



Faxhill, near Lindfield, Sussex.

From a photograph by Sir T. Maryon Wilson, Bart.

## Notices of Archaeological Publications.

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS, RELATING TO THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY. Published by the Sussex Archæological Society, vol. xi. London : John Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square, 1859.

WE have here an agreeable proof of the continued activity of a Society which has made itself an enduring name, and taken a very prominent place among associations of its kind. Without further remark we will proceed to call the attention of our readers to the contents of the volume, premising only our due acknowledgments and thanks to the Committee of the Sussex Archæological Society, for having, as on former occasions, allowed us the use of the woodcuts which illustrate our notice of this addition to their series of annual publications.

"Paxhill and its neighbourhood ; with extracts from the Manuscripts of the Wilson family," is the title of a contribution by Mr. Blencowe. Paxhill is the name of a house in the parish of Lindfield, about two miles north-east of the Hayward's Heath station. It was built near the end of the reign of Elizabeth, and was the residence of the Board family, whose descendants by the female line are the present proprietors. It ranks among several good examples of the domestic architecture of that period in the county. Of one of them, Danny, we gave, by permission of the Sussex Archæological Society, a print in our last volume ; and we are now enabled by the like favor to place before our readers one of Paxhill, from a photograph by Sir Thomas M. Wilson, Bart. Though this house is smaller than Danny and some of the others, the difference in size is in some measure compensated for by its situation and aspect. Unlike most of the contemporary houses in the county, it occupies an elevated site and fronts towards the west. "Such," observes Mr. Blencowe, "it is well known, is not generally the case with our houses of that age : most of them lie immediately under the Downs, and look to the north and east. Shelter was, of course, in some degree, their object ; but there was a prevalent notion in those days, and long afterwards, that the south wind brought sickness on its soft wings, and that the north and east winds were the harbingers of health, which probably had much more to do with it. Tusser, in his *Five Hundred points of Good Husbandry*, says,

'The south, as unkind, draweth sickness too near ;  
The north, as a friend, maketh all again clear.'

"Hentzner, a German, who visited England in those days, speaking of Oxford, observes, 'Its site is wholesome, being situated in a plain, encompassed with hills, and shaded with woods, so as to be sheltered from the sickly south on the one hand, and from the blustering west ; but open

to the east, that blows serene weather, and to the north, that preventer of corruption.' This idea prevailed at least a century later. In a work published in 1655, called '*Health's Improvement*, written by that ever-famous Thomas Moffat, doctor in physic,' this passage occurs: 'Consider how any house or city is situated; for the air is qualified accordingly. If they be placed south-east, south, and south-west, and be hindered from all northern blasts, by opposition of hills, they have neither sweet water nor wholesome air.' We will not follow the doctor through his list of diseases incident to these respective winds, but merely mention catarrhs in adults, and convulsions in children, as amongst the most prevalent." The paper is illustrated also by engravings of some other houses of about the same period in that neighbourhood, namely, Holmesdale in Fletching from a photograph by Sir Thomas M. Wilson; Chaloners in Lindfield from a drawing by Miss Wilkinson; and another old timber house in the same place. Chaloners, of



Chaloners in Lindfield, Sussex.

From a drawing by Miss Wilkinson.

which we avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded us of giving a print, derived its name from a family settled at Lindfield in the fifteenth century; it may probably be referred to the time of James I. On the chimney-piece in one of the rooms are the arms of that family, *az.* a chevron *arg.* between 3 mascles *or.* At a later period the Chaloners became possessed of the mansion of Kenwards in Lindfield, as well as that of Broadhurst in Horsted Keynes, and of Stantons and Chapel Hayes in Chilmington, all in Sussex. Holmesdale, though now reduced to a farm-house, was in its best days the residence of an ancestor of Sir Thomas M. Wilson. By the aid of papers in that gentleman's possession, Mr. Blencowe has given us further memoirs of this branch of the Wilson family, from the time when John Wilson, a lawyer, son of another John Wilson, of Tockwith near York,

first settled in Sussex, to the late Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, of whom some memoirs were published in vol. ix. of the Sussex Archæological Collections. These earlier notices of the family are by no means devoid of interest, and serve to illustrate the manners and social usages of those times. The first settler in this southern county had to establish his pretensions to gentility against the disparaging allegations of some persons of inferior condition, whose dishonest practices he had stopped. We learn too how the manor of Eastbourne, which became the favorite residence of his successor, was enhanced by the wrecks off Beachy Head, and by the large number of wheatears taken there, these birds being then esteemed so great a delicacy that a few of them were an acceptable present to a king, and not without their effect in securing a favorable place in the royal memory. The kidnapping of a younger son of a baronet and sending him as a slave to Jamaica in 1695 is hardly less note-worthy than the appointment of a remote Yorkshire cousin, though a layman, to the Deanry of Durham.

From Mr. Blencowe also, jointly with Mr. Lower, we have some extracts from the Diary of a village Pepys, who flourished as a general shopkeeper at East Hothly about a century ago. Recent as this is, the worthy tradesman presents an interesting view of the state of manners and intelligence in a retired part of the country at that time. In many respects it bears a remarkable resemblance to that of the previous century in a better condition of life, and forms a curious link between the seventeenth century and the present. The influence, however, due to the occasional residence of a distinguished nobleman and statesman in the same village, is not to be overlooked in estimating the social condition at that time of such persons as the diarist and his country neighbours.

Mr. Martin, who has for many years resided at Pulborough and taken great interest in the Roman way which passed through the site of that village, has given the results of his observations and inquiries in regard to it, under the title of "Some Recollections of a part of the 'Stane Street Causeway' in its passage through West Sussex." He has treated of it chiefly from Bignor Hill to the northern confines of the county, being the part best known to him. When briefly noticing its course through the woods between Hahnaker and Bignor Hill, he mentions tumuli there likely, he says, to be yet undisturbed; and he suggests that they may contain interments like the very remarkable stone sarcophagus, in which were glass, pottery, and a pair of sandals, discovered some years ago at Avisford. He "had the good fortune to see the sarcophagus figured in Dallaway's *History*, with all its contents, a few days after the discovery. Every thing was then fresh, and in excellent order. The sandals were unbroken, and the leather so little decayed, as to admit of being handled. The cyst (in the Chichester Museum), now so much mutilated, had a coffer-like lid, being counter sunk, like the lid of a common band-box, to the depth of two or three inches." He considers that the four lamps, one of which stood on a bracket at each corner of the sarcophagus, were left burning when it was closed. The stone of which the sarcophagus was formed came, he thinks, from the escarpment of the sandstone overlooking the Weald, probably from Pulborough, where, he says, quarries worked by the Romans are still in existence. With regard to the Stane Street way, he proceeds: "Emerging from the entanglements of the woods, and arriving at the top of the Downs, the 'way' is to be found apparently almost as perfect as when turned out of the hands of the workmen. The turf has sufficed to

preserve it from the wear of wind and weather ; and the outlines or profile of the work serve, most probably, as a type of all similar constructions under similar circumstances. Mr. Hawkins, of Bignor Park, has been so obliging as to furnish the writer with the draft of a section of it, as it appears on the crest of Bignor Hill. The 'way' measures here about forty feet from side to side, bounded on each side by shallow ditches. Within these ditches there are three distinct platforms, the central one rising into a sharp vallum, on which it does not appear possible that more than two or three men could march abreast.<sup>1</sup> This crest or vallum rises about ten feet above the surface of the surrounding country, the lateral platforms not so much as half the height. . . . This arrangement ceases at the top of the Down, and the whole is bevelled off northward, and the greater part of the escarpment is passed over by a formed road of little or no elevation. But the triple elevation with a central vallum is resumed near the bottom of the hill, as the 'way' takes off eastward toward West Burton, is continued for about half a mile through the coppice, and then ceases again at the bottom of the hill as it enters the ploughed grounds." A woodcut of the section referred to illustrates the text. Mr. Hawkins, as we learn from a note, inclined to the opinion that the elevated ridge served for a line of scouts marching in single file. About one-third down the declivity of the Downs the road divides into two, or rather the main way sends off a branch that points directly to the Roman pavement at Bignor, and disappears where the turf of the Downs ceases. The main line proceeds eastward to the ploughed fields about half-way between Bignor and West Burton, and then turns suddenly northward. It is traced through ploughed fields, and places where it would hardly be otherwise observable, by the reddish tint of the flint gravel used in its construction. In a coppice called the Grevatts it appears in the shape of a slightly elevated causeway. When Mr. Hawkins had some draining executed there some years ago, in a springy part of the slope, a wooden culvert was discovered, obviously put down to drain that part of the road when it was originally made, and to form a conduit of pure water. Mr. Hawkins lately had it dug up, and furnished Mr. Martin with the following description of it. "The cover is lost, or rotted away, and does not appear to have been secured by nails ; the planks of the sides measure 16 feet in length, 11 inches in width, and 4 in thickness, and they were set 8 inches apart. The under side on which these planks rested was less perfect, and remains imbedded in the blue clay, the subsoil of the place. The plank of the sides is like bog oak, a state of preservation which it owes to the boggy nature of the soil, common to the line of the escarpment, of which the Grevatts form a part." In a note the plank is said to have been in "that semi-carbonised state we observe in canoes and other nautical vessels found in swamps in various parts of the kingdom, and in the oak-trees imbedded in the silt of the levels of this county." A description by Mr. Hawkins is also given of the rude kind of small platform on which the water passing through the culvert was discharged, and which consisted of flat boulders, pieces of sandstone, and chalk. It is supposed to have been a drinking place, as the lower part of a small vase was found on the edge of it. Illustrative prints accompany both descriptions. "Rudely shaped tools, hammers, mallets, and one of spear-head shape, to be used as a trowel or a wedge, broken tiles and

<sup>1</sup> "Perhaps, with accoutrements, two only."

drain-pipes, were also discovered here." At a distance of about 300 or 400 yards were traces of the existence of a pottery or brick-yard. The way is then followed through Watersfield (where a considerable number of Roman coins were found about forty years ago) and Coldwaltham to the camp at Hardham; in which, although much has been said of it, "there is but little to engage the interest or regale the imagination of the antiquary. It is one of three earthworks which seem to have entered into the original plan of the Roman engineers, at equal distances between Bignor and Ockley—*hospitia*, *mansiones*, or *castra æstiva*—resting-places for travellers, or more properly, if it was maintained as a military way only, temporary barracks for soldiers on the march." The greater part of this earth-work is still entire; it measures 360 feet along the crest of the vallum, and contains an area of about an acre and a half. The railway cutting lately carried across it has verified the previous supposition, that it never contained any masonry, but it led to the finding of broken tiles and other evidences of human occupation. This Stane Street way passed through it. Before the cutting was made the ground was pretty well known to have been disturbed and rifled of any valuable contents it might have had. Much broken pottery has been found, some of which is figured in a plate illustrating this communication, and also a small urn or vase, of which we are happy to be able to give the woodcut.<sup>2</sup> Its dimensions are not stated. These vessels were



filled with black earth containing ashes, but all appeared to have been deprived of their contents. With these Mr. Martin obtained a brass fibula, which had probably been gilt, a flint arrow-head or two, and three coins (third brass) of the third or fourth century. About thirty years ago, in digging for the foundation of a mill-house near this spot, other pottery was found, which contained bones. Having reached an extensive bed of gravel it is impossible to determine exactly the direction of the way to Pulborough. Some vicinal ways are supposed to have existed, one of which passed by Wiggonholt, a neighbourhood remarkable for Roman remains. At Redford, near to that village, though in the parish of Storrington, a

<sup>2</sup> The characters scored upon this vessel, probably numerals, deserve notice. We are not aware that any *graffiti* of a similar description have hitherto been noticed, but they occur on Roman vessels recently found at Chesterford by Lord Braybrooke, and brought by him

under the notice of our Society. In these, as on the urn figured above, the long irregularly traced S may be seen; the marks possibly indicated the liquid contents, the *sextarius*, or the *semicongius*, or the portions of those measures which these vases contained.

mass of small coins, 1800 in number, all of them brass, was discovered in 1855, loosely adhering by their own rust, and ranged in the manner of *rouleaux*, as if they had been packed in a box which had rotted away. They were in a bank near the surface by a spring that supplied a cottage with water. Some account of them was published in vol. viii. of the Sussex Archæological Collections, p. 277. A short distance from the present road leading from Wiggenholt to Pulborough, near a farm called Holm Street, is the remarkable object briefly described in Cartwright's Rape of Arundel, p. 257, and considered to be the foundation of a mausoleum. Mr. Martin assisted at the discovery of it. The wall, which is nearly circular, and in all probability was once completely so, measures  $11\frac{1}{2}$  feet in thickness, and the area is about 40 feet in diameter. Of this he has given a woodcut, as better adapted to convey a correct idea of it than any description. Within the area have been found, according to Mr. Martin, some pieces of Italian tufa that may have formed part of a vaulted roof. About a furlong to the westward the remains of Roman habitations were discovered a few years ago; and at about the same distance northward is Broomers Hill, where the four pigs of lead, mentioned in vol. xvi. of this Journal, p. 26, were found.<sup>3</sup> To the north of Broomers Hill, about half a mile, is Borough Farm, near which foundations of extensive buildings have been traced, and some fragments of a tessellated pavement and coloured stucco met with; and at Nutbourne, about a quarter of a mile eastward of the supposed ruins of a mausoleum, some fragments of a Roman building have been discovered. Leaving Pulborough, the main way seems to have taken the exact line of the present road from that place by Billingshurst to Slinfold, as it is shown on the Ordnance Map; on which also are laid down most of the places above mentioned in describing the direction of the Stane Street way. A map prepared from that survey accompanies Mr. Martin's communication.

The Stane Street way, of which a very interesting portion has been here satisfactorily investigated by Mr. Martin, may be ranked among the most striking of the vestiges of Roman communication towards *Londinium*. It has been noticed by Camden, Aubrey, and other writers, and is the subject of a memoir by Mr. Bray, the Historian of Surrey, in the Archæologia, vol. ix. p. 96; but it appears still to claim more minute investigation by some experienced archæologist. From the point north-east of Pulborough, where Mr. Martin's survey terminates, the causeway proceeds for upwards of 10 miles in a remarkably straight course; it still forms the main line of communication, and its excellent firm condition seems to indicate the care with which the original sub-strata had been laid. This track is suddenly lost when it approaches the boundary of Sussex, to the west of Warnham, but it is seen anew in adjacent parts of Surrey, and its undeviating line is strikingly marked until it wholly disappears about a mile south of the headland occupied by the fine entrenchment of Anstiebury. It would be here inappropriate to describe its further progress; but we cannot refrain from stating a curious fact, which may, we hope, stimulate local observers to complete the investigation of this ancient causeway, so ably commenced by Mr. Martin. A few years since a considerable portion of

<sup>3</sup> We may here notice a slight error of the press in Mr. Martin's Memoir, in which the account of these pigs in the Gentleman's Magazine is cited as accompanied by the initials J. T., dating from

Greys. The signature should be J. I., the communication was made, we believe, by the late Dr. Ingram, President of Trinity College, Oxford, and previously Rector of Rotherfield-Greys, Oxfordshire.





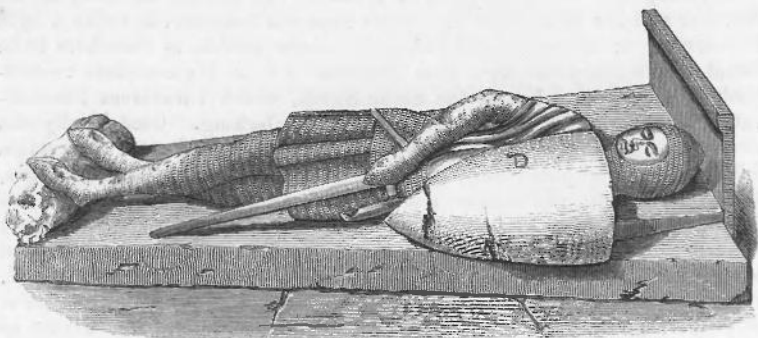
The Old Church, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, destroyed about 1945.  
From a drawing in the possession of the Rev. C. H. Borrer.



the line, where it passes through lands long under the plough to the east of Anstiebury, was satisfactorily tracked out by a sagacious antiquary resident in the neighbourhood. He noticed that in certain parts of the arable fields, in a direction north-east by south-west, a faint trail of white flints was perceptible about 20 yards in breadth, well known, however, to the cottager and the sportsman, who might require a fragment to strike a light in a district of the greensand formation, where no flint is elsewhere to be found. The singular clue thus presented led to the complete re-establishment of the lost line of the Stane Street, where it traverses the cultivated flanks of Leith Hill in the direction of Dorking. Occasionally lost in coppices, the course was with singular perseverance and acute observation followed up, perceptible only in the scattered fragments of chalk flints, spread over ridge and furrow, and presenting, so to speak, a sort of *via lactea*, when no other evidence of the presence of Roman enterprise could be recovered. Local tradition, it may here be observed, alleges in regard to the Stane Street way, still for a considerable distance, as already stated, a road of great solidity and much frequented, that the old Romans made it by forming a line of labourers who passed from hand to hand baskets of flints from the chalk formation of Sussex, and by division of labour expedited the construction of this remarkable military way. A curious question might obviously arise, whether the operation commenced from its southern extremity on the coast, or from *Londinium* and *Noviomagus*, or simultaneously from both extremities. The Downs of Surrey would supply material as freely as the chalk hills of Sussex, and the skill of the geologist would probably now be baffled in the attempt to determine a question not devoid of interest to the antiquary.

Mr. W. S. Ellis has contributed a memoir, chiefly genealogical, intitled "Descent of the manor of Hurst-pierpoint, and of its Lords;" in which we have a sketch of the ancient family of Pierpoint, from whom the place derived the distinctive addition to its original name, Hurst, and also a pedigree showing a supposed connection between this family and that of Warene. The genealogies of several other families that have been land-owners in Hurst-pierpoint are more or less noticed. Mr. Ellis must not be surprised, if his occasional speculations in the course of these genealogical disquisitions should dispose such of his readers as are at all critical to undervalue other portions of his memoir. Similarity in the names and arms of English and Norman families may, we think, be accounted for without assuming that high antiquity for the use of armorial bearings which he supposes. The ecclesiastical history of the parish is briefly introduced. We could have wished for more on the subject of the old church, which was taken down about 16 years ago. We avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded us to reproduce a print of it. What has become of the monuments that were in it is not mentioned. There were existing in Sir William Burrell's time (1777) two sepulchral knightly effigies, representing, in all probability, two of the Pierpoints; one of which should seem to have been removed from the church upwards of 30 years ago. According to Mr. Ellis and the authorities quoted by him, the old church consisted of a nave, south aisle, small north transept, and two chancels, that ranging with the south aisle being called the Danny chancel: at the west end was a tower with a shingled spire, the form of which will be seen in the print. The roof (of the church internally we presume) was "curiously ornamented with various devices, carved in wood, of lions, eagles, fleurs-de-lis, keys,

arrow-heads, portcullises, true-lovers' knots, crowns, circular arches, compasses, cinquefoils, and the arms of the Pierpoint family." Some of these devices seem as late as the fifteenth century. Under an arch in the Danny chancel was an effigy, of which is given a woodcut, that we avail



Effigy of the Thirteenth Century.

Formerly in the Danny Chancel in Hurstpierpoint Church, Sussex.

ourselves of the permission given us to repeat ; but we think there must be some mistake in the representation, since the figure appears to be of the thirteenth century, in hood, hauberk, and chausses of mail, yet with a surcote down to the waist only. A woodcut of another effigy, which was in the same chancel, also illustrates the memoir. This is the effigy which was removed from the old church several years before it was taken down. The woodcut of it was probably executed from one of Grimm's drawings. It appears to have been of the latter part of the fourteenth century or the beginning of the fifteenth. It lay on an altar tomb, on the sides of which had been shields of arms. The charges, having been executed in colours only, had in Sir William Burrell's time so far disappeared that little beside a lion rampant on one of the shields could be made out. This was the principal charge in the coat of the Pierpoints. The helmet, on which the head of the effigy rested, also bore a lion for the crest. This effigy had lost its arms and a considerable portion of its legs, and, judging from the woodcut, much of the detail had been worn away. The present church was built about sixteen years ago, after designs that were furnished by Sir Charles Barry.

We are glad to see that Mr. Blaauw, though he has withdrawn from the editorship of these Collections, is among the contributors to the present volume. He has furnished a paper intitled "The Defence of Sussex and the south coast of England from Invasion, considered by Queen Elizabeth's Privy Councillors A.D. 1596." It appears that in 1798, when there was reason to expect a descent on the southern coast, the Government was led to inquire into the measures of defence taken both before and after the Armada ; and various extracts from the archives of the state were directed to be made and reported to Henry Dundas, then the confidential colleague of Pitt. These were printed for the use of members of the Government only, and the volume issued with an injunction that it should not be left open to common inspection. It was intitled "Report on the Arrangements

which were made for the internal Defence of these Kingdoms, when Spain, by its Armada, projected the invasion and conquest of England; and application of the wise proceedings of our ancestors to the present crisis of public safety." A copy is in the Grenville Library, and of this Mr. Blaauw has availed himself, all the motives for reserve having long ago ceased. The immediate occasion of the consultation in 1596 was, that in the autumn of that year, being eight years after the failure of the Armada, a large Spanish fleet had arrived at Corunna, or the Groyne, as it was often called, and there were rumours of more ships being expected to join them. The presence of so numerous a fleet of a hostile power at a point so convenient for the invasion of this country led to the assembling of the Privy Council of Elizabeth. The day of their meeting is not stated, but according to Mr. Blaauw it was probably on or shortly after the 13th of November. The Earl of Essex, who was then in the zenith of his favour at court and with the people, seems to have opened the matter, and propounded eleven queries as to what was the probable destination of the fleet, and, if an invasion or incursion were intended, what were the places most likely to be attacked, how they should be defended, and how the enemy, if a landing were effected, should be resisted. On those queries Essex delivered his opinion, and was followed by Lord Burleigh, Lord Willoughby, Lord Burrough, Lord North, Sir William Knollys, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Sir George Carew. They had had the experience of 1588 to assist them, and the modes of defence and course of strategy proposed can hardly be read without interest at the present day, great as are the changes which the means and system of attack and defence have undergone.

The Rev. Edward Turner has communicated an account of the Priory of Pynham or de Calceto, with some notices of the Priories of Tortington, Hardham, and Leveminster. These were all alien priories: the first mentioned was a house of Augustine Canons, situate by the long causeway which formed the eastern approach to the bridge over the Arun at Arundel. It was extra-parochial, but locally in the parish of Lyminster. A small portion only of the building remains: it now forms a cottage, a view of which is one of the illustrations of the communication. This priory owed its origin to Queen Adeliza. Her husband, Henry I., having seized the castle and Rape of Arundel on the defection of Hugh de Montgomerie, settled them on her as part of her dower. She survived him and married William de Albini; and they made the castle their principal residence. One object in founding this religious house was, that prayers might be frequently said for the soul of Henry I. It was one of those priories which were suppressed at the instance of Wolsey, that he might apply their revenues towards the foundation of his colleges at Oxford and Ipswich. His intention in this respect as regards Pynham was frustrated by his falling into disgrace with his royal master, who took the lands into his own hands. For some years they continued vested in the crown, but in 1607 they were granted to Anthony Browne Viscount Montague. Yet somehow the earlier muniments found their way to Oxford. Mr. Turner having learned from Tanner's *Notitia* that in his day they were in the Ashmolean Museum, to which they had been bequeathed by Anthony a Wood, sought for them there, and found about thirty deeds, more or less perfect and legible, in a small box, with other monastic documents. From those deeds principally this more particular notice of the Priory than had before been published has been prepared. We avail ourselves of the opportunity with which we are favoured

to reproduce the print of the common seal, which was taken from an engraving contained in a Book of Seals in the possession of Mr. Bellingham



Common Seal of the Priory of Pynham or de Calceto near Arundel.

of Brighton. The matrix, formerly in Dr. Rawlinson's collection, is in the Bodleian. Of Tortington and Leveminster or Lymminster priories there are very brief notices; but of Hardham, formerly written Heryngham, we have rather more particulars, with two views of the interior and one of the exterior of what is supposed to have been the chapel; but whether the building was really the chapel seems to us questionable. There is, however, some obscurity in the letter-press description of the remains that makes us suspend our judgment on the subject. The architecture appears to be of the lancet period, and worthy of a more critical examination.

From the Rev. G. M. Cooper we have a notice of certain Plea Rolls of the time of Edward II., relating to the abbey of Bayham. They appear to be parts of the pleadings in three actions at law, brought by the Abbot for trespasses *vi et armis*. We apprehend that, like many of those having recourse to records of courts of law who are not lawyers, Mr. Cooper may have been misled by what was the formal part of the proceedings. It is not improbable that most of the violence from which he has drawn inferences so much to the detriment of the characters of the defendants existed only in the imagination of the pleader, and was alleged merely to justify the form of action as one of trespass *vi et armis*, though there was less of fiction in such proceedings at that time than at a later period. In general there was as little truth in the degree of violence alleged, as there was in the amount of damage stated to have been suffered: both were left to be ascertained by the evidence. The smallest degree of force with which a trespass was committed was represented as an outrageous act, perpetrated

with some such murderous weapons as swords, staves, and knives. As the Abbot appears to have failed in all the actions, it is most likely that he was on each occasion in the wrong.

Mr. Figg has contributed a List of Sussex Tradesmen's Tokens, which comprises a few that had escaped the researches not only of Snelling, but also of Mr. Boyne, whose recent work on the subject of Tradesmen's Tokens is the most comprehensive that has been published. As at the period when they were most prevalent they were issued by the principal tradesmen of almost every village, it is hardly to be expected that a complete list of those of any one county can be obtained.

Some Notes and Queries conclude a volume which is not unworthy to take its place with the preceding publications of this spirited Society, to whom we wish a continuance of their well-deserved prosperity.

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE OF THE TOWER ARMORIES. By JOHN HEWITT, &c., &c. London: Printed for H.M.'s Stationery Office. 1859. Royal 8vo.

In an early volume of this Journal we took occasion to notice the useful Hand-book prepared by Mr. Hewitt, entitled, "The Tower, its History, Armories, and Antiquities," and published by authority of the Board of Ordnance in 1847.<sup>1</sup> Since that time no slight advance has been made, not only in augmenting the National Collection, of which the volume before us presents a well-elaborated inventory, or in combining the curious relics found at the Tower in scientific and instructive classification, but still more in our general acquaintance with all the details of ancient Armour and Arms. To this increased knowledge of a subject, regarded with interest by a large class of archæologists, the author of the little volume under consideration is justly entitled to be regarded as a principal contributor. We formerly invited attention to the first instalment of his detailed treatise on "Ancient Armour and Weapons in Europe," in which the subject was brought to the end of the thirteenth century,<sup>2</sup> and we now anxiously anticipate the appearance, too long deferred, of the continuation, comprising the period from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century.

The "Official Catalogue" commences with pertinent observations on the true appreciation of such collections, no longer viewed as "curiosities," but as the auxiliary test of historical truth, as illustrative of ancient manners, as repositories of ingenious mechanical inventions, and as displaying artistic decoration in its progress through a long series of years. It is well remarked, that the fertility of invention shown by the armourers of the Middle Ages is deserving of attentive consideration. As the chief business of existence was warfare, the first distinction personal prowess, so the art of the armourer became the paramount art of life. "And it is not (Mr. Hewitt observes) alone as a record of bygone contrivances that we should regard the works of the ancient weaponers. In those rusty chronicles may often be found the type of some powerful mechanism which, under modern skill and with modern appliances, brings both fame

<sup>1</sup> Archaeol. Journal, vol. iv. p. 366.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xiii. p. 107. The second volume of Mr. Hewitt's highly useful

work is announced for immediate publication by Messrs. J. H. & J. Parker, Oxford and London.

and wealth to the thoughtful investigator. How many have passed in contempt or pointed out in derision those old relics on our Tower walls, those *revolvers* and *breechloaders* which, within these few years, have so wonderfully increased the power of the soldier and extended the operations of an army."

We must refer our readers to Mr. Hewitt's Introduction for an interesting sketch of the first formation of armouries of a decorative or historical character; an early instance being that described by Brantome, in his Life of Marshal Strozzi, who died in 1558. The celebrated Ambras Collection was formed about 1560. Fynes Moryson expatiates on the horse armoury of the Elector of Saxony, in 1591, whilst Hentzner, not many years later, records his visit to the Tower of London among the most interesting incidents of his journey to England. The first collection in England, however, which might bear any comparison with the earlier continental armouries, before noticed, was formed at Greenwich; it suffered much in the civil wars, as we learn in the curious Survey by the Commissioners in 1660, printed in this Journal, vol iv. p. 350. Of the armouries now existing in various European cities, some general notices are given in Mr. Hewitt's preface.

The extensive collections preserved in the White Tower, and here for the first time catalogued, have been divided into classes and subordinate groups, in accordance with a plan proposed by Captain Caffin, Director of Stores, and approved by the Secretary of State for War. Thus, under Hand Fire-Arms, we have the sub-headings of Matchlocks, Wheel-locks, Flint-locks, &c. To each group has been given an arrangement in chronological order. The collection comprises, at the present time, upwards of 5,400 specimens. The series commences with antique armour and weapons, including also those of stone and bronze, found in Britain and other countries, and Anglo-Saxon relics. To these, which may be regarded by some visitors as comparatively of little interest, succeed, in nineteen classes, suits of armour, portions of armour, such as helmets, shields, &c., horse-armour, followed by a long and curious category of weapons of every description, and from all parts of the globe; also cannon and certain other objects connected with the use of artillery in early times. We recall with gratification how frequently our Society has enjoyed, through the kindness of our friend Mr. Hewitt, and the courtesy of the Hon. Board of Ordnance, most liberal facilities for examination of many rare appliances of warfare, which have been exhibited at our Annual and London Meetings.

It must not be supposed that the work for which we are now indebted to Mr. Hewitt comprises only a meagre enumeration, available only for the information of the casual visitor of the Armoury. It will be found to convey much valuable information; conclusions and facts critically sought out; the history as well as the uses or construction of every object has been investigated with careful research, and in certain instances, for example in the account of English cannon, we find an able summary of some obscure and very interesting subjects of investigation.

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EMBLEMS OF SAINTS: by which they are distinguished in Works of Art. In Two Parts. By F. C. HUSENBETH, D.D., V.G., Provost of Northampton. Second Edition, much extended and improved. London: Longman & Co. 1860. 12mo.

TEN years have elapsed since the appearance of the first edition of the Manual, to which we would invite attention in its amplified and greatly improved form. Such a volume of reference, to which those engaged in the investigation of the History of Art, or in the various pursuits of Archæology and Ecclesiology, must continually have recourse with pleasure and instruction, cannot fail to be welcomed among numerous publications of recent times, which have contributed to give precision to the labours of the antiquary and to facilitate his inquiries.

The object of this useful little volume is sufficiently set forth by its title; of the scheme of arrangement, and of the additions now introduced by the learned author, a brief notice may not be unacceptable. That the student of art or the traveller may consult this compilation with the greatest advantage, it has been divided into two distinct sections. In the first, under the name of the Saint, with the age in which he lived, the emblem or various emblems are given, with which he is represented in painting, sculpture, or engraving. To each emblem are generally appended references to examples in works of art, or to the authority upon which it has been appropriated. Numerous interesting vestiges of art will here be found cited, those more especially existing in the eastern district of our own country, for instance, on the richly painted rood-screens, painted glass, sculptures on fonts, &c., of which so remarkable a series may still be found in the churches of Norfolk and Suffolk. With these, however, more especially interesting to ourselves, many examples will be found, collected from treasures of mediæval art on the continent, and from the productions of the great masters of the Italian and other schools.

In the second part we find the emblems, in alphabetical arrangement, with indications of the Saints whom they designate; and in this, obviously the portion of the work which will be most extensively serviceable, examples are frequently introduced of various modes of representing Saints by remarkable incidents in their legends. Lists of Patrons of Arts, Trades, and Professions, and also of Patrons of Countries and Cities, are appended; the tourist or the antiquary will frequently have recourse to these indications, which may often serve to throw light upon local history. In the edition before us, Dr. Husenbeth has added a very useful *Conspectus* of calendars, the want of which has frequently been felt. In this part of his Manual we find, in parallel columns with the Roman calendar, the old English calendar of Sarum use, another of a later period, the Scottish, French, Spanish, German, and Greek calendars. Lastly, he has supplied for the first time a short Armory of "Sacred Heraldry," the bearings assigned, chiefly in the fifteenth century, to certain holy personages, and which, being occasionally found accompanying their representations in works of art, may serve for their identification. We are not aware that any similar list, or indeed any notice of such appropriation of heraldic bearings to certain Saints, had previously been published either in our own country or on the continent.



It is scarcely necessary to remind our readers how much has been done in recent times to illustrate innumerable Hagiotypic conventionalities by which not many years ago the student of art was continually perplexed. The explanation of traditions, so familiar to the *maestri* of the fifteenth or the sixteenth century, was essential to the intelligent appreciation of their productions, and indeed to the appreciation of mediæval design in general. In Western Europe no venerable rule of Iconographic proprieties has been recognised, as among artists of the Byzantine School, such as appears in the remarkable Treatise of Denys the Monk of Fourns, discovered by Didron on Mount Athos, in his Journey with Paul Durand in 1839.<sup>3</sup> The learned Molanus, in his treatise "*de Historia SS. Imaginum et Picturarum*," collected in the last century many valuable notices explanatory of productions of Middle Age art in Europe; his labours are well known to those who have devoted attention to the subject. The more recent publications in our own country by the lamented Mrs. Jameson will always be consulted with satisfaction; and we may here recommend to the notice of our readers the "*Dictionnaire Iconographique*" by Guéneault, part of the great collection of French manuals published by the Abbé Migne, in which a *Repertoire* of attributes of Saints will be found, alphabetically arranged, and analogous to the second division of the interesting volume by Dr. Husenbeth.<sup>4</sup> In Germany lists of attributes have been given, in the useful Manual entitled "*Christliche Kunstsymbolik und Ikonographie*," Francfort, 1839; in "*Die Attribute der Heiligen*," Hanover, 1843; and in "*Die Heiligenbilder*," &c., by Dr. Heinrich Alt, Berlin, 1845. A brief enumeration of a similar nature may be found in the Treatise by the Abbé Crosnier, first put forth by M. de Caumont, in his "*Bulletin Monumental*," and published separately in 1848. The student of Mediæval Art will, however, in vain seek any more comprehensive and accurately detailed companion at home or abroad than the valuable manual for which we are indebted to the Very Rev. Provost of Northampton.

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### Archæological Intelligence.

THE Annual Meeting of the Kent Archæological Society will be held at Dover, on August 1 and 2. All persons who may desire to co-operate with the Society should address the Rev. Lambert L. Larking, Hon. Sec., Ryarsh Rectory, Maidstone. The Society has accepted an invitation to an Archæological Congress at Dunkerque, and arrangements will be made to visit that place on August 16.

The Annual Meeting of the Sussex Archæological Society has been fixed for August 9, at Hurstmonceaux.

The Annual Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Society will take place at Bangor, about the middle of August.

<sup>3</sup> Manuel d'Iconographie Chrétienne, Grecque et Latine, traduit du MS. Byzantin, le Guide de la Peinture, par le Dr. Paul Durand. Paris: 1845.

<sup>4</sup> Dictionnaire Iconographique des figures, legendes, et actes de Saints, tant de l'ancienne que de la nouvelle loi, et Ré-

pertoire Alphabétique des Attributs qui sont donnés aux Saints par les Artistes, &c. Par L. J. Guéneault. Paris: 1850. One large Volume, 8vo. The same author has compiled a Dictionnaire Iconographique des Monuments de l'Antiquité Chrétienne et du Moyen âge, &c.

## Notices of Publications.

ADDRESS by the Right Hon. the LORD WROTTESELEY, President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, delivered at the Meeting in Oxford, June, 1860.

IN a former volume the Connexion between Archæology and Geology was set forth by an accomplished friend to our Society, now no more, with that ability to be expected in one conversant alike with antiquarian relics and with the physical changes to which the earth has been subjected. Among important facts adduced since the publication of Dr. Mantell's Memoir in this Journal (vol. vii. p. 327), none is more deeply interesting to the archæologist and the historian than the traces of man's remote existence, found in diluvial deposits in our own country and in France. At one of our late meetings we had occasion to appreciate the value of the discoveries in Picardy, placed before us by Sir C. Lyell; we are indebted anew to the kindness of that eminent geologist for calling our attention to the excellent statement of the conditions under which those discoveries occurred, as set forth in Lord Wrottesley's recent Address to the British Association at Oxford. Through the courtesy of their noble President we have been favoured with a copy of that discourse; and our readers must appreciate the following summary of a subject, the elucidation of which may well claim the combined energies of archæologists and the votaries of science.

"The bearing of some recent geological discoveries on the great question of the high antiquity of man was brought before your notice at your last Meeting at Aberdeen by Sir C. Lyell, in his opening address to the Geological Section. Since that time many French and English naturalists have visited the valley of the Somme in Picardy, and confirmed the opinion originally published by M. Boucher de Perthes in 1847, and afterwards confirmed by Mr. Prestwich, Sir C. Lyell, and other geologists from personal examination of that region. It appears that the position of the rude flint implements, which are unequivocally of human workmanship, is such, at Abbeville and Amiens, as to show that they are as ancient as a great mass of gravel which fills the lower parts of the valley between those two cities, extending above and below them. This gravel is an ancient fluvial alluvium by no means confined to the lower depressions (where extensive and deep peat-mosses now exist), but is sometimes also seen covering the slopes of the boundary hills of chalk at elevations of 80 or 100 feet above the level of the Somme. Changes therefore in the physical geography of the country, comprising both the filling up with sediment and drift and the partial re-excavation of the valley, have happened since old river-beds were at some former period the receptacles of the worked flints. The number of these last, already computed at about 1400 in an area of fourteen miles in length and half a mile in breadth, has afforded to a succession of visitors abundant opportunities of verifying the true geological position of the implements. The old alluvium, whether at higher or lower levels, consists not only of the coarse gravel with worked flints above mentioned, but also of superimposed beds of sand and loam, in which are many freshwater and land shells, for the most part entire, and of species now living in the

same part of France. With the shells are found bones of the Mammoth and an extinct Rhinoceros, *R. tichorhinus*, an extinct species of deer, and fossil remains of the horse, ox, and other animals. These are met with in the overlying beds, and sometimes also in the gravel where the implements occur. At Menchecourt, in the suburbs of Abbeville, a nearly entire skeleton of the Siberian rhinoceros is said to have been taken out about forty years ago, a fact affording an answer to the question often raised, as to whether the bones of the extinct mammalia could have been washed out of an older alluvium into a newer one, and so re-deposited and mingled with the relics of human workmanship. Far-fetched as was this hypothesis, I am informed that it would not, if granted, have seriously shaken the proof of the high antiquity of the human productions, for that proof is independent of organic evidence or fossil remains, and is based on physical data. As was stated to us last year by Sir C. Lyell, we should still have to allow time for great denudation of the chalk, and the removal from place to place, and the spreading out over the length and breadth of a large valley of heaps of chalk flints in beds from 10 to 15 feet in thickness, covered by loams and sands of equal thickness, these last often tranquilly deposited, all of which operations would require the supposition of a great lapse of time. That the mammalian fauna preserved under such circumstances should be found to diverge from the type now established in the same region, is consistent with experience; but the fact of a foreign and extinct fauna was not needed to indicate the great age of the gravel containing the worked flints. Another independent proof of the age of the same gravel and its associated fossiliferous loam is derived from the large deposits of peat above alluded to in the valley of the Somme, which contain not only monuments of the Roman, but also those of an older Stone Period, usually called Celtic. Bones also of the bear, of the species still inhabiting the Pyrenees, and of the beaver, and many large stumps of trees, not yet well examined by botanists, are found in the same peat, the oldest portion of which belongs to times far beyond those of tradition; yet distinguished geologists are of opinion that the growth of all the vegetable matter, and even the original scooping out of the hollows containing it, are events long posterior in date to the gravel with flint implements, nay, posterior even to the formation of the uppermost of the layers of loam with freshwater shells overlying the gravel."

The best exemplification of the remarkable facts revealed in the diluvian deposits is presented, as we believe, in the valley of the Somme, but localities in this country and on the continent claim careful investigation. We may refer for further information on this subject to observations communicated by Mr. Prestwich to the Royal Society in March, 1859: to the notice 'Des silex taillés,' by M. Pictet, in the Bibliothèque Universelle, Archives, t. vi. p. 353, and to several memoirs there cited.

A detailed account of recent discoveries at Wroxeter, and of the history of Roman occupation in the neighbourhood of *Uriconium*, has been announced by Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A. Subscribers' names are received by Mr. Sandford, Shrewsbury.

The first number of a quarterly publication destined especially for the illustration of the antiquities of Derbyshire, has been commenced by Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt, F.S.A., to whom subscribers' names may be addressed at Derby.

## Notices of Archaeological Publications.

FORENINGEN TIL NORSKE FORTIDSMINDESMERKERS BEVARING.

Association for the Preservation of Norwegian Antiquities. Report for 1859. Christiania: 1860.

For the last sixteen years an Archaeological Association has been quietly pursuing its labours in the far north, hardly known or noticed by its contemporaries. Other societies, and especially those of Denmark and Sweden, have occupied themselves with the publication of the ancient documents and Sagas of the North; but the Norwegian Association, here noticed, has been specially founded for the preservation of the ancient monuments of that kingdom, many of which were fast falling to decay. In addition to this, it was proposed to employ the Society's surplus funds in obtaining drawings, by competent artists, of the various remains of antiquities in Norway, especially of the ancient wooden churches, and of their furniture, much of which remains uninjured, and also of the earlier remains of heathen times, which abound in that kingdom.

The Society consists at present of 870 members, the low rate of subscription (one dollar, or about four shillings and tenpence annually) rendering it accessible to all. In so thinly peopled a region as Norway, where the total of the inhabitants, including the towns, does not amount to half the population of London, and where most of them are peasants farming their own land, this number of associates speaks well for the intelligence of the nation. Small as the subscription is, it is one half of the annual rent of many a Norwegian farm!

The Report of the present year is more than usually interesting, from its affording us a retrospective view of the operations of the Society since its commencement. From 1844 to 1860 the Society has expended 10,663 dollars. Of this sum, a large amount for Norway, 2,259 dollars have been devoted to printing the annual reports, and to lithograph drawings distributed gratis to the members, and 200 were granted towards the publication of Tønsberg's Memorials of Mediæval Art in Norway, an archaeological monograph of great merit, but which was not continued beyond the fifth fasciculus. It is devoted entirely to the old wooden churches of Norway, giving accurate plans, sections, and drawings of their peculiar features, with numerous minute details. A sum of 1,728 dollars has been expended on drawings of the more interesting remains in various parts of the kingdom, and a detailed list of these sketches, 288 in number, is given in the present Report. Above 50 of these views and plans have been already lithographed and presented to the members of the society.

To the restoration of Hitterdal Church, in Thelemarken, a grant was made of 1658 dollars. This is one of the most famous of the old timber

churches—"Stavekirker," and will be familiar to the English reader by the frontispiece to Forester's Norway. See also Mr. Ferguson's Handbook of Architecture, p. 933. It is to be hoped that restorations in Norway are not carried on in the reckless way which we have had occasionally to deplore in England. 935 dollars were expended by the Society in excavating the ruins of the monastery of Hovedøen, on an island in the Christiania Fiord, and in similar operations at the old cathedral church of Hamar. The former excavations have been illustrated in several of the Reports issued by the Society, and the chancel was found to be laid with English tiles, some of which exhibited very beautiful mediæval designs. Altogether, the Society has expended nearly 8000 dollars upon the preservation of the ancient remains of Norway; and the lively interest excited regarding these relics of the past is not confined to the people, but is participated in by the high authorities of the state. At the previous meeting of the association, it had been proposed on the part of the government that a Royal Inspector of Archaeology should be appointed for Norway. This proposal was not adopted by the Storting or Parliament of Norway, which is always very jealous of any plan emanating from the supreme government; but it was determined that an annual grant of 500 dollars should be made to the Society, to be bestowed by it upon the man whom it should select as the inspector of Archaeology in Norway. The choice of the Society fell upon M. Nicolaysen, a gentleman already well known by his antiquarian writings. The Society also has petitioned the government to allow their inspector to make excavations upon the crown lands of every kind, with the permission of the tenants thereof.

An arrangement has likewise been entered into with the conductor of the Trigonometrical Survey of Norway, under Major Vibe, to cause drawings and careful measurements to be made of all objects of antiquity that may be met with in the course of the operations of the Survey.

It has been also determined to publish some of the drawings already in the Society's possession in a separate work, of which the first number has already appeared under the title of *Norske Bygninger fra Fortiden*—(The old buildings of Norway). The present number contains no letter-press, but exhibits four plates of the wonderful little church at Urnes, in the Lyster Fiord, in Sogne, a church not noticed in Murray's excellent guide book. It has been, however, described by Mr. Clark in the Transactions of the Cambridge Society, and is certainly one of the most extraordinary and perfect old timber churches in Norway. We saw it in 1856, and directed Mr. Clark's attention to it when we met him at the church in Justedal. The four plates give plans of the building, longitudinal and transverse sections, and lastly accurate representations of the extraordinary wood carvings, both exterior and interior, which decorate this building. The Society has determined to publish the text accompanying the plates of the work in Norse and also in English, so that the antiquities of the kingdom of Norway will now no longer be a sealed book to our countrymen at home.

It has been too generally imagined that Norway contains little to interest the archaeologist. Hitherto that country has been almost solely visited by scenery hunters and sportsmen, and both have found such ample material for their favourite pursuits, that the antiquarian treasures of the kingdom have been somewhat neglected. It is true that this wild northern land has

no grand ruins, no cathedrals, castles, or camps; but there is hardly an old house or an ancient church throughout the country wherein some curious relics of antiquity may not be discovered. In some of the older churches, as in those of Borgund and of Urnes, the votive offerings of Catholic times, bronze models of ships, &c., are still suspended from the roof, and upon the altar at Urnes we saw two rich and tall candlesticks of Limoges enamel, which would assuredly excite notable competition if offered for sale in Paris or London. In many churches the original colouring remains upon the processional staffs, and on the figures of Our Lady, and of various saints, and frescoes, rude indeed in execution, but eminently curious and of early character, ornament the chancel walls. Even in the more modern churches the reredos is often of immense size, reaching nearly to the chancel roof, and it is generally filled with figures in compartments representing scripture subjects, and richly carved and gilt. But it is in the museums of Bergen and of Christiania that the principal relics of antiquity are now preserved. For years these have been gradually accumulated from the different churches and "Gaards," or farm-houses, and numerous objects which are of very rare occurrence in the country are there to be found. Thus, the mediæval brass vessels, in the form of animals or of mounted knights, which served probably as ewers for washing the hands, are exemplified by at least a dozen specimens in the museums above referred to.<sup>1</sup>

The collection at Bergen is perhaps the larger of the two, but it is badly arranged and indifferently lighted, while the objects are too much crowded together. It contains, however, besides some interesting relics of an earlier period, a large collection of reredoses, altar pictures, one or two of very early date, processional staffs, crosses with their original decorations quite fresh, and various shrines, censers, &c., of different dates.

The Christiania Museum is quite unexceptionable as regards light, space, and arrangement. It is under the immediate superintendence of Professor Keyser, the learned author of the *Ecclesiastical History of Norway* down to the Reformation, and we know no greater enjoyment than to hear the Professor, in his clear and forcible language, descanting on the treasures of the collection under his charge.

The articles in the museum are arranged, somewhat after the system of Worsaae's divisions, under the Stone, the Bronze, and the Iron ages. Of Stone implements there is a large collection; some of the specimens are from Finmark. Professor Keyser believes that the hammer heads were not perforated by means of any sharp stone, in the absence of metal, but were gradually bored through by the slow process of working with sand, water, and a piece of sharpened wood. In proof of this, he exhibits several hammers where the perforation is not complete, yet the hole is perfectly round and smooth. We have noticed stone hammers likewise, found in Northumberland and in other parts of the British Islands, in which the work of perforation had been only commenced. Of Bronze relics Norway has but few, but there are two exceedingly fine and perfect bronze swords, one of which has a beautifully ornamented handle. In Iron implements and remains of Heathen times, Norway is peculiarly rich. The Viking

<sup>1</sup> Several of these remarkable vessels exist in collections in our own country, and some of them have been noticed in

this Journal, vol. xv. p. 280, and in the *Archæologia Eliana*, vol. iv. p. 76.



was buried in his funeral mound with all his warlike and household implements around him. His ship was occasionally interred with the corpse, and, in more than one instance, from the position of the nails, it has been possible to determine accurately the dimensions of the war-vessel. In some compartments of this Museum a separate division has been appropriated to the reception of the entire collection of articles discovered in one grave. Thus the magnificent gold ornaments discovered some years ago are placed along with the swords, &c., found in the same mound. In these instructive cases we have the long two-edged sword (occasionally inlaid with other metals), often broken or doubled back, the axe nearly the same as that of the Norse peasant at this day, the horse furniture closely resembling that still used in Thelemarken, and the iron kettle, composed of numerous fragments ingeniously riveted together. In one of these "finds" we observed a fragment—alas! it was but a fragment—of a beautiful glass vessel like the celebrated Portland vase, white on a blue ground, and to judge from the single head that remained, it might have come from the same master-hand which modelled that choice ornament of our own National collection. Of mediæval remains, ecclesiastical and otherwise, the museum contains numerous examples. There are six or eight bronze censers, also chalices, reredoses, one in particular of large size, of alabaster beautifully carved and gilt, with figures in compartments.

We trust that neither the length of the journey, nor the difficulties of the language, will deter archaeologists from visiting these highly instructive collections. There are doubtless many antiquaries in the ranks of our Society, who like the writer are ardent sportsmen, whilst not the less keen lovers of antiquity; and it is hoped that this brief notice may possibly excite their curiosity to explore a country rich in picturesque attractions and remarkable ancient vestiges.

E. CHARLTON.

### Archæological Intelligence.

WE have much pleasure in inviting attention to the proposed publication of a work to which the labours of our venerable and learned friend, the Rev. Dr. Oliver, have long been directed. The fruits of his indefatigable researches regarding the ecclesiastical and family history of the West of England are well known to our readers. Through his kindness in former years this Journal was enriched by the valuable memoir on the Castle of Exeter, given in vol. vii. p. 128, and by the Genealogy of the Family of Courtenay, principally from original documents, given in vol. x. p. 58. His more important work, however, is the *Monasticon Diœcesis Exoniensis*, published in 1846; to this Dr. Oliver appended, in 1854, a supplement with a map of the diocese. At a previous period, in 1820, he had completed a volume in 8vo., entitled *Historic Collections relating to the Monasteries in Devon*, and containing valuable unpublished information. To this succeeded two 8vo. volumes of *Ecclesiastical Antiquities in Devon*, being observations on churches in that county, with memoranda for the history of Cornwall. The veteran antiquary of the West now announces an *Ecclesiastical and General History of the Diocese and City of Exeter*, from original materials which, through a long series of years, the liberality of the Dean and Chapter, and other bodies, have made available for inquiries,