work, with a representation of the Virgin ; another, of gold, representing the crucifixion ; a third, of circular form, with the Head of St. John the Baptist ; also several highly curious covered vases of silver.

By Mr. EDMUND WATERTON, F. S. A.—A rare edition of the *Treatise Dell' Oreficeria* by Cellini, printed at Florence by Valente Papizzi in 1568. The following note from Mr. Waterton accompanied this volume.—“As this day is specially appointed for the display of old plate, I have, at the suggestion of my friend Mr. Morgan, laid upon the table a rare work which possesses considerable interest on the present occasion. It is the original edition of the *Treatise on the goldsmiths' craft*, by Benvenuto Cellini, which was printed during the lifetime of that inimitable artist.”

By the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—An example of a class of circular leaden objects the use of which is doubtful. (See woodcut, orig. size.) They are about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in thickness, with a round perforation about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter ; both sides being equally chamfered to an obtuse edge, and ornamented sometimes with radiating lines and pellets, sometimes with figures more or less regular, and occasionally letters are added. The age and intention of



these objects, of which specimens have occurred in various parts of England, is uncertain. It has been conjectured that they may have been weights, or have served as a counterpoise sliding along the beam of some apparatus for weighing, like a stilyard, and the central perforation, which in all examples is of considerable diameter, appears adapted to such use. It has also been thought that they were affixed to the distaff, and may have been used as whorls, or *verticilla*. The circumference is, however, in some instances brought to so thin and sharp an edge as to be inconvenient apparently for such an use. Several examples were sent as contributions to the Temporary Museum lately formed at the Meeting of the Institute at

Gloucester; one of them, exhibited by Mr. Waterton, was found with various mediæval objects in the bed of the lake at Walton Hall, Yorkshire; another found near Rome had been obtained there by him in the present year; a third, exhibited by Mr. Carrick, of Carlisle, was found at Brampton, Cumberland. Upon this, and likewise on an example found at Thorpe Bassett, in Worcestershire, and communicated to the Institute by the late Mr. Allies, appeared on one side a star of six rays, with pellets intervening, and on the other side letters rudely formed, with a heart, quatrefoil and cross. A conjectural reading of these characters— \times II · 6 · a.—has been supposed to signify—*Henricus 6 Anglie*—but this explanation may be considered doubtful. This specimen is now preserved in the Worcester Museum. Other objects of this description have been brought before the Institute at various times. Among these may be mentioned one found at Lincoln, and now in the possession of Mr. Arthur Trollope; another, found at Blackwell Hall near Darlington and there preserved, is figured in Mr. W. Hylton Longstaffe's *History of that town*, p. 374; and a specimen was sent to the Institute by the late Mr. Adamson, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, who obtained it with a collection of coins formed by Cardonell the Scottish antiquary. The weight of these objects varies considerably. That obtained at Cambridge and here figured, weighs 602 grains; the weight in other instances amounts to 650 grains and upwards; that found at Lincoln as above noticed weighs 950 grains. It is remarkable that leaden objects similar in fashion and dimensions have occurred at Athens, and other ancient sites in Greece; they are ornamented likewise with radiating lines and pellets; on one of them appear four female figures holding torches. Some of these Greek specimens have their edges indented or roweled; it deserves observation that in these, and also in specimens found in England, the central perforation almost invariably shows very slight indication of being worn by friction.

July 7, 1860.

The Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, F.S.A., President, in the Chair.

The noble President, in opening the proceedings, took occasion to allude to the friendly encouragement which the Institute had received from Gloucester, in anticipation of their approaching meeting in that city; he requested the Rev. Edward Hill to state the arrangements which had been satisfactorily made in the selection of the objects of greatest local interest, among the very numerous points of attraction accessible from Gloucester. Lord Talbot expressed also the pleasure with which he perceived the general gratification afforded to the members and their friends by those interesting special exhibitions which, on the suggestion of Sir John Boileau and other zealous supporters of the Institute, had been originated during their present session with success beyond anticipation. He congratulated the Society on the results of this well devised proposition for giving to the periodical illustration of certain subjects of National Archæology, or of the History of Arts and Manners, a more systematic impulse and instructive tendency. He (Lord Talbot) perceived with satisfaction that on the present occasion the interest of the subject specially selected for illustration,—*Historical Portraits*,—had been cordially recognised. The liberality shown by numerous noble and tasteful collectors of miniature portraits, in entrusting

their choicest treasures for exhibition, had given to the series now brought together a value and attractive character unequalled probably on any former occasion.

Dr. HENRY JOHNSON communicated a report of the progress of the excavations at Wroxeter. Hypocausts and remains of ancient constructions had been disinterred in a continuous line from the East side of the two acres at present under the control of the Excavation Committee, through the liberality of the Duke of Cleveland, to their Western limit, adjoining the road to the village of Wroxeter. His Grace, it may be remembered, had conceded a space of four acres, placed at the disposal of the Committee, whose operations have for the present been limited to the complete investigation of a moiety of that area, namely the portion to the South and South-West of the "Old Wall." See the Plan by Mr. Hillary Davies given in this Journal, vol. xvi. p. 266. To the North of the court marked I in the Plan, and occupying the space between that building and the supposed *basilica* B, a chamber had been cleared of *debris*; it measures about 30 ft. in each direction, and appears to have been entered from the West by a wide opening in the wall, as if for folding doors. In the centre of the room is a large block of masonry, supposed to have been a table for certain artificers who may have here had their workshop. Close by was found a kind of furnace rudely formed or lined with clay, and the vitrified surface of the interior showed the effects of strong fire, as if the cavity had been used in fusing metal. The workmen engaged in the excavations consider it to have been a forge, and think that a short rude base of a column found *in situ* near it supported the anvil. Charcoal with numerous fragments of slag and half vitrified matter lay all around. Dr. Johnson described also a chamber recently laid open on the extreme East of the space examined adjacent to the "Old Wall;" a pavement entirely formed of white tesserae was here found, measuring about 12 ft. by 7, a space of about a foot wide being left all round the room, possibly, as had been conjectured, where seats may have been fixed along the walls. There are also some remains of tessellated decoration upon the wall affixed to it in a vertical position, and forming a kind of *guilloche* pattern in coloured tesserae. Dr. Johnson proceeded to notice a few of the relics lately added to the collection at the Museum in Shrewsbury, especially a singular bee-hive-shaped vessel of coarse red ware, about 9 inches in height, and bearing much resemblance in its construction to the modern drinking-fountain of pottery or metal in use for poultry. It has been described by Mr. Scarth in this volume, p. 247. Dr. Johnson had been informed by Mr. Mayer that similar *ficilia*, of unknown use, had been brought to light at Pompeii. This singular object has a small aperture near the bottom, having apparently been closed at top; it had a sort of handle on each of its sides; these handles were flat discs which projected only to a small extent on either side of the base, and may have served for suspension. The vessel being readily filled, when in an inverted position, with some liquid which owing to the effect of atmospheric pressure would obviously find its escape very slowly, may have served as a kind of hanging reservoir of small dimensions for some culinary or other domestic purpose.

Mr. J. E. LEE, the author of the interesting *Delineations of Roman Antiquities at Caerleon*, and to whom the Institute has been repeatedly indebted for information regarding the vestiges of *Isca Silurum*, sent the following communication:—

"The square tile from Caerwent, and the incised stone from Caerleon, represented in the etching which accompanies this note, may possibly be of sufficient interest to be noticed in the Journal.

"Little, however, can be said of either. The tile is of the common square form, so much used by the Romans, and the only peculiarity is that it bears the name of some individual four times: it is in fact covered by the scribbling, while the clay was yet moist, of some idle Roman, when sauntering over the brickyard. The interest attaching to it arises from its being probably a very fair specimen of what may be called the cursive hand of the British Romans. The name *Belicianus* (with a single *l*), occurs on one of the tombstones from Bulmore near Caerleon, and may possibly refer to the same individual. The letters upon the tile appear to have been formed by a metal or wooden stylus with the extreme point cut off.

"The incised stone (it is rather too thick to be called a slab), from Caerleon, has been discovered some time, but has never before been published. The figure, which is represented riding on a Dolphin, appears to be that of a female, but whether it is so, or it is intended for Cupid, who, it is well known, is frequently thus drawn on gems and I believe also in sculpture, I will not venture to decide. The forms of both the rider and the fish are not badly drawn, though the body of the former seems rather corpulent. The stone is not carved; the figures are merely in outline, rather deeply incised."

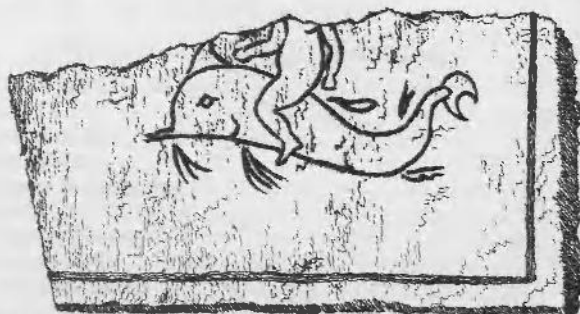
We are indebted to Mr. Lee's kindness for the etching here given, executed by himself, and presented in illustration of this notice.

The sepulchral stone found at Bulmore, to which Mr. Lee refers, is figured in his *Delineations of Roman Antiquities found at Caerleon*, pl. xxiv. p. 37. It bears an inscription in memory of *Julia Veneria*; it was erected by *Alesander* (*sic*) her husband, and *Julius Belicianus* her son. The upper part of the stone forms a pediment on which a dolphin is sculptured. The names *Bellicius*, *Bellicinus*, *Beelicus*, and also *Bellianus*, *Bellenius*, &c., occur in inscriptions given by Gruter. *Bellienus* was the name of a family of the *Annia gens*; *Bellicianus* may have been a name derived from that of the town in Gaul, of some note in *Cæsar's* campaign against the *Allobroges*, *Bellicium*, or *Belica*, now known as *Belley*. It is situated about forty miles E. of Lyons. The termination *-ianus*, it is well known, usually indicated adoption, but examples occur of the *agnomen* given in memory of some remarkable deed or event, with this termination, which is found also in names derived from other causes. Inscriptions incised or slightly traced by a pointed tool upon Roman tiles have occurred elsewhere in this country, and these *graffiti*, if the term be admissible, are well deserving of observation. They occur not unfrequently upon fictile vessels, both of Samian and more ordinary ware. Gough, in his additions to *Camden's Britannia*, vol. ii. p. 141, ed. 1806, mentions an inscription "lightly hatched on a brick," found at the Roman station at Great Chesterford, Essex. It was in the possession of a farmer named Shepherd, living near the church at Chesterford, who had a collection of coins, &c., but it is now unfortunately lost. Mr. C. Roach Smith notices this inscription as figured by Gough, pl. iv. fig. 17; it is partly in a cursive hand; he observes that it resembled one which he had seen on a tile found at Silchester, executed with a sharp instrument while the clay was soft. *Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc.* vol. iv. p. 371. In Mr. Clayton's Museum of Antiquities at Chesters in Northumberland, a square tile similar to that found at Caerwent is pre-



1 foot

C A E R W E N T



1 foot

C A E R L E O N

served. It was found at the station Cilurnum on the Roman Wall, and bears characters rudely traced whilst the clay was soft; among them appear the centurial mark and the letters URFI, possibly blundered for RUF1, a name elsewhere found in the neighbourhood. It deserves notice, however, that on the handle of an amphora found at Binchester, occurs the stamp—VR—FI, with a cross-shaped character between VR and FI. Lysons has figured two wall-tiles found in the Roman villa at Woodchester, on which are traced the numbers xxxxi and xxxvi. respectively. Upon a fragment of tile from Colchester, now in the British Museum, is scored—PRIMVS. Mr. Lee has figured a fragment of Samian on which is scratched the name INGENVI (Antiqu. of Caerleon, pl. iii.) and several examples of such *graffiti* upon fictile ware have been found by Lord Braybrooke at Chesterford, especially the fragment of a *poculum* inscribed—C AMICI BIBVN—possibly *ex hoc amici bibunt*. It is figured in this Journal, vol. vi. p. 16.

Mr. WESTON S. WALFORD communicated a notice of a Roll of Arms, belonging to Mr. Wilkinson Mathews, Q.C., and brought for exhibition by Mr. J. H. Mathews. This memoir has been printed in this volume, p. 217.

A photograph of an old list of Municipal Toasts long used on festive occasions at Wokingham, Berks, was brought by the late Mr. F. A. CARRINGTON, Recorder of that town. His sudden decease, shortly after this meeting, has been the occasion of sincere regret to his numerous friends.

The table of customary toasts at the Corporation entertainments is written on parchment in the old court hand which was retained as late as the seventeenth century. The comparatively ancient appearance of the character had led some persons to suppose that the writing might be as ancient as the time of Henry V., but the learned Recorder pointed out that it is not earlier than the reign of James I., as the Aldermen, High Steward, and Recorder, who are named in the list, were added to the Corporation by charter dated November 28, 1612. Mr. Carrington stated his opinion that the list had probably been prepared by George Wellington, the first Town Clerk appointed under this charter, for the Easter Tuesday dinner of the Corporation in 1613. The Toasts are as follows:—

Propinationes Municipales Wokingham.

1. Mater omnium sanctorum.
2. Rex.
3. Prosperitas Municipio Wokingham.
4. Aldermanus.
5. Capitalis seneschallus.
6. Recordator.
7. Communis Clericus.
8. Absentes socii.
9. Regina et familia.
10. Princeps Walliæ.

(5. Apud diem Mercurii in septimana Paschæ precedens Aldermanus gratiis.)

Mr. Carrington remarked that, if his conjecture were correct as regards the date of the document, the "Precedens Aldermanus," to whom thanks were given, was Anthony Bartlett, Esq., named in the Charter as first

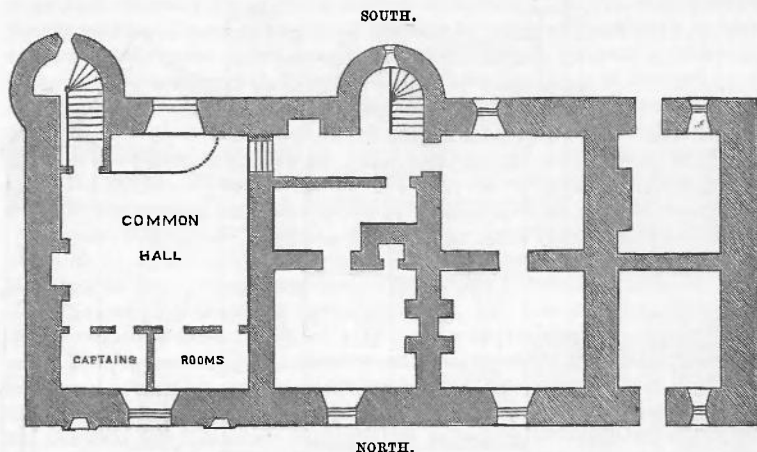
Alderman ; he retired from office under its provisions on Easter Tuesday, 1613.

The learned Recorder, in connection with ancient usages relating to Corporation Toasts, related a festive custom which prevailed at Berkeley, in Gloucestershire. At the close of every dinner and after the customary toasts, the head of the mace was unscrewed and the crown detached from the top ; the head having been filled with punch, and the crown replaced, it was handed to the Mayor, who drank Prosperity to the Town and Corporation, the principal guest at his right hand taking off the crown, saying, God save the King. The like ceremony was observed among the guests all round the table. At the dinner in 1813, in the first mayoralty of the Right Hon. Sir Maurice Berkeley, Dr. Henry Jenner having refused to drink this toast was compelled to submit to the penalty of drinking salt and water. Mr. Carrington adverted to some instances of a similar convivial practice, and to the obsolete custom called "tucking," at the initiation of freshmen at Oxford, in which they were compelled to swallow a draught of salt and water, as described by the first Earl of Shaftesbury, in an autobiographical fragment printed in Christie's Life of that distinguished statesman.

Mr. Carrington read also some notices of the use of the Ducking Stool in the West Indies until comparatively recent times, and he placed before the meeting a sketch by Mr. Duncan Stewart, showing the mode of inflicting that ancient English punishment as retained in Bermuda in 1832. Mr. Carrington has given a detailed notice of the Cucking Stool formerly in general use in this country. See the *Wiltshire Magazine*, vol. i. p. 68 ; vol. vii. p. 25 ; and other notices in Mr. Wright's *Archæological Album*, p. 48.

Mr. F. T. DOLLMAN communicated some drawings accompanied by a ground plan and descriptive notices of the Tolbooth Prison in Edinburgh, demolished in 1817. The view of the south front exhibited by Mr. Dollman differed in some details from that given in Chambers' *Minor Antiquities of Edinburgh*, p. 122, and in Dr. Wilson's *Memorials of Edinburgh*, vol. i. p. 71, where a view of the north side may be found. Mr. Dollman gave a sketch of the history of the Tolbooth, the purposes for which the chambers had originally been used, for meetings of the Parliament and Councils, for the College of Justice instituted by James V. in 1537, and for assemblies in the earliest times of the Kirk of Scotland. It was subsequently degraded to baser uses until the gloomy fabric became invested with a fresh and extended celebrity as the Heart of Mid Lothian, the subject of such stirring scenes in the writings of Walter Scott. The associations of the forbidding structure with the tale of the Porteous riot and the captivity of Effie Deans have given to the Tolbooth an interest, which may suffice to justify a renewed notice of a building now destroyed, and of which descriptions more or less detailed have been published by several popular writers on Scottish antiquities. Mr. Dollman adverted to certain incidents associated with the ancient prison and the unhappy inmates there incarcerated ; the brutal severities also, even of comparatively recent times, by which the indignation of the philanthropist Howard was justly aroused, and of which Lord Cockburn gives a sad picture in the *Memoirs of his own Times*. The record of distinguished victims,—the gallant Montrose, Argyle, and other ill-fated occupants of the grim Tolbooth, has been made familiar to us through the writings of our accomplished friend Dr. Wilson, and also by Robert Chambers, both in his *Traditions* and his *Minor Antiquities of*

Edinburgh, and by other writers on the ancient condition of the Northern metropolis. In the plan of St. Giles's Church given by Dr. Wilson (*Memorials*, vol. ii. p. 222), the position of the Old Tolbooth is well shown; it appears also in Edgar's curious plan of Edinburgh in 1742, of which Mr. Chambers has given a copy in his *Reekiana*. The internal arrangements of the principal floor are here shown in a ground plan supplied by Mr. Dollman, who has also favoured us with a view of the south front, drawn for the engraver by himself, and showing the adjoining building at



Ground Plan of the principal floor, Old Tolbooth.

the west end, on the flat roof of which executions took place after the disuse of the Grass Market, in 1785, for such painful spectacles. The ground floor of that part of the building was occupied by shops, and at a later time converted into a guard-house for the city guard. Sir Walter Scott, in the notes to the *Heart of Mid Lothian*, chap. vi., gives a very graphic notice of the position of the sombre building and of the High-street and narrow passages around it, inconveniently yet picturesquely encumbered by stalls and shops, which occupied "every buttress and coigne of vantage," as the martlets did in Macbeth's Castle. The structure was apparently of two periods; the portion towards the east, nearest St. Giles's Church, having probably been erected about the middle of the fifteenth century it presented some architectural decorations on the north front, and may have been, as has been supposed, the residence of the Provost of the adjoining church. Some parts may claim even higher antiquity. The west end is supposed to have been built subsequently to 1571, when a portion of the Old Tolbooth was demolished. A few years previously Queen Mary had addressed a letter to the Town Council, setting forth the dangerous state of the building, and requiring them to take it down with all diligence. A long delay occurred through the opposition of the citizens (*Wilson's Memorials of Edinburgh*, vol. i. pp. 71, 185). The prominent features of the south front were two turrets (see woodcut); in one of these, at the south-east angle, was the principal entrance. The ponderous door, described by Sir Walter Scott as forced by the Porteous mob, was removed

to Abbotsford after the destruction of the Tolbooth in 1817. There were few ornamental details on this front, but the grouping of the buildings, the projecting turrets, the dormers, and gables, must have been very picturesque; additional character being given by the string courses on each storey, continued round the turrets. On entering by the principal door the ascent to the Common Hall (see ground-plan) was by a dark turnpike stair; and, an inner door being opened by an official, familiarly designated



South view of the Old Tolbooth Prison, Edinburgh; demolished 1817.

Peter,—the bearer of the keys, the visitor entered the chamber occupied by the general mass of prisoners. In this hall, used as the chapel, there was a pulpit, said to have been used by Knox. On the north side a portion was parted off, forming two rooms, called the captain's pantry and his counting room. The hall measured 27 feet by 20 feet, and 12 feet high. Within the captain's rooms was a large window, which, according to tradition, occupied the place of a door by which royalty had access by a bridge across the street, when in early times the parliament assembled in the Tolbooth. The entrance into the second turret, towards the west, led to the turnkey's abode, a dismal den. The floor above the hall was appropriated to felons, a bar being affixed to the floor, to which condemned criminals were chained. Here was a cage of iron, traditionally believed to have been constructed for some offender who had eluded all precautions elsewhere. It was supposed that in this chamber James V. had held his council in 1528 after his escape from the Douglas faction. Above was another room used for felons. The larger portion of the building, the west end, consisted of debtors' prisons, except part of the lowest floor, where a tavern was kept.

A door from one of the rooms led to the platform where executions took place. The area occupied by the whole of the building measured about 60 feet by 33 feet, exclusive of the addition at the west end. Of the second floor a plan will be found in Chambers' *Minor Antiquities of Edinburgh*, p. 130, and the position of the celebrated box of iron plate above-mentioned is there indicated. The antiquity of that *carcer in carcere* is greater than was generally supposed; Chambers cites the Treasurers' Books in 1554, in which payment appears to the keeper of "The Irne-house," for sustenance of certain coiners. Its origin is merged in obscurity, and it is very possible that it may have been an engine of coercion for some extraordinary or state criminal at a remote period, like the cage in shape of a crown in which the Countess of Buchan was exposed at Berwick in the times of Edward I., as a penalty for her participation in the coronation of Robert Bruce at Scone. A curious model of St. Giles's Church and the adjacent buildings, including the Old Tolbooth, was made in 1805 by the Rev. John Sime, as we are informed by Dr. Wilson, who acknowledges his obligation to that gentleman for the curious memorials of the Old Tolbooth thus preserved.

Mr. GEORGE SCHARF, F.S.A., offered some observations on the extensive assemblage of historical miniature portraits, specially brought together on this occasion. Such a series (he remarked) presented in small compass almost a complete National Portrait Gallery, and its value for purposes of study and comparison must be very highly appreciated by the student of art. The zealous efforts of those gentlemen, to whom the charge of collecting and arranging the treasures which he saw around him had been entrusted, had happily been met with ready and generous encouragement on the part of the most distinguished collectors of works of art of this precious description. Having recently become familiar with the treasures at Blenheim, whilst engaged on the preparation of a detailed catalogue of the paintings there preserved, Mr. Scharf could not refrain from expressing his sense of the kind consideration and liberality shown by the Duke of Marlborough in favour of the purpose undertaken by the Institute. His Grace had freely permitted him to select the choicest miniatures in his possession, to enrich the present collection,—a collection of historical portraits of their class such as probably had never before been brought together for public gratification. This favour, on the part of the Duke of Marlborough, was moreover enhanced by the circumstance that on no previous occasion, with a single exception, had the works of art at Blenheim been permitted to be exhibited even at the British Institution. They had been regarded as heir-looms, not to be displaced from their proper depository. It had, however, fortunately happened that the miniatures now before the Meeting were brought to London; and His Grace, being pleased to make an exception to an established rule, had cordially recognised, with many other noble and accomplished contributors to the present exhibition, the essential interest of such exemplifications of art combined for a special and instructive purpose. A detailed description of the miniatures at Blenheim will speedily be published, as a Supplement to Mr. Scharf's excellent Catalogue of the pictures.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By His Grace the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G.—A gold ornament found in Ireland, one of the singular objects which bear at first sight some

resemblance to armlets with their extremities terminating in cups. It is, however, very improbable that they could have been worn on the arm; they have sometimes been designated *fibulæ*, or sacrificial *pateræ*. The specimen exhibited bears general similarity to that found at Masham, Yorkshire, and figured in this Journal, vol. vi. p. 61, where other examples are noticed. The cups are plain and circular, their diameter is nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch; no engraved lines or ornaments are found on any part. This curious relic is of very pure gold, and weighs 2 oz. $7\frac{1}{2}$ dwts. It was presented to the late Duke of Northumberland during the time that his Grace was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1829 and 1830; and it formed part, it is believed, of some considerable deposit of ancient gold ornaments discovered about that period.

By the DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.—Miniature of Margaret Tudor, eldest daughter of Henry VII.; she married in 1501 James IV. king of Scots.—John, Duke of Marlborough, with Charles, third Earl of Sunderland, his son-in-law, 1720.—Henrietta, Duchess of Marlborough, eldest daughter of the first duke; born 1681, married 1698, Francis, Earl of Godolphin; she succeeded, by special act of parliament, at her father's death, 1722, as Duchess of Marlborough; she died 1763.—Anne, Countess of Sunderland, second daughter of the first duke. She married Charles Spencer, third Earl of Sunderland, and died in her father's lifetime in 1716, leaving a son Charles, here represented with her, and who succeeded his aunt Henrietta, in 1763, in the dukedom of Marlborough. By Bernard Lens, after Kneller. A mansion, probably Althorp, is seen in the distance. Compare Kneller's portrait of the Countess, described by Mr. G. Scharf in his Catalogue Raisonné of the pictures in Blenheim Palace, p. 78.—Caroline, Duchess of Marlborough, only daughter of John, fourth Duke of Bedford; she married in 1762 George, third Duke of Marlborough, and died 1711.—Gertrude, Duchess of Bedford, daughter of John, first Earl Gower; she married in 1737 John, fourth Duke of Bedford.—Prince James, the old Chevalier, son of James II., and sometimes styled James III.; also Clementina Sobieski his consort.—John Dryden.—Francis I. king of France.—Gabrielle d'Estrees, called La Belle Gabrielle, mistress of Henry IV. king of France; she died 1599.

By the DUKE OF HAMILTON.—Six admirable little full length portraits, recently purchased in Paris. Henry II., Charles IX., and Henry III., kings of France; the Dauphin, Francis, son of Francis I., poisoned in 1536; Claude de France, Queen of Francis I.; and Catherine de Medicis, Queen of Henry II.—James I. by Nicholas Hilliard, an exquisite miniature in a jeweled case.—Lady Arabella Stuart.—Lord Dundas.—James, third Marquis of Hamilton, K.G., created Duke of Hamilton 1643; taken prisoner at the battle of Preston 1649, and beheaded in Old Palace Yard.—The Earl of Sandwich, by Samuel Cooper.—Sir John Maynard, 1657, by John Hoskins.—A snuff-box set with a beautiful miniature of Prince Charles Edward, the young Chevalier.

By the DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH, K.G.—A select series of miniatures of the greatest interest.—Lady Arabella Stuart, by Isaac Oliver; she was only child of Charles Stuart, Earl of Lenox, younger brother of Henry Lord Darnley, father of James I., and, through his mother, grandson of Margaret Tudor, Queen of James IV. of Scotland. This royal connection was the source of her misfortunes, she was the object of jealous suspicion both to Elizabeth and James. In 1609 she married secretly William Seymour,

grandson of the Earl of Hertford, was thrown into prison with her husband, and died in 1617. This exquisite production by Oliver, a pupil of Hilliard and of Zuccherò, is of oval form; full face; it is enclosed in a gold case, enameled deep transparent blue and opaque white. The hair disheveled; dress white, embroidered with gold and flowers.—Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam; circular; inscribed on a blue background *Anno D'ni* 1620, *Ætatis suæ* 60. He was born 1561; was a protégé of the Earl of Essex, whose favour he ungratefully requited by appearing against him as counsel for the crown, and compiling after his execution an account of the Earl's treason. Lord Keeper 1617; Chancellor 1618; created Viscount St. Albans 1621. He was convicted of receiving bribes, degraded, and died at Gorhambury 1626.—Algernon Sidney, by John Hoskins, signed in gold on a brown background, I. H., 1659. He was born about 1617; joined the rebel army 1644, and was made governor of Chichester. He left the kingdom at the Restoration, but returned on receiving pardon. He was tried by Judge Jefferies for having joined in the Rye House Plot, and was beheaded Dec. 7, 1683.—John Hampden, born 1594, died of a wound received in an engagement against the Royalist forces under Prince Rupert, 1643.—George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, by N. Dixon; born 1608. He was with Cromwell at the battle of Dunbar, and became Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, but, having been instrumental in bringing about the Restoration, he was created Duke of Albemarle; he died 1671.—Sir John Maynard, by N. Dixon; born 1602; he appeared in the Long Parliament as one of the prosecutors of Strafford and Laud, but afterwards opposed Cromwell, and was imprisoned; died 1690.—Sir William Temple, by John Hoskins; born 1628. A distinguished diplomatist at various foreign courts; died 1700.—Prince Eugène of Savoy, by Jacques Antoine Arland; born 1663; the companion in arms of the Duke of Marlborough; died 1736.—Mary Fairfax, Duchess of Buckingham, by Samuel Cooper. She was the only child of Thomas, Lord Fairfax, the great parliamentary general, and married George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the favourite of Charles II.—A daughter of the Duke of Buckingham, by Peter Oliver; signed in gold, P.O. 1665.—Lady Penelope Compton, by Samuel Cooper; daughter of the Earl of Northampton; she married Sir John Nicholas.—Nell Gwynne, by Samuel Cooper.—Lady Heydon, by Samuel Cooper.—The Countess of Bridgewater; enamel by C. F. Zincke.—Jeannie Cameron, mistress of the Pretender; enamel by C. F. Zincke, a native of Dresden who came to England 1706, and studied under Boit; he ceased painting through loss of sight about 1746.—Madame de Montespan; a highly finished miniature in opaque water colours; full length. She appears seated on a terrace which opens to a garden; the drapery is a blue mantle over a white dress, which is touched with gold. She was daughter of the Duc de Montemart; born 1641; she married in 1663 the Marquis de Montespan, and soon succeeded the Duchesse de la Vallière in the favour of Louis XIV. She retired to a convent about 1686, and died 1707.—Guido Baldi, Duke of Urbino. Captain General of the Venetians, and subsequently of the Papal army under Julius III.; he died at Pesaro 1574. Painted in oils.

By the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G.—Queen Elizabeth, in sumptuous costume, by Nicholas Hilliard.—A small oval miniature of Mary Queen of Scots, painted in oils upon lapis lazuli; three quarters to right. This bears little resemblance to the portraits of Mary in early life, but was probably intended to represent her. The hair is brown, eyes brownish

grey, a veil is thrown over her head ; the dress is violet coloured. On the case, which is not contemporary, is inscribed—Mary Queen of Scots ; given by herself. It has been supposed that this may have been presented by Mary to Henry Percy, eighth Earl of Northumberland, who espoused the cause of Mary, maintained a correspondence with her, and was committed to the Tower for participating in a supposed plot in her favour. Mary sent a diamond ring to the Earl in 1568, a pair of gold beads (received by her from the Pope) to the Countess, and she received various presents from them. See Miss Strickland's *Queens of Scotland*, vol. vi. pp. 323, 324.—A remarkable full length miniature of unusual dimensions, portraying George Villiers, the favourite of James I., by whom he was made Master of the Horse in 1615, and K.G.; in 1618, Marquis of Buckingham and Lord High Admiral. In 1623 he was sent into Spain with Prince Charles, and was created Duke of Buckingham during his absence there. He was assassinated 1628. By Baltazar Gerbier, signed with his name and the date 1618 ; probably one of his finest productions. It is enclosed in a richly enameled case, and represents Buckingham in superb costume, scarlet and gold, mounted on a dark grey charger ; in the distance is seen James I. with his suite. Gerbier was much in favour with the Duke, and attended him in his mission to Spain in 1623. In a letter from the Duchess to her lord at that time, the following request occurs :—"I pray you, if you have any idle time, sit to Gerbier for your picture, that I may have it well done in little." Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*, Dallaway's edition, vol. ii. p. 115.—A small miniature of the Duke of Buckingham.—Anne of Austria, daughter of Philip III., king of Spain, and Margaret Archduchess of Austria ; born 1601 ; married Louis XIII., king of France, 1615 ; regent for her son Louis XIV.; died 1666.—Portrait of a lady not identified ; by John Hoskins.

The Earl DE GREY and RYON.—The celebrated miniature of Oliver Cromwell by Samuel Cooper. It was formerly in the possession of the Pallavicini family of Genoa ; and a cipher is engraved on the reverse of the case. In Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iii. p. 117, Dallaway's edit., some notices of two miniatures of Cromwell by Cooper are given ; one of them, said now to belong to Henry Cromwell Frankland, Esq., of Chichester, formerly in Lady Frankland Russell's collection of Cromwell portraits at Chequers Court, Wendover, had descended from the family of the Protector ; the other was in the possession of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

By the Lord BRAYBROOKE.—Fourteen miniatures, chiefly family portraits from the collection at Audley End.—Sir Thomas Griffin, of Dingley, Northamptonshire ; inscribed in gold on a blue ground,—*Anno D'ni* 1599. *Ætatis suæ* 20. A highly finished portrait, in very rich dress laced with broad silver bands. He died 1615.—Elizabeth, second wife of Sir Thomas Griffin, daughter of George Touchet Lord Audley, and relict of Sir John Stawell ; a very curious miniature, she wears a black hat with a little feather and gold aigrette ; black dress ; orange coloured scarf tied-in a knot on her right shoulder ; blue ground.—Sir Edward Griffin, of Dingley, son of Sir Thomas ; in armour ; by Samuel Cooper, signed S. C. 1643 (or 1648 ?). He was Treasurer of the Chamber to Charles II., and died 1681.—Frances, wife of Sir Edward Griffin, and daughter of Sir William Uvedale of Wickham, Hants ; a curious miniature on ivory ; three quarters to left ; green ground ; probably painted by the younger Hoskins, being signed with an H, the first stroke of which is prolonged upwards, forming

an I.—Sir Edward Griffin, son of the last ; Lieut.-Col. of the Duke of York's foot guards, now called the Coldstream, in the reign of Charles II.; advanced to the peerage, Dec. 1688, as Baron Griffin of Braybrooke; he married Lady Essex Howard, dau. and h. of James, third Earl of Suffolk, and died 1710; a finely coloured portrait, in advanced life; full bottomed wig and long laced cravat.—Susanna, Countess of Suffolk, third daughter of Henry Rich, Earl of Holland; first wife of James, third Earl of Suffolk; dated 1649, the year of her decease; painted on ivory by Samuel Cooper.—Henry Neville, of Billingbear, who assumed the name of Grey; he married his cousin Elizabeth, sister and coheirress of Edward, third Lord Griffin, and died 1762.—John, Earl of Portsmouth, who married Elizabeth, widow of Henry Neville Grey, last mentioned; he died 1763; the Earl is represented in a brown mantle, with a full bottomed wig.—Richard Aldworth Neville, second Lord Braybrooke, grandfather of the present Baron; he was born 1750, and died 1825.—Catherine, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. George Grenville, and sister of George, first Marquis of Buckingham; she married, in 1780, Richard, second Lord Braybrooke, and died 1796.—Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Wyndham, Bart.; she married in 1749 the Right Hon. George Grenville, and died 1769; she is represented in a blue and yellow dress; long dark hair; a flat Spanish hat with a drooping feather; the grandmother of the present Lord Braybrooke.—Mary Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Robert Earl Nugent; she married, in 1775, George, second Earl Temple, created in 1784 Marquis of Buckingham; she died 1813.—Copy by Bernard Lens, and signed with his monogram, of a portrait of a young man in armour; hair very long; falling laced band; on the reverse of the case is engraved a cipher composed of the initials J. and G.—Miniature painted in enamel (? by Zincke) representing a gentleman in blue velvet coat and cap; on the case is engraved the same cipher as last described.—Small miniature of Louis XV. in early life; in armour, with a purple mantle powdered with fleurs-de-lys. A brief enumeration of the miniatures above described will be found in Lord Braybrooke's *History of Audley End*, p. 116.

By Lady SOPHIA DES VŒUX.—Miniatures of Queen Elizabeth, James I., Anne of Denmark, Prince Henry son of James I., the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of Bohemia, Lady Arabella Stuart, and Henrietta Maria daughter of Charles I., married in 1661 to Philip, Duke of Orleans.—Also miniatures of Madame de Montespan, Madame de Sevigné, Anne de Gonzages, Princess Palatine, the Duchesse de Fontanges, Anne of Austria, the Duchesse de Grammont, the Duchesse de Montpensier, and the Duchesse de la Vallière.—The Princess Mary Clementina, daughter of Prince James Sobieski, married 1719 to the Chevalier St. George, son of James II.

By Sir THOMAS ROKEWODE GAGE, Bart.—Sir John Gage, of Firle, Sussex, a distinguished soldier and statesman in the reign of Henry VIII. He was also Lord Chamberlain to Queen Mary. He was installed K.G. 1541, and died 1557. By Holbein. Purchased at the sale of Lord Northwick's Collection; it was in Walpole's possession and is described as from Lady Elizabeth Germaine's collection. A fine full length portrait of Sir John Gage in earlier life exists at Hengrave Hall.—Sir Thomas Bond, Bart., of Peckham, Surrey, comptroller of the household to Queen Henrietta Maria; he was much in favour with Charles II. Mary Charlotte, his only daughter, married Sir William Gage, of Hengrave, second baronet. On the back of the case are engraved the arms of Bond.—Jane, Viscountess

Gage, relict of Henry Jermyn Bond, Esq., of Bury, grandson of Sir Thomas Bond, Bart. (before mentioned); she married secondly Thomas, first Viscount Gage. Her maiden name was Godfrey. The miniature is dated 1729.—Sir William Gage, fourth Bart., who succeeded his brother Sir Thomas Gage in 1741, and died 1767; painted in enamel.—King James II.—The Princess Clementina Sobieski, consort of Prince James, the Chevalier St. George, son of James II.

By Mr. C. SAXVILLE BALE.—Jane Seymour, by Holbein; circular, diam. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.; three quarters to left. An exquisite miniature from Jeremiah Harman's collection, inscribed in gold on a rich blue background—AN^o. XXV.—The dress and the kerchief thrown over the head-dress, which is of the fashion designated pedimental, are black. The eye-balls very dark, complexion fair. The Queen wears two necklaces; to one is appended an *enseigne* or jewel, to the other a large medallion, upon which is apparently a female figure holding a scroll. Jane Seymour was the eldest daughter of Sir John Seymour, of Wolf Hall, Wilts, where her nuptials with Henry VIII. took place May 20, 1536. The precise date of her birth does not appear to have been ascertained. She died Oct. 24, 1537.—Queen Elizabeth, by Nicholas Hilliard; oval, three quarters to left, portraying her in advancing years; the costume is loaded with diamonds, rubies, and pearls. From Stowe, previously at Strawberry Hill. Mr. Scharf has favoured us with the following notes. "The hair is gilded, exquisitely finished, complexion faded, the modelling of the face does not exhibit any traces of stippling or cross-hatching. The lace and dress are covered with a solid opaque grey; the jewels are raised as one sees in the finest specimens of porcelain."—Sir Walter Raleigh; oval, three quarters to left; an exceedingly interesting miniature in a gold case, enriched externally with the finest cloisonné enamel covering the surface, and of the richest translucent hues. The portrait, slightly faded, represents a man in the prime of life; hair and beard short; dress pinked and laced in diagonal bands of maroon brown colour; background rich blue. Sir Walter was born 1552, executed 1618.—Miniature, described as Lord Hunsdon, Master of the Horse, and cousin to Elizabeth; by Nicholas Hilliard. From Stowe, previously at Strawberry Hill. Oval, three quarters to left. The dress white, pinked; blue riband; small ruff; black hat with a richly jeweled band and drooping ostrich feather. Background bright blue; on the left is written in gold—*Ano Dni*. 1605. Henry Carey, first Baron Hunsdon, lord chamberlain to Elizabeth and K.G., died 1596; George, his son and successor, K.G., died 1603, and was succeeded by his brother John, Warden of the East Marches towards Scotland; he died 1617, and does not appear to have been K.G.—Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, by Isaac Oliver, dated 1623, and signed with the monogram of that skilful painter, an O. traversed by an I.; oval, three quarters to left. Dress black satin; hair dark; beard extremely pointed; falling ruff; background intense blue (Waagen, Supp. p. 119). The Earl succeeded 1581; was attainted 1598 as a partisan with Essex; released on the accession of James I., and created Earl of Southampton by a new patent 1603; he died 1624. He was the liberal patron of Shakespeare, who dedicated to him in 1593 the poem entitled *Venus and Adonis*. A letter exists from this nobleman to Lord Ellesmere, then Chancellor, commending Shakespeare as deserving of favour, and as his especial friend.

By Mr. MAGNIAC.—A collection of miniatures and interesting portraits

of small dimensions, chiefly of distinguished personages in the fifteenth century. These valuable works of art, deposited temporarily by their tasteful and liberal possessor in the South Kensington Museum, were, with his approval, and through the kind courtesy of the officers of that Institution, permitted to be transferred for a short period to enrich the Historical Series formed by the Institute. They consisted of the following portraits :—

Miniatures.—The Earl of Lennox, dated 1460 ; Sir John Stewart of Derneley is supposed by Douglas to have been created a Lord of Parliament by the title of Lord Derneley, probably at the coronation of James III. in 1460, the Earldom of Lennox being then in the King's hands ; he does not appear to have assumed the title of Earl until 1473.—Henry VIII.—Katharine of Arragon.—Lady Arabella Stuart, by Nicholas Hilliard ; from the Strawberry Hill Collection, see Walpole's Description, p. 58.—Nicholas Hilliard, painted by himself at the age of thirteen ; dated 1560. This miniature is noticed in the *Anecdotes of Painting in England* (Dallaway's edit. vol. i. p. 288), as in the Earl of Oxford's cabinet. Another miniature of Hilliard by his own hand, dated 1577, is preserved at Penshurst.—Sir Francis Bacon, by Samuel Oliver, dated 1590 ; about that period his first advancement occurred, he had recently been called to the bar and elected a Bencher of Gray's Inn, and acquired such reputation, that in 1591 Queen Elizabeth appointed him her Counsel Extraordinary, the first appointment of such an official.—Three miniatures of persons unknown, one of them of a lady, painted by Isaac Oliver and signed with his monogram.

Portraits of small size, chiefly in oils on panel.—Philip III. Duke of Burgundy, called *The Good* ; born 1396, died 1467.—Michelle de France, daughter of Charles VI., and married, 1409, to Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy ; she died 1422.—Philip I. Archduke of Austria, and King of Castille, born 1478, died 1506 ; a facsimile of a painting, of the school of Albert Durer, in the Versailles Gallery.—Louis XI. King of France ; born 1423, died 1483, by Quintin Matsys.—Francis the Dauphin.—Francis I. King of France, by Jean Clouet, called *Janet*.—Henry II. King of France, by Janet.—Mary, daughter of Henry VII. King of England, married first Louis XII. of France, secondly, in 1515, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.—Margaret Plantagenet, daughter of Henry VII., married first James IV. King of Scots, secondly Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus. It is a profile with horned head-dress and veil ; described as an early portrait by “*Cunn* ;” it appears to be authentic, in style somewhat like that of Mabuse.—Henry VIII. King of England, attributed to Holbein.—Katharine of Arragon, attributed to Holbein.—Margaret de Valois, Queen of France and Navarre, first wife of Henry IV., born 1553, died 1615.—Maximilian I. Emperor of Germany, born 1459, died 1519.—Francis of Lorraine, Duke of Guise and d'Aumale, born 1519, died 1565, by Porbus.—Engelbert of Nassau ; died 1494.—Count de la Marck of Braine, uncle of Gonzaga abbess of Avenay, by Janet.—Louis de Clermont, of Bussy and Amboise, surnamed the *Brave Bussy*.—Francis of France, Duke of Alençon, Anjou, and Brabant ; died 1584 ; by Janet.—Henry of Lorraine, Duke of Guise, surnamed *Le Balafre*, born 1550, died 1588.—Albert Durer, painted by himself ; dated 1498.—Portrait of a personage wearing the order of the Golden Fleece, dated 1510.—Portrait of a person unknown, by Janet.—A son of Sir Thomas More, by Hans Holbein.

By Mr. A. MORTIMER DRUMMOND.—Charles II., by Samuel Cooper ; and another miniature of the same sovereign, painted in oils, the artist not known.

By Mr. BERIAH BOTFIELD, M.P.—Ethelreda, or Audrey, daughter and heiress of Edward Harrison, Esq., of Balls, Kent; painted in enamel by Zincke after Vanloo; she married, 1723, Charles, third Viscount Townsend. From Strawberry Hill, see Walpole's Description, p. 56; the frame, with flowers in relief and her arms on the back supported by Cupids, was enameled by Groth.

By Mr. WILLIAM RUSSELL.—A miniature of Milton; painted on card. The type of this portrait seems to be the same as that of the engraving by Houbraken in Birch's *Illustrious Persons* in 1741, which is stated to have been from a portrait in the collection of the Right Hon. Arthur Onslow. See Mr. J. F. Marsh's *Memoir on the Portraits of Milton*, *Transactions Hist. Soc. of Lancashire*, vol. xii.—Miniature by Harding, being a copy on a reduced scale of the full length portraits by Vandyck, of James, seventh Earl of Derby, beheaded 1651, after the battle of Worcester, and Charlotte de la Tremouille, his Countess, famous for her gallant defence of Lathom House. The original portraits, of life size, are in the possession of the Earl of Clarendon, at the Grove, Herts. Smith's *Works of Van Dyck*, No. 562.—A small portrait of Bianca Capello, on panel, in oils; she married, 1579, Francis, Grand Duke of Tuscany, and was poisoned with him at a banquet in 1587. There were two remarkable portraits of her at Strawberry Hill, one of them by Bronzino. Walpole's Description, pp. 54, 59.

By Mr. JAMES S. NIGHTINGALE.—Copy in enamel of a miniature of Thomas Wriothesley, fourth Earl of Southampton, by Samuel Cooper.

By Mr. C. H. HUE.—Miniature of Queen Elizabeth, by Hilliard.—The Duke of Alva, by a foreign painter not ascertained.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—Mary of Modena, Queen of James II.—Philip, first Duke of Orleans, son of Louis XIII., and brother of Louis XIV.; he died 1701.—William, sixth Prince of Orange, with his Princess; he succeeded in 1751, and took refuge in England on the invasion of Holland by the French in 1796; he resided in Pall Mall and died in 1806.—Adam Friedrich von Sinsheim, Prince Bishop of Bamberg and Wurtzburg, 1757-79.

By Mr. JOHN ADAMS.—Lord Romney, painted in enamel by Zincke. The first Baron, created 1716, died 1724.

By Messrs. COLNAGHI and SCOTT.—Two portraits of Erasmus, living and dead, the latter painted, as stated in a note on the reverse, on the day after his decease at Basle, July 12, 1536.—Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, Protector to Edward VI. 1547, he was executed 1551.—Queen Elizabeth; a charming miniature by John Hoskins.—A Courtier of the time of Elizabeth, Knight of the Garter; not identified.—Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, in black and gold armour, with the motto *FVL MEN A QVOQVE FERQ*; a very fine production by Nicholas Hilliard. He was born 1558, was an especial favourite with Elizabeth, and was one of the peers who sat in judgment on Mary Queen of Scots. He died 1605.—Portrait of a Lady, unknown; by Nicholas Hilliard.—Isabella, Governess of the Low Countries, daughter of Philip II. King of Spain; born 1566, married, in 1598, the Archduke Albert. She received the Netherlands as her dowry, and continued to govern them after her husband's death.—Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, 1611, killed at Lutzen, 1632.—Miniature described as "a daughter of the beautiful Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough;" she was wife of the first Duke; of the issue of that marriage one daughter survived, Henrietta, married to the Earl of Godolphin, and, after her father's death, Duchess of Marlborough.—Lord Carlisle; miniature painted

in enamel.—Miniature by Sir Peter Lely, signed with his initials; it was described as “The Earl of Dalkeith.” The identification of this interesting portrait seems doubtful. It does not appear that the title of Earl of Dalkeith existed previously to 1663, when the Duke of Monmouth was so created by Charles II. The Earls of Morton had also the title of Lord Dalkeith, and it has been supposed that this miniature may portray one of the noblemen of that family living after the period of Lely’s coming to England in 1641; either William, seventh Earl of Morton, who died 1648, *æt.* 66; or his son and successor.—Archbishop Tillotson; an early portrait before his preferment, painted by Samuel Cooper; he was nominated Archbishop of Canterbury by William III. on the deprivation of Archbishop Sancroft, and died 1694.—Louise de Querouaille, created Duchess of Portsmouth by Charles II. in 1673. Painted by Nicholas Dixon.—Selection from photographs of miniatures, in course of preparation for the series entitled “The Photographic Historical Portrait Gallery,” announced by Messrs. Colnaghi, and to consist of 100 plates photographed by Caldesi and Blandford. The specimens exhibited included portraits of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York; Henry VIII.; Anne Boleyn; Edward VI.; Elizabeth; James I.; Anne of Denmark; the remarkable miniatures of the family of James I., formerly in the collection of Charles I.; with other valuable portraits, including the productions of Holbein, Hilliard, Peter and Isaac Oliver, Hoskins, Cooper, &c. The choicest examples in the possession of the Duke of Buccleugh, the Duke of Hamilton, the Duke d’Aumale, and other distinguished collectors, will be given.

By Mr. HENDERSON.—Royalist badge of silver gilt, of oval form; by Thomas Rawlins. *Obv.*, the bust of Charles I., profile to the right. *Rev.*, Henrietta Maria, his queen, profile to the left. Compare examples of these badges figured in Pinkerton’s Medals, pl. xiv.—Medallion of Sir William Ducie, son of Sir Robert Ducie, Bart., who was banker to Charles I. and very rich; he was created a baronet in 1629. Sir William was created Viscount Downe. This medallion was executed by John Warin in 1636. Pinkerton, pl. xxi. It is of gilt metal, and appears to have been cast and carefully chased with the tool. No reverse is known. The legend is as follows:—GVILIELMVS · FIL · ROBERTI · DUCY · MIL · ET · BARONETTI · ÆT · SVÆ · 21.—Under the head—1636 · WARIN. It measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.—A memorial of the ill-fated Col. John Penruddock, who was taken prisoner in a Royalist rising of Wiltshire gentlemen at Salisbury, March 11, 1655; was tried and executed at Exeter on May 16, following, with several leaders of the movement. See Clarendon’s Rebellion, and Guizot’s Life of Cromwell, book vi. This relic is the moiety of a heart-shaped locket, enameled with a diminutive head, decapitated, and held by a hand which grasps the hair. This is doubtless intended to portray Col. Penruddock. Under the head is the date 1655; around the margin runs an inscription in part obliterated *May · Numerantur Ve.*, possibly implying that his woes were recorded or numbered in heaven. The field of the locket is enameled white. Mr. Henderson possesses also a locket bearing the initials A. F., possibly those of Arundel Freke, the wife of Col. Penruddock. These relics were formerly in possession of the Hungerford family.—A tortoiseshell snuff-box, lined with gold, and displaying on the lid an exquisite portrait of the Comtesse de Grignon, daughter of the Marquise de Sévigné, enameled by Petitot. According to tradition, Horace Walpole offered 100 guineas for this highly beautiful box.

By Mr. WEBB.—Johanna, Countess of Abergavenny, a small portrait on panel, of singular beauty and interest; half-length, 16 in. by 12 in. It was in Horace Walpole's possession, and subsequently in the Bernal Collection. By Holbein. The costume is very rich, a crimson dress, with wide sleeves of cloth of gold; the hair is enclosed in a rich crespine, forming a head-dress of pedimental form, on which the lady's initials, I. A., are repeatedly introduced; the necklace (on which an A is also seen) and the girdle are sumptuously jeweled; in her left hand she holds a pink. On the back of the picture is written by Walpole—"Joanna, daughter of Thomas Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, and wife of George Nevil, Lord Abergavenny. She was an authoress. See Catal. of Royal and Noble Authors. H. W." This charming picture was presented to Walpole by Miss Beauchere, Maid of Honour. Strawberry Hill Sale, p. 201. It is unsatisfactorily engraved in Park's edition of the Royal and Noble Authors, vol. i. p. 324.

By Mr. C. E. LONG.—A copy of the portrait last described. It is believed to have been painted shortly after the Strawberry Hill sale, and it came into the possession of the late Lord Northwick; at the recent dispersion of his gallery it was purchased by Mr. Graves, who kindly consented to allow it to accompany the admirable original in Mr. Webb's possession. It is painted on an old panel, and a deceptive imitation of Walpole's writing is affixed to the back. We are indebted to Mr. Long for the following remarks:—The lady represented was daughter of the Earl of Arundel, who died 1524, by Margaret, dau. of Richard Widville, Earl Rivers, and she was consequently niece to the queen of Edward IV. She became the first wife of George, Lord Abergavenny, and died about 1502. Walpole had at one period considered her to be the lady whose writings have been preserved in a compilation entitled the Monument of Matrons, noticed in his Royal and Noble Authors, and in Herbert's edition of the Typographical Antiquities, vol. ii. pp. 954, 1134. Walpole subsequently was disposed to conclude that the authoress was not Johanna, Lady Abergavenny, but her daughter-in-law, Frances, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Rutland, and wife of Henry, Lord Abergavenny. See Walpole's Works, vol. i. p. 353, and his Royal Authors, enlarged by Park, vol. i. p. 324.

By Mr. MATHEWS.—A small portrait of Burke, painted in oils; attributed to Gainsborough.

By Admiral BOWLES.—A remarkable miniature of Cromwell, by Samuel Cooper.

By Mr. ALEXANDER NESBITT.—Miniature of Charles VI., elected Emperor of Germany, 1711, died 1740; he is represented in armour. This portrait is set within the lid of a tortoiseshell snuff-box, mounted in gold; on the outside of the lid are the imperial arms.

By Mr. ROLLS.—Charles I., an early portrait as Prince of Wales, and another, after his accession, 1625.—The Princess Mary, daughter of Charles I., married 1648 to William II., Prince of Orange; died 1660.—Prince James, the Chevalier de St. George, son of James II.; also Clementina Sobieski, his wife; small oval enamels, painted in France, intended to form the sides of a *sachet* or purse.—Oliver Cromwell.—Archibald, 8th Earl of Argyll, created Marquis of Argyll by Charles I., 1641; tried for high treason and executed, 1661.—Hugo Grotius, born 1583, died 1645.—Portrait of a daughter of Antonio Mocenigo, doge of Venice, 1700-9.—A Spanish courtier, not identified; after Velasquez.

By Mr. S. DODD.—Miniature supposed to portray Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I.

By Mr. T. D. SCOTT.—Oval miniature, supposed to portray Lady Hunsdon. Background blight blue; this portrait is of the earlier part of the seventeenth century, and is enclosed in a frame of tortoiseshell, the back of which is beautifully *piqué* with gold studs.—Miniature of one of the brothers of Frederic, King of Bohemia; by Samuel Cooper, signed with his initials.—Miniature of a young man; on the back is written—*H. Stephen, by Claude Beuf*. Probably a portrait of Henri Estienne, the eminent French scholar and printer; born 1528, died 1598. He visited England in 1550, and was well received by Edward VI.

By the Rev. JAMES BECK.—Charles I.; by Matthew Snelling; signed, M. S. Fe. 1647. Profile to right; oval. This beautiful miniature is executed in fine brush-lines with black paint on plaster; it is in the original tortoiseshell case, and is covered by a piece of talc instead of glass. The following note is attached to the case:—"This drawing of Cha^s Ist was stippled by *Matt^o Symonds*, who engraved Oliv^r Cromwell's Coin, and was Rival of the great *Rutier*, who did K. Cha^s the 2^d's Coin." It is doubtful who was the artist in question; the celebrated medallist in the times of Cromwell, and the rival of the Rotiers, was named Thomas; he received his first appointment as "Joint Chief Graver" in 1645. He had however been employed to engrave the Great Seal for the Admiralty in 1636. He had a brother named Abraham, but no mention of Matthew Symonds appears to have been found by Ruding, nor does the name occur in Vertue's Notices, in Walpole's Anecdotes, or in the account of Thomas Simon, Numism. Chron. vol. iv. It has been suggested that this beautiful head may have been drawn by Matthew Snelling, mentioned in Walpole's Anecdotes as "a gentleman who painted in miniature, and that (being very galant) seldom but for ladies." Cooper painted a portrait of Snelling in 1640.—Oliver Cromwell; an oval medallion of bronze; profile to right. This portrait, supposed to be contemporary with the time of the Protector, was purchased after the death of the last of the Fielding family, of Denbighs, near Hazlemere, Surrey, in 1853; his ancestor had been a strong adherent to the Cromwellite party. See some notices of busts and other portraitures of Cromwell, Journal Arch. Assoc. 1857, p. 346.

By the Rev. L. A. BECK.—Lady Jane Grey, painted in oils on panel.

By Mr. BOORE.—Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, daughter of Charles I.; by Samuel Cooper.—The Duke of Monmouth.—The Duke of Marlborough, and the Duchess; enamels by Zincke.—Mrs. Knight, of Gosfield Hall, Essex, which had been purchased in 1715, by John Knight, M.P., and was bequeathed by him to the daughter of James Craggs, Esq., privy counsellor to George I.; she was the second wife of John Knight, Esq., M.P., who purchased Gosfield in 1715, and dying in 1733, bequeathed his estates to her; she afterwards married John Nugent, Esq., Vice-Treasurer of Ireland.—Miniature portrait, supposed to be of Nell Gwynne.—Anne Therese, Marquise de Lambert, born 1647, died 1733; authoress of some works of considerable literary celebrity, written for her children.

By Mr. ATTENBOROUGH.—Oliver Cromwell, profile.—John Thurloe, Secretary of State during the Protectorate; born 1616, died 1667.—Admiral Cornelius Tromp, son of the celebrated Dutch commodore and competitor with Admiral Blake, who was killed in 1653. He distinguished himself in many actions against the English navies, and on peace being

concluded he came to London in 1675, and was created a baronet by Charles II. He died 1691. This miniature is dated 1661.

By Mr. C. KNIGHT WATSON, Sec. Soc. Ant.—Henry IV., King of France; painted on ivory in imitation of a cameo. Given by Marie Antoinette to the Marquis d'Ambly.—Prince Charles Edward, the Young Chevalier, and his brother, Cardinal York. Presented to the Mulso family as a token of esteem for services rendered to the exiled Stuarts.

By Mr. FIELD.—James I. and Anne of Denmark, his queen.—Mary, Countess of Pembroke; she was daughter of Sir Henry Sydney. Sir Philip Sydney dedicated his *Arcadia* to her, and on her death in 1621 Ben Jonson wrote the touching tribute to her memory inscribed on her tomb in Salisbury Cathedral. By John Hoskins; from Strawberry Hill.—Charles II.—The mother of Oliver Cromwell.—Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, by Cooper.—The Duke of Monmouth.—The Duchess of Dorset.—Prince Charles Edward, and the Princess Clementina Sobieski, his mother.—The Princesse de Conti.

By Miss AGNES STRICKLAND.—Miniature copy of the portrait of Mary Stuart, when Dauphiness, in possession of Sir John Maxwell, of Polloc, Bart.—Copy of a diminutive portrait of Anne of Denmark, consort of James VI., King of Scotland (James I. of England); the original ornaments the central jewel of the Collar of the Thistle worn by that sovereign; the reverse bears a figure of St. Andrew, in white enamel. The portrait is protected by a small enameled plate, with the Thistle and the motto of the Order. Copied, by Her Majesty's permission, from the jewel in the Regalia Office, Edinburgh Castle.

Impressions of Mediæval Seals.—By Mr. J. E. NIGHTINGALE.—Impression from a matrix, of circular form, in possession of Mr. L. Stevens, at Salisbury; being the seal of the Mayoralty of the Staple at Ipswich. The device is a one-masted ship, with the mainsail spread; open galleries at the stern and prow. Upon the deck stands a lamb or sheep, retrogardant. Legend,—s : maioratus : stapule : bille : gippeburi. Diam. 1½ in. Date, early xv. cent.

Archæological Intelligence.

Six Anglo-Saxon manuscript leaves were discovered this year at Gloucester, in the Chapter Library, in the course of researches made there preparatory to the Meeting of the Archaeological Institute. They had been used in the binding of Episcopal Registers, and proved to be for the most part in good preservation. They contain portions of two Homilies on Lives of Saints. Three of the leaves treat of St. Mary of Egypt, and the remaining three relate to St. Swithun. The attention of the Society was drawn to these fragments by a memoir read at the Gloucester meeting by the Rev. J. Earle, who enlarged on the life of Swithun, bishop of Winchester in the ninth century, with observations on the period in which he lived, and his celebrity after death. The whole subject is rich in historical matter, and it is intended to publish this Essay (by subscription) in an expanded form, together with photographic fac-similes of the MS. leaves, and some original or early pieces illustrative of the history and times of St. Swithun. Those persons who may desire to possess this memoir are requested to communicate with the author, Swanwick Rectory, near Bath, or with the Secretaries of the Institute.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1860, HELD AT GLOUCESTER,

July 17 to 24.

THE ancient City of Gloucester having cordially tendered to the Institute an assurance of welcome, arrangements were made for the commencement of the Annual Meeting there on Tuesday, July 17. The Municipal authorities freely placed at the disposal of the Society all public buildings available for Meetings, the Reception Room, &c. An influential local Committee, formed under the Mayor's friendly direction, had, through the indefatigable exertions and kindness of their Secretary, the Rev. C. Y. Crawley, made most effective preparation to give every facility and a hearty reception to their learned visitors.

Shortly before two o'clock, Lord Talbot de Malahide, accompanied by the officers and leading members of the Society, proceeded to the Tolsey, where they were received by the Mayor of Gloucester and the chief members of the Corporation, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Patron of the meeting, the High Sheriff of Gloucestershire, the Town Clerk, with other influential citizens of Gloucester. The Mayor, in his scarlet gown of office, accompanied by the Aldermen, and preceded by the Sword-Bearer and Sergeants-at-Mace, then conducted the noble President to the Corn Exchange, where a numerous assembly had congregated.

Lord TALBOT having taken the chair,

The proceedings were commenced by the MAYOR, who in a few hearty words welcomed the Institute to Gloucester; adverting briefly to the numerous objects of interest which the city and county presented to their attention, and amidst these he hoped that a week of great enjoyment would be passed. With very friendly assurance of his desire, in common with his municipal brethren, to promote in any manner the purposes of the Society, or to enhance their gratification, his Worship called upon the Town Clerk to read the Address from the Corporation, which would more formally convey their feelings on the occasion.

The TOWN CLERK (A. HAMMOND JENKINS, Esq.) then 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 Gloucester, in the County of the City of Gloucester, in Council assembled, beg to express to you the great satisfaction which your visit has afforded us, and to assure you that we are deeply sensible of the honour conferred by selecting the

City of Gloucester as a place of Meeting of the Institute for the year 1860.

"That, in welcoming you, it is our hope that this City will be found not altogether inappropriate as a place of Meeting of the Members of the Institute; as, although many of the most interesting Monuments of past ages have been removed or destroyed, yet we trust that there still remain in this City and its neighbourhood many vestiges of former ages to interest the Historian and the Archæologist.

"If our City, however, should prove less rich in ancient treasures than we have ventured to anticipate, the facilities for exploring the numerous remains of antiquity existing in the surrounding parts of our county, which our railway communication can afford, will, we trust, cause the Institute to feel no disappointment in having selected, as the seat of their Congress in 1860, the ancient City of Gloucester.

"We are sanguine enough to hope, therefore, that the Institute may consider, in its visit to Gloucester, that subjects of sufficient interest and attraction may have been presented to them, to entitle their Meeting here to be recorded in the Annals of the Institute, as having added some little to the objects of the Society.

"Given under the Common Seal of the said City of Gloucester, the Seventeenth Day of July, in the Year 1860.

(Signed)

"W. NICKS, Mayor."

The PRESIDENT, in expressing thanks to the Mayor and Corporation, observed that it was always highly gratifying to find friendly interest and sympathy among the municipal authorities in the cities visited by the archæologist. The influence of such public bodies, which are to be ranked with our most ancient national Institutions, might greatly advance the objects of the Society, in the preservation of National Monuments and Historical evidence.

The LORD BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER said it devolved upon him less formally than the Corporation, but certainly not less heartily, to express on his own behalf and on that of the clergy of the diocese their gratification that the Archæological Institute had selected Gloucester as their place of meeting. He regretted that he was no archæologist himself, but he saw present several of the clergy of the diocese, who were not only authorities on matters of archæology, but whose names were known beyond the limits of the diocese for their knowledge on such subjects, and who were, therefore, more competent than himself to express the gratification which would be felt by the visit of the Institute. As, however, a person who was no poet might be able to appreciate poetry to some extent, so he might be able to form a fair opinion of the advantages of such an Institution. That which struck his mind was the benefit the Institute conferred upon society at large. He did not at all undervalue the good accomplished by their consultations and learned disquisitions, which had an important bearing upon history, because the history of a country was not after all entirely those great events recorded as history, but the manners and customs of past times, which only the archæologist of recent days had brought to light. But in addition to this their labours imparted information on archæological subjects to numbers who would otherwise take no interest in them; while their annual meetings diffused their learning, and tended to make it popular.

Many doubtless were thus led to a knowledge of the subject, which, although possibly only superficial, was valuable. For he was not one of those who considered the proverb, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," of universal application. A little knowledge was only dangerous when the person possessing it used it under the idea that he possessed all the knowledge needed to form a conclusion. If his little knowledge gave him a deeper interest in anything connected with the history of the monuments or buildings of his country, and enabled him better to appreciate the profound knowledge of those who had more deeply studied the subject, that person by his slight knowledge had gained no slight boon. It was thus that the Archæological Institute conferred a benefit upon society. He felt assured that, after Professor Willis's lecture on the Cathedral, he should take a deeper interest in the details of that sacred edifice, consequent on his having his knowledge on that subject increased. If any who attended that lecture were hastily to be led to the conclusion that they were able to form an opinion on all the different parts of the Cathedral, and to determine what ought to be removed or left, a little knowledge in that case might be a dangerous thing; but, if it had the effect of making them anxious never to make any alteration in such a building unless it had the sanction of persons who had more knowledge than those ordinarily connected with it, that small amount of knowledge gained conferred a great boon; and he thought he might safely say there were none who felt this more than the clergy themselves; for there was scarcely a clergyman in any country village who might not find cause to regret that there was not an Archæological Institute a hundred years ago,—who had not to deplore the injury or destruction of some portion of a church in times past. There could be no doubt that many a record had been lost, and many a noble building destroyed, from the want of an Archæological Institute; and this Society in its annual visits to various localities in the country conferred a great benefit upon it. He therefore heartily thanked them for coming to Gloucester; and he agreed with the Mayor in thinking that they would be well repaid for their visit by the varied objects which they would have an opportunity of investigating, both in the city and county.

The Rev. T. MURRAY BROWNE, Hon. Canon of Gloucester, expressed great regret that severe private sorrow prevented Dr. Jeune from being present to express congratulation and friendly feeling to the Institute on the part of the Dean and Chapter, but he begged in their name heartily to welcome their visit to Gloucester. Every facility would be given for the examination of the Cathedral; and any counsel that Professor Willis, or other archæologists, versed in such subjects, might give respecting the restorations now in progress, would be peculiarly acceptable.

The Rev. C. YONGE CRAWLEY desired to second this assurance of cordial greeting. He observed, in reference to the Cathedral, that, since a previous archæological gathering in Gloucester, in 1846, a large sum had been expended on the Cathedral, and the expenditure was still continued. The Dean and Chapter were most anxious to preserve that which the piety of our ancestors had erected; and they were much gratified by the visit of the Institute at this period, when they hoped to have advice and encouragement in an undertaking of so much difficulty and importance.

The HIGH SHERIFF (W. J. Phelps, Esq.) then welcomed the Society, expressing the gratification felt in the county by many persons interested in Historical and Antiquarian pursuits, on occasion of the visit of the

Institute; and he referred to some of the most interesting antiquarian objects which they would visit.

Captain GUISE had great pleasure in seconding the sentiments expressed by his friend, the High Sheriff. As President of the Cotteswold Club—the only local Institution formed for purposes kindred to those of the Society—he had likewise special pleasure in welcoming the archæological visitors, and he congratulated them upon having selected Gloucester for their Congress. Standing, as it did, in the middle of one of the ancient Roman centres of occupation, and surrounded by such noble monuments of mediæval architecture, he thought that those who had come amongst them that day would find ample occupation for the most learned votaries of archæological science. Some might ask—what was the use of all this?—the ignoramus often put the query, *cui bono*? This was easily answered. The expounder of a musty document, or the collector of old coins were each of use. They were collecting that evidence which might supply the landmarks, so to speak, by which we are enabled to reckon backwards the progress of the human race into remote ages. But he would go further, and say, inasmuch as it had pleased the Almighty Creator to make man a sentient being, and to give him a soul endowed with hope to look forward, and memory to look backward, it would always be a matter of deep interest to inquire into the mysteries of the future, and into the secrets of the past. He therefore held that the man who affects to look down upon antiquarian science rejected one of the noblest attributes of his own nature.

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, after acknowledging the congratulations which had been so cordially conveyed, observed that if we desire to acquire more than a superficial knowledge of history and the manners of the past, we must to some degree be archæologists. It is only by such inquiries that we are enabled to test historical traditions by the evidence of fact. Old coins had often afforded most important evidence, and questions of chronology and history had been verified by such means, though at one time it was the fashion to treat them with ridicule and contempt. The High Sheriff and other gentlemen present had referred to the richness of the county and city in objects of archæological interest; and indeed it required only a superficial knowledge of local antiquities to know that no county possess more interesting remains, whether of Roman occupation or of the works of our mediæval ancestors. The county of Gloucester was also connected with many families memorable in our feudal records; and Lord Talbot hoped that interesting papers would be read illustrating domestic manners of olden times. Reference had been made to the restorations now in progress at the Cathedral; the researches of the archæologist were doubtless of great value in guiding the hand of the architect or the artist in restoring those parts of an ancient building which time and neglect had brought to ruin; he trusted that this assistance would be given to the fullest extent in carrying out the restorations in the highly interesting structure, to which attention would be directed by their accomplished friend Professor Willis. From all that Lord Talbot had seen the work of restoration appeared here to have been done judiciously. There was the greatest necessity for care in what were called “restorations,” many of which he feared were done so recklessly as to destroy all evidence of ancient art, and to mingle the modern with the ancient in such a manner that the building became little more than a modern fabric. He trusted, however, that a better spirit was now prevalent. Lord Talbot then referred to the

project which it was said the Chapter of Worcester entertained of removing the Guesten Hall, one of the most venerable buildings attached to the Cathedral of that city; he deprecated such an intention, earnestly hoping that the hand of the Vandal would be stayed. In conclusion he desired to express thanks to the gentlemen of the city and county who had come forward in so kind a manner to greet the Society on their visit to *Glevum*.

T. GAMBIER PARRY, ESQ., said they had received congratulations and compliments from the Corporation, the Bishop and Clergy, and the President of the Naturalists' Club, and to fill their cup of friendly greeting it only seemed necessary that an ordinary country gentleman should come forward to welcome them, and express on behalf of his class their goodwill towards such a meeting. The noble President had kindly consented to be his guest on the present occasion at Highnam Court; and he (Mr. Gambier Parry) could not refrain from showing how warmly he esteemed the value of such intellectual gatherings as the present, by inviting all the members of the Institute, with those who might participate in the proceedings of the week, to give him the pleasure of their company on the following evening. His house would be open to all visitors attending the meeting, and the more that came the greater would be his gratification.

Lord TALBOT thanked Mr. Gambier Parry for hospitalities tendered with such a true old English spirit of frank cordiality to himself and his friends of the Institute. It would doubtless prove highly gratifying to all, to be favoured with the occasion, through this most friendly courtesy, to inspect the choice works of art brought together with so much taste and discernment by his accomplished friend at Highnam Court; through whose architectural skill, moreover, and liberality one of the most remarkable ecclesiastical structures, as he believed, designed in recent times, had been erected in immediate proximity to Mr. Gambier Parry's residence at Highnam. The President, observing how agreeable on occasions like the present, was the sympathy of country gentlemen in localities visited by the Society, alluded with gratification to the kind expressions by Captain Guise, on the part of the Cotteswold Club, an association in which the pursuits of Natural Science had been advantageously and successfully combined with the investigation of local antiquities. Captain Guise had signified the friendly wish that a joint expedition should be arranged before the departure of the archæologists from Gloucestershire, and that they might thus fraternise in some pleasurable project of mutual interest. Chepstow had been proposed with certain objects of considerable antiquarian interest, and Lord Talbot regretted that it would be out of his power, through pressing engagements in Ireland, to await the day which had been named for so agreeable a prospect. Before closing the proceedings of the meeting, Lord Talbot requested Mr. Freeman to favour them with some general observations, preliminary to a visit proposed to be made in the afternoon to the parish churches of Gloucester, and other objects of interest in the city.

Mr. EDWARD A. FREEMAN, who had kindly undertaken to guide the visitors to the minor ecclesiastical buildings of the city, then proceeded to give some particulars respecting them. The churches they proposed to visit were St. Mary de Crypt and St. Nicholas, and the Priors of Llanthony and the Black and Grey Friars. He could confirm all that had been said as to the extreme richness of Gloucestershire in objects of antiquarian interest. He spoke chiefly of the southern part, as that which he knew best. There was an extreme variety in the churches; in some districts of

the country the buildings were almost of one date, but in Gloucestershire there was no particular style or date more prevalent than another, there being a great deal of Norman and Early English work, as well as Decorated and Perpendicular, and very good specimens of all. This was the case in the city as well as the county. The Anglo-Saxon Church at Deerhurst is unique as a dated example of the reign of the Confessor. Of the Norman work, perhaps one of the best specimens was the priory church of Leonard Stanley, which certainly ought to be carefully examined. Of Early English they had the church of Berkeley, and near it the church of Slymbridge, two of the best specimens he knew, especially Slymbridge, which might almost serve as a substitute for a visit to Llandaff Cathedral. He next referred to the priory at Llanthony, the parent of which was founded in the Black Mountain in Monmouthshire, in 1108, and he gave a sketch of its history. The brethren disliked their solitary position, exposed to the incursions of the Welsh, and in 1136 the Gloucester Llanthony was founded, with which the original house was ultimately united. The remains included a singularly fine barn, some out-houses, and a Perpendicular gate; the church which belonged to the priory had wholly disappeared. Of the existing minor remains in Gloucester the most important are the portions of the houses of the Grey and Black Friars—the Dominicans and Franciscans. The churches of the Mendicant Orders form a class by themselves, differing from parochial churches, and also from those of the Benedictine and other monasteries. The arrangement of the monastic buildings is also quite different. Mr. Freeman had examined numerous buildings in England and in Aquitaine, but the best exemplification of Friars' churches is to be found in Ireland, where a large number remain, and also many small monastic churches of other Orders to contrast with them. With a little attention the observer might discriminate between churches of the Benedictines and Cistercians, and those of the Franciscans and Dominicans; and Mr. Freeman hoped by further study to be enabled to distinguish the Benedictine Church from the Cistercian—the Franciscan from the Dominican. The churches of the former, or elder Orders, though differing greatly in size, date, and decoration, have much in common among themselves; for instance, the great majority are cross churches with central towers. There is thus much of resemblance between the church of the mitred abbey of Gloucester, and that of its dependency at Leonard Stanley. When of any size they commonly have regular aisles and clerestory in the nave, and, in buildings admitting it, a triforium; they have also regular aisles, sometimes a collection of chapels, about the choir. The Friars' churches are very different; they are often large, but totally unlike those of the elder orders in ground-plan and character. The church is long and narrow; the regular cross form does not occur; the desecrated church, called St. Andrew's Hall, at Norwich, is a solitary example with regular aisles and clerestory to the nave, and no instance of a triforium has been noticed. A single aisle or a single transept is common, and the latter is sometimes very large, as at a Friary at Kilkenny, where the south transept is larger than the nave. The choir seems to be always without aisles; it is usually flat-ended, but the ruined church at Winchelsea has an apse. The original churches of the thirteenth century were without towers, and had long unbroken ranges of lancets along nave and choir. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries tall, slender towers were commonly inserted between the nave and the choir; and the tower sometimes had a hexagonal top, as at

Lynn, in Norfolk. Mr. Freeman alluded also to examples of Friary churches at Norwich, Chichester, and Brecon, and he gave some further notices of those in Ireland and in France, as compared with examples in England.

The PRESIDENT called upon the Rev. Edward Hill to announce the arrangements for Excursions during the week, and the meeting then dispersed. The Temporary Museum was opened, by the kind sanction of the Dean and Chapter, in the College School, on the north side of the Cathedral. A detailed catalogue of the valuable collections there exhibited has been published.¹

Lord TALBOT, accompanied by a numerous party proceeded, under the guidance of Mr. E. Freeman and Mr. J. H. Parker, to make a perambulation of the city, commencing with the church of St. Mary de Crypt. It is a cross-church of various dates, the earliest part being a Norman door in the west front, agreeing with the statement that the church was founded by Robert, Bishop of Exeter, 1128-50. The church is remarkable, as showing how the complete cruciform effect may be produced, where the transepts have hardly any projection on the ground-plan. Mr. Parker remarked that the Schoolhouse attached to the church is of the time of Henry VIII., and is a fair example of the period; he regretted to learn that it was proposed to destroy it. The next object was the Grey Friars, founded by Thomas Berkeley, before 1268, but the existing portions are all of Perpendicular date. The church, now desecrated, and cut up into several houses, agreed with the common type of the Friars' churches. The nave and north aisle remain; they form two equal structures with separate gables, of seven bays, with large Perpendicular windows between buttresses, which must have formed a noble range. East of the nave is a fragment, supposed to be part of a slender central tower between the nave and choir. The cloister roof may be traced on the south side of the nave. The party proceeded thence to the Black Friars, where the original arrangements may be still perceived, although the buildings which surround the cloister quadrangle are sadly mutilated. The monastery was founded by Henry III. about 1239, and enlarged in 1290; portions of both dates remain. Mr. Freeman pointed out the position of the church, on the north side of the cloister court; the refectory, as he believed, had been on the west, and the dormitory on the south side. He called attention to certain details which had led him to the conclusion that the building had been thus arranged; a beautiful triplet at the south end of the refectory has often caused that portion to be regarded as the conventual church. The visitors were admitted by the occupant of this part of the Friary, and found in the cellar, rarely seen, fresh proof of the ecclesiastical character of the building. They then proceeded to St. Nicholas's church, which, according to a popular tradition, was built by King John. The south door, and the Norman pier-arches in the west part, must be older than his reign, to which, however, the greater part of the building might be assigned, and Mr. Freeman remarked that there is nothing absurd in the tradition. The tower at the west end has a truncated spire, of which instances occur in Gloucestershire and Somerset, as at Minchinhampton, Yatton, Shepton

¹ Gloucestershire Antiquities; a Catalogue of the Museum formed at Gloucester during the Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Institute. Gloucester, A.

Lea, 8vo., ranging with the Archaeological Journal. It may also be obtained at the Office of the Institute in London.

Mallet, and St. Mary Redcliffe. Mr. Freeman observed that he knew of one example elsewhere, namely at Naseby, North Hants. Sometimes the spire seems to have been left imperfect, sometimes to have been accidentally mutilated; the latter seems to have been the case at St. Nicholas' church, Gloucester.*

The evening meeting was held in the Tolsey, AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq., Dir. S. A., presiding. The following memoirs were read:—

Notices of the ancient Bell-founders of Gloucester,—Master John of Gloucester, by whom the great bells for the octagon lantern at Ely were cast, 19 Edw. III.; Sandre of Gloucester; the Henshaws, Rudhills, &c. By the Rev. W. Collings Lukis, Rector of Collingbourne Ducis, Wilts.

Memorials of Richard Whittington, and Observations on his connection with Gloucestershire. By the Rev. Samuel Lysons, M.A. This interesting subject has been treated more fully by Mr. Lysons, in his *Model Merchant of the Middle Ages*, published since the Meeting of the Institute (Gloucester, Lea, Westgate Street; London, Hamilton, Adams, & Co.).

On the Early Commerce and Manufactures of Gloucester. By John J. Powell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Wednesday, July 18.

A Meeting of the Architectural Section commenced at ten o'clock, at the Corn Exchange, Lord TALBOT presiding. The following communications were read:—

Tewkesbury Abbey Church. By the Rev. J. Louis Petit, F.S.A. At the close of a very interesting discourse on the remarkable architectural features of that fine old building, which might worthily rank among our English cathedrals, and has much, as Mr. Petit pointed out, in common with Gloucester Cathedral, he cited some valuable remarks by Mr. C. Winston on the painted glass, both at Tewkesbury and at Gloucester, written some years since (see Mr. Petit's *Architectural Notice of Tewkesbury Abbey Church*, published in 1848, p. 46). In reference to important restorations now contemplated in Gloucester Cathedral, Mr. Petit took this occasion to state that Mr. Winston is fully of opinion that the white glass in the head of the east window is original, and comprehended in the design of the window. It is easy to perceive (Mr. Winston suggests) why it was introduced, namely, to form a division between the rich coloring of the rest of the window, and the coloring, no doubt equally rich, of the vaulted roof. Mr. Petit had often doubted whether opaque color and transparent color could be seen to advantage in the same building, but he was sure that they could not in actual juxtaposition, and that the decided break made by the white glass was absolutely necessary to the effect of the design. Even in the present colorless state of the roof the fine cool tone of this white glass, which no modern material could equal, gives wonderful value to the painted glass, and by replacing it with color, we might chance to destroy one of

* In the Roll of rents and possessions of burgesses and others, in Gloucester, 1455, compiled by Robert Cole, canon of Llanthony, and preserved among the corporation muniments, a representation of St. Nicholas' Church may be seen. The spire has a kind of coronet at mid-

height, at the point where it is now truncated, and terminates in a crest resembling a crown. See a notice of this Roll in the Catalogue of the Museum formed at the Meeting of the Institute in Gloucester, p. 57.

the greatest beauties of this very remarkable window. Mr. Petit placed before the meeting a series of his admirable drawings, and also some fine photographs of Tewkesbury Church, executed by Professor Delamotte, F.S.A.

Mr. John Henry Parker, F.S.A., then gave some account of the examples of Mediæval Domestic Architecture remaining in Gloucestershire. They are more numerous than is commonly imagined; and the county is rich in architectural antiquities, owing partly to the excellent quality of the building-stone. Mr. Parker briefly noticed, in chronological order, the domestic buildings, about thirty in number, examined by himself, or of which he had obtained trustworthy information. He stated that several domestic buildings of the twelfth century remain in the county. In Gloucester the deanery is the abbot's house of the Norman period, and, though much altered, retains the original chapel, an oblong apartment, with a barrel vault, supported by arch ribs only, with the usual Norman mouldings; the floor is paved with heraldic tiles of the fourteenth century, which doubtless display the arms of benefactors to the abbey; their arrangement is not original. Under this is a similar vaulted apartment; a door at its east end opens into the cloister, close to the north-west door from the cathedral into the cloisters. Under a building at the back of the Fleece Inn is a large vaulted chamber of the Norman style, popularly considered as the crypt of a church, but which appears to be one of the vaulted chambers or houses commonly found under merchants' houses in the Middle Ages, and often under other houses, castles, and monastic buildings. This vault is of the horse-shoe form, that is, the walls lean outwards, and are wider apart at the capitals than they are at the bases, or on the floor line. These walls were evidently built in this manner, and other instances of this mode of building walls occur both in houses and churches. The circular keep and other portions of Berkeley Castle are of Norman, much altered at subsequent periods.

At Horton a house of the twelfth century has been preserved, and forms one wing of the present mansion, close to the church. The old house is of the time of Henry II., and, being probably intended only for the residence of a single priest, was small. It was on the usual plan, a lofty hall occupying about two-thirds of the house, the remaining third being divided into two stories, the cellar or parlour below, and the solar or bedroom, or the lord's chamber, above, under part of which was the usual passage behind a screen. At each end of this passage is a doorway; one being the chief entrance from the court, the other the back door to the churchyard; both of these are in good preservation, ornamented with the late zig-zag moulding; the shafts are pear-shaped, and the capitals uninjured. Two of the Norman windows remain, now blocked up, and a newel staircase, with a transition Norman doorway. The floor is now continued the whole length of the building, and the upper room was fitted up as a Roman Catholic chapel in the seventeenth century; it was concealed with caution, and might easily be overlooked. Behind the altar is a recess, apparently for the purpose of hiding the priest in case of need. That the original hall occupied only two-thirds of the building appears clear, from the circumstance that the original windows extend no further; they are high in the wall, and had there been a floor there would have been no light to the lower chamber; they do not extend beyond the doors or passage, and the two small chambers were probably lighted by windows in the west end,

now concealed by roughcast and ivy on the outside, and papered over on the inside.

Of the thirteenth century there are some portions remaining in Berkeley Castle, but so much mixed up with later work that the original plan of the house of that period can hardly be made out. The room in which Edward II. is said to have been murdered is built over the Norman staircase to the keep, and may be of this period. St. Briavel's Castle is to a great extent a house of the early part of this century. The hall has been destroyed, but the solar, or lord's chamber, at the upper end remains; it contains a fine fireplace of this period, over which is a remarkable chimney terminating with a bugle horn. On each of the faces of the octagonal shaft is a small lancet opening, with a crocketed canopy, and from the junction of these canopies rises the small spire surmounted by the bugle-horn crest. It is one of the most beautiful chimney-tops in England. At the lower end of the hall some of the servants' apartments remain; these are connected with one of the towers of the gatehouse, which is nearly perfect, and contains several chambers, each with its fireplace and chimney. This is in direct contradiction to the popular error that chimneys were not known before the fifteenth century, an error originating in the custom of having no chimney to the hall in the earlier houses, the fire having been usually in the centre of the room upon a brazier, or reredos, the smoke escaping from the louvre in the roof. This arrangement was impracticable in the smaller chambers in towers of several stories, and in these we find fireplaces and chimneys at all periods, from the twelfth century. St. Briavel's Castle is attributed to King John, without any foundation; King John has the credit by popular tradition of very many old houses in England, a tradition for which it is difficult to account, and which is in most instances groundless. As, however, the Early English style was well-established in his time, a portion of St. Briavel's may belong to his reign.

Mr. Parker observed that the domestic portions of the buildings of the Black Friars in Gloucester may be considered as belonging to his subject. The buildings remain on all the sides of the cloister court; on the north is the church, a large cruciform church of the thirteenth century, converted into a dwelling-house after the Dissolution. On the opposite side of the square was the dormitory, also of the thirteenth century, which remains perfect, though divided by a modern floor, and now used as a warehouse. It is on the first floor, having a number of smaller apartments under it. The plain open timber roof remains, concealed by the modern upper floor; on each side is a row of original square-headed windows, plain on the exterior, but on the inside the rear arch of each window has good Early English mouldings; these arches rest upon, and are separated by, upright stone slabs, each of which formed a partition between two cells; this partition was carried out considerably farther in wood, and in the ends of the stone partitions are the mortices for the wood-work. The roof is similar to that of a hall, and equally lofty in the centre, over the space of the central passage, but coming down at the eaves to about 8 feet from the floor. There were places for 18 cells on each side, giving room for 36 friars; from these probably two must be deducted for the entrance, which seems to have been from the side, not the end. Adjoining to the west end of the dormitory is a triple lancet window, which has detached shafts of Purbeck marble within, and formed the south end of the refectory; one of the side windows is perfect, a single lancet light with good shafts, arch mouldings,

and foliated capitals well carved. This is now a stable and hay-loft, and formed a small part only of the refectory; the other part has been turned into dwelling-houses, but the outline of the old roof of the refectory can be seen externally, as is also the case with the church. The refectory must have occupied nearly the whole of the west side of the cloister. The doorway is tolerably perfect, with a fine suite of Early English mouldings, in the south-west corner of the court, and near to it are the remains of the lavatory. On the east side of the court was the prior's house, which had been rebuilt in the fifteenth century, and a fine piece of rich Perpendicular stone panelling remains on the exterior, or eastern face of the house, now almost hidden by modern buildings.

Of the end of the thirteenth, or beginning of the fourteenth century, we have in Gloucester the Tanners' Hall, an interesting building, in a sadly mutilated state; it is of about the time of Edward I., and it is not improbable that it was built for the hall of the Tanners' Guild, as the guilds were then of considerable importance. One of the windows of the hall on the first floor has the tracery perfect, the others are more mutilated. The cellar has single-light windows, rather wide lancets. The entrance to the hall was from an external staircase, and under this was the entrance to the cellar.

Of the fourteenth century we have also considerable parts of Berkeley and of Beverstone Castles, both remarkable examples, of which a description may be found in Mr. Parker's *Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages*, vol. iii. pp. 256—258.

The chapel of Berkeley, figured in Mr. Parker's *Domestic Architecture*, is an example of an arrangement not uncommon in larger houses of the Middle Ages, but not generally understood. The eastern part, where the altar stands, is lofty, of the height of two stories: the western part is divided into two chambers, one over the other, each with a fireplace, and with separate entrances,—the lower one from the hall for the servants, the upper one from the lord's chamber for the use of the family. This upper chamber was called the Oriel, and its use was by no means limited to attending the service in the chapel, but it served for other purposes. In place of a wall on the eastern side of this room was a screen of open timber-work, extending from the floor to the ceiling, over which tapestry was hung, so that on ordinary occasions this room had the same appearance as any other chamber. When service was performed the tapestry was drawn, and the family assembled in this upper chamber could take part in it, and see the elevation of the Host. This screen remains nearly perfect; an opening has been made in the centre, giving the appearance of a gallery with a family seat in it. The screen in front of the lower room has been removed. There is a curious passage from the altar-platform to the lower western chamber made in the thickness of the Norman outer wall, in the fourteenth century, and with Decorated arches opening to the chapel.

Beverstone Castle is the picturesque ruin of a fine house of the fourteenth century, with an Elizabethan house built on the site of the original hall, the vaulted cellars of which remain, together with the towers at each end. One of these is large, and seems to have been a sort of keep; it contains two chapels, one nearly over the other. The lower or principal chapel, on the first floor, is a good specimen of a domestic chapel of the Decorated style, and must have been intended to contain the whole household, never a very large one, from the small size of the castle; there is no other room

communicating with it, and there is a separate division for the sacrum, with the piscina and two sedilia, with crocketed ogee canopy, finial and pinnacles, and shafts; the piscina has the basin perfect. The whole chapel has a good groined vault, with ribs and bosses. The upper chapel is small; it retains a piscina, with a Decorated ogee canopy and finial. On each side of this chapel are squints, or hagioscopes, through the walls from the chambers on either side. See the account of this castle, *Domestic Architecture*, vol. iii. pp. 256—258.

At Calcot is a fine barn of the Decorated style, with good gables, having finials and buttresses, and transepts in the form of low square towers. The following inscription is cut on a stone in one of the doorways:—*ANNO MCCC. HENRICI ABBATIS XXIX. FUIT DOMUS HÆC ÆDIFICATA.* Chipping Campden contains several ancient houses; the street is nearly a mile long; in the middle stands the Market-house, built in 1624, and the Court-house, part of which is of the fourteenth century, with panelled buttresses. Licence to crenellate his manor-house at Stanley Pontlarge was granted to "John le Rouse de Raggeley," 15th Rich. II. Part of this house was standing in 1830. A good window (engraved, from a drawing by Mr. Petit, *Arch. Journ.* vol. vi. p. 41,) has been recently destroyed. In 1301 licence was granted to John of Wylington to fortify his house at Yate, near Chipping Sodbury. The gatehouse remains. The upper part has been mutilated, the lower part is perfect, with the outer and inner archways, a small side doorway with an ogee head, and a fireplace in the room over the passage; this has a fine mantelpiece, with a row of four-leaved flowers.

Of domestic buildings of the fifteenth century Mr. Parker noticed Wanswell Court, a small moated manor-house, date about 1450, unusually perfect, although some details are mutilated, and one wing has been added. A full description of this interesting building will be found in his *Domestic Archit.* vol. iii. pp. 267, 268. Mr. Parker mentioned also two houses at Campden, one of which is supposed to have been the residence of the wealthy family named Grevil, woolstaplers, who rebuilt the church; at Gloucester there is a timber-house of this period, called the New Inn, in Northgate-street, with a richly carved corner-post; the end of the house is modernised. In the same street is a magnificent gateway of oak, with carved spandrels and brackets. Gloucester castle has been destroyed to make room for the county gaol. The ruins of Llantony Abbey consist of part of the gatehouse, the walls of a large Perpendicular barn, cruciform, with buttresses, and long narrow slits for windows; a stable, also of the fifteenth century, with some other offices, the lower part of stone, with plain doors and windows of the Perpendicular style, the upper part of wood, in which is a timber hall of plain work. They appear to have been only farm buildings, but may have been of more importance, and the hall was possibly the guests' hall. Little Sodbury Manor-house, built, probably, by the Walsh family, who obtained the manor 1 Hen. VIII., contains a hall, which ascends to the roof, with decorations of that period in its timber-work, and some carved heads. The windows are high in the wall, and the music-gallery remains. There is a handsome porch, from which a passage is carried through the house, leaving the hall on the left hand. On the right were, doubtless, the offices, now converted into dwelling-rooms. Above these is a small but elegant oriel, which probably ornamented a state bedchamber. These remains are of the date of the hall. Thornbury Castle was built by Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, t.

Henry VIII., on a magnificent scale; it was never finished, the works having been stopped when he was beheaded in 1522; the walls are nearly perfect, and the structure one of the finest examples of the period, with details, machicolations, and chimneys of moulded brick. The entrance gate bears the date 1511. It forms one of the subjects in Lysons' *Gloucestershire Antiquities*, where several views of the castle will be found. A full Survey, made 5th Elizabeth, 1582, is given from Leland's Coll. vol. ii. p. 658, in Britton's *Archit. Antiqu.* vol. iv. p. 127. Another Survey, made immediately after the execution of the Duke, has been recently found in the Public Records, and is printed in Mr. Parker's *Dom. Archit.* vol. iii. p. 263. There was a chapel, and the following extract illustrates what has been said as to the double chapel, with a single sacarium:—"The utter part of the chappell is a fair room for people to stand in at service time, and over the same are two rooms or petitions, with each of them a chimney, where the Duke and Dutchess used to sit and hear service in the chappell." A beautiful series of engravings of the details of this castle is given in Pugin's *Examples*, second series.

At the conclusion of Mr. Parker's valuable elucidation of Architectural Examples in Gloucestershire, several of which were among the objects to be visited in the subsequent Excursions, the meeting adjourned to the Tolsey, the Chair being taken by Sir JOHN BOILEAU, Bart., President of the Historical Section.

The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, M. A., read a paper on the Parliaments of Gloucester, printed in this volume, p. 201.

The Earl of Ducie, Lord-Lieut. of Gloucestershire, Patron of the Meeting, then described the remains of an extensive Roman villa excavated under his directions, in 1855, on his estates, at Cromhall, near Tortworth Park. The noble Earl kindly brought numerous relics found on this site, consisting of coins, ornaments, pottery, &c., and he placed before the meeting accurate ground plans and sections of the vestiges brought to light, showing the arrangements of the building, the hypocausts, and other details.

The Master of Gonville and Caius College, Dr. Guest, then delivered a most valuable discourse on the English Conquest of the Severn Valley in the sixth century.

At the close of these proceedings a numerous party proceeded to Tewkesbury, and examined the abbey church under the kind guidance of the Vicar, the Rev. C. G. Davies, and the Rev. J. L. Petit, who explained in more full detail on the spot the interesting features of its architectural peculiarities, upon which he had discoursed so agreeably in the earlier part of the day. The painted glass in the chapels which surround the east end, and the sepulchral monuments, were examined in detail. The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne explained the peculiarities of military costume and sculpture in the fine effigies of the Despencers. Mr. Parker conducted some of the archæologists to Deerhurst Church, on their way to Tewkesbury; he pointed out the tower as the only portion remaining of the church erected in 1052, according to the date recorded in an inscription now at Oxford, and of which he exhibited a facsimile in the Temporary Museum.³

A numerous party dined together on this day at an Ordinary at the Bell Hotel, the chair being taken by Lord Talbot de Malahide; and at the close

³ See Catalogue of the Temporary Museum at the Gloucester Meeting, p. 40.

of this social repast, in which about two hundred ladies and gentlemen participated, they repaired, in accordance with Mr. Gambier Parry's courteous invitation, to a conversazione at Highnam Court, where they were welcomed with the greatest kindness and graceful hospitality by that gentleman and by Mrs. Gambier Parry. The collection of paintings, including some beautiful examples of the earlier Italian masters, with many other treasures of mediæval art, were open to inspection; and the evening passed in much enjoyment.

Thursday, July 19.

This day was devoted to an excursion to Cirencester and Fairford. Lord Talbot and the numerous visitors were cordially received on their arrival by the Rev. Canon Powell, Vicar of Cirencester, the Rev. J. Constable, Principal of the Royal Agricultural College, Professor Buckman, and others, by whom they were conducted to the Market Place. Before they entered the fine old parish church, the Vicar gave a short address on its architecture and history, and also on the singular detached building, now used as the approach from the market place; and he resumed, within the church, his explanatory remarks. Mr. Parker offered also some observations, and called attention to the hagiocopes, or squints, common in Gloucestershire, but usually walled up. Their form, being wide at the west end and narrow at the east end, enabled persons in the transepts or aisles to see and hear the service at the altar. The party then proceeded through the grounds of T. W. Master, Esq., on his courteous invitation, to inspect the Abbey Gateway, the principal vestige now existing of the great monastery founded by Henry I. They also examined some fine capitals, one of which, found in 1808, is figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xviii. pl. 8, and other remarkable Roman sculptures, described in Professor Buckman's *Remains of Roman Art at Corinium*, p. 19. The line of the walls by which the Roman city was surrounded was pointed out; the remains of masonry are now concealed by mounds of earth and debris. They then adjourned to the Ram Hotel, where luncheon had been prepared; and during the repast the Rev. Vicar, with great kindness, contributed to the gratification of the visitors by reading some interesting entries in the parochial registers, in which many curious records of local history have been preserved. The party then divided; some proceeding to Fairford, under the guidance of Mr. J. D. Niblett and Mr. Parker, to examine the beautiful painted glass for which the church of Fairford is famed. Mr. Niblett, who has made a special study of these fine works of art, was a very efficient cicerone. According to popular tradition the glass was taken at sea, in a vessel bound from Flanders to Italy, and the church built expressly for it; with the exception, however, of some portions, the larger figures of Old Testament story in the lower lights, &c., the glass appears to be English, and made for the windows in which it is placed. Mr. Parker observed that the church is a very fine example of the Perpendicular style, with a central tower, the interior of which forms a lantern open to the church, a rare feature in a parish church. On their return the party stopped at Meysey Hampton church, a fine cruciform building, chiefly of the Early English style; and at Ampney St. Mary, where a curious Norman doorway and some other architectural details claim attention.

The other divisions of the archæologists occupied their time very agreeably at *Corinium*. They first, under Professor Buckman's friendly

guidance, examined the fine mosaic pavement at the Barton, discovered in 1825, and representing Orpheus surrounded by animals. It is figured in Professor Buckman's work before cited, p. 32. The same subject occurs in the floor found at Withington, eight miles from Cirencester, great part of which is now in the British Museum, in the great Woodchester pavement also, and in other mosaics. They then returned through the park to Lord Bathurst's mansion, where, in the absence of that nobleman, through whose taste and liberality the preservation of Roman remains at Cirencester has been happily ensured, the visitors were courteously received by his lordship's nephew, the Hon. Allan Bathurst, M.P. for Cirencester. They were invited to inspect the paintings in his lordship's house, especially the portrait of the Duke of Wellington, celebrated as one of Sir T. Lawrence's finest productions. The party proceeded thence to the Museum erected by Lord Bathurst to receive the mosaic pavements, with numerous other valuable Roman remains discovered within the last few years, and here arranged through the indefatigable and intelligent care of Professor Buckman, who discoursed very agreeably on the ancient treasures which have been rescued from oblivion through his laudable exertions. The Rev. Dr. Collingwood Bruce offered also some interesting remarks on these Roman vestiges, as compared with the remains found in Northumberland on the line of the Roman Wall; and Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., pointed out analogies with the results of his excavations on Roman sites in Monmouthshire.

From the Museum the visitors proceeded to the Amphitheatre, now designated the Bull Ring, situated, as at Silchester, Richborough, Caerleon, Aldborough, and other Roman localities, outside the walls.

Lord Talbot and the excursionists having taken leave of their obliging friends at *Corinium* with grateful acknowledgments, the party returned to Gloucester.

In the evening a meeting was held at the Tolsey; the Rev. Professor Willis in the chair. The following memoirs were read:—

Some account of *Glevum*, or vestiges of Roman occupation in Gloucester. By the Rev. S. Lysons, M.A.⁴

On the edition of the Bible published by Miles Coverdale, Bishop of Exeter, in 1536, and of which a copy exists in the Cathedral Library at Gloucester. By the Rev. James Lee Warner, M.A.

Notice of some fragments of Anglo-Saxon MSS. discovered in the Cathedral Library at Gloucester. By the Rev. John Earle, M.A., late Anglo-Saxon Professor in the University of Oxford. These leaves, which had been used in the binding of Episcopal Registers, contain portions of two homilies on the lives of saints. Three of the leaves, written early in the tenth century, treat of St. Mary of Egypt; the remaining three, date about A.D. 1000, relate to St. Swythun. It is proposed to publish (by subscription) photographic facsimiles of these interesting relics, with some original or early pieces illustrative of the history and times of St. Swythun.⁵

⁴ Mr. Lysons has recently published an interesting Memoir, entitled, "The Romans in Gloucestershire." London: Hamilton, Adams, & Co. Gloucester: Lea, Westgate Street.

⁵ Subscribers' names are received by the Author, Swanswick Rectory, near Bath, or by the Secretaries of the Institute.

Friday, July 20.

A meeting of the Historical Section was held in the Tolsey, Sir John Boileau, Bart., presiding. The following memoir was first read:

Some Historical Associations connected with the county of Gloucester. By the Rev. John Earle, M. A.

A discourse was then delivered by Richard Westmacott, Esq., Professor of Sculpture in the Royal Academy, on Mediæval Sculpture, and on the Monument of King Edward II. in Gloucester Cathedral; with notices of some other monuments in that structure. This interesting memoir is printed in this volume, p. 297.

Professor WILLIS then proceeded to address the meeting, observing that he was about to give a sketch of the History of Gloucester Cathedral. To view the cathedral in an historical light we must ascertain the different dates at which its different parts were built. Now the architectural history of ancient buildings partakes of two defects; it happens that many of the best examples of style or construction have no history, or else a good history has none of the buildings corresponding with it remaining; and therefore the archæologist is left in the dark. All he can do is to group together buildings of the same style, such as those called Norman, Gothic, Perpendicular, and Decorated, and then if possible find some good history of one or more examples of each group, and by assuming that the rest of the group belongs to the same period, say to what period they all belong. Now it happens that we have all these advantages combined in Gloucester Cathedral; glorious examples of the principles of Norman, Decorated, and Perpendicular architecture, and also a complete history of the building in the Chronicle of Abbot Frocester, which gives every particular of the erection of the building short of the actual building accounts, and thus enables us to date the particular parts of it more accurately than can be done with most other ancient edifices. The building is also very beautiful and interesting in itself, and by its aid he hoped to throw some light on disputed points of architectural history.

The general character which Gloucester Cathedral presents is that of a Norman Cathedral complete nearly from one end to the other, but subjected to various alterations in consequence of repairs and faults of construction. Most of the writers on the cathedral describe the south aisle, as Decorated, and the choir, or presbytery, as it is more properly called by Abbot Frocester, as Perpendicular, but its features are only cemented against the Norman wall. The whole transept and choir present one of the most glorious examples of architecture he had ever seen. Bearing in mind that beneath the edifice there is a beautiful crypt, he would give passages from Frocester's Chronicle, which fix the dates to the particular parts. The chronicle says that in 1058 Aldred the Saxon bishop built the church from the foundation (this was in the time of Edward the Confessor), and dedicated it to St. Peter. It was then either a Saxon or early Norman church in the style prevalent at the time of Edward the Confessor. Now archæologists have ascertained that the Norman style was brought in during the reign of Edward the Confessor, and the work was very rudely executed, judging from the examples of it in Westminster Abbey. In 1087, it is said the cathedral was burnt down, and in 1089, that is, after the Norman conquest, on the feast of the apostles of St. Peter and St. Paul the foundation of the present church was laid by Robert Bishop of Hereford,

at the request of Serlo, the abbot. The first stone of the foundation was thus laid in the time of Abbot Serlo in 1089. As it was consecrated in 1100, it was certainly completed sufficiently for the performance of service, and probably the nave was nearly finished. In 1163, or between 1163 and 1180, the north-west tower fell, owing to a bad foundation. In 1222 the north-west tower was rebuilt by Helias, the sacrist, but that tower has now disappeared, and he need not treat of it, nor of the chapel of the Blessed Virgin, because that also did not now exist. In 1242 the chronicle said the vault of the nave was completed by the monks themselves; they did not employ common workmen, and therefore he might suppose that the monks considered they would do the work better than common workmen. It is an early English vault. The chronicle next brought him to Abbot Thokey, a very important person in the building. Thokey gave Edward II. honourable burial in the church, and thus attracted to the church a multitude of visitors; all classes began to regard the murdered king as a martyr and a saint; and the offerings on his tomb amounted to such a prodigious sum that the monastery was supplied with the means of building the church. This was, in fact, the great era of this church. Now Thokey, before this period, says the chronicle, had constructed the south aisle of the nave at great expense; and we may easily see that this aisle has received an outer case; whereas before it was a Norman aisle with a Norman vault, it now presents a Decorated vault with Decorated ribs, and the outside also appears to be Decorated. It is one of the most beautiful examples of the style: and it has this great advantage which other altered buildings do not possess; in other buildings the original proportions very often constrain the designs in the new work, and give it a mixed character, spoiling both, giving, for example, flimsiness to the Norman and heaviness to the Decorated. But this is not the case at Gloucester; the south aisle is a good example of the pure Decorated. The windows resemble those in Merton College chapel, Oxford; there is a variety of windows there, but this pattern occurs twice. The connection between Gloucester and Oxford was very curious. Merton college, one of the first established in England, was founded in 1264, and the monks of Gloucester established a college for their student monks at Oxford, which afterwards became Gloucester college. Merton chapel was begun in 1280, Gloucester college in 1283; Thokey began the south aisle of the cathedral in 1307, so that it is probable that he derived the pattern of the window from Merton College, Oxford. It is known that windows were continually copied; indeed there are contracts still in existence stipulating that windows and other features shall be copied from those in other buildings. In 1329 Abbot Thokey was succeeded by Wigmore, who made a table for the prior's altar, and he was well skilled, for the images were worked with his own hands. In Abbot Wigmore's time began the offerings on Edward's tomb, which enabled him to construct the aisle of St. Andrew as it now appears. The next abbot was Staunton. In his time was constructed the great vault of the choir, and the stalls of the choir on the prior's side, and these were built with the oblations of the faithful. Indeed, the monks, it is said, grumbled about the expense; they declared more money was spent in ornament than would have rebuilt the whole church if it had been properly employed. The next concerned was Thomas de Horton, abbot, and in his time the chronicle states the high altar with the choir and the new stalls on the abbot's side, were begun and finished, and also the aisle of St. Paul.

The work was commenced in 1368, and completed in 1373. Nothing more was told of the history of the church till they came to the time of Walter Frocester, who wrote the Chronicle which supplies the facts which he (Professor Willis) had stated. A commentator on the chronicle after his death tells us that amongst other things which Frocester built was the cloister of the monastery, which had been begun in the time of Horton, and completed to the door of the chapter house, and remained imperfect. Frocester was a great builder, and he took up this work and completed it. For the rest of the history of the cathedral, strange to say, there is nothing else to depend upon but a passage in Leland's Itinerary, containing, as he says, "notable things following I learnt of an ould man lately a monk at Gloucester." Leland gives the facts all of a jumble, without any regard to chronology; but by comparing the "ould man's" statement that Horton made the *north transept*, or "cross aisle," and that the *south transept and presbytery vault* were made by the oblations at the king's tomb, with corresponding statements in the chronicle that Horton made the *aisle of St. Paul* and that the *aisle of St. Andrew and great vault* were made with the oblations, the Professor showed that the north transept was St. Paul's aisle and the south transept St. Andrew's, contrary to the received opinion that the latter term was applied to the north transept. Leland's informant also said that Abbot Seabroke built a great part of the tower, which was "a pharos to all parts of the hills." It is so, at least by daylight, for a light is not put up at night. Then Leland says that Morwent erected the stately porch and two pillars at the west end of the nave, being minded to make the whole alike. We must be glad he did not live to spoil the Norman by his feeble Perpendicular.

It was worth remarking that these important facts, together with the building of the Lady Chapel by Abbots Hanley and Farley, between 1459 and 1470, have been preserved to us solely by Leland's conversation with the old monk. The professor had now done with history, and he would show what use could be made of it in fixing the dates of the different parts of the Cathedral. First, we have got the date of the crypt. The mention in the Chronicle of a Saxon foundation has led many antiquaries to believe that the Saxons commenced the church, and the Normans completed it. He was clearly of opinion, however, that when the foundations of the Cathedral were laid, the crypt was planned to receive the existing superstructure and no other. In its design it is far too complicated for a Saxon church. The building is in conception a Norman church from bottom to top. It is, however, a very early instance of Norman polygonal chapels; and indeed every example of other styles is early at Gloucester. But there are alterations in the crypt of a very curious character. One important fact—he had only discovered it the day before—is that in the crypt the chapels which radiate from the choir instead of being polygonal on the outside are circular. A slight examination showed that the arches of the crypt are greatly distorted. The statement of the Chronicle that the tower fell down, is confirmed by the state of the walls, which shows that the foundation of the building was faulty. It appears to have settled and become in a dangerous state; and an examination of the ribbed vaults of the crypt shows that originally they were groined, so that the vault is not a real ribbed vault. These ribs have, indeed, been inserted under a previous vault to prop it up. The builders saw the structure settling in a dangerous way, and the Norman rib vault having

been already employed in the side aisles of the nave, they applied it in this ingenious way. They also at the same time cased the small columns in the aisles of the crypt, so as to increase their diameter sufficiently to enable them to support the additional ribs. The clumsy and rude appearance of these cased piers has led some archæologists to suppose them Saxon. At first sight the south and north transepts, as well as the choir, appear to be in the Perpendicular style, and they were so characterised by Rickman; and indeed this is true, for the north transept and choir; but the south transept is of mixed or transitional character, still retaining flowing lines in the tracery. Now, as regards the way in which this is done; most of this beautiful tracery is cemented against the Norman wall behind. Parts of the choir are nothing but the ancient Norman work cut down and shaped; this shows the skill and economy of the builders. Professor Willis was inclined to think the Perpendicular style might have commenced in this district; it must have begun somewhere, in some place the mullion must have been carried up for the first time; and he knew no place so likely as Gloucester as to have produced the change of style. There are no dates elsewhere so early. The earliest is the great west window of Winchester, built in 1350 or 1360, in which the style is complete. But at Gloucester we have a Perpendicular design, essentially the same, in the south transept, the north transept, the Presbytery, and the Lady Chapel. But retaining in the first of these examples, in 1330, many decorated characters it becomes more and more purely Perpendicular in each of the succeeding examples. The lines of the complex vaults are peculiar to England; the ribs run like a spider's web, and are most difficult to work out. There are earlier specimens elsewhere than the vault of the south transept, which is the earliest in this cathedral; but very few buildings have such magnificent examples as the vaults of Gloucester. But there is the peculiarity in this class of vault, that it demands great skill in the art of stone cutting, so that the joints may lie truly together, without which all would fall to the ground. It shows that the builders of the cathedral were most skilful masons. This led to fan vaulting, a noble example of which is seen in the cloisters. The fan is not much like a lady's fan, but more like an umbrella, because the curvature of the ribs is all the same. This style of vaulting is entirely peculiar to England, there is no specimen of it on the Continent that he had ever seen; and all foreigners he had consulted say they have nothing like it; besides, they do not admire it; it is uncongenial to their eyes, and they say it looks like a thing turned inside out. This vaulting at Gloucester is clearly dated 1360, and there is no other dated specimen in England till long after, the examples being generally of the reign of Henry VIII.; therefore we may assume that this school of masons produced fan vaulting. He was not saying this to pay a compliment to Gloucester; for he might add he had put this opinion in print many years ago. The whole building, indeed, is full of peculiar fancies, which all appear to be characteristic of a school of masons who were extremely skilful, and glad of an opportunity of showing their skill, just as a modern engineer prefers to carry his railway through a chain of mountains when he has a plain valley before him, to show his skill. The Professor admired the ingenuity of the Middle Ages, but whatever may be said of the science shown in their masonry, he believed they had none. They were perfectly practical and most ingenious men; they worked experimentally; if their buildings were strong enough there

they stood ; if they were too strong they also stood ; but if they were too weak they gave way, and they put props and built the next stronger. That was their science, and very good practical science it was, but in many cases they imperilled their work and gave trouble to future restorers. The learned Professor concluded amidst much applause, and received a hearty vote of thanks.

At the close of the cathedral service, in the afternoon, Professor Willis accompanied his auditors in a detailed examination of the fabric, and all the peculiar features of the cathedral. He first led them through the building into the Lady Chapel, and here he pointed out the exuberance of fancy displayed by the architect, especially in two flying arches, one on each side. Then proceeding to the doorway of the chapel, he called attention to the great window and its peculiar feature, it being wider than the width of the choir. He pointed out that the side aisle, which in the original Norman edifice ran round the end of the building, had been removed that the choir might be enlarged by the length of two pier-arches. He pointed to the painted glass of the window being carried down the face of the wall over the door of the chapel, but Mr. Niblett informed him that it was done by one of the vergers about thirty years ago, and that the only tool used in the painting was a common brush. Professor Willis, as he frankly said, had mistaken it for an ingenious device of mediæval times to feign a light where there was none, and to create uniformity. Proceeding into the choir or presbytery, as this part of a building was originally called, he remarked that the design had been aptly compared to a veil thrown over the face of the original edifice. In all cathedrals, he observed, a screen, about the height of the present altar screen, separated the choir from the side aisles and transepts, but in this cathedral the screen is carried to the roof, and the result was a beautiful if not unique choir. This screen of tracery which formed the sides was, in truth, below the clerestory merely plastered on the Norman wall ; or in some instances the original Norman columns had been chipped down until they harmonised with the general design. He called attention to the flying arches between the piers supporting the towers ; these he said, were not the result of caprice, but an ingenious mode of treating a difficulty. The architect must either have broken the screen-like character of the wall by having no wall-ribs over the tower arch corresponding with the other wall-ribs, or he must have had a capital hanging down and resting on nothing, an absurdity, also suggestive of weakness, and therefore he constructed these flying arches for the capital of the vaulting at this point to rest upon. He directed attention to the spider-like vaulting. But complicated as the ornamentation appeared, throwing out lines in every direction, which interpenetrated in glorious confusion but with rich effect, the complication was really the effect of perspective, for when reduced to plan the lines formed a simple geometrical figure. He made a cursory allusion to the tomb of Edward II., whose silent ashes were reposing close to him ; to him they owed the glorious fabric in which they stood, for it was reared with the offerings made on his tomb by pilgrims who regarded him as a martyr. From the choir Professor Willis proceeded to the south aisle, and pointed out the evidence that the beautiful tracery of the interior of the choir was nothing but a veil or screen cemented on the face of the Norman wall. There was a marvellous contrast, he said, between the solidity of the Norman piers of the original structure and the slightness of

the pier of that part of the choir added by removing the aisle which originally swept round the end of it. He pointed out where the circular work was cut off, and the addition began, and also the arch contrived to relieve the slight pier of the weight of the superstructure which it was not strong enough to bear. He called attention to the distortion of the Norman arches of the side aisle vault, which he described as broken-backed, which clearly arose from the sinking of the foundations of the edifice. Professor Willis then proceeded into the south transept, which he had identified with St. Andrew's aisle. Other archæologists thought the north transept was St. Andrew's because St. Andrew's chapel was on that side, but this point, he said, was clearly settled, as he stated by a comparison of the Chronicle with Leland's account. He directed attention to the screen-like design of the east and west walls; this, he said, generally was considered to be in the Perpendicular style, but it was wanting in its chief characteristic, as the mullions were not carried straight up to the head of the arch; before reaching it they branched off into arches, and the flowing tracery of the windows completely negated the idea that the style was complete Perpendicular. The vault of the transept, he said, was fine, and one of the earliest specimens of this complex class of rib vaulting. Owing to the difference of the angles of the ribs, such a vault was very difficult of construction; most skilful workmanship was necessary to make the ribs join at the intersections, and this had led to the use of bosses, which, while they concealed defective joints, greatly enriched the roof. But in this example there were no bosses; the ribs joined perfectly, and it appeared as if the masons desired that the skilfulness of their work should be shown. He directed attention to the manner in which the architect, having two Norman shafts on the face of the piers of the towers, discordant to the new design, had made them run into one at the top, like as they sometimes saw water pipes, but, said the learned Professor, it was an escape from a difficulty which he could not commend. The transept, he said, also showed the daring with which the builders allowed the lines to cut each other; for the line of the flying buttresses supporting the wall of the choir, was carried through the panning of the transept. Professor Willis then led the company to the triforium or gallery above the choir, on the south side; and again enlarged on the construction of the tracery of the interior walls of the choir. Leading the attention of the company to three flying buttresses which spring from the inside of the outer wall of the triforium at the bend of the apse, and meet upwards in a point behind the wall of the choir, something in the form of a three-legged stool, and to the discharging arches in the walls, he said these were instances of the ingenuity and skill of the ancient masons. They now saw how it was that they had been able to make the pier of the new part of the choir so slight; these flying buttresses really sustain the buttress above the triforium, so that the pier below is relieved from a very considerable share of weight. He here remarked on the economy of materials practised by the ancient masons; they never threw away a Norman pier when they could work it up; and there were several instances of it in different parts of the building. After a cursory inspection of the Abbot's Chapel, looking into the Lady Chapel, Professor Willis passed through the whispering gallery into the south triforium, or gallery of the choir, directing attention by the way to a very beautiful piscina, and then descended into the north transept. This, he said, had been copied from the south transept, having been built forty

years later, and the Perpendicular character was more positive, for while in the south transept, the mullions branched off into arches before reaching the roof, here they were continued up to the roof. This transept then, had the complete characteristic of Perpendicular as laid down by Rickman. But Rickman's dates of the styles, he remarked, had been adopted without much inquiry, and were not altogether supported by the researches of modern archaeologists. Rickman was not a learned person; he had fixed the styles by observing their characteristics, but of the history of the buildings he knew but little. There were two other features of the north transept which Professor Willis said were highly interesting. One, the Norman Chapel on the east side, in which the groin of the roof is carried down the piers in a manner quite unique; the other, the early English screen, under the north window, erected, he knew not for what purpose, perhaps to form a reliquary, a very beautiful piece of workmanship. The audience now followed Professor Willis into the noble Norman nave. He pointed out the alterations which had been made in the original design. The north aisle, he said, is pure Norman work, having a ribbed vault, the windows being raised high in order to clear the roof of the cloisters outside. Then turning to the south aisle he pointed out that it had a ribbed vault, erected by Abbot Thokey, and that the work was badly done. The ribs fell upon the old Norman piers, which were palpably too large. A tower originally stood at the south-west angle of the nave, but had fallen down and the walls were still twisted and distorted. The south porch was useful as a buttress to the wall. The windows on this side were very rare; there were some in Merton College, Oxford, as already stated, one at Badgeworth, and one in St. Michael's, in this city. Professor Willis drew attention to the very beautiful triforium and its clusters of marble pillars, with rich capitals resting in rather an odd way on other pillars; the vault of the nave was built by the monks, not by common workmen, and this arrangement was one of the consequences of amateur workmanship. He enlarged on the contrast between the noble Norman piers and the two paltry Perpendicular piers erected by Abbot Morwent at the west end of the nave, in continuation of it; much would the edifice have suffered if he had lived to carry out his design of converting the whole of the nave into the same style.

Professor Willis then descended into the crypt. The cathedral, he said, was built on a quicksand, and there was formerly much water in the crypt, but it had been drained. He showed how the Norman arches had been torn and twisted by the sinking of the piers, and been supported by additional ribs. Then, returning to daylight, Professor Willis proceeded into the cloisters, the fan tracery of their vaults being the earliest specimen extant. The monks used the cloisters for meditation, exercise, and study, and the recesses or carrels in the south walk were really cells in which the monks sat and read. Some of their windows still exist, and Professor Willis sat down in one of them to show that there was ample space for a monk and a desk before him. He then proceeded to the chapter-house, little cloister, and infirmary, and thence to the exterior of the cathedral. He called attention to the ingenuity with which the Lady Chapel was connected with the choir; pointed out the bridge gallery, thrown from one to the other, and constructed of Norman materials in the fifteenth century; the lightness of the buttress supporting the great window, and pierced not to obstruct the light; the polygonal shape of the radiating chapels, which are

exceedingly rare in Norman architecture, and explained that the opening and pathway under the Lady Chapel was not a caprice but was necessary, as originally a wall prevented a passage round the end of it. He then took leave of his audience, who expressed their high gratification and sense of the kindness and courtesy with which the learned professor had so ably treated his difficult subject.

In the afternoon, the Rev. Herbert Haines, Second Master of the College School, by whose kindness an extensive series of facsimiles of monumental brasses had been arranged in the Chapter House, gave a short lecture in the cloisters on the history and origin of such memorials, and on their value, as supplying information connected with architecture, costume, heraldry, &c. He proceeded to describe the collection exhibited, comprising nearly a complete series of the brasses of Gloucestershire,⁶ with a selection of the most remarkable memorials of knights, ecclesiastics, and civilians, from various parts of England. The specimens exhibited were chiefly from Mr. Haines' unrivalled collection of sepulchral brasses, with some rubbings contributed by the Rev. Dr. White, Mr. C. Faulkner, F.S.A., Mr. J. D. T. Niblett, and the Rev. S. Lysons. Our readers who take interest in the subject will find much valuable information in Mr. Haines' *Manual of Sepulchral Brasses*, recently published.

Among the Gloucestershire brasses Mr. Haines directed attention to the curious figure of Thomas, Lord Berkeley, from Wotton-under-Edge; probably executed at the time of the death of his wife, in 1392. It is figured in Hollis's *Monumental Effigies*. Mr. Haines observed that no satisfactory explanation had been given of the collar of mermaids occurring on this effigy; and he explained it on the supposition that the badge was first adopted by Lord Berkeley on account of his having held the office of Admiral in 1403, t. Hen. IV., and having gained some victory at sea. The mermaid was, however, a device taken by the Berkeleys at a much earlier period. In the Boroughbridge Roll, A.D. 1322, there occurs a bearing of Berkeley—"gules queyntee de la mermounde."

In the evening the Mayor invited the members to a conversazione at the Corn Exchange. The tables were spread with subjects of archaeological interest, including some fine photographic views of Rome. Several ancient deeds appertaining to the city of Gloucester were exhibited by the kindness of the corporation. In the course of the evening Mr. Hunt and other members of the Cathedral choir gave an agreeable variety to the proceedings by some favourite glees and melodies, among which was the famous old Gloucestershire song—"George Ridler's Oven," which was enthusiastically encored.⁷

At the commencement of the proceedings the Mayor invited the Rev. Dr. Collingwood Bruce, the Historian of the Roman Wall, to offer a few observations, which might not be inappropriate in this social gathering, associated as it was with the proceedings of an Archæological week.

Dr. BRUCE remarked that "those whom he had the gratification to address

⁶ The Gloucestershire Brasses are enumerated in the Catalogue of the Temporary Museum formed during the Gloucester meeting, p. 56.

⁷ This quaint old ballad may be familiar to some of our readers who had not the pleasure of hearing it sung on this

occasion, and who may have seen it in the agreeable little volume entitled, "The Scouring of the White Horse," Cambridge, 1859, p. 186. Some persons have considered this old local song as allusive to political events and parties. It has been published by Mr. Hunt, at Gloucester.

were assembled on the site of a great Roman city, with the special purpose of inquiring into its ancient history, and of becoming familiarised with the vestiges of the successive races by whom so important a position on the shores of the Severn had been occupied. To such a gathering he might without hesitation offer a few observations, which, in a locality less replete with traditions and relics of Roman dominion, might appear irrelevant or devoid of interest. He had placed upon the table a collection of drawings of sculptures and inscriptions discovered on the line of that grand monument of Roman dominion, the Mural Barrier from the Tyne to the Solway, and he would express briefly his own impressions on comparing the antiquities of this class in the south, with those in the north,—PONS ÆLII with GLEVUM; a comparison not devoid of interest, as suggestive of the ancient conditions of the northern and of the Welsh Marches respectively, and even illustrating the character of the various native races with which the Imperial legions had to cope. The first thing that strikes one who is chiefly versed in the Roman remains of the north, when he sees those of the south, is the comparative security and luxury of those who were fortunate enough to live in the south. Even at the present day the climate of the south of England differs from that of the north, and the whole face of the country bears a richer and more refined aspect—so doubtless it was in ancient times. But there was then a cause existing, that produced a greater effect than any merely natural cause. The Roman camps in the north had an active and powerful enemy near at hand—the Roman cities of the south enjoyed comparative exemption from the vicissitudes of war. Security was the great object aimed at by the northern Romans—comfort and luxury were sought by the southern. In the north the buildings are nearly all military. There we find the camp contracted into the most limited space, in order to present as small a front as may be to the enemy. We find it surrounded by a strong wall, which again is protected by a ditch, sometimes by two or three ditches. We have roads leading from one station to another, with occasional watch towers, in which to post a sentinel to warn a traveller of danger. The camps are generally placed in situations where strength has been the chief consideration. In consequence of these circumstances nearly all of them have been abandoned since the Roman era; new cities have risen in situations more adapted to commerce and more conducive to health and comfort. In excavating a Roman Station in the north we find those implements of domestic use which are essential to existence, such as the mill-stone, numerous stone troughs and mortars, roughly hewn, in which they seem to have soaked their grain, and then pounded it into a kind of furmety; but we find few works of art, very little of the precious metals, and a much smaller amount of coins than usually occur in excavations in the south. Excepting in the immediate vicinity of a fortified Station we have no Roman habitations.

In the south, on the contrary, we may notice Roman villas at a distance from a fort; placed in snug and sheltered situations, and covering a space large enough to show that their architects knew nothing of catapults and balistæ, and that the dreams of their occupants were never disturbed by an onslaught of Picts or Scots. I have been exceedingly struck this morning by observing the position occupied by the Roman villa at Lydney, in the interesting collection of plans and drawings deposited in the temporary museum by Mr. Bathurst, by whose father these remains were discovered. The villa is planted on the west shore of the Severn, at a consider-

able distance from Gloucester on the one side, and Caerleon and Caerwent on the other. Then again, it consists of numerous halls and courts and galleries very different from the camps of the north, where all the streets, except the four main ones, are not above three feet wide, and where many of the habitations do not seem to have been above ten or twelve feet square. The fact to which I have now referred seems to have an ethnological value of some importance. However brave were the aboriginal inhabitants of Wales and its border, they would appear to have been more easily controlled than the Picts and Scots. They must have been a different race. The enemies with whom the Romans had to cope on the lines of the walls of Hadrian and Antonine had a good deal of the doggedness of the modern Englishman about them. They did not know when they were beaten, but, after every disaster, prepared, as a matter of course, for a fresh onslaught.

I do not know how it is in the south, but in the north we cannot excavate a Station without finding unmistakeable traces of the vigour of the Caledonian foe. Once and again, and yet again, devastation and ruin have overtaken the Roman occupants. Usually three layers of ashes, with intervening masses of earth, bones, and broken masonry, are to be dug through before the original floor is reached. When at length the enemy was driven back, the reparations of the station or the castle have been effected with such haste that no attempt has been made to clear out the ruins. When the Romans finally abandoned the country, their enemies came down upon their cities with savage vengeance: altars and statues were broken and overturned, the walls of the buildings were thrown down, destroying the floors on which they fell. The tessellated pavement, which forms so beautiful a feature in the Roman villa of the south, is unknown in the three northern counties of England, and in Scotland. A Roman soldier from PONS ÆLII would look with astonishment upon the pavements which we saw at Cirencester, or upon that remarkable pavement at Woodchester, of which, through the kindness of Mr. Lysons, a striking representation adorns the walls of the Temporary Museum. There is no tessellated pavement north of Aldborough, in Yorkshire. The floors of houses in Stations on the Watling-street and the Wall are usually paved with rough flags; occasionally with tiles. The floor of the hall of the *Prætorium* is sometimes laid with a composition of powdered brick and lime. I have hitherto spoken chiefly of differences, let me now advert to resemblances. The forms of the camps are virtually the same. When I alighted at the Cross of Gloucester I felt that I was on Roman ground, and I breathed the more freely on that account. The camps, both in the north and south, are quadrangular, and usually have four gateways facing each other. One main street leads from the Prætorian Gate to the Decuman, which again is crossed at right angles by another leading from *Porta Principalis Dextra* to the *Porta Principalis Sinistra*. It is pleasing to observe that the citizens of Gloucester walk in the same paths which were marked out by the centurion who issued orders for the construction of GLEVUM. The general plan of Roman Gloucester, as drawn by Mr. Lysons, is precisely that of our Roman Stations in the north of England. Again, the masonry of the Romans seems everywhere to have been the same. Roughly-squared free-stones were used for the facing; rubble of any kind, with grouting, formed the interior of the walls. We were told, at Cirencester, by our accomplished cicerone, Professor Buckman, that bonding tiles were not used in

the walls of Corinium. The same is the case in the three northern counties of England. Occasionally a row of flags is inserted to serve instead of tiles; but usually, even this is dispensed with. The stones may be described as having more tail than face, and enter sufficiently far into the wall to bind all firmly together. We have hypocausts similar to those in the south. Professor Buckman told us at Cirencester that the pillars of the hypocaust were sometimes formed of fragments of old columns. So it is in the north. During the long continuance of Roman occupation, buildings required restoration, and the materials of the old were used, as far as they would serve, in the construction of the new. The pottery found in the Stations is much the same. There is the Samian, which is supposed to have been imported from the continent, and the red imitation, which was no doubt a native manufacture. There is the smother-kiln ware, the yellow ware, with occasional streaks of white and madder-brown coloring upon it, and there is the coarse ware of the cooking-vessels and *amphoræ*. The glass vessels, both in the north and south, have the same green tinge, and the same square shape.

I had occasion to observe, during our visit at Cirencester, that fragments of the volcanic mill-stone found at Andernach in Rhenish Prussia occur in the Stations in the wildest parts of Northumberland. I see that there is a specimen found in Gloucester, which has been sent to the Temporary Museum. Some of those who visited Cirencester would notice in the Museum the impression of dogs' feet on Roman tiles. The dogs of the north of Britain had the same propensity to run over the brick-field while the tiles were wet, as those of the south. Wherever, in Britain, the Romans went, they took the love of shell-fish with them. In every Station which has been examined, oyster-shells, and sometimes cockle and mussel-shells, have been found; I noticed oyster-shells, as well as an oyster-knife, in the Museum at Cirencester. We saw human bones in a sarcophagus found at Corinium. I did not examine them so as to ascertain whether they indicate that the inhabitants were men of larger growth than those of the present day. I this morning, however, heard of a skeleton found in Gloucester which measured in length $6\frac{1}{2}$ or 7 feet. This may be my excuse for introducing the following circumstance:—When the excavation of the Roman Station of Bremenium, in Northumberland, was in progress a few years ago, four gentlemen met there for the purpose of examining the works. Their business being concluded, they sat down upon one of the walls, and fell into discourse. They naturally enough talked of the great size and great strength of men in former times as compared with those in these degenerate days, and were beginning to wish that they had lived long ago, when one of them said, "But after all, how tall are we?—how heavy are we?" One of them was 6 feet 3 inches—the least of them was 6 feet high. One of them weighed 20 stone, the lightest weighed 16. Being satisfied upon these points, they began to think that they were not so much amiss after all.

One interesting feature of Corinium is its extramural amphitheatre. We find the *amphitheatrum castrense* outside the walls at Dorchester, Silchester, Caerleon, Richborough, and several other places. We also have one in the north of England, adjacent to the mural station of Bercovicus. It is, however, small in comparison with that at Cirencester, but large enough for the garrison which consisted only of one cohort. In the sculptures on Trajan's column we perceive two amphitheatres erected during the

Dacian campaign. It was necessary to give the soldiers amusement. When the Tribune of the Tungrian cohort at Borcovicus, on the great Northern Barrier, found that his men were suffering from the sameness of their daily toil, all he had to do was to catch a couple of Caledonians, and off with them to the amphitheatre.

In sculptures both in the north and south of England there is a similarity of character. These are for the most part rude, but we must remember that those in the north at least must have been executed by soldiers. Our troops at the present day probably would not succeed so well. On monumental slabs they occasionally carved an effigy of the departed. We saw a specimen in the Cirencester Museum. A mounted horseman is represented thrusting his spear through a prostrate foe. Three of similar character have recently been found at Kirkby-Thore in Westmoreland. There is a mounted horseman, also, at Maryport in Cumberland, of very spirited character; the foreshortening of the horse's neck may even remind us of *Vandyke's Charles I.*

In the abundance of Roman inscriptions there is a great difference between the north and the south. In the north we have numerous tablets recording the presence of the 2nd Legion, the 6th, and the 20th. We have a multiplicity of slabs recording the erection or restoration of granaries, of temples, and of military buildings. We have an endless variety of inscriptions carved by Batavian, Tungrian, Asturian, Syrian, Dacian, Moorish, and various cohorts which manned the mural and other garrisons; above all, we have hundreds of altars erected to the deities whom they worshipped. Were the Romans of the north more literary, or (in their way) more pious than those of the south? It would almost seem as if the perils to which they were not unfrequently exposed induced them often to vow to their gods, and to carry into effect those purposes. It is true that the Stations are more remote from the busy haunts of men than in the south; and that their materials have been less drawn upon for the construction of Saxon, Norman, and mediæval buildings. Though this may in part account for the difference, it does not wholly. After the south had become entirely subject to Roman sway, it would have less frequent intercourse with the imperial city than the frontiers where the legions of Rome had their head-quarters. The Romano-British of the south could scarcely be expected to have the same literary acquirements as the Italian officers of the legions and cohorts of the north; hence perhaps the difference referred to may further be accounted for.

The comparative, nay the almost entire, absence of any Christian monument is a perplexing circumstance. We have altars to old gods and to new; to the gods of Rome and the gods of the country; to gods and goddesses without name; but we have no dedication to the only living and true God. We have occasionally the simple inscription *DEO*, but there is reason to suppose that this was a dedication to Mithras, whom we may regard as a sort of Antichrist—a deity whose worship was introduced into Europe when Polytheism began to fall before the advance of Christianity. Nearly all the monumental inscriptions in which we might hope to find some trace of Christian sentiment, are dedicated to the Divine manes of the departed. We find no dedication of any Christian temple. We must not, however, thence conclude that Christianity had not made progress even in the north of Britain. To the very close of the Roman period heathenism displayed itself, and so might Christianity. The one showed

itself in stone altars, the other in holy living. The early Christians were for the most part poor, and so long as heathenism was dominant they would be persecuted; their social worship would, moreover, be of simple character, conducted in some retired spot, or in some common building; they possibly had no temple on which to fix a dedication. And yet their religion might be as real as ours; and perchance, too, the relative numbers belonging to the church and the world as great as at the present time, when, through the blessing of God, heathenism is under restraint. After the departure of the Romans, the profession of Christianity must have spread rapidly, for at a comparatively early period Saxon England became Christian. When I look at some of our heathen altars of the fourth century, I feel encouraged to hope, that now that the tide of heathenism in some of our colonies—India, for example—has been somewhat checked, it may, even in our day, be entirely stemmed back, and those sunny lands be flooded with Divine light.”

Saturday, July 21.

An excursion was arranged for this day to Wanswell Court, a remarkably perfect house of the middle of the fifteenth century (fully described in Mr. Parker's *Domestic Architecture*, vol. iii. p. 267); Berkeley Castle and Church, and Thornbury Castle. Mr. Parker and Mr. Edward Freeman offered explanatory observations on these ancient structures. At Berkeley Castle, through the kind courtesy of the Right Hon. Sir Maurice Berkeley, the visitors were favoured with permission to inspect not only the portions not occupied by the family, the chamber traditionally associated with the murder of Edward II., the curious chapel, &c., but they were admitted into the suite of private apartments, which contain numerous historical portraits and relics, especially of the Elizabethan times. At Thornbury the party were welcomed, in Mr. Howard's absence, by Mr. Scarlett; and the Rev. M. F. Townsend, the Vicar, conducted them to the church, which has undergone extensive restorations. The unique and remarkable details of the castle were greatly admired, especially the bay windows, and the richly moulded brick chimneys, elaborately ornamented with the badges of “Bounteous Buckingham, the mirror of all courtesies.”

Monday, July 23.

A meeting took place at the Tolsey, Lord Talbot de Malahide presiding. The following memoirs were read:—

Observations on discoveries of Roman remains at Sedbury, Gloucestershire, and on the supposed site of a Roman military position there, near the confluence of the Severn and Wye. By George Ormerod, D.C.L., F.R.S. The learned Historian of Cheshire communicated also a memoir on the probable identity of the Gloucestershire chapelry of St. Briavels with the Ledenei of Ledenei Hundred in Domesday. These papers are printed in this volume, pp. 189—198.

The Ancient Iron Trade of the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire. By the Rev. H. G. Nicholls, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Dean Forest. Printed in this volume, p. 227.

At the conclusion of this meeting, the time appointed for an excursion to Ross and Goodrich Castle having arrived, Lord Talbot expressed his

regret that pressing engagements at home rendered his immediate return to Ireland indispensable. Before he withdrew, however, from the scenes where a week of so much enjoyment had been passed, it was his agreeable duty to make grateful acknowledgement, on his own part and that of the Institute, to those persons through whose influence and encouragement, or by whose kindly co-operation, the successful issue of the meeting and the general gratification had been ensured. It was with much disappointment that he was precluded from taking part in the concluding proceedings on the morrow, and recording their acknowledgements with accustomed formality. The noble President then expressed most cordial thanks to the Patrons of the late meeting, the noble Earl, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, and the Bishop of the diocese ; to the Worshipful the Mayor, also, and to the Corporation, whose hearty welcome had been shown not less in freely conceding all facilities at their command, than in the gratifying terms of their address at the inaugural meeting. The Mayor had, moreover, with most kindly feeling, received the Society at a *conversazione*, which would be borne in remembrance as a very agreeable feature of the varied attractions of the week. Nor could he (Lord Talbot) omit to offer their best thanks to his accomplished friend, Mr. Gambier Parry, whose guest he had been during the meeting, and who had so gracefully welcomed the Institute at Highnam Court. Their thanks were also due to Sir Maurice Berkeley, to the Rev. Canon Powell and to Professor Buckman, to Mr. Howard, Colonel Meyrick, Mr. Dent, and to others, whose consideration and courtesy had much contributed to the general gratification. To the Dean and Chapter also ; to the liberal contributors to the Temporary Museum ; to the kind friends by whom memoirs had been read on this occasion, especially to Professor Willis, who had found in the cathedral a subject admirably suited to his remarkable abilities ; lastly to the local committee, and to their most obliging secretary, the Rev. C. Yonge Crawley, whose friendly co-operation had furthered on every occasion the purpose and the interest of the Meeting.

In the absence of the Mayor, Richard Helps, Esq., desired to offer to the noble President the assurance of the gratification which this visit of the Institute had afforded to the corporation and citizens of Gloucester, and not least to himself, remembering with pleasure that he had been among the first to tender the pledge of welcome, when, during the period of his mayoralty in the previous year, the proposition had been entertained for an Archaeological gathering in Gloucester, the results of which would long be remembered with general satisfaction. After a vote of thanks to the President, proposed by Mr. Smirke, and passed by acclamation, Lord Talbot bid farewell to his friends, and the assembly then dispersed.

In the afternoon a large party proceeded to Ross, and Goodrich Court, an obliging invitation having been received from Colonel Meyrick and Augustus W. Meyrick, Esq., to visit the celebrated armoury and collection of mediæval antiquities formed by the late Sir Samuel Meyrick. From the Court the party proceeded to Goodrich Castle, and passed some time in the examination of that remarkable example of military architecture. The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne gave some historical notes on the castle, and Mr. Parker explained the architectural details, which are unusually instructive. The gatehouse is nearly perfect, and remains exist of the barbican ; the Norman keep is surrounded by buildings of the Edwardian period. There is a chapel and two halls, as at Conway, Chepstow, and other places, one

being for the lord of the castle, the other for the garrison. The walls are nearly perfect: the roofs and floors have perished. This picturesque structure presents one of the most interesting exemplifications of castellated architecture now to be found in the Marches of the Principality.

Tuesday, July 24.

The Annual Meeting of the Members for customary arrangements, and to receive the Report of the Auditors, with that of the Central Committee, took place at the Tolsey. The chair was taken by Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., Vice-President.

The Report of the Auditors for the previous year (printed at page 186 of this volume) was read, and also the following Report of the Committee. Both were unanimously adopted.

At the termination of another year, marked by increasing energy in the prosecution of various subjects of archæological and historical research, the Central Committee may be permitted to review with satisfaction the progress which the study of National Antiquities has made, in so remarkable a degree, during the sixteen years of the existence of the Institute. The successive annual assemblies of the Society, held in so many great cities throughout Great Britain, have been productive of no slight measure of public interest in all those purposes for which the Institute was originally constituted—to ensure the conservation of national monuments, their scientific classification in chronological arrangement, so essential in order to render these vestiges truly auxiliary to the historian; and the encouragement generally of that loyal and intelligent impulse, which at length, in this country even to a greater extent than in any European nation, has led us to search out the origins of our great National Institutions. These are purposes, the claims of which upon all minds of high and cultivated feelings must be fully recognised. The energetic impulse, to which allusion has been made, has been evinced in a very remarkable degree in the rapid growth of Provincial Societies and Provincial Museums throughout the realm, specially devoted to the prosecution of objects kindred to those for which the Institute was founded. It has been shown, in no less satisfactory manner, through the increasing interest in the record of facts connected with local history and antiquities, presented in their most popular and instructive aspect, in the periodical proceedings and publications of those numerous Provincial Institutions. These results, which in successive years appear to have followed the efforts of the Institute, and of other Societies engaged in kindred purposes, to promote taste for the investigation and conservation of historical and national antiquities in various localities throughout Great Britain, may justly present to those who take interest in Archæological Science a subject of congratulation.

The period which has elapsed since the last annual meeting of the Institute has not been marked by many very memorable discoveries of ancient remains. The curious discoveries, however, of objects of flint, in the drift of the tertiary strata, which has excited the keen interest of the geologist and the antiquary, have been brought forward on several occasions; and the Institute has been especially indebted to the kindness of two distinguished authorities in the scientific world, Sir Charles Lyell and Mr. Godwin-Austen. We may, moreover, invite attention to the investigation of a Roman site of considerable importance on the estates of Lord Methuen,

at North Wraxhall, Wilts. The excavations commenced there last autumn, under the direction of George Poulett Scrope, Esq., M.P., have brought to light an extensive villa, with an adjacent cemetery, and numerous ancient relics have been disinterred. Mr. Poulett Scrope had the kindness to communicate a report of this exploration to the Institute (see p. 160, in this volume), and he subsequently published a detailed account with plans and illustrations, in the *Transactions of the Wiltshire Archæological Society*, vol. vii. p. 59. At Carlisle some Roman inscriptions of considerable historical value, disinterred early in the present year, were forthwith brought before the Institute, through an obliging friend in that city, Mr. McKie. On the present occasion, moreover, the indefatigable researches by Lord Braybrooke at *Iciani*, and his constant kindness in imparting his discoveries to our Society, must again be gratefully recorded. In regard to vestiges of Roman occupation, we may advert with renewed pleasure to the successful progress of the excavations at *Uriconium*, prosecuted with continued activity by Dr. Henry Johnson and Mr. T. Wright. The facilities conceded by the Duke of Cleveland have proved highly advantageous; the buildings, now cleared of debris, are left open for the gratification of numerous visitors who resort daily to the spot, and have shown remarkable interest in the undertaking. A fresh impulse will doubtless be given by the approaching Congress of the British Archæological Association at Shrewsbury, under the Presidency of Mr. Beriah Botfield, M.P., through whose liberality the explorations at Wroxeter originated. A report of the results of the operations has been prepared by the Rev. Harry Scarth, to be communicated to the Institute on the present occasion, when many members will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting the site of the great Border City of the *Cornavii*, unfortunately too remote from Gloucester to be included in the general arrangements of the meeting.

During the last session a novel feature has been introduced at the monthly meetings in London, on the suggestion of Sir John Boileau, Bart., Mr. Octavius Morgan, and other zealous friends of the Society, namely, to select occasionally, as a subject for special illustration, the antiquities of some particular class or period,—the productions of mediæval arts and manufactures, or any series serving to exemplify the taste and manners of by-gone times. This arrangement has proved so satisfactory to the members, and has been received generally with such encouraging liberality in bringing together objects of great intrinsic value for exhibition, that the Central Committee cannot hesitate to pursue a course which has proved so acceptable to the Society at large. In the last session, the special subjects chosen for illustration were,—for the monthly meeting in April, stone weapons and implements;—for May, mediæval jewellery and metal work;—for June, ancient plate and goldsmith's work;—and for July, miniature portraits. The attractive character of the collections thus brought before the Institute, was surpassed only by the generosity with which treasures of antiquity or art were entrusted for a purpose of public instruction. At the closing meeting of the season, when an endeavour was made to bring together miniature portraits of historical value, exemplifying the peculiar style of the most celebrated artists from the days of the mediæval limners, especially in our own country, the series was generously enriched by the choicest works of art of their class, contributed by the Duke of Marlborough, the Duke of Hamilton, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Northumberland, Earl de Grey, Lord Braybrooke, Lady Sophia Des Vœux, Mr. C. S. Bale,

Mr. Magniac, Mr. Colnaghi, with other distinguished and tasteful collectors of art, showing in a very gratifying manner how favourably the interest of such a purpose was recognised.

Amidst these more attractive features, however, of the proceedings of the Institute during the past year, communications of a more general character have increased, whilst friendly relations with archæologists in foreign lands, and interchange of publications, have been maintained. The valuable information for which the Society has on several occasions been indebted to the talented investigator of the antiquities of the Troad, Mr. Frank Calvert, claims special mention ; and the curious facts communicated by the learned President of the Antiquaries of Zurich have frequently contributed to the illustration of archæological subjects in our own country.

It is with sincere regret that the customary record must be made of many friends and supporters of the Institute, deceased during the present year. Among the Vice-Presidents, the Society has lost an accomplished nobleman, an antiquary of no ordinary taste and attainments,—Lord Londesborough, —whose zealous exertions in the pursuits of archæology will long be remembered. In the number of those now no more, through whose influence and courtesy the success of the annual meetings in various localities has been greatly promoted, may be mentioned Mr. Ellison, of Sudbroke Holm, a warm friend to the cause of the Society at their Lincoln Meeting ; the Right Rev. Bishop Carr, Vicar of Bath, whose courteous participation and encouragement will be remembered by all present at the visit to that city in 1858 ; and the Rev. Canon Slade, who took a very friendly part in the meeting at Chester. Among members whose loss we have now to mention with regret, including some who gave encouragement to the Institute from an early period of its proceedings, are, His Grace the Archbishop of York ; the Warden of New College, an honorary member of the Central Committee, and who promoted cordially the annual meetings both at Winchester and at Oxford ; the talented Professor Horace H. Wilson ; the Rev. J. M. Traherne ; the Rev. G. M. Nelson ; William Roots, Esq., M.D., one of the earliest friends of the Society ; the Rev. W. Staunton, Local Secretary for Warwickshire, frequent in attendance and communications at the meetings for many past years ; the learned Devonshire antiquary and genealogist Mr. Pitman Jones, to whom, in conjunction with our venerable friend the Rev. Dr. Oliver, archæological literature is indebted for memorials of the Courtenay family, and for the publication of Westcott's Manuscript History of Devon, with other valuable contributions to the topography and monastic history of that county ; Sir Fortunatus Dwaris, and lastly, Mr. G. Bish Webb, Secretary of the Surrey Archæological Society, established mainly through his energetic exertions. We have to lament also the loss of a very eminent member, Mr. Brunel ; his important public undertakings prevented his personal participation in the pursuits of archæology, although his knowledge and cultivated taste in regard to ancient as well as modern art is well known to all who enjoyed friendly intercourse with one so distinguished by his genius and attainments. And, in drawing this sad remembrance to a close, some now no more must not be passed in silence, who, although not enlisted in our cause as members, were ever ready to aid our meetings, or to contribute friendly information. Such were Mr. Frank Graves, who possessed invaluable knowledge and discernment regarding many subjects of ancient art ; Mr. Stradling, possessor of antiquities of singular interest, obtained in the turbaries of Somersetshire ; Mr. George

Morris, of Shrewsbury, whose courtesy in communicating his documentary treasures will be remembered by those present at the meeting in that town; and Mr. Aislabe Denham, the antiquary of the banks of the Tees, a keen collector of all those curious details connected with popular antiquities so rapidly falling into oblivion.

The following list of members of the Central Committee retiring, and that of the members of the Society recommended for election to fill the vacancies, was then proposed to the Meeting, and unanimously adopted.

Members retiring from the Committee :—Humphrey W. Freeland, Esq., M.P. ; W. Parker Hamond, Esq. ; Alexander Nesbitt, Esq. ; James E. Nightingale, Esq. ; Anthony Salvin, Esq. ; Sydney G. R. Strong, Esq. The following members being elected to fill the vacancies ;—The Earl Amherst, *Vice-President*, in the place of Lord Londesborough, deceased ; F. L. Barnwell, Esq., F.S.A. ; the Rev. James Beck ; John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A. ; the Very Rev. D. Rock, D.D. ; the Rev. John Fuller Russell, B.C.L., F.S.A., Incumbent of St. Mary's, Greenhithe ; George Scharf, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary of the National Portrait Gallery. Also, as Auditors for the year 1860, Talbot Bury, Esq., F.I.B.A., Samuel B. Howlett, Esq.

The choice of the place of meeting for the ensuing year was then brought under consideration. The desire had been expressed on various occasions that the Institute should hold their Annual Meeting either at Exeter, Rochester, Hereford, or at Lichfield. The claims of Lichfield had been urged, and Coventry, combined with the numerous objects accessible from thence, Warwick, Kenilworth, &c., had been strongly recommended. A friendly invitation had been received from the Architectural and Archæological Society of the county of Buckingham, proposing Aylesbury as a place of meeting ; a letter was also read from the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervev, President of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, most kindly conveying the wish that the next annual assembly should take place at Bury St. Edmunds, and suggesting numerous points of interest available from that place. Mr. Morgan observed, however, that amidst these gratifying requisitions from localities highly favourable for the proceedings of the Society, Peterborough appeared to have a prior claim upon their consideration ; several years had now elapsed since the Society was invited to hold a meeting there ; but, at the instance of their most kind Patron and President, the late Marquis of Northampton, it had been deferred. Several letters having then been read, in which that invitation was cordially renewed, with most encouraging assurances on the part of the Very Rev. the Dean, the Rev. Dr. James and the Rev. M. Argles, Canons of Peterborough, and other influential persons in Northamptonshire, friendly to the objects of the Institute, it was determined unanimously that the meeting for the ensuing year should be held at Peterborough.

Mr. J. H. Parker then brought before the meeting the proposed destruction of the ancient chapel of St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital, near the city of Gloucester, now in a dilapidated condition. He advocated its preservation as a relic of interest, which might be rescued from decay by a few judicious repairs, at no considerable expense. A resolution was passed in favour of the preservation of this ancient building, connected as it is with one of the charitable institutions of the city at an early period. A similar resolution was carried in regard to the ancient Guesten Hall at

Worcester, an interesting portion of the conventual arrangements which it has been proposed to demolish. It is a structure of fine character, erected in 1320; and, although mutilated and divided by wooden partitions, it retains its main features, and is well deserving of notice, being much older than the college halls of our universities. It is capable of easy restoration, and might, as Mr. Parker stated, be available for purposes of public utility; a strong feeling has arisen among the inhabitants of Worcester to avert this Vandalism, which it is apprehended may be sanctioned by the cathedral authorities.

At the conclusion of these proceedings the following memoirs, for which time had not sufficed at the previous meetings, were read.

Report on the progress of the Excavations at Wroxeter. By the Rev. Harry M. Scarth, M.A. Printed in this volume, p. 240.

A Dissertation on the History of Finger-rings. By Mr. Edmund Waterton, F.S.A. Exemplified by specimens of various classes and periods, from the collection formed by the author, and exhibited through his kindness in the Temporary Museum of the Institute.

Memoir of Henry Dene, Prior of Lanthony, Bishop of Bangor, Chancellor and Justiciary Depute of Ireland, Bishop of Salisbury, Lord High Chancellor of England, and Archbishop of Canterbury—A.D. 1461—1503. By the Rev. J. Bathurst Deane, M.A., F.S.A., Rector of St. Mary Outwich, London.—Also, by the same author, a memoir of Sir Anthony Deane, Knight, M.P., one of the principal shipwrights and chief commissioner of the Royal Navy—A.D. 1662—88.

A short memorial of Jonathan Hulls, of Campden, Gloucestershire, and of his treatise on the steam-engine, to be used in towing vessels, &c., for which he obtained a patent in 1739. By Mr. J. D. T. Niblett.

The reading of these communications having concluded, a numerous party set forth, on the kind invitation of J. Coucher Dent, Esq., to visit Sudeley Castle. The church at Bishop's Cleeve, a building of Transition-Norman character, with some curious features, was examined on the way. Professor Willis and Mr. Parker discussed the construction of the arches of the nave, which are segmental and very wide, with Norman mouldings; Mr. Parker thought it probable that two small arches had been thrown into one; wide segmental arches, however, occur in the crypt at Gloucester Cathedral in undoubtedly Norman work, and their use at the period may be a local peculiarity. Mr. Parker called attention to the chamber over the porch, which he supposed to have been the dwelling of a recluse; it is approached by a passage from the west end of the church over the south aisle. At Winchcomb the visitors were courteously received by the Vicar, the Rev. J. R. Harvey; he kindly directed their attention to the architecture, which he had been accustomed to assign to an earlier period than the date fixed by Mr. Parker, who stated that the church was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII. or Henry VIII. Some remains of ancient vestments were examined; also the beautiful sedilia and a piscina. Among the sacramental plate there is, as stated, a flagon of gold, date 1560. The table for the Communion is placed in the fashion of Puritanical times, enclosed in a quadrangular space, with seats all around, and accommodation for kneeling. At Sudeley Castle the party were hospitably received by Mr. and Mrs. Dent; and through their kindness the visitors were highly gratified in the examination of that fine example of domestic architecture, in the time of Henry VI. The chapel, where

formerly rested the remains of Queen Catherine Parr, is in course of restoration; the present possessor has shown great taste in preserving the ancient character of the structure, whilst it has been renovated and adapted as a modern residence. Many portraits and interesting objects associated with the Tudor family have been here brought together. A collation was very kindly provided, and the visitors, after warmly expressing their thanks for so agreeable a reception, took leave, and returned to Gloucester.

On the following morning, July 25, several members of the Institute availed themselves of the obliging invitation of the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club, and took part with them in an excursion to Chepstow, Tintern, and some other points of interest, especially certain very curious and ancient vestiges of construction at Coed Ithel in the village of Llandogo, to which notice had first been called not long previously by a member of the Club. Part of the masonry is of such massive solidity that its aspect is of a Cyclopean character. There is a smelting furnace, well preserved, and the spot may have been occupied by mediæval works connected with the neighbouring mineral district, and possibly appertaining to the neighbouring monastery of Tintern. Mr. Parker officiated as cicerone at Chepstow Castle, &c. The party dined together at Chepstow, Captain Guise, President of the Cotteswold Club, in the chair, and the day passed with much social gratification.

On Thursday, July 26, although the greater part of the members had quitted Gloucester, an expedition to Wroxeter was arranged among those still remaining; the party was joined by the Rev. S. Lysons, the Rev. C. Y. Crawley, the Rev. Hugh Fowler, Head Master of the Cathedral School, and by other gentlemen connected with Gloucester. The day proved most propitious; on reaching Shrewsbury the visitors were warmly welcomed by Dr. Henry Johnson, Secretary to the Wroxeter Excavations' Committee, under whose efficient direction the work has been prosecuted. Conveyances were in readiness; the party proceeded without delay to the site of *Urioconium*, and inspected in detail the interesting remains brought to light, now seen to advantage from the heap of débris accumulated in clearing the buildings which have been uncovered. Taking a position upon this *Monte testaccio* of Roman fragments, near the grand relic of masonry, the "Old Wall," Dr. Johnson, with the Rev. Harry Scarth, kindly pointed out the character of the remains, the limits and traces of the great Border City, and the points where future excavations may be most advantageously pursued. After a visit to the church, the Roman remains in the vicarage garden, and at the residence of Mr. Stanier, the Duke of Cleveland's tenant, those also preserved in the garden of W. H. Oatley, Esq., the party quitted this remarkable site. Having inspected numerous antiquities collected during the excavations, and now arranged by Dr. Johnson's care in the Museum at Shrewsbury, they proceeded to the residence of W. Harley Bayley, Esq., and enjoyed his friendly hospitalities. The hour fixed for return being announced, the visitors took leave, after cordial acknowledgment of so kind a welcome, and of the gratification received through Dr. Johnson's obliging attentions; and they arrived at a late hour at Gloucester.

The Central Committee desire to acknowledge the following donations in aid of the expenses of the Gloucester meeting, and in furtherance of the general purposes of the Institute:—The Earl of Ducie, 10*l.*; the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, 10*l.*; the Earl Bathurst, 5*l.*; the Earl of Ellenborough, 3*l.*; the Rev. Sir John H. C. Seymour, Bart., 2*l.*; Sir John Boileau, Bart., 5*l.*; Sir Robert Smirke, 3*l.* 3*s.*; T. C. Avery, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; T. L. Barwick Baker, Esq., 2*l.*; the Rev. T. Murray Browne, 1*l.*; J. F. Buckdale, Esq., 2*l.*; J. Burrup, Esq., 1*l.*; J. Elliot, Esq., 1*l.*; E. Viner Ellis, Esq., 1*l.*; Thomas Evans, Esq., M.D., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Edwin Guest, Esq., D.C.L., Master of Caius College, 5*l.*; J. Curtis Hayward, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Richard Helps, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; C. B. Hunt, Esq., 1*l.*; R. S. Holford, Esq., 5*l.*; the Rev. Dr. Jeune, 2*l.*; R. K. Fryer, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; the Rev. S. Lysons, 1*l.* 1*s.*; the Rev. S. R. Maitland, D.D., 1*l.* 1*s.*; W. J. Phelps, Esq., 5*l.*; T. Gambier Parry, Esq., 5*l.*; J. J. Pocock, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; R. Potter, Esq., 5*l.*; W. P. Price, Esq., 5*l.*; A. G. Price, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; John Rolt, Esq., Q.C., M.P., 3*l.* 3*s.*; Edward Smirke, Esq., 5*l.*; C. Washbourn, Esq., 1*l.*; Walter Wilkins, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; the Rev. R. M. White, D.D., 1*l.* 1*s.*
