

Proceedings at Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

December 6, 1861.

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

At the commencement of the proceedings of another session Mr. Morgan offered some remarks on the encouraging progress of the Institute during the year, alluding especially to the gratification which had been afforded by occasional exhibitions of works of ancient art at the meetings in the previous season in London, and to the agreeable meeting held at Peterborough. For the ensuing year a great display of mediæval art had been proposed at the South Kensington Museum, on occasion of the International Exhibition. The Central Committee of the Institute contemplated the formation, of one special exhibition only in the coming year, to be arranged for the monthly meeting of the Society in June; the subjects selected being Enamel and Niello, with the view of presenting a more complete illustration, than heretofore attempted, of the history and progress of those remarkable Decorative Arts, in all countries, and especially in England, from the earliest periods. Mr. Morgan alluded to the cheering prospects of the Annual Meeting, which had been fixed for the ensuing year at Worcester, where the Institute had found very cordial encouragement; a very pleasant and instructive gathering would doubtless take place in a locality so full of interesting objects.

A copy of the recent publication by Mr. Hayley Mason, of Chichester, was brought before the meeting, consisting of the Architectural History of Chichester Cathedral, by Professor Willis, accompanied by an essay on the recent fall of the spire; also memoirs, on Boxgrove Priory, by the Rev. J. L. Petit, and on Shoreham Church, by Edmund Sharpe, Esq., read at the Meeting of the Institute at Chichester in 1853.

Mr. M. HOLBECHÉ BLOXAM communicated an account of a Greek helmet, found in the River Tigris, and which he kindly sent for examination. This valuable object had been exhibited at a previous meeting, in April, 1856, as noticed in this Journal, vol. xiii. p. 273. We are indebted to Mr. Bloxam's kindness for the following particulars relating to this very interesting discovery, as detailed by him at a Meeting of the Northampton Architectural Society, in October, 1856. In June, 1854, Mr. Richard Banner Oakeley, of Oswaldkirk Hall, Yorkshire, by whom the helmet was presented to Mr. Bloxam, being on a tour in the East, visited Trebizond, and proceeded to Diabeker on the Tigris. Here he obtained a raft, the usual mode of transit down the river, to convey him to Mosul; on arriving below the town of Til, the point where the river Sert, the ancient Centrites, joins the Tigris, the raft was drifting near the shore into shallow water, when one of the men pushed his boat-hook into the stream to thrust the raft off from the shore, and on lifting it out of the water the bronze helmet

was brought up by the hook. Mr. Oakley purchased it for a few piastres, about a shilling sterling. The spot where it was found is one of interest, it may be remembered, in connexion with the history of the Ten Thousand Greeks, who, after the defeat and death of Cyrus the Younger at Cunaxa, B.C. 401, refusing to enter the service of Artaxerxes his successor, commenced the memorable retreat recorded by Xenophon. After several conflicts with the tribes bordering on the Tigris, they arrived at last at the Centrites, one of its principal tributaries, a stream 200 ft. in breadth, and here found a large force drawn up on the opposite shore to oppose their passage. Guides, however, and a ford were found; the enemy were thrown off their guard by a manoeuvre, and the Greeks succeeded in crossing the river with small loss, at a spot, as it is supposed, about two miles distant from its junction with the Tigris, where the town of Til is situated, and where the remarkable helmet now in Mr. Bloxam's possession was recovered from the bed of the river by the singular chance above stated. Thence the Ten Thousand continued their retreat by Trebizond and the Southern shore of the Euxine.

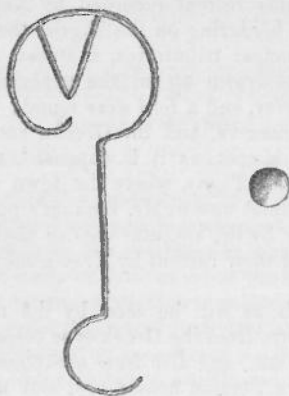
The helmet, although, as will be seen by the accompanying woodcut, differing materially in form from the Greek type occurring in sculpture, or on antique vases and coins, &c., and also from numerous existing specimens, is neither an Assyrian nor a Persian head-piece, and may be regarded as one



of the brazen casques mentioned by Xenophon in his account of the accoutrements of the Greek stipendiaries in the army of Cyrus. The bronze helmets with which we are most familiar are either skull caps, or of the usual nasal type. An example, bearing considerable similarity to this helmet occurs on a scarce coin of one of the Greco-Bactrian monarchs, Eucratides II., who succeeded B.C. 140. Whilst, from the circumstances above stated, there appear strong grounds for the supposition that the helmet here represented had been lost in the retreat of the Ten Thousand, it must be admitted that possibly it may have belonged to one of the soldiers of Alexander the Great, who, about 330 B.C., traversed the countries bordering on the Euphrates and the Tigris, and comprised in his conquest the kingdom of Bactria. In either case it must be regarded as a relic of remarkable interest.

The following notice of an incised marking or symbol recently observed on one of the stones of Stonehenge, was then communicated by Dr. GEORGE

R. TATE, M.D. Royal Artillery.—“On February 16th 1861, I visited Stonehenge, one of my principal objects being to search for inscriptions or sculpturing on the stones of which that monument is formed. I had repeatedly examined the very singular incised markings on the rocks at



Routin Linn, Old Bewick, and Doddington Moors in Northumberland, and I had been informed that some incised symbol or concentric circles of a similar character had been found on Long Meg in Cumberland.¹ I therefore hoped to discover some sculpturing of a like kind at Stonehenge. After long examination, both of the standing and the fallen stones, I was delighted to catch a glimpse of some symbol or character on the under surface of the fallen impost of one of the great triliths of the inner circle. One of the stones of this trilith is still standing, but the other and the impost fell about one hundred years ago. The inscription is on the under surface of the impost, and occupies a position midway between the mortices. It is about 9 in. in length, and is incised, but, being encrusted with lichens, and weather-worn, it must be viewed in a particular light to trace its form, which, however, under favorable circumstances, is distinct enough to an eye accustomed to read water-worn sculpturings. Its form is here shown (see woodcut). About 3 in. from it is a hollow $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, similar to those which are seen associated with the remarkable markings on rocks in Northumberland.²

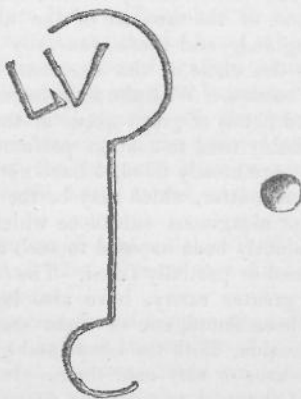
I believe this incised character to be archaic, probably coeval with the erection of the Stonehenge circle; it has the same weather-worn appearance as the Northumberland sculpturings, which doubtless were the work of ancient British people. Beyond generally expressing an opinion as to the antiquity of the curious mark or symbol now first noticed at Stonehenge, I do not attempt to speculate on its origin or meaning.”

On comparing the sketches, for which we are indebted to Dr. Tate's kindness, with the groundplan and views of Stonehenge given by Sir

¹ It is represented amongst the illustrations of Sir Gardner Wilkinson's memoir on British remains, *Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc.* 1860, p. 118.

² Some of these have been figured in Sir Gardner Wilkinson's Memoir, *ut supra*, plate 10.

Richard Colt Hoare in his *Ancient Wilts*, vol. i., pp. 145, 153, it appears that the impost in question is not that of the trilithon which fell on January, 1797, a catastrophe of which an account, accompanied by two views, was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Maton, and published in the *Archæologia*, vol. xiii., p. 103. That trilithon is marked E. in the plan given by Sir R. C. Hoare, from a careful survey taken in 1810. Its impost (E. 3), now lies near the verge of the outer circle, on the N.W. side of the group. The impost to which Dr. Tate's curious communication relates, appears to be nearly in the centre of the circle, being that marked D 3, in the ground plan, and it lies across the so-called altar stone, described in *Ancient Wilts*, *ut supra*, p. 149. The precise period when this trilithon fell does not seem to have been recorded; it was prostrate at the time when Stukeley's views were taken in 1722. Attention having been excited by Dr. Tate's discovery, the impost bearing the incised marking was subsequently examined by an Archæologist resident in Wiltshire, Dr. Thurnam, of whose skill and accuracy in the investigation of ancient remains we have had frequent experience; the interest of the subject renders it desirable to place his independent testimony before our readers.—"The markings (Dr. Thurnam states) are comparatively sharply cut,



Incised mark, Stonehenge.—Scale, one-fourth original length.

but, though now covered with lichens and time-stains, may I believe have been made in modern times since the fall of the stone about 1620. I was curious to ascertain whether there are any similar markings in a corresponding position on the under surface of the impost of the adjoining trilith, which fell in 1797, but there is nothing of the kind. The markings do not exactly correspond with Dr. Tate's drawing; that which I send is I believe accurate. (See woodcut). The Roman V is very distinct, and the L only slightly less so. I should suppose the whole to have been the work of some casual visitor to the spot, possibly soon after the fall of the stone; by whatever hand the markings were made, considerable time must have been spent in the operation. They are very nearly in the centre of the stone and mid-way between the two mortices." Having thus given the various readings of these remarkable characters or symbols, the question must be left to further investigation; it is scarcely needful to point out how strong

an argument in favor of the more remote antiquity of the markings may, as we apprehend, be drawn not less from their having become so thickly encrusted with lichen as to have escaped the notice of many keen observers, but also from the improbability that characters could have been thus carefully incised on so hard a material by any "casual visitor."

The following report of the progress of the excavations at Uriconium was received from Henry Johnson, Esq., M.D., Secretary of the Excavations Committee at Shrewsbury, accompanied by a photograph of an inscribed monument recently brought to light.—"About the middle of September last we began to dig in the cemetery just outside the city walls on the East, and adjacent to the Watling Street. Very shortly a massive inscribed stone was found, on the upper part of which were remains of a sculptured figure, to which it had apparently served as a base, but the feet only of the figure remain. The inscription has not hitherto been satisfactorily deciphered.² We have trenched all over the field called the cemetery, or at least that part, in which, being near the Watling Street, it was thought that probably some remains might be brought to light, and numerous cinerary urns of various sizes and forms have been found, some of them quite entire. The largest, unfortunately broken, had measured about 24 inches in diameter. Some of the urns are of the usual fashion of sepulchral *ollæ* found in England, and these generally contain burnt human bones, but by no means the whole of the skeleton. There are also vases with a neck, or earthen bottles. With the fragments of bone we have found several small flask-shaped phials of green glass, of the kind usually called lachrymatories, but probably used to contain perfume or unguent, and, in the sand with which they are mostly filled, I have noticed occasionally some admixture of carbonaceous matter, which may be the result of the action of fire upon some resinous or oleaginous substance which they originally contained. Some have evidently been exposed to such a degree of heat that the glass has been softened or partially fused. The fragments of two glass bowls, objects of much greater rarity, have also been disinterred. Two small fictile lamps have been found, one of them marked with the potter's name *MODES*, on the underside. Both the lamps and glass bottles have been found either within the urns or very near them. In one or two places we have noticed a stratum of charcoal, possibly the site of the funereal fire. No bones of animals have occurred, as so commonly found in the previous diggings, and no human or other bones unburnt. Some rude foundations were uncovered in one part of the field, possibly remains of a tomb; a modern land-drain had been carried through them, and no signs of interment appeared. Two coins only have been met with in the cemetery; one of them I believe has been identified as a coin of Commodus. The examination of the cemetery having been completed the workmen were employed on garden ground at Norton, on the North side of the city, possibly part of the ancient *necropolis* of Uriconium; at a depth of three feet in clay a large cinerary urn was found, broken in pieces; it had been placed on two tiles cemented together, with a second brass coin of Trajan imbedded in the cement. The deposit was surrounded by traces of cremation. We now propose to commence operations on the other side (the North) of the Watling Street. I

² It has been figured, with other Roman relics lately found at Wroxeter, *Gent. Mag.* April, 1862, p. 401.

have very lately recovered a bronze statuette of Mercury formerly found at Wroxeter, and purchased for half-a-crown by a young man, assistant to a chemist at Shrewsbury. He had emigrated to Africa, and the Roman *lar* was, as I feared, for ever lost to our country; but within the last few days he returned, and has given it to the Museum, where I hope soon to see another like relic, a statuette of Diana, now in the possession of a farmer near Wroxeter. The right leg of the goddess has unfortunately been broken off.³ Antique sculptures and images, it is believed, were frequently mutilated through a certain superstitious notion, to destroy their supposed physical or magical power."

Mr. HILLARY DAVIES, who had kindly presented to the Institute a copy of his accurate Survey of the previous excavations at Wroxeter, now sent a detailed plan of the Roman cemetery, with indications of the spots where the relics noticed by Dr. Johnson had occurred. A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Davies, for this interesting memorial of the late investigations. It is hoped that the friendly contributions of those who give attention to Roman remains in this country will speedily enable the Committee at Shrewsbury to extend their field of operation.

A memoir by Mr. GEORGE PETRIE, of Kirkwall, Corresponding Member of the Institute, was read, describing the recent excavation of the tumulus in Orkney, known as Maes-Ilow. (Published in this Journal, vol. xviii., p. 353.) Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, who came to the meeting, on arriving from Ireland, shortly after the proceedings had commenced, called attention to the remarkable analogy which appears between that curious chambered tumulus and certain ancient remains of the same class in the sister kingdom, especially New Grange. He pointed out that the singularly contracted dimensions of the entrance passage precluded the possibility that such structures could have served, as had been conjectured, as habitations.

Mr. HEWITT gave a notice of a gauntlet of buff leather lately added to the Tower Collection, and also of some rare kinds of armour formed of scales and small round plates.

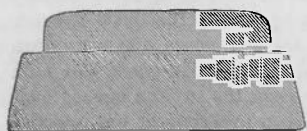
Mr. ROBERT FITCH communicated a short account of a beautiful mural painting lately brought to light at the west end of the north aisle in St. Gregory's Church, Norwich. He exhibited an admirable drawing of this curious relic of art, executed with great care by Mr. Winter, of Norwich. The costume and armour, and details of architecture, are very curious; the date of the painting may be assigned to about 1450. Mr. Fitch's description was as follows:—"During the progress of the restoration of St. Gregory's Church, Norwich, in July last, the workmen discovered a remarkably fine mural painting, representing St. George and the Dragon; the portions which time and the original obliterator have left, are as fresh in color and as distinct as if they had been executed only a few years since. The figures of the horse and St. George, who was tutelary saint of the city, are as large as life, and not only is the combat represented, but evidently the story attendant on the encounter has been figured in the back ground. The dragon is on the ground, a portion of the spear appears within its open jaws, but the weapon seems to have been broken, for between the hind legs of the horse and the tail of the dragon is seen the broken spear, leading to the conclusion that St. George had failed in overcoming the monster

³ This statuette is figured, *Gent. Mag.* April, 1862, p. 401.

with his lance ; this view is borne out by the circumstance that the champion is represented as having drawn his sword, and he is preparing to deal a heavy blow with it. The ornamentation is profuse, the red cross of St. George glows on the breast of the saint, and a series of small shields with the same device are apparent. The Libyan Princess Cleodolinda kneels on a rock to the right holding a lamb by a ribbon. In a cavern underneath her are seen the progeny of the scaly monster, issuing forth as if eagerly looking for its return with the expected prey. At the top of the picture appear the King and Queen of Selene, her parents, as if looking out from a tower within the city. The upper part of the picture is more perfect than the lower. The battlements and roofs of the houses within the walls have lost little of their early colouring. Beneath the painting is part of an inscription,—Pray for the soul of — which may have recorded the death of the donor, but it is to be regretted that the name is now irrecoverably lost ; a member probably of the far-famed St. George's Company, and one who regarded the saint with the highest veneration. I had forgotten to mention that the painting was discovered on the removal of the organ, which occupied the west end of the north aisle, for the purpose of cleaning the walls. I may add that it is not a fresco but an oil painting. The extreme height is 17 ft. and the width 9 ft. 9½ in. This remarkable example of ancient art will be preserved, but I regret to state that the parish authorities have thought fit to oil and "restore" it by repainting some portions."

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Col. LEFROY, R.A., through Mr. Hewitt.—A singular little relic of bronze, stated to have been found in railway excavations between Basingstoke and Andover. It appears to represent a *labrum*, such as were used by the ancients in their baths. It is a diminutive, shallow, circular basin, about 2½ in. in diameter, with a low seat all around within, upon which are seated small figures, about 1½ in. in height, apparently representing naked boys, or bathers disporting themselves in the water. In the centre of the basin is a small circular pedestal upon which some object has been affixed, probably a statuette, the jet of a fountain throwing water into the *labrum*, or the like. This curious object is supposed to be of the Roman period.



SECTION

Bronze weight found at Croyland.

By BERIAH BOTFIELD, Esq., M.P.—A bronze weight obtained in July last at Croyland, on occasion of the visit of the Institute to that place during the annual meeting at Peterborough. It was stated to have been found in or near the site of the monastery. We are indebted to Mr. Botfield's kindness for the accompanying woodcuts. It will be seen that it is in form of an escutcheon, charged with the arms of England, possibly

denoting that it was a standard weight, or at least adjusted by the *pondus Regis*. It weighs 4 oz., or a quarter of a pound; the date may be as early as the fourteenth century. A bronze weight of similar form, and of later date, has been figured in this Journal, vol. xvii., p. 165, with notices of other examples, in which, however, the perforation, intended probably for facility of conveyance or of suspension, is towards the lower extremity of the shield. A leaden heater-shaped weight with the royal arms is in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries; around the edge is the Angelic Salutation—*Ave Maria*. It was found with another like weight in Wharfedale, Yorkshire, as stated in the Catalogue of the Society's Collection, p. 24.

By Mr. W. J. BERNIARD SMITH.—Three powder-flasks or touch-boxes, date the sixteenth century, one of them of steel, with engraved ornaments, German work; another of wood inlaid with ivory, representing a stag-hunt; the third of wood, inlaid with bone, &c., and brass studs arranged in concentric and interlacing circles; the mounting of steel. The various fashions of objects of this class are well shown in Skelton's Illustrations of the Goodrich Court Armoury, vol. ii. plates 123—126.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A Chinese personal seal, of agate, engraved with an inscription in the ancient characters which occur on Chinese seals of metal, crystal, wood, &c., and also on the small seals of white porcelain found frequently in Ireland, to which the specimen exhibited is somewhat similar in fashion.

By Miss FFARINGTON.—A collection of ancient documents, seals, and family memorials; also several specimens of embroidery, a portion of the orfray of a vestment, displaying figures of saints; date sixteenth century; and a curious representation of Flora, surrounded by animals, flowers, &c., worked in gold and silver.

By Dr. KELLER, President of the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich.—A photograph of a singular object in the museum of the Society, being a hollow dodecahedron of bronze, with a ball attached to each of the angles. Each of the pentagonal sides is pierced with a circular opening, and no two of these perforations are of equal diameter. A similar relic, found near St. Peter's Church, Carmarthen, is in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries. See Catalogue, p. 24, where other examples are noticed.

By Mr. DANIEL GURNEY, F.S.A.—Two interesting portraits, date sixteenth century, one of them supposed to represent Prince Arthur, elder brother of Henry VIII. It may be, however, an early portrait of that sovereign, being apparently that of a person in more advanced years than Prince Arthur, who died in 1502, aged only sixteen. This portrait is on panel, representing a young man in the prime of life, three quarters to the right; without beard or moustaches; the hair short; a flat bonnet with the brim turned up and fastened with an *enseigne* or medallion over the right brow. He wears a furred crimson gown, a rich pendant jewel, collar of pearls and gems, and holds in his right hand a red and white rose. This curious painting bears much resemblance to that at Windsor, formerly in possession of Charles I., and considered by Mr. Scharf to portray Prince Arthur. The second portrait is inscribed *Henricus Dominus Darnley, Rex Scotorum*, 1562; it is a painting of his time, on panel, presenting features of strong similarity to the supposed portraits of the Consort of Mary Stuart. In his left hand he holds an hour-glass, inscribed, *Cogita mori—Anno 1562*. The hair, beard and moustaches, are light brown; the general aspect is

that of a young man of twenty-five to thirty. It may be remembered that two years subsequently to the date occurring on this portrait, Sir James Melville, in his account of his memorable interview with Elizabeth, describes Darnley, whose age at that time (in 1564) was only eighteen, as "liker a woman than a man, for he was lovely, beardless, and lady-faced." The inscription giving Darnley's name is probably a recent addition, and Melville's account seems to prove that the painting cannot be received as a portrait of that prince.

January 10, 1862.

WILLIAM TITE, Esq., M.P., F.S.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

PREVIOUSLY to commencing the ordinary proceedings of the meeting Mr. Tite observed, that since they had last assembled together an event had taken place which had filled all hearts with the deepest sorrow. In the absence of their President, Lord Talbot de Malahide, the painful duty had devolved upon him (Mr. Tite) to express, on this their first meeting of the new year, the sense of deep regret with which the Institute, in common with all classes of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, must regard the lamentable bereavement which she had recently sustained in the untimely decease of the Prince Consort. Every member of the Society, Mr. Tite felt assured, would share in heartfelt sorrow at such a national calamity; all must deplore the loss of the enlightened and beneficent Patron who had for some years graciously favored the Society with his encouragement, and by his personal participation in their proceedings. The Prince had with most kind condescension repeatedly exerted his influence in obtaining the gracious permission of the Queen, by which objects of very choice and precious character, preserved in the royal collections, had been entrusted to the Society, to which he had so generously extended his patronage. Mr. Tite could not refrain from bearing his heartfelt tribute, not only to the condescension of the Prince on many occasions, but to his high attainments, and to the constant devotion of his time and thoughts to the promotion of the Arts, and of all the interests of National advancement or cultivation. The loss of so beneficent and accomplished a Patron must be a cause of sadness and most heartfelt condolence, not only to all members of the Institute, but to all who had experienced with them that kindly encouragement with which the lamented Prince had constantly fostered every effort associated with the progress of National refinement and intelligence. He (Mr. Tite) would venture to express the hope, that their gracious Queen, in this her great trial and extremity of sorrow, might find in the deep sympathy of her loyal subjects some slight balm of consolation.

The following address of loyal condolence was then read, which had been laid before Her Majesty by the President, on behalf of the Institute, as an humble expression of deep sorrow and sympathy in so great a calamity:—

The Humble Address of the Members of the Archaeological Institute
of Great Britain and Ireland:—

May it please your Majesty,

We beg leave to approach your presence in order to express our sorrow for the sad bereavement which your Majesty has sustained in the death of your Royal Consort. In common with all your subjects, we feel the blow which has fallen on a family—the chief ornament and pride of our country.

As one of the many Societies in the land, whose objects are the investi-

gation of its National Monuments, and the promotion of the Fine Arts, we lament the loss of one who spent his life and used his exalted position not only in the advancement of all the Arts of Peace, and in the foundation of one of the most distinguished Schools of Art, but in the improvement of the condition of the poor and the afflicted, and in the solution of the great social problems of the day.

And we also ask leave to express to your Majesty our more particular sorrow at the loss of our kind Patron, who honored our meetings with his presence; who aided us with his enlightened counsel; and who obtained for us your Majesty's permission on several occasions to exhibit choice specimens of Art in the possession of the Crown.

Words cannot express what we feel on this occasion. May God, in His mercy, vouchsafe to your Majesty the necessary strength to bear up under this your heavy affliction, and preserve you for many years to your affectionate people.

In the name of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland,
(Signed) TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.

Mr. GEORGE PETRIE, of Kirkwall, Corresponding Member of the Institute, communicated an account, with illustrative drawings, of the remains of a circular church at Orphir in Orkney (printed in this Journal, vol. xviii. p. 227.) This, as it is believed, is the only example in North Britain of a type which occurs not unfrequently in some parts of Northern Europe. Mr. Tite observed that he had recently visited one of the most interesting specimens of this class of churches existing in England, the Round Church at Northampton, which had suffered much from neglect and decay; it was proposed to connect its restoration, now entrusted to Mr. Gilbert Scott, with the purpose of a memorial to the late Marquis of Northampton, formerly President of the Institute, whose kind and generous encouragement was doubtless gratefully remembered by many present.

A memoir was then read, addressed by one of the foreign Honorary Corresponding Members of the Institute, the Count CONSTANTINE TYSZKIEWICZ, a distinguished archæologist, brother of the President of the Society of Antiquaries at Wilna. His communication was illustrated by numerous careful ground plans and representations of entrenched works, hill-fortresses, and other remains of early antiquity in Lithuania, presenting apparently features of analogy with vestiges of a like description in Great Britain. In common with other parts of Northern Europe, he observed, Lithuania presents none of those traces of Roman occupation which occur in other localities. The country had been traversed by the various nations who had migrated from Asia, probably, to the Southward and Westward regions of Europe. The traces are chiefly tumuli and entrenchments. The Count proposed to divide these remains into four classes;—forts constructed at the meeting of streams, or on the banks of rivers;—entrenched places of worship, usually on the summits of isolated hills; on these sites are frequently noticed small cavities full of ashes with traces of cremation, indicating, as it is supposed, places of sacrifice;—the third class consisting of large enclosed spaces, designed, as believed, for holding councils or for the administration of justice;—and, lastly, the numerous tumuli, called in Polish *kurhany*. These last the Count proposed to distinguish by the uses for which they appear to have been raised. Some seem to have been posts of observation raised around camps; others may have marked the lines of

migration of ancient races; others, again, are sepulchral, containing objects of stone, bronze, and iron, similar, for the most part, to those of the same period found in England and in Europe generally. Ornaments of female attire have been found also in abundance, such as objects of glass and stone, and, near the coast, ornaments made of amber.

Mr. E. LLOYD delivered an elaborate disquisition on the landing of Julius Cæsar in Britain. His views do not concur with those of the Astronomer Royal, or of Mr. Lewin. Mr. Lloyd stated that, availing himself of facilities of observation during a prolonged residence at Ramsgate, he had devoted much time to exploring the localities in question. He had arrived at the conclusion that Cæsar had set forth on his first voyage to Britain from Wissant; he had landed in *Cantium*, a name which Mr. Lloyd maintained belonged to that portion of Kent now called the Isle of Thanet; it might have extended to Dover and Canterbury, but there appears to be no ground for the supposition that it applied to the district as far to the westward as Romney Marsh, or to the coast west of Dover, where, according to some authorities, Cæsar's landing had taken place. Mr. Lloyd, from careful examination of the coast, was inclined to believe that Shoulden, behind Deal, may have been the spot where Cæsar landed; and he stated some conjectures on the state of the tide at the time of his arrival, in confirmation of that opinion. He moreover alluded to the discovery of certain flat-bottomed boats of great antiquity at a spot where, as he thought possible, Cæsar's fleet may have been drawn up on the shore for security. Referring to the fact that, at that period, *Rutupiæ* was an island, he called attention to the great changes which had taken place on the coast, and especially to that which had left dry the estuary by which the Isle of Thanet had been formerly divided from the mainland. These changes Mr. Lloyd is disposed to attribute to the gradual deepening of the channel in the straits of Dover.

Mr. WILLIAM CLAYTON communicated a photograph of the base or ground-work of a very curious relic of Roman occupation at Dover, accompanied by some notices of the discovery, during the last summer, of these remains, supposed to mark the sight of a pharos upon the Western Heights, and formerly known as the Bredenstone. It is believed that the earliest mention of this vestige of some Roman structure in that position occurs in Lambarde's *Perambulation of Kent*, published in 1596, where it is stated, p. 158,—“there standeth yet uppon the high cliffe betweene the towne and the peere (as it were) not farre from that which was the house of the Templars, some remaine of a tower, now called Bredenstone.” This portion of ancient masonry, and also the ruins of the circular church of the Templars, doubtless the scene of the memorable interview between King John and the legate from the Holy See, are represented, it has been supposed, in the curious view of Dover, as it appeared in the time of Henry VIII., preserved amongst the Cott. MSS. in the British Museum, and of which a reduced copy was published a few years ago at Dover. The Bredenstone was doubtless the object mentioned by Montfaucon, *Antiqu. Expl. Suppl. tom. iv. p. 137*, as a “grand monceau de mazures de pierres et de chaux, qu'on voit auprès de Douvre, que les gens du pays appellent la goutte du Diable,” regarded, it is observed, by some persons as the remains of a Roman pharos, but distinct from the well-known pharos-tower at the Castle, of which Montfaucon (*ibid. p. 51*) gives a good representation from a drawing sent to him in 1724 by the Archbishop of

Canterbury (Wake). In the History of Dover Castle by Darell, chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, and published in 1786, the Bredenstone or "the Devil's Drop," called by him "*Ara Cæsaris*," is given as a vignette headpiece. At that time it seems to have been a shapeless mass of masonry, about ten feet in height. It may be supposed that the popular name originated in a notion, of which many other instances occur, that the huge mass had been dropped on the heights by supernatural agency; but the word was inadvertently rendered by the learned French antiquary, above cited, as if it had signified a liquid drop—"goutte du Diable." In 1693, Lord Sydney, on his appointment as Lord Warden, summoned the Grand Court of Shepway to meet upon "Braidestone Hill," where he had been told that three of his predecessors were sworn into office. The Historian of Kent, Hasted, mentions Bredenstone Hill on the S.W. side of Dover, opposite to the Castle, and that there the ancient court of Shepway "is now kept," and the Lords Warden sworn in. Again, he observes that the hill on the S.W. of the town, called Bredenstone Hill, on which the ruin of the ancient Roman pharos remained, is within the lordship of Bredon, in the liberty of Dover, and that it once belonged to the Commandery of Swynfield, &c. The site of the Templars' church mentioned by Leland and other writers, and already noticed as situated on the same Heights, was brought to light by the sappers in 1806; it was cleared from *debris* and again exposed to view in 1854 by Col. Fitzherbert Grant. In the course of the works at the period first named, when the Heights were strongly fortified, the Bredenstone had been buried under an accumulation of chalk and soil thrown out of a trench then cut near the spot, but, in digging foundations for barracks last summer the platform, described as hexagonal, on which the structure had been erected was laid open, and the Roman character of the masonry distinctly recognised. The remains were about 20 feet in length, as shown in the photograph sent by Mr. Clayton; they consisted of ordinary Roman walling, with a few plain tiles, and presented the appearance of a rough mass of conglomerate. A cavity full of charred wood and ashes was noticed, supposed to be a vestige of the original purpose for which the erection had been designed, as a pharos on the Western side of the harbour of the ancient *Dubris*. The remains were forthwith in part removed, and a portion has been so preserved in the construction of the barrack-wall that it remains visible, projecting a few inches from the face of the wall, and marking the site where an object of so much interest to the Cinque Ports stood. A detailed description of the masonry, and of the circumstances of its discovery, is given by Mr. Knocker, Town Clerk of Dover, &c., in his "Account of the Grand Court of Shepway, holden on the Bredenstone Hill, for the Installation of the Viscount Palmerston as Warden of the Cinque Ports, &c., August 28, 1861." In that interesting volume a conjectural representation of *Dubris* with its two multangular light-towers is given, and also a copy of the view of Darell's "*Ara Cæsaris*," as it appeared when his History was published, towards the close of the last century.

Mr. JOSEPH BURTT presented to the Institute the Catalogue of their Library, prepared by him in accordance with a plan approved by the Central Committee. The inconvenience arising from the want of a systematic Catalogue had long, Mr. Burtt observed, been a cause of complaint; the library, although deficient in general works of reference, contained a rare and valuable series of transactions of Archæological and Historical

Societies, especially on the Continent; for this the Institute had been chiefly indebted to the exertions of their lamented friend Mr. Kemble. It also included numerous monographs and memoirs, topographical and antiquarian, of comparatively rare occurrence. He (Mr. Burt) had pleasure in now offering to the Society the result of his endeavors to contribute to their satisfaction, and to enhance the utility of the Library.

A special vote of thanks to Mr. Burt for so valuable a service, at no slight sacrifice of time, was very cordially carried. Mr. Tite alluded to the circumstance that the Society of Antiquaries were likewise on the point of issuing a List of their Library. Of that extensive collection of books, however, a Catalogue, although incomplete, was previously in the hands of the Fellows; Mr. Burt had with great kindness undertaken the task of supplying, for the first time, a deficiency long felt by the members of the Institute.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Miss FFARRINGTON.—A celt or axe-head of cherty flint, streaked with brown, found in 1859 in a field near Honiton, Devon. It is a good example of an ordinary type, with a cutting edge at one extremity only.

By Mr. FITCH.—Two bronze torque rings, found during the previous month in a chalk pit near Norwich. They are encrusted with bright green patina, and measure, in diameter, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch. The extremities are disunited, so that the rings might be termed penannular, but the ends may have been originally soldered together. These relics are supposed to be of Anglo-Saxon date; a specimen precisely similar in fashion and size was found by Mr. Wylie at the Anglo-Saxon cemetery investigated by him in Gloucestershire; it is figured, Fairford Graves, pl. IX. At the spot where the rings sent by Mr. Fitch were found, a leaden coffin was brought to light on Dec. 2, *ult.*, it had been enclosed in a coffin of wood, and contained portions of a human skeleton. This interment lay at a depth of about 4 ft. in a bank of sand and brick clay, adjoining the chalk pits at Stone Hills; the locality was formerly known as Heigham Heath. The coffin, which has been considered Roman, is without ornament, of simple construction, formed of a sheet of lead cut to the desired shape and then doubled over at the ends and sides, the cover being also formed in like manner; no solder apparently had been used. The dimensions are, length 56 in., width, at the head 14 in., at the feet 13 in., depth 10 in. Remains of mortar-like cement were noticed near the coffin. A full account of the discovery will be given in the Publications of the Norfolk Archæological Society.

By Mr. WEBB.—A remarkable ivory casket, sculptured with mythological subjects, foliage, and ornamentation of early classical character. On the lid is a singular representation of Europa; a group of Cretans in very spirited action appear to impede her landing on their shores, by throwing stones. At one end of the coffer is sculptured young Bacchus in a car drawn by leopards, at the other a man mounted on a triton; there are also curious Bacchanalian subjects, centaurs, a figure playing on a lyre, &c. This fine example was recently obtained from the Treasury of the Cathedral of Veroli in the Pontifical States. Dimensions, $15\frac{7}{8}$ in. by $6\frac{1}{4}$ in.; height $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.

By Mr. R. M. MILLS.—A diminutive ivory devotional folding tablet, stated to have been found, in 1802, in a leaden coffin at Chichester Cathe-

dral. It came to the present possessor from Mr. F. Daniell, of Knowle House, Devon. The dimensions of each leaf of this little tablet are about $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in each direction; upon one leaf is a sculptured figure of the B. V. Mary with the infant Saviour, standing between St. Peter and St. Paul; on the other appear St. John the Baptist, St. James the Less, and St. Catharine. The figures are placed under crocketed canopies. Date, early fifteenth century.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A conical helmet of Oriental character, with a sliding nasal-bar; at the side of the face, on the left side, is a small tube, which may have been intended to receive a plume. The lofty conical peak terminates in a small knob. This curious head-piece is from the Arsenal at Constantinople, and is stamped with the curious Cufic mark or monogram occurring on various objects thence obtained.—Also a pair of shoes covered with chain-mail, from the same Arsenal; the soles are of leather, with short brass peaks at the toes.—Two portions of russet-armour engraved with foliage, trophies, &c., and partly gilded; probably of Spanish work, sixteenth century. One of them appears to be the back of a war-saddle.

By the Rev. C. Y. CRAWLEY.—A drawing of the sumptuous golden chalice and salver, at Matson Church, Gloucestershire; the former measures, in height, 9 in., the salver, used as a paten, 9 in. in diameter. On a scroll around the base of the chalice is the following inscription,—“Taken out of a church at the Havana by the Earl of Albemarle, and given to George Augustus Selwyn, Esquire, by whom it was given to the church of Matson.” George, third Earl of Albemarle, aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cumberland at Fontenoy, was commander-in-chief at the reduction of the Havana in 1762.

By Mr. W. PARKER HAMOND.—A French jeton found at Croydon; on one side is Henry IV. on horseback, on the other the arms of France and Navarre. The counters struck at Nuremberg by Hans Krauwinkel and Wolfgang Laufer, for use in France, are numerous, and some of the types have an historical interest. Examples, of the time of Henry IV., are given by Snelling, J. de Fontenay, and other writers on jetons.

February 7, 1862.

PROFESSOR DONALDSON in the Chair.

A very interesting account was given by Professor WESTWOOD of his visit to Treves during the previous summer, with notices of objects in the museum and library at that place, especially a very remarkable sculpture in ivory representing, as supposed, St. Helena, to whom the foundation of the cathedral is attributed, and who is represented receiving a solemn procession, on the arrival probably of some holy relics at Treves. It will be given with the continuation of Professor Westwood's Archæological Notes on the Continent, of which the first portion has already appeared in this Journal.

Mr. FRANKS observed that the highly valuable example of sculpture in ivory, to which Professor Westwood had called attention, may probably be assigned to the time of Charlemagne.

Captain WINDUS, of the Indian Navy, read a memoir on a carrack or war-galley, fitted out by the Knights of St. John, as related by Bosio, the historian of the Order, and remarkable not less on account of its great size

and equipment, than as having been sheathed with lead for defence against artillery. The vessel was built at Nice, in 1530, and formed part of the great squadron dispatched by the Emperor Charles V. in 1535 against Tunis, to aid the dethroned Muley Hassan against Barbarossa. The fleet consisted of about 500 vessels, chiefly Genoese, under the command of the celebrated Andrea Doria. The carrack, named the *Santa Anna*, took a prominent part in the conflict, and in a few days Tunis was captured. The huge ship was the wonder of the age; she had six decks, with coulevrines and numerous heavy artillery; the crew consisted of 300 men; she had a spacious chapel, hall of reception, and an armoury for equipping 500 men; on the poop were planted trees; it is recorded that she was provided with ovens and a baker, who supplied fresh bread daily in abundance. But the singular feature of her construction was the leaden sheathing, attached with brass bolts, a precaution to which Bosio attributes perfect security against shot, so that although often engaged she had never been pierced below the bulwarks. Captain Windus, having pointed out various points of advancement in technical skill shown in the construction of this remarkable carrack, observed how remarkable is the fact, that whilst the merits of plated ships and invulnerable rams are so keenly canvassed in this and other countries, and the question of iron *versus* wood is the grand topic of interest in connexion with naval warfare, a vessel of huge dimensions should have existed more than three centuries ago, not only provided with appliances usually regarded as inventions of much later times, but have been actually in advance of modern ingenuity, in being secured against cannon-shot by a metal sheathing, as effectual probably against the projectiles of the period as it is believed that "La Gloire," or the "Warrior" may prove against more powerful artillery. The use of brass bolts, Captain Windus remarked, shows a singular advance in technical details. When metal sheathing was introduced in this country 250 years later, it was affixed by iron bolts, and the advantage of using copper fastenings was only recognised at a comparatively recent time. The "*Santa Anna*" probably resembled the celebrated "*Henri Grace de Dieu*," of 1000 tons, built at Erith, perhaps on an Italian model, in the reign of Henry VIII. There exists, however, it is believed, in the Refectory of the palace of the Order of St. John at Rome a painting of the carrack, which may supply a precise notion of its curious details and proportions. Captain Windus concluded by observing that to the Knights of St. John the merit must be given of having constructed the first metal-plated vessel of war upon record.⁴ Captain Windus alluded to some experiments which he had recently made in regard to the value of lead as a protection against rifle-shot; the results have shown, however, that it is of no avail against modern artillery.

Mr. W. BURGESS then read a notice of the interesting sepulchral memorial and effigy of the Bailly of Amerigo, of Narbonne, which he had lately noticed in the cloister of Sta. Maria dell' Annonziata at Florence. This warlike personage is portrayed on horseback; he fell at the fight of Campaldino in 1089; Dante was engaged on that occasion. Mr. Burgess has promised a full account and accurate representations of this very curious example of military costume. The effigy is figured in Mr.

⁴ Mr. Waterton has subsequently informed us that there is a model of the *Santa Anna*, as he believes, in a gallery

at the Palazzo di Malta at Rome; and also a painting in the House of the Priory on the Aventine.

Hewitt's Manual of Arms and Armour in Europe, vol. i. p. 244, from a drawing by the late Mr. Kerrich.

Mr. R. G. P. MINTY, of Petersfield, called the attention of the Institute to the neglected condition of two tombs of the Caryll family at Harting Church, Sussex, formerly in a monumental chapel adjacent to the south side of the chancel. The church had undergone restoration in 1853, under the care of Mr. Gilbert Scott, and at the expense of Lady Fetherston; in 1854 the restoration of the chancel was entrusted by the Vicar to Mr. Ferrey; a new east window was given by Lady Fetherston in 1858; and, in 1860, the chapel which had contained the monuments in question, being somewhat out of repair, was removed, so as to open to view a window on the south side of the chancel. Mr. Minty exhibited photographs of the church before and after the demolition of the Caryll Chapel, and also of the monuments and effigies, apparently well sculptured; they are now exposed to the weather and mischievous injuries. These tombs commemorated Sir Edward Caryll, of Harting, who died 1609, and Sir Richard Caryll, his third son, who died 1616. Mr. Minty stated that one of the monuments is of stone, the other of marble; the canopies had been destroyed, and the figures are now in damaged condition. The Caryll family, resident formerly at West Grinstead, and at Ladyholt Park, Sussex, now the property of Lady Fetherston, were of note in the county, and allied with some of the chief families. They were loyal adherents to Charles I., and suffered in the Revolution. Dallaway in his History of Sussex gives their pedigree, and the inscriptions on the tombs. Mr. Minty expressed regret that these memorials should not be suitably protected from further decay. He exhibited also drawings of mural paintings of the fourteenth century, formerly to be seen in Harting Church, but now concealed. They represented apparently St. Helena, St. Anne, and St. Lawrence.

Mr. E. W. GODWIN communicated a short notice of the tower of St. Philip's Church, Bristol, which presents some interesting architectural features; date thirteenth century. It is now in very neglected and damaged condition. Drawings of the lower portion of the structure were sent for examination. Some interest had been excited about seven years ago, and contributions collected for its conservation, but nothing had been effected. It now serves as a place of deposit for lumber.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

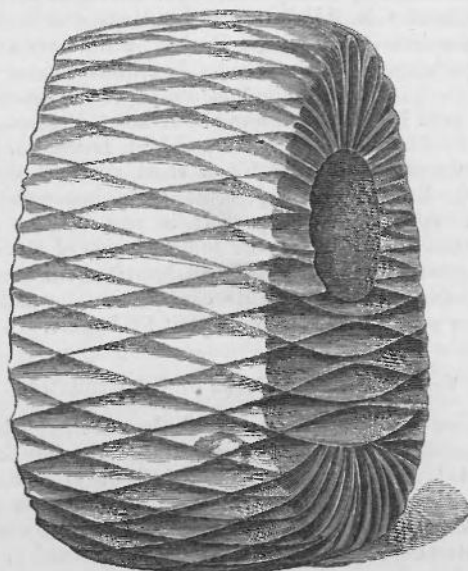
By Mr. FRANKS.—A fine bronze sword, length $27\frac{1}{4}$ inches, presenting this unusual peculiarity, that beyond the end of the hilt there projects a flat tang, about 1 inch in length, and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in breadth, possibly produced by the neck or orifice of the mould, and not cut off after the casting was made. This weapon was found in the lower part of the river Lea, in Herts.—Also a small bronze swan found in the Thames; it had probably been an accompaniment of a statuette of Leda.—A flat circular *fibula*, originally enameled, and ornamented with concentric circles at intervals.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A bronze blade of comparatively uncommon type, found in Lincolnshire; length $16\frac{5}{8}$ inches. The hilt was of more simple adjustment than is usual in bronze swords, and formed with four rivets only.—Three Oriental weapons, a fine sword with hilt and scabbard-mounts of solid silver, chased and engraved with entwined serpents;

and two daggers of the form called *Jumbea*—one of them has the silver mounts of its sheath of delicately pierced work, representing flowers.

By the Rev. G. B. MELLOR, through Dr. Kendrick of Warrington.—Three stone celts of unusual fashion lately found in the North of Ireland. They are rudely wrought, without regularity of form, and very obtusely rounded at their extremities. One of them, 9 inches in length, lay about 3 feet deep in a bog; there are numerous cairns and ancient vestiges in the locality, and querns, wooden “methers,” iron weapons, &c., occur there, indicating extensive occupation of the spot in ancient times.

By the Rev. C. L. BARNWELL.—An unique stone hammer or maul-head, found at Maesmore near Corwen, Merionethshire, about 1840, in grubbing up a wood. This remarkable object was made known through the advantageous influence of local Archæological meetings, having come into the possession of Mr. Barnwell not long previously to the Cambrian Congress at Bangor, where it was shown by him in 1860.⁵ The material has been described as dusky white chalcedony, so hard that a steel point produces no effect on the surface. The weight is 10½ oz. The accompanying woodcut is of the same size as the original. The reticulated ornamentation is worked with great precision, and must have cost great labor; the perforation for the haft is formed with singular symmetry and perfection; the lozengy grooved decoration covering the entire surface is remarkably sym-



metrical and skilfully finished. It is difficult to comprehend by what means the results so admirably produced upon such a hard material could have been effected. We are much indebted to Mr. Barnwell for the use of the woodcut, which accurately represents this very curious object of which he is now the possessor.

⁵ Journal Camb. Arch. Assoc. third series, vol. vi. pp. 307, 376.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

March 7, 1862.

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

IN opening the proceedings Mr. MORGAN observed, that since their last monthly meeting a valuable addition had been made to Archæological literature, which the members of the Institute could not fail to regard with special satisfaction as the production of one who for many years had taken so active and friendly a part in their proceedings. He alluded to the important work by Mr. Charles Newton, on the Antiquities of Halicarnassus and the Tomb of Mausolus, just published. Their noble President, Lord Talbot, had kindly united with a few members of the Institute, who were desirous to contribute a copy of Mr. Newton's publication to the library of the Society. Mr. Morgan wished, on their behalf, to present this interesting record of the researches and excavations carried out by Mr. Newton, whose efficient co-operation as their Honorary Secretary in former years had materially aided the establishment of the Institute. He recalled also with gratification the kindness of Mr. Newton, who shortly after his return had taken the earliest occasion to bring before the Society the results of his discoveries, and had delivered at their Meeting at Carlisle two discourses of great interest.¹ Mr. Morgan invited attention also to a cast, now exhibited, of the bust of a statue of Ceres, a production of a very high class of ancient Art, brought to light by Mr. Newton on the site of the Temenos, or temple of that goddess at Cnidus.

Professor DONALDSON, having offered some remarks on the value of the services rendered to archæology by their talented friend Mr. Newton, now holding a distinguished position in the Department of Antiquities at the British Museum, proposed thanks to Lord Talbot and the members of the Institute, by whom the library had been enriched with so desirable an accession to the literature of ancient Art.

Dr. MACGOWAN, who has resided many years in China, and, through his intimate knowledge of the language and usages of that country, has enjoyed unusual advantages in exploring localities almost inaccessible to Europeans, then gave an account of an ancient inscribed slab of basalt at Si-gan-Fou, the capital of the Province Chen-Si, described as commemorating Yu, called *Ta-Yu*, or the Great, the founder of one of the early dynasties in China, about B.C. 2205. The Chinese, Dr. Macgowan observed, are remarkably partial to antiquarian researches, and delight to collect relics of olden times; many learned scholars amongst them devote special attention to archæology, and voluminous treatises exist on ancient

¹ See Arch. Journ. vol. xvi. pp. 276, 380.

vases of bronze, on porcelain, early inscriptions, &c. He exhibited a fac-simile, or rubbing, of the slab supposed to record the great deeds of Yu, and now for the first time brought to Europe. A copy or drawing of the inscription by some native artist had been obtained in France, and it was published in Paris in 1802, by a German Orientalist, Joseph Hager, with an interpretation.² Considerable doubt had, however, been entertained in regard to the authenticity or antiquity of the memorial; the slab in question being in fact an ancient copy of the original inscription, believed to have been engraved on certain rocks in a remote district of China, and accidentally brought to light by a land-slip, which exposed the inscribed surface. The copy, of which a fac-simile was shown, is in archaic characters, now quite obsolete; an interpretation or interlinear gloss in the ordinary letters had long since been inscribed by some Chinese scholar, with a statement of the circumstances which caused the discovery. The interpretation, first published by the learned Jesuit, Père Amiot, sets forth that Yu had attained to great renown by his skill as an engineer, having been commissioned by the Emperor to check the devastation caused by a deluge, which during nine years covered the face of the country. Yu devised means to remedy the evil, of which this ancient record describes the ravages, his arduous exertions, and the success of his skilful management. He ultimately was elevated to the imperial sway, which continued in his family for 439 years. Dr. Macgowan had been the first to ascertain the existence of his tomb, which is in the custody of his descendants of the hundred and eighty-third generation, by whom annual offerings are made to his memory in their ancestral temple. The family had been recognised by all successive dynasties as deriving their origin from *Ta-Yu*, but the preservation of his sepulchre was not hitherto known. The great antiquity attributed by the Chinese to the inscription exhibited on this occasion may doubtless be questioned; it bears much analogy to the account of *Yu* given in the Collections of Confucius; it is only a copy, although made at a remote period, of the writing on the rock at Heng-Chan, one of the mountains on which the emperors offered annual sacrifices to the Supreme Being, to which no European, it is believed, has had access. It has, however, always been recognised by Chinese scholars as an historical monument of important character, amongst the numerous inscriptions of great antiquity preserved in the country. Of these, one, comparatively well-known to European antiquaries, is the remarkable memorial of the mission of the Nestorian Christians in China in the seventh century. Dr. Macgowan remarked that he had been desirous to avail himself of the opportunity to invite the attention of English archæologists to the interest of ancient monuments and vestiges in China, heretofore unapproachable, but which recent events had rendered comparatively easy of access, and he expressed very kindly his readiness to render, on his return to the East, any assistance to those who might desire to prosecute inquiries regarding the arts and manners, and the History of that remarkable country.

An account of the recent discoveries on the site of Chertsey Abbey was then read by Mr. M. SHURLOCK. He described the successive excavations

² Monument de Yu ou la plus ancienne Inscription de la Chine; suivie de trente-deux formes d'anciens caractères chinois; par Joseph Hager. Paris, an. x. folio.

Hager had found the inscription in a work printed in Japan, and also in a MS. in the Père Amiot's collections in the Imperial Library.

by which the plan of the conventual church, with the chapter-house, and the chapel of the infirmary had been traced. The first researches were made in 1855; a notice of these was communicated to the Institute by Mr. Westwood. See *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xii., pp. 96, 199. A detailed notice of the discoveries of curious interments also, the remains of beautiful decorative pavements, &c., was given by Mr. Pocock and Mr. Shurlock, at the meeting of the Surrey Archæological Society at Chertsey, in April, 1855. It is printed with groundplans and other illustrations in the *Surrey Archæological Collections*, published by the Society, vol. i. pp. 107, 121. The floor tiles, which display singular beauty of design, have been skilfully reproduced in colors by Mr. Henry Shaw, F.S.A., in his *Specimens of Tile Pavements* drawn from existing authorities. Increasing interest having been aroused in the exploration of the remains, the site was purchased by Mr. T. Bartrop, Hon. Sec. at Chertsey of the Surrey Society, and extensive excavations were carried out under direction of Mr. S. Angell, an architect resident within the ancient precincts of the monastery. The aid of the Surrey Society was readily given, and also that of the authorities of the South Kensington Museum, where great part of the beautiful pavement tiles, exhibited through their kindness on the present occasion, have been deposited. The requisite funds were supplied by various persons interested in the undertaking, and especially by Mr. Henderson, whose family formerly possessed the estate, and also by a contribution from the Society of Antiquaries. On October 5, *ult.*, a gathering of the Surrey archæologists and their friends took place at Chertsey, to inspect the discoveries now described by Mr. Shurlock. He exhibited a large ground-plan of the church, from careful measurements by Mr. Angell, and a series of interesting drawings executed by that gentleman and by Mr. R. Druce, illustrative of the architectural fragments, richly sculptured capitals of Purbeck marble, the curious interments, also miscellaneous relics, painted glass, considered by Mr. Winston to be of *t.* Edward I., and a metal chalice and paten found in a stone coffin containing the body, as supposed, of one of the abbots; they were deposited near the left shoulder. Amongst the tiles he pointed out numerous small examples, each bearing a letter, and intended to form inscriptions in the pavement; also some very spirited representations of the signs of the zodiac, the occupations of the seasons, with subjects also of Romance, in which the name of *Tristram* repeatedly occurs; numerous details are to be noticed on these tiles, which supply artistic illustrations of armour and costume in the twelfth century. A cordial expression of thanks having been offered to Mr. Shurlock and Mr. Angell by Mr. Morgan, they courteously invited the members of the Institute to visit the excavations, with the kind promise to take the part of *ciceroni* on any future occasion.³

Dr. ERNEST WILKINS, F.G.S., of Newport, Isle of Wight, communicated some notes on Roman remains lately found near that town. In the formation of the railway a cutting was required through an elevated piece of meadow land, on the north of Newport, towards the Honey Hill tollgate; it is the highest ground in that direction, and forms a considerable hill above the level of the Medina, by which it is partly surrounded. The first discovery took place in excavating on its southern slope, three or four

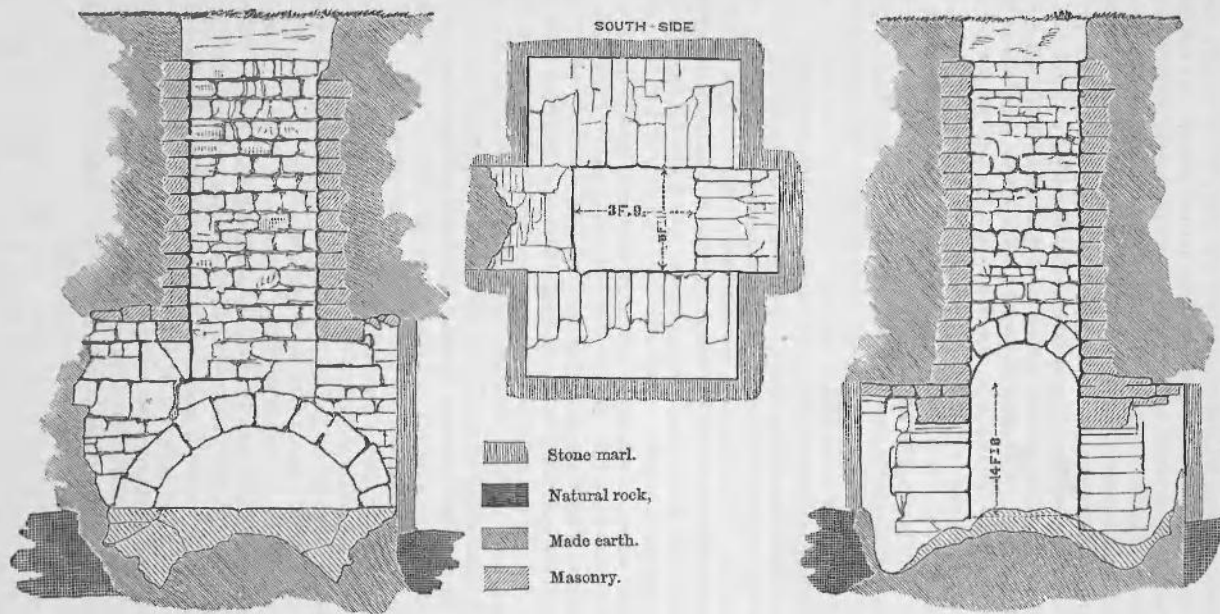
³ Mr. Angell has recently published an interesting memoir on the Excavations, accompanied by a ground plan of

the abbey church. It was read at a meeting at Chertsey, January 1862, and printed there by R. Larkin. 8vo.

Roman urns of coarse brownish-red ware being disinterred; they were unfortunately destroyed before Dr. Wilkins received information of the discovery, but he was assured that they were entire when found; he was unable to ascertain that they contained any burned bones. As the cutting advanced northward a series of lines of deposits of Roman pottery was disclosed, which appeared to indicate a succession of trenches in which the remains had been deposited. There were five of these trenches, at intervals of from twelve to sixteen paces, in which the ware occurred in greatest abundance, whilst between these principal trenches others intervened containing pottery in much smaller quantities, and occasionally their course was indicated only by black wood-ashes. These trenches were in the direction from E. to W. and were cut through obliquely by the railway; the examination of their contents extended only to the width of the cutting, or about nine yards. The pottery consisted chiefly of sepulchral urns and amphoræ; the former were a dark colored ware, almost black, and were deposited at intervals in the trenches. They contained burned human bones, with wood-ashes in abundance, both amongst the bones and surrounding the deposits. Some of these urns resembled those first discovered, but for the most part they were of a thinner ware. In one instance the clay on which the urn lay was burnt harder even than brick, and Dr. Wilkins supposed that the vase was baked on the spot, the ashes still remaining with it. Wood-ashes abounded throughout the excavation. Not a single perfect urn was obtained. The fragments of *amphoræ* were in remarkable abundance. These were of the usual form, of coarse ware, with two handles, and terminating at bottom in a point; they had been capable of holding about 9 gallons, and measured about 38 inches in height, diameter at the widest part 30 inches, diameter of the neck, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; greatest thickness at the sides 1 inch. These amphoræ appeared to have been of two kinds of ware, dingy cream-colored, and pale red, the latter being the most abundant. In form these amphoræ resemble those found at Chesterford, figured Arch. Journ., vol. xvii., p. 126, but the apex at the bottom is much more pointed. The collection of pottery found in the excavations, and presented by Dr. Wilkins to the Newport Museum, includes not less than sixteen of the pointed terminations of such amphoræ, also necks and handles in abundance. Of urns there may have been twenty or upwards; also some fragments of Samian, and of pateræ of black ware. Dr. Wilkins observed that the bones and teeth of the horse, ox, hog, &c., were met with; many of the metacarpal bones of the ox, anciently used as skates; also portions of a bridle-bit and of a horse-shoe, and oyster shells in large quantities. In regard to vestiges of Roman occupation in the Isle of Wight, of which his notice affords fresh evidence, Dr. Wilkins observed that further investigations made by Mr. W. Stratton at Newbarn, Calbourn, mentioned in Dr. Wilkins's Topography and Antiquities of the Isle of Wight, p. 59, have proved that the site was once occupied by Roman buildings.

Mr. ARTHUR TROLLOPE sent a short account of a singular shaft at Lincoln, supposed to be of Roman construction. An extensive tract of land at the upper part of the city has been undermined in excavations for obtaining stone, either, as some suppose, during the period of the Roman colony at *Lindum*, or possibly in mediæval times. The galleries here run in various directions, as it is believed, for many miles, but the passages have been mostly choked up by the fall of stones and by *debris*. Persons, however, had assured Mr. Trollope that formerly they had penetrated into these galleries

REMAINS, ASCRIBED TO THE PERIOD OF ROMAN OCCUPATION AT LINCOLN.



Section shewing the South arch; the North arch is nearly identical.

Section shewing the West arch; the East arch is broken.

Plan and Sections of a Shaft, supposed to be of Roman Construction, found at Lincoln, Jan. 1862, on the North side of Eastgate.

to a long distance, and that although usually of narrow dimensions they occasionally open into chambers or spacious caverns. He had recently explored a shaft which had been found in the garden of Mr. Dudding's house, now occupied by J. W. Danby, Esq., on the north side of East Gate, and adjoining Mr. Trollope's residence. This shaft is four-sided, regularly steened or lined with ashlar; at the bottom there are arches on three of the sides; on the fourth, the arch having been broken down, the superincumbent wall is supported by a large lintel-stone. The shaft, which measures 3 feet 1 inch by 3 feet 9 inches, appears to lead down to the natural rock, as far as can be ascertained, the bottom of the pit being now filled up with mould; the depth, from the springing of the larger arches shown in the annexed section, to the surface of the garden above, is 14 feet 6 inches. Mr. Trollope supposes it to have been an approach to subterranean quarries; this, however, can only be proved by clearing the pit and passage leading from it apparently on the east side only. On the other three sides the masonry is perfect, but neither of the arches seems to have opened into any passage or gallery beyond, the natural stone-marl, apparently undisturbed, forming the back of each of these three arched recesses. The intention of this singular shaft and of the cavity, which at first view suggested the notion that it might have been a sepulchral *columbarium*, must be left for further investigation. The general character of the masonry is considered to be Roman. In the numerous shafts (not steened) formerly examined by Mr. Trollope in the high ground on the north-east side of Lincoln, Roman pottery and relics of every description were found in abundance. In the accompanying diagrams the plan of the shaft is given at the springing of the large arches, showing the soffits of the arch-stones. The sections show the masonry of the shaft, the upper portion of which passes through made earth, or the surface mould; the lower and arched part appears to be formed in the natural stone-marl which overlies the rock.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By PROFESSOR DONALDSON.—Two sepulchral urns from the catacombs lately brought to light in forming a railway near Alexandria; also a diagram and plan of the chambers and *columbaria*, received with the urns from Mr. H. T. Rouse, the engineer by whom the works are directed. One of the urns is a *hydria*, height 19 inches, of black ware with ornaments painted in white and partly modeled in relief; the other is of pale red ware, 13 inches in height, this urn is still closed with cement, and the incinerated contents have not been disturbed.

By Mr. S. P. FREEMAN.—Three gold medallions with Bacchanalian subjects, personal ornaments obtained near Athens. They are formed of thin plates, hammered up and finished with the tool; on the reverse are loops probably for attachment to the dress. On one is represented a female, dancing and playing on the double pipe; her floating drapery is designed with much spirit and grace; before her is a *canistrum*, from which issues a serpent. On the second appears Pan, or a faun, leaping in Bacchanalian frenzy, and vigorously blowing into the *syrix*; below is seen a *pedum*. The third medallion represents young Bacchus standing on one foot, and raising aloft a serpent in his right hand, a panther leaping up at his

side. These chasings, apparently of late Greek workmanship, according to the opinion of the skilful artist, Signor Castellani, are of beautiful design, in low relief, and highly finished. Diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

By Mr. WILLIAM TITE, M.P., F.S.A.—A small bronze box in form of the head of a faun, bald, with a small beard and moustaches; there are several warty excrescences on the forehead and cheeks, and the entire surface is much patinated. The under side presents an oblong opening, closed by a sliding lid. This little Roman relic is of spirited design: it was found in excavations in the City of London. Dimensions, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. An object of the like fashion, but representing a female head, is preserved in the British Museum.—Four finger-rings of gold, likewise found in the City; two of them are Roman, of these one is set with an oval intaglio on nicolo, a *gryllus* or monster, the head and upper part of the figure human with a lyre in the hands; the body is formed of a ram's head, and has a tail like that of an ostrich, the legs being also those of a bird. This is a very small ring, the hoop eight-sided, including the facet. The second ring, considered to be of Roman work, is formed with nine little bosses



set with uncut gems, emeralds, garnets, and a sapphire; one only, supposed to be a blue spinel, is cut in pyramidal fashion.—The other two are rings of the seventeenth century, one of them is a lady's ring with this posy inscribed within the hoop,—*Let reason rule affection*;—the other is a mourning ring, inscribed

within,—*In memory of A. H. obiit 7 Sep. 64.*

By T. J. ROBARTES, Esq., M.P., through the Right Hon. Sir Edmund Head, Bart.—A singular, rudely fashioned image, supposed to be of tin, but apparently of some white mixed-metal; it was found, about 1850, on Bodwen Moor, in the parish of Lanlivery, Cornwall; it lay 7 or 8 feet below the surface, near one of the ancient sites of metallurgical operations, known in that county as "Jews' Houses," the provincial name for a place where tin was anciently cleaned. This extraordinary object measures about 6 inches in height; it appears to represent, very rudely, a regal figure seated on a throne; on the head are projections like horns, which seem to represent a crown, one of these is broken off, and the design is so imperfectly detailed that the object is not less enigmatical whether we seek to fix its date or its intention. Upon the breast are impressed, or cut, three Hebrew letters arranged in a triangle—Nun, Resh, and Shin; upon the left side of the figure is an incised mark of like description, but not to be identified as a letter, and upon the right side is the Hebrew Mem. This grotesque figure seems to be seated in a high-backed elbow chair, the hands resting upon the knees. The workmanship is extremely rude, yet not archaic; the characters have been examined with critical care by a learned Hebraist, Mr. Zedner, but we hope for some more conclusive suggestion than has been hitherto offered, through the Congress for the investigation of Cornish antiquities to be held at Truro, when doubtless this extraordinary relic will be submitted to the learned visitors. It has been conjectured that it may have been a figure cast for some magical purpose, in connection with the mysterious necromantic practices of the Middle Ages, in which Hebraisms were always mixed up in no slight degree.

By Mr. S. WELLFIT, through Mr. W. S. VAUX.—A Saxon *situla* of wood hooped with bronze, found near Louth in Lincolnshire. Numerous examples of these curious Saxon vessels are figured in the late Lord Braybrooke's

work on Saxon Obsequies, and good specimens may be seen in the illustrations of a memoir by him in this Journal, vol. xi., p. 96.

By Mr. W. BURGESS.—An iron spear-head found in the river Lea, at Bow Bridge, Essex, probably Saxon; also several mediæval weapons, daggers, knives, spurs, &c., found in the Thames, near Westminster Bridge, in forming the foundations of the Houses of Parliament.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A singular steel mask or visor, supposed to be Spanish, date sixteenth century.—A powder-measure, of russet steel inlaid with foliated ornaments in silver. It was purchased at Jaffa, but is possibly of Italian workmanship.—Two spanners for turning the wheel-lock; one of them combined with a powder-measure, date sixteenth century.—A plug bayonet, the haft of horn, with a bone knob and brass mounting. See examples of the *sweyne's feder* and bayonet, Skelton's Illustr. of the Goodrich Court Armory, pl. cxv.

By Mr. EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A.—A lock for a coffer, probably of Nuremberg work, most intricate in construction and skilfully executed, with its beautiful steel key.—An ancient dagger, and a pistol barrel, found in the lake at Walton Hall, Yorkshire.

By Mr. HENRY C. BOHN.—An oval silver medallion of Mary Queen of Scots, in low relief, three-quarters to the left; *repoussé* work finished with the graver. Around the margin of the oval, measuring, in its largest diameter, ten inches, is twined a wreath of laurel with thistles at the bottom. There is also the inscription MARIA QUEEN OF SCOTS. 1580. It is a work, probably, of the last century; the type of portraiture bears resemblance to that of the painting formerly at St. James' Palace, London, and engraved by Vertue in 1735, representing the Queen of Scots in 1580, æt. 38. It is also very similar, in details of costume and general character, to the portrait now at Hampton Court Palace (No. 667), bearing the same date, a type frequently reproduced, and which appears to have been much in favor with those who sought for portraits of the ill-fated queen. This possibly supplied the authority from which the Bodleian portrait, as it appeared previously to the removal of the work by the second hand, may have been taken, with certain modifications.

IMPRESSION OF SEALS.—By Mr. J. H. MATHEWS.—Seal of Thomas, Bishop of Man, possibly Thomas Burton, who died March, 1457–8. He was succeeded by Thomas, Abbot of Vale Royal, Cheshire, who died 1480. Le Neve's Fasti, ed. Hardy, vol. iii., p. 326. It is of pointed-oval form, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Under a canopy of tabernacle work appears a figure of a bishop in pontificals, with a crosier in his left hand, the right upraised in benediction. There is no nimbus; the figure may, however, be intended as a representation of St. Germanus, ordained Bishop of Man by St. Patrick, and honored as the apostle of the island. In a small panel beneath is a demi-figure of a bishop, his hands joined as if in prayer, a crosier under his left arm. Legend—*S : thome : dei : gracia : episcopi : mannensis.*—Seal of the Abbey of Louth Park, Lincolnshire, of circular form, diameter nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Under a trefoiled canopy is seen a figure of the B. V. Mary, with the infant Saviour in her arms; flowers are introduced in the background, and leafy stems at the sides of the central subject. Legend,—*S' COMMVNE . ABB' IS . ET . CONVENTVS . SC'E . MARIE . DE PARCO . LVDE.* Date xiv. cent. It is figured in Carlisle's Grammar Schools, vol. i., p. 835, but it is not stated where the matrix was preserved. Another seal, that of the Abbot of Louth Park, is appended to Harl. Charter,

44, H. 49.—Seal of Sir William Eure, of circular form, diam. $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. It bears an escutcheon,—quarterly on a bend three escallops. Legend,—** Sigillu · Willm. Eure · militis.* The work is unusually well cut and in very perfect preservation. This was probably the seal of Sir William Eure, who married Maude, d. of Henry Lord Fitzhugh; his son Sir Ralph Eure fell at Towton, 1 Edw. IV.

By Mr. R. T. PRITCHETT, F.S.A.—A panel of German painted glass, from the Bernal collection; in the centre are two escutcheons,—*or* a double-headed eagle *sa.* and *arg.* a cross *sa.* with a chief *gu.* The dexter supporter is a bishop with a crosier, and vested in a cope; a covered cup in his left hand; sinister supporter, a secular figure in a furred gown, holding a sword in one hand, in the other a palm branch; both supporters have nimbs. In the surrounding *bordure* are introduced curious representations of marksmen shooting with matchlock-guns, attendants twisting the match, cleaning the barrels, &c., with the date 1526.—A six-sided plate of iron, of great strength, ornamented with the royal arms of Portugal, ensigned with a crown. These are chased upon the centre of the plate, which is somewhat concave in form, pierced with two perforations for bolts, by which it may have been affixed to a war-saddle.—A fine specimen of German ironwork, a lock of complicated construction, with its key.—A steel key, of French workmanship, displaying the monograms of Henry II. king of France, with the date 1547.—The mount of an *aulmonière*, of steel exquisitely chased in relief in the style of the period of Cellini; on medallions introduced at intervals appear Minerva, Mars, &c., with other mythological subjects.—Two rapiers with elaborately pierced and chased cup-guards; on the blade of one of them is inscribed, on each side— \div S · A · H · A · G · V · M · \div , on the blade of the other— \div CLEMENS · HORN · \div ME · FECIT SOLINGOM. \div . Also two Spanish left-handed stiletos, with broad recurved guard-plates and very long cross-guards. The guard does not cover the hilt, as in the specimen of later date at Goodrich Court, Skelton, pl. cxiii., fig. 17, but curves in the other direction, over the blade. On one of these guards is chased in high relief a double-headed eagle displayed and ensigned with a crown, on its breast is a lozenge-shaped compartment charged with the cross of St. James.—Four specimens of the plug-bayonet; viz., one with the blade serrated on one side, the cross-guard inlaid with gold; another, brass-hilted, the blade inscribed,—God save King William and Queen Mary; the third, hafted with horn, is elaborately ornamented, the blade pierced; amongst various monograms and inscriptions upon it is seen the name of Philip V. King of Spain, with the date 1708; also the sacred monograms IHS, and a dial or clock-face, with an arrow pointing to the xii.; the fourth is even more richly decorated, the handle is of ivory *piqué* with silver, the cross-guard of brass, terminating in little statuettes.

By the Rev. J. FULLER RUSSELL, F.S.A.—“*Arnobii Afri Commentarii in Psalmos, per Erasmus Roterod. proditi. Argent. æd. Jo. Knoblochii, 1522.*” This copy is in the contemporary stamped binding, upon oak boards, displaying on one side the arms of Henry VIII., France and England quarterly with the dragon and greyhound as supporters; above are escutcheons charged with St. George’s Cross, and the arms of the City of London; on the other side is a Tudor rose with scrolls—*Hec rosa, &c.*, as described in this Journal, vol. xviii., p. 287. The binder’s or artist’s mark is introduced below, with the initials—I—N.

By Sir RODERICK MURCHISON.—Three German miners’ axes, probably

used on occasions of parade, or as the insignia of guilds, in the seventeenth century. The specimens exhibited were from the Museum of Economic Geology; two similar axes are to be seen in the Tower Armory, and several others exist in private collections. The head is in all these examples of peculiar form; the handle is composed mostly of pieces of bone, elaborately engraved, the subjects being partly of a religious character, such as the crucifixion, saints, &c., and partly representations of mining operations, very curious in detail; also the arms of the Elector of Saxony, two swords in saltire, impaling those of Hungary (?) barry of nine. Amongst the quaint devices on these axes occur the dates 1684, 1686, and 1725, respectively. The miners appear in curious garments with wide skirts of leather (?); some holding axes similar to those exhibited, others hold lamps, a forked divining rod, &c. Axes of the like form appear in the sculptures of the so-called miners' pulpit in Freiberg cathedral, as represented by Hefner (*Costumes du Moyen Age*, II. Div. pl. 57); the date of the sculptures is 1546. Hefner observes that the axe there seen is one of parade still in use. Through Mr. Bernhard Smith's exertions six examples, which had been exported to New York and sent back to London, have been obtained for the Museum of Economic Geology; three others have also been added to that collection, ranging in date from 1679 to 1749. It is stated that they are used in Germany, especially at Freiberg in Saxony; such an axe is termed *Steigerhacke*,—the Master-miner's hatchet. We are indebted to Mr. Trenham Reeks for bringing these curious objects under our notice; he has also mentioned the following circumstance, stated by a friend who had occasion to visit Dresden on a metallurgical exploration. The British Minister expressed his surprise at seeing the King conversing on some state occasion with a personage in black and silver uniform bearing such a hatchet. He conjectured that he might be the Chief Executioner, but found out that he was a distinguished official, the Oberberg Hauptman, or Chief of the Miners.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—Another like miner's axe; the haft is engraved with curious representations of metallurgical operations, and bears the date 1749.

April 4, 1862.

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

Mr. MORGAN commenced the proceedings by inviting attention to the Architectural History of Chichester Cathedral, by Professor Willis, combined with memoirs by the Rev. J. L. Petit and Mr. Sharpe, on Boxgrove Priory Church, Shoreham Church, with other architectural examples in Sussex. A copy of the long expected volume announced for publication at Chichester by Mr. Hayley Mason, and comprising the principal architectural memoirs read at the meeting of the Institute at Chichester in 1853, was now presented to their library. Professor Willis had added to his discourse on the Cathedral a report replete with curious details, relating to the recent destruction of the spire, and the beautiful volume now at length delivered to the subscribers would prove, Mr. Morgan observed, highly acceptable to the student of mediæval architecture.

Mr. EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A., then read a short dissertation on the art of Niello, with the intention of calling attention to its general features

and the most remarkable existing examples, preliminary to the exhibition announced by the Institute for the June meeting.

Mr. JOSEPH BURTT read a notice of the early use of guns and gunpowder. Printed in this volume, p. 68, *ante*.

Sir FREDERIC MADDEN, K.H., gave a discourse of unusual interest on a charter, formerly supposed to be one of those given to the Monks of Westminster by Edward the Confessor, and to which is appended a genuine impression of the seal of that king, in a bag of rich silken tissue. This document, which had been found by Dugdale in the Hatton Library, now at Eastwell Park, Kent, was printed in the *Monasticon* in 1640, it had never subsequently been submitted to critical examination. It was exhibited on the present occasion by the kindness of the Earl of Winchilsea. Sir Frederic stated that its authenticity had long since been questioned; it is well known that numerous spurious charters exist amongst monastic evidences, some of them fabricated at a very early period, and probably in many cases produced by the monks to supply the place of lost documents, or to assert in more ample terms the immunities and privileges which the monasteries actually enjoyed. Those who are familiar with Mr. Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus* are well aware of the existence of spurious Saxon documents, amongst those relating to Peterborough, Worcester, Croyland, &c., but the monks of Westminster appear to have been singularly addicted to the fabrication of such instruments, and, besides that entrusted for exhibition by the liberality of the Earl of Winchilsea, there exist several in the treasury at Westminster, which are undoubtedly ancient forgeries. Sir Frederic indeed considered that of monastic charters prior to the reign of Henry I. few, if any, are wholly free from suspicion. He entered into a critical investigation of that now exhibited, pointing out the simple character and peculiarities of expression in grants by the Saxon princes, and explaining the points of internal evidence by which the spurious nature of the charter under consideration seems proved beyond question. It was probably executed not long after the Conquest, in order to secure certain immunities and privileges, especially in regard to coronations, and to the right of sanctuary, which appears to rest solely on the fictitious authority of these spurious charters. It is very remarkable that the seal which is attached by silken cords, a mode of sealing unusual in the earlier times, when seals were appended by parchment labels,¹ is undoubtedly genuine, and the impression was made at the time when the charter was written; from circumstances which Sir Frederic pointed out, it could not have been an impression transferred from some other document executed in the lifetime of the Confessor. This curious fact suggests that the matrix of the seal had remained in possession of the monks, and another spurious grant which Sir Frederic had been permitted to examine amongst the Westminster muniments has likewise a genuine seal. It is dated on the same day as that in the Hatton collection, and both appear to be the work of the same scribe.

Mr. ROBERT FERGUSON gave an account of the discovery, during the previous week, of a fragment of Roman sculpture at Carlisle. It was

¹ The Benedictines, in the *Traité de Dipl.*, speak of the use of the silk laces in appending seals, as early as the times of the Confessor; but it must be observed that these spurious charters only were

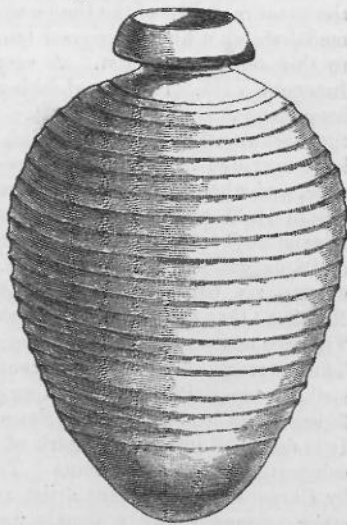
known to them. The earliest example of a seal so attached which had fallen under Sir Frederic's observation, is that of Henry I. in the year 1109.

disinterred in a stratum of black mould, about 300 yards from the town, in the level pasture through which the river Caldeu takes its course. It consists of the upper portion of a male figure, the head broken off at the neck, which is apparently encircled by a torque or a rope, to which a crescent-shaped ornament is appended. The left shoulder and hand remain, the latter grasping a staff, and in the right hand appears part of the handle, possibly, of a sword or dagger terminating in a bird's head. In front of the body is an object which recalls the little basket-like receptacle occasionally seen in Roman monumental sculpture. The drapery is rudely represented in narrow parallel folds; the figure, about two-thirds of life size, is in low flat relief; the back of the fragment is smooth with an iron cramp, by which it had been affixed to a wall or other flat surface. Mr. Franks observed that this relic seems to be portion of a sepulchral monument, possibly that of a soldier of one of the auxiliary cohorts quartered *per lineam valli*. A large urn containing ashes, and also a bronze ring of common form lay near this relic, which is coarsely sculptured, and its present fractured state seems to be owing to reckless violence, rather than decay of time.

Mr. LIVOCK communicated a memoir on ancient horticulture, and the decorations of gardens, illustrated by a very curious piece of French tapestry which he exhibited, representing the history of Perseus and Andromeda, date about 1560; the costumes, details of domestic architecture, gardens with *berceaux* and topiary work, &c., were most picturesque and accurately detailed.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. CHARLES TUCKER, F.S.A.—A drawing of an ovoid vase, said to have been found near Crediton, Devon, where numerous Roman remains have been brought to light. It is of coarse gritty ware of dingy white color, and measures nearly 14 inches in height, the circumference of the largest part being $28\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the diameter of the mouth, 3 inches. This vessel was formerly in the possession of the Rev. Samuel Rowe, Vicar of Crediton, author of the "Perambulation of the Ancient Forest of Dartmoor," and well-known by his investigations of antiquities in the West of England. It came from him to Mr. Holden, of Exeter, by whom it was given to Mr. Tucker. An ovoid vessel of similar description, found at Lincoln, is now in the Duke of Northumberland's Museum at Alnwick Castle. It had been ascribed to the Roman period whilst in the collection of its previous possessor, Mr. E. J. Willson, the antiquary of *Lindum*. Another like vase, described by the Comte de



6 Inches.

Caylus as of Roman origin, is preserved in the Museum of Antiquities at the Imperial Library in Paris.

By Mr. W. W. E. WYNNE, M.P.—A devotional folding tablet, sculptured in ivory; on one leaf is the crucifixion, on the other the coronation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. It is probably of English art, fourteenth century, and is believed to have belonged to Vale Crucis Abbey. It was in the possession of the late Mr. Vaughan of Rhûg, Merionethshire, by whom it was given to Mr. Wynne.

By Professor WESTMACOTT, R.A.—Two cases containing a selection of Papal medals. We are indebted to his kindness for the following description of these valuable examples of art. "The specimens exhibited were chosen rather as illustrations of medallic art, of different periods, than for their historical interest, though some of them deserve attention on grounds distinct from their artistic merits. Of this class one large medallion, about 3 in. in diameter, of Pope Paul II. (1464) presiding over a Council or Consistory, with the inscription SACRUM. PUBLICUM. APOSTOLICUM. CONSISTORIUM. PAULUS. VENETUS P. P. II., is both curious and rare. The reverse has a representation of the last judgment. It is the work of T. Bartolomeo. A smaller bronze medal gives a characteristic portrait of this pontiff.

The medals were not arranged in order of date. The earliest in the series is one of Eugenius IV. (1431), before which period there are no authentic medallic portraits of the Popes. It is even thought that this commencement can only safely be dated from the time of Paul II., and that those of pontiffs prior to that date have been added at a later time by their successors. This of Eugenius IV. may, therefore, be open to doubt. The reverse of one of his medals bears the curious inscription QUEM. CREANT. ADORANT. Among the earlier examples to be noticed is one of Sixtus IV., in tiara and pluvial. The date of this pontiff was from 1471 to 1484, and the great medallist of the time was a certain Pollajuolo. The reverse of this medal shows a finely designed female figure, and its execution is attributed to this celebrated artist. A very fine reverse was shown of a medal of Innocent VIII. (1484), exhibiting three female figures draped, with the inscription JUSTICIA. PAX. COPIA. The style of this work is very grand, and the workmanship worthy the high reputation of Pollajuolo, who is said to have executed it. This medal evidently was held in much esteem at the time, and when the tomb of Innocent was opened, for its removal to another site in 1606, a medal precisely similar to this was found in it. A medal of Alexander VI. (Borgia) 1492, claims notice for the large and bold character of its execution. It is in bronze, and bears the inscription JUST. PACISQ. CVLTOR.: a title not very consistent with the well-known expression of the Romans 'that the Emperors taught tyranny, but the Borgias practised it.' The two next medals deserving of particular notice are of Julius II. (1503). The reverses only of these were shown. One of them is a remarkably striking composition, representing St. Paul struck from his horse, with other figures, and bearing the inscription CONTRA. STIMULUM. NE. CALCITRAS. It is designed in the true spirit of Greek sculpture, and is attributed to the celebrated Raffaele d'Urbino. The execution of the medal was carried out by Caradosso, an eminent artist and a fellow-workman of B. Cellini. The other reverse shows a female figure with a cornucopia, and is inscribed ANNONA. PUBLICA. Three medals of Leo. X. [Medici] 1553, are next to be noticed. Two of these exhibit very high art qualities. One has a victor in a chariot drawn by four spirited horses; a genius, or Victory, bearing a

crown, floats in the upper part of the composition, and below are small pieces of armour, &c. This beautiful work closely resembles the well-known silver Sicilian medallions so highly esteemed by collectors of ancient coins. It is said to be the work of Valerio Valentino, and is a fine example of the art of the time. The second medal referred to, said to have been executed by the same artist, represents three female figures, slightly draped, with the motto FIAT. PAX. IN. VIRTUTE. TVA. The design of this medal was furnished by Giulio Romano. A fine and rare silver medal, with twisted rim, of Clement VII. (Medici), in excellent preservation, and exhibiting a characteristic head of that Pope, deserves notice. Another of the same with the reverse representing Moses striking the rock, with the motto UT. BIBAT. POPULVS. shows a full composition well treated. It is a work of the celebrated Benvenuto Cellini. Two fine medals, one gilt, the other in bronze, are to be noticed of Paul III. (Farnese) 1534. The first, exhibiting a portrait of the pontiff, is rather scarce; the specimen is in excellent preservation. Under the title PAULVS III. PONT. MAX. A. XII., is the name of the medallist ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ · ΕΠΟΙΕΙ · in small letters. This refers to Alessandro Cesati, called *il Greco*. A smaller bronze medal is believed by some to be by B. Cellini, but it is probably a work of *il Greco*. It represents a youth, naked, carrying a water-pot, with a motto ΦΕΡΝΗ · ΖΗΝΟΣ · ΕΥΠΑΙΝΕΙ. It is an exquisite example of art. The legend is, no doubt, a pun upon the name of this Pope, who was of the house of *Farnese*; Φερνή Ζηνος would read *Fernesinos*, easily rendered *Farnesinus*. A large medal of Paul IV., bareheaded, and in the pluvial, and two of Gregory XIII.: one, small, gilt, another, of large size, in bronze, deserve notice. The latter has round the portrait COLLEG. SOC. JESU. OMNIUM. NATIONUM. GRATIA. FUNDATO. DE. RELIG. ET. LIT. OPT. MER. This medal has also a fine reverse. Another of this Pontiff has on the reverse the remarkable legend UGONOTORUM. STRAGES, in commemoration of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. A medal, gilt, of Sixtus V. (1585), deserves attention for its character as a portrait and its execution as a work of art. Those of Paul V., Alexander VII., Innocent XI., and Alexander VIII., are also well worthy of notice, for the expression and individuality of the portraits, and, generally, for the style of execution. It is to be regretted that only one side of the medals could be shown, as in many instances both the obverses and reverses have equal claim to admiration. The two reverses shown of those of Alexander VII. and VIII., one representing the monumental tomb of the Pope, and the other a bird's-eye view of the Piazza of St. Peter's, with FUNDAMENTA. EJUS. IN. MONTIBUS. SACRIS., exhibit great merit, of its kind, in the medallie treatment of architectural subjects. It is curious that in the latter design is shown a block of building between the extremities of the two colonnades, as if the original design had contemplated that addition. One large bronze medal of Innocent XI. may be noticed especially. It contains four heads on the obverse; namely, INNOCENT XI. LEOP. I. IMP. JO. III. REX. PO. M.A. JUS. VE. DUX. The relief of the first head is very bold, the others recede till that of the Doge is in quite low relief. This curious medal commemorates the treaty entered into by the four potentates after raising the siege of Vienna in 1683. Five remarkably fine medals, two very large, silver and gilt, and three smaller in silver, of Innocent XII., deserve especial attention for the bold and grand character of treatment exhibited in them. One of these medals is attributed to Beatrice Hamerami, of a German family celebrated for their talent in this branch of art. A large gilt medal

of Benedict XIII. (1724) is a good example of the skill of the portrait medallists of the time. The reverse of this medal is a spirited composition, finely executed, of St. Luke painting. Two of Clement XII., large, in bronze, one showing the head of the Pope crowned with the tiara, the other, a reverse, with the section of a chapel, inscribed *SACELLO. IN. LATERANEN.* &c. with date, are good examples of medallist art towards the middle of the eighteenth century. An expressive portrait of Benedict XIV., gilt, and another in silver, showing the reverse, a female figure well designed, with the motto *VECTIGALIBVS. REMISSIS.*, of the same pontiff merit remark. Some valuable examples, both in portraits and reverses, of the pontificate of Clement XIII., exhibit the satisfactory condition of the art from 1769 to 1774. A large and fine medal of its kind, of Gregory XVI., is interesting from its exhibiting on its reverse, in a view of Ripa Grande in Rome, a steamboat with other craft. The first appearance of such an invention on a Papal medal is worthy of notice. Several of the following medals were exhibited chiefly to show the condition of art during the last fifty years, rather than from any particular merit or interest in their designs. Two of Pius VII., with the head of that pontiff, and a reverse with the Colosseum, have, however, considerable merit. The portraits of the later Popes are not of remarkable excellence. Two or three only were shown as specimens. The designs on the reverses of medals of Pius VI., Pius VII. Leo XII., Gregory XVI. and Pius IX. are not without interest, and some of them exhibit considerable artistical power in their respective authors.

A third frame contained medals in gold and silver of St. Luke's Academy in Rome, and of the Academy of the Grand Duke in Florence; also a fine reverse of the celebrated Torso of the Belvedere, a silver medal of the Royal Academy of London."

By Mr. EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A.—An iron prick spur.—A fine gold ring set with a pointed ruby, and inscribed,—*IEXVS. AVTEM. TRANSIENS. PER. MEDIVM ILLORUM.*—between the words are cinquefoils; date, late xiv. cent.—An enameled cross of Maltese work, and a gold ring, device, on a shield *couché*, with helm and crest, two bars in chief three roundels and a label; legend—*PREAM D' A. BOART*; or *PRCAMD' A. BOART.* (?) The PR may indicate a name or title.—The steel guard of a sword, of the time of Elizabeth, wrought as if formed of cord.

By Mr. HEWITT.—A lease of land at Brading, in the Isle of Wight, to John Grime, dated 10 April, 11 James I., 1613, with the official seal of the Captain of the Island appended. This recently noticed seal, of which no other impression has been found, is of circular form, the device being the bust of a queen issuing from a rose. Legend, (last word effaced)—*SIGILLVM. OFFICII. INSVLAE. (VECTIS?)* The document, now in the hands of Mr. George Hillier, author of the History of the Isle of Wight in course of publication, declares that "the king to one part of the said indentures has caused the seal of the office of the saide Isle to be affixed." It is thus indorsed,—"This was the awntient seale of y^e Island, by and whith which all leases were sealed by the commander." The lease is signed by Henry Earl of Southampton.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A Spanish rapier of unusual length and weight, with a barred hilt ornamented with perforated shell-guards. Date late xvi. cent.—A long rapier with a guard formed in imitation of twisted cord, in like fashion as that above noticed exhibited by Mr. Waterton. See also Skelton, Goodrich Court Armory, pl. 103, fig. 13.

By Mr. A. W. FRANKS, Dir.S.A.—A portion of a bamboo walking-staff, or possibly the handle of a fan or some like object, very curiously engraved with subjects of Scripture history, the Prodigal Son, &c., in medallions. At the top is a heart-shaped compartment enclosing a male and a female bust, with the date 1612. At the bottom appear Adam and Eve, with the inscription—*Omnes deaxendimur (sic)*.—*Don Petrus me fecit in edario hieronimi*; also the motto—*Nobilitas sine virtute vilescit*.

By Mr. W. FIGGE, through Mr. Blaauw.—A delicately finished oval miniature drawn with a plummet on vellum, signed—*J. (or T.) Forster delin.* It has been supposed to be a portrait of the Duke of Marlborough; it represents a gentleman in full-bottomed wig, and long falling band. It was formerly in possession of the Paine family, of Ringmere, Sussex, and had belonged, as stated, to Sir Henry Guillim, of Staplefield Common, whose daughter married one of the Paines. Some miniatures in like style by the same artist have been contributed to the Loan Exhibition recently formed at South Kensington, Catal., Nos. 2122, 2558. No artist of the name is mentioned by Walpole, Pilkington, or Bryan. Mr. Dallaway, *Introd. to Walpole's Arts in England*, vol. v. p. v., gives Ingham Foster amongst the collectors of engraved British Portraits.

By the Rev. JAMES BECK.—Two ancient iron rushlight-holders, used in Sussex for suspending rushes dipped in tallow, a rural substitute for candles, retained until comparatively recent times in that county. A specimen of such appliances is figured, *Arch. Journal*, vol. xiii. p. 193.

By the Rev. GREGORY RHODES.—A silver watch, the movement of which has a regulating-spring, and is believed to have been made under the direction of Dr. Hooke, the celebrated mathematician, to whom the invention of the pendulum spring is attributed. The first idea originated in 1658, but in 1660 the invention was improved, and towards the latter part of the seventeenth century it was skilfully carried out by Thomas Tompion under Dr. Hooke's superintendence. The watch exhibited has been preserved with the family tradition that it was presented by Charles II. to Capt. Nicholas Tattersell, through whose loyalty the king was conveyed to France after the defeat at Worcester in 1651. He was rewarded with a pension continued for three generations; a slab in the old churchyard at Brighton records his death in 1674. Mr. Morgan, who, in his *Observations on Watchmaking*, *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiii. p. 93, describes Dr. Hooke's improvements, is of opinion that this watch was made not earlier than 1675, but probably towards the close of the century.

Matrices of seals.—By Mr. EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A.—Matrix of the seal of Thomas de Rokeby; of silver; circular, diam. 1 inch; device an escutcheon of the arms of Rokeby, a chevron between three rooks; legend (in black letter)—*Sigillum: Thome: de Rokeby*. This may have been the seal of Sir Thomas de Rokeby, of Rokeby and Mortham, Yorkshire, t. Edw. III.; he was distinguished at the battle of Neville's Cross, in 1346.

The seal of Simon Covell; circular, diam. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in., device an escutcheon couché, charged with 3 crescents and a mullet in nombril point, and ensigned with a helm; crest a crescent; legend on a scroll (in black letter) S: Simonis Covellt. The design appears to be Flemish, of the later part of the fifteenth century.

May 2, 1862.

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

Lord TALBOT expressed regret that his engagements in Ireland had for some time prevented his taking part in the meetings of the Institute; he had noticed with gratification the interest of the communications received, and the constant liberality with which valuable objects of antiquity and historical value were entrusted for exhibition. On the present occasion it was with high satisfaction that he was enabled to announce the concession of facilities of access, so long desired, to the depositories of ancient wills. A memorial having been addressed to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, signed by the Earl Stanhope, President of the Society of Antiquaries, and by influential members of that body, and also of the Institute, their Lordships had recently intimated that they had approved of a proposal submitted to them by the Judge of the Court of Probate to carry out arrangements for the inspection of ancient wills in the registry at Doctors' Commons, under proper restriction and for literary purposes only. Lord Talbot desired also to invite attention to the kind liberality of the Earl of Winchilsea, and to propose a vote of special acknowledgment to the noble possessor of the Hatton collections. At the previous meeting Lord Winchilsea had entrusted for examination a remarkable document preserved at Eastwell Park, and from the same rich depository of historical and archaeological evidence he had now brought for the gratification of the Institute the valuable collection of drawings of effigies, painted glass, and examples of monumental art, in cathedral and other churches, which had been formed by Sir W. Dugdale for Lord Hatton, about 1640; also two sumptuous volumes, one of them comprising transcripts of charters, the other relating to the ancient ceremonials of chivalry. With these, moreover, Lord Winchilsea had most kindly submitted to their examination a roll of the early part of the fifteenth century, which Lord Talbot regarded with unusual interest, being a Norman-French version of the *Modus tenendi Parliamentum*, of which no other copy is known to exist. The formula, long in use in England, as shown in Mr. Duffus Hardy's valuable dissertation, was transmitted to the sister kingdom for the regulation of the two Houses, and the roll now exhibited may have been the identical document used in the Irish Parliament. A curious petition is found endorsed upon it, addressed by Richard, Archbishop of Cashel, to Thomas of Lancaster, son of Henry IV., and Lieutenant of Ireland early in the fifteenth century, the period to which this unique document may be assigned.

Mr. C. SPRENGEL GREAVES, Q.C., offered some remarks on the importance of facilities for consulting ancient wills, and the advantages which would thence accrue to the historical student and the archæologist. He hoped that the promised privilege might be extended in a large and liberal measure, and proposed a vote, which was seconded by Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., recognising the great value of the concession which had now been announced by Lord Talbot.

The Rev. J. H. HILL, Rector of Cranoe, Leicestershire, then gave a short account of the recent discovery of Roman relics near that place, on the line of Roman road, which enters the county near Medbourn, where a Roman pavement and other vestiges exist, and crosses the Foss at Leicester. The deposit lay not far from Lord Berner's residence, Keythorpe Hall, and

about a quarter of a mile from the spot where the Saxon remains, described Arch. Journ., vol. xviii. p. 76, were found in May, 1860. Some workmen engaged in draining struck upon a bronze skilnet or *trulla*, the handle of which was pierced with a trefoil; with this were disinterred some finely patinated fragments of a bronze *prefericulum*, namely, the trefoil-shaped mouth and the handle, the latter ornamented with a figure of a dancing genius, of spirited design; also the straight spout of a bronze patera, terminating in the head of a ram (compare those found in one of the Bartlow Hills, Archæologia, vol. xxv. pl. 11, fig. 11; vol. xxvi. pl. 33). The spot where the discovery occurred is at the bottom of a hill known as "Ram's Head," and the object last noticed, Mr. Hill observed, had been regarded by the finders with particular curiosity, from a supposed association with the familiar name of the locality. The coincidence, he remarked, although accidental, is certainly singular. With the bronze relics above noticed were fragments of a glass dish, ribbed and formed in a mould; the upper portion of a long-necked bottle of rich deep blue colored glass, with one handle; when perfect this remarkable specimen of antique glass had measured about 12 inches in height (compare one found in the *Ustrinum* at Litlington, Archæologia, vol. xxvi. pl. 45, fig. 7); also four glass *unguentaria*, resembling those found with the remarkable interment in the Bartlow Hills. These relics, unfortunately in very fragmentary condition, had been deposited with a Roman interment, probably in a wooden chest, portions of decayed oak having been noticed. They lay at a depth of about 30 inches. The general features of the interesting discovery described by Mr. Hill correspond closely with those of like sepulchral deposits of the Roman period in other localities, such as the tomb at Shefford, Bedfordshire, the curious contents of which are figured in the Publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society (4to series), with a descriptive notice by Sir Henry Dryden, Bart. In that deposit a ribbed dish or saucer of glass, a bronze vessel in perfect state, with a spout terminating in a ram's head, a bronze *prefericulum* with trefoil-shaped mouth, and the handle ornamented with a female figure of fine design, also vases of blue glass, and a bronze skilnet were disinterred. Mr. Hill stated that some curious remains had lately been brought to light at St. Martin's, Leicester, of which he promised to give a notice on a future occasion.

Mr. GEORGE TATE, F.G.S., of Alnwick, communicated an account of the examination of ancient remains in Northumberland, in the valley of the Breamish, especially the site of an old town near Linhope, known as Greaves Ash, which Mr. Tate considers to be a vestige of the "Celtic" or ancient British race in Northumberland prior to the Roman invasion. The excavations, of which he described the results, illustrated by a ground-plan from a survey by Mr. Wightman, of Wooler, and diagrams, were carried out during the summer of 1861, preliminary to the Annual Meeting of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, through the liberal assistance and encouragement of the Duke of Northumberland, ever foremost in promoting researches through which the history and antiquities of the county may be elucidated. The work was placed under the superintendence of the veteran explorer, Mr. W. Coulson, of Corbridge, to whose intelligent and zealous direction the extensive excavations made by his Grace's orders at *Bremenium* in Redesdale, in 1852, had been confided. Greaves Ash is an elevated platform on the southern slope of Greenshaw Hill, far up in the Cheviot range; the old town, with the adjoining detached strongholds,

occupy an area of about 20 acres; the ruins consist chiefly of sites of circular dwellings, surrounded by walls or ramparts, the whole formed of dry masonry, the materials employed being blocks of the porphyry of the district, with some water-worn stones obtained from the Breamish or other streams. The outer rampart of the principal work, or town, measures 10 to 12 feet in width, the inner one from 5 to 7 feet. In some places the excavation exposed three or four courses of rude masonry. The area appears to have been occupied by circular huts and a few larger enclosures. The foundations of eighteen huts are visible, the diameter being from 11 to 27 feet; each has a regular entrance, generally towards the east or south-east. The fire-place appeared to have been in the centre. The hut-circles having been cleared, the floors appeared to have been neatly flagged with slabs of porphyry; some portions of pottery were noticed, also part of an armlet of glass. Some curious observations on constructive peculiarities were the result of these explorations; the investigation extended to the adjacent forts or dwellings, connected with the principal cluster of hut-circles by an ancient way. A detailed account of this remarkable site, and also of camp and hut-circles on the neighbouring heights along the course of the river Breamish, is given by Mr. Tate in the *Transactions of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, vol. iv. p. 293. The relics discovered supply no conclusive evidence in regard to the period when those dwellings were occupied; besides the fragment of an armlet already mentioned, resembling certain ornaments which have occurred in Scotland and elsewhere, they comprise some rudely-shaped objects of flint, a material not found in Northumberland, also hand-mills formed of syenite and sandstone, and broken pottery presenting no distinctive features. In the fortress known as Brough-law camp, an iron blade was found, resembling the knife usually accompanying interments of the Saxon period. Mr. Tate cited the principal examples of similar hut-circles and vestiges of ancient towns in Cornwall, Somerset, Scotland, and other localities; he offered some curious suggestions in reference to the period and the primitive race, ignorant apparently of the use of metals, to which he is of opinion that these remarkable remains may be assigned. The further and careful exploration of similar works in the Northern Marches, where, from the nature of the country and their inaccessible position, such vestiges are found comparatively well preserved, may, it is hoped, throw light on the obscure ethnological questions connected with these very interesting prehistoric remains.

Mr. LLEWELLYN JEWITT, F.S.A., of Derby, then read a notice of specimens of mediæval vessels, and of pottery-works lately found between Derby and Duffield, on the estates of Lord Scarsdale, by whom Mr. Jewitt's attention had been called to the discovery. Of two mounds, apparently the sites of ancient works, only one had been examined; Mr. Jewitt hoped to bring the subject more fully before the Society hereafter. He exhibited drawings of the curious vessels, some of which are ornamented with horse-shoes in relief, and also with ring-brooches or *fermails*, devices as he believed of the Ferrers family, who from the Conquest possessed the lands where this discovery occurred. He has published subsequently a memoir with representations of the vases described, in his interesting periodical chiefly relating to Derbyshire archæology, entitled the *Reliquary*; see vol. ii. p. 216. The vessels, Mr. Jewitt remarked, are such as were cracked in the kiln, or had fallen out of shape; they are partially glazed;

the ornaments were formed in "slip," and affixed to the surface after the vessel was fashioned on the lathe. He considered their date to be about the time of Henry III. He promised a further communication on the subject of fictile manufactures in Derbyshire; a variety of other early specimens had been found at Tickenall, on the site, as he believed, of another ancient manufacture of pottery, and Mr. Jewitt anticipated that he should be enabled to show a continuous series of the products of local industry of this class from the Norman period to the time of the porcelain manufacture at Derby, towards the close of the last century, on the cessation of the works at Chelsea.

Mr. MORGAN, in expressing the thanks of the meeting for this curious communication, adverted to the interest with which, having long devoted attention to the fictile arts in this country, he had welcomed the valuable Memoirs lately given by Mr. Jewitt in the Art Journal. The history of pottery and porcelain had been until recent times a sealed book; Mr. Morgan rejoiced to perceive that so active and intelligent a fellow-labourer in this special subject of research had been enabled to afford that accurate and detailed information, which would be found in the Monographs by Mr. Jewitt, to which he was desirous to invite attention.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

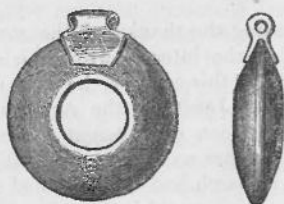
By Mr. ALBERT WAX.—Drawings of two remarkable relics found some years since in Sussex, on the South Downs, probably accompanying an interment, but the circumstances relating to the discovery have not been recorded. It took place on Clayton Hill, about seven miles north of Brighton. One of these objects is the diminutive specimen of ancient pottery here figured on a reduced scale. The original, preserved in the collection of Mrs. Weeks, Hurst Pierpoint, measured $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter. It is of the curious class of urns designated by the late Sir R. Colt Hoare "thuribles," the second division of Celtic pottery in the arrangement proposed by the late Mr. Bateman. See his 'Ten Years'



Diminutive perforated Urn found on Clayton Hill, Sussex. Diam. of orig. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Diggings, p. 282, and the notice of that work in this Journal, vol. xviii. p. 414, where several examples are enumerated. The lower part of this specimen is formed with diagonal slits; the upper part and inner margin

of the rim being rudely ornamented with impressed corded lines, forming a trellised pattern. The intention of these small perforated vessels is a question well deserving attention in the very limited series of relics of their period. Occasionally they have two small perforations at the side, as if for suspension. They mostly occur enclosed within larger urns, and in interments apparently not of the earliest class. Some examples seem fashioned after a basket-work type; see a curious little urn formed with open work, found on Stanton Moor, Derbyshire, *Archæologia*, vol. viii. pl. 1.



The second object (see woodcut, orig. size), is a little pendant ornament of light blue vitrified paste. It was found within the little vessel above figured. The material appears almost identical with that of which certain Egyptian relics are formed. Two similar objects have been found with early interments in Sussex, on the downs near Brighton; one of these is figured in Horsfield's *History of Lewes*, p. 44, pl. 3, and is now amongst the late Dr. Mantell's collections in the British Museum. These curious relics may have been imported with the glass beads which occur with early British remains.

By Mr. FREDERICK POTTS, of Chester.—Photographs of Roman inscriptions recently found in that city; they have been described and accurately figured in Mr. Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. vi. p. 29. Also the following relics found at Chester.—Portion of a statuette of Venus, in fine white clay, formed in two moulds, and the moieties united together and placed on a pedestal. See specimens in Mr. Roach Smith's *Roman London*, p. 109, and similar types found near Moulins, figured in his *Collectanea*, vol. vi. p. 52. It was found on St. Mary's Hill, Chester.—Portion of a tile bearing the impression of the sole of a *caliga* thickly set with nail-heads, and also the stamp of the twentieth legion, styled *Valeria* and *Victrix*.—LEG. XX V.—A rude leaden stamp with letters in relief, in two lines, the letters inverted, so as to give an impress in their right direction. Mr. Potts proposes the reading CL AVG. VIC., preceded by the centurial sign. —An iron spear-head, ornamented with gilding, found in 1861.—Mediæval ornaments, ear-rings, &c., one of them set with an emerald.

By the EARL OF WINCHILSEA.—Three large volumes, from the Hatton Library, now preserved at Eastwell Park, Kent.—1. A collection of colored drawings of monuments, painted glass, inscriptions, heraldic achievements, &c., existing in cathedral and other churches, about 1640. Sir Christopher, afterwards Lord Hatton, apprehending, as it has been stated, the dreadful devastation threatened by the civil war, despatched Dugdale, at that time Blanch-lion pursuivant, and who had been recommended to him by Spelman, to take, with the assistance of William Sedgewick, Dugdale's servant, a skilful arms-painter, drawings of such memorials as they judged most worthy of attention. These, carefully tricked by Sedgewick, were deposited in the

library formed at Kirby in Northamptonshire by their tasteful and judicious employer. Amongst the curious contents of this sumptuous volume may be cited drawings of heraldry, monuments, &c., in the cathedral churches of St. Paul's, London, Lichfield, Ely, Lincoln, and Peterborough, of the pall and heraldic achievements which were placed on the tomb of Katharine of Aragon, in the latter, and of the funereal achievement marking the spot where the remains of Mary queen of Scots had there first been deposited. Also of monuments and painted glass, at Selby, Hull, Fotheringhay, Newark, Southwell, Bottesford, Sandon, Tamworth, &c., and the very curious painted glass in St. George's church, Stamford, representing Edward III. and twenty-four knights kneeling in their armorial surcoats. Also curious subjects from the legend of St. George, and the portraiture of Sir William Brugges, Garter, with his wife and daughters: this remarkable painted glass was placed there by him in the reign of Henry VI. Of numerous drawings of sepulchral memorials now destroyed may be cited that of a brass of a knight in the cross-legged attitude, in St. Mary's church, Chester. The costume presented the rare feature of ailettes, charged with a plain cross; the bearing on the shield being billety with a label.—2. An extensive collection of copies of ancient documents in possession of Henry St. George, Garter *t.* Charles I., John Philipot, Somerset Herald in the same reign, and others. Numerous carefully colored drawings are given of the seals appended.—3. An elaborately illuminated copy of the ceremonies used in creating knights of the Bath. These curious subjects are engraved in the Notes on Upton de Stud. Mil. p. 20, from a MS. in Will. Le Neve's library; also in Dugdale's Warw. p. 531, orig. edit.—4. The roll before mentioned, entitled "*La manere de tenir parlement.*"—5. A facsimile of the grant by Edward the Confessor to Westminster, exhibited by Lord Winchilsea at the previous meeting (see p. 176, *ante*). This exact copy may have been made by the same hand and at the same time as the transcripts of documents comprised in the folio volume above mentioned. Sir Christopher Hatton, a descendant of the Lord Chancellor, *t.* Eliz., was a zealous royalist, and was created Baron Hatton, of Kirby, by Charles I. in 1643. His granddaughter espoused the sixth Earl of Winchilsea, and the bulk of the Hatton estates eventually devolved upon their son.

By Mr. JOHN CARR, of Skipton.—Two original portraits, of which one represents Jane Seymour, painted, probably, before her marriage in 1536. In general character and costume it bears much resemblance to the portrait of that queen in possession of the Duke of Bedford. In both paintings necklaces and jewelry appear in rich variety; in that at Woburn there is a pendant ornament with pearls, which seems to be the sacred monogram of Our Lord's name; in this instance a like pendant is seen, formed of the letters AB, conjoined, and with pearls appended. It has been suggested that this may have been a token of affection given to Jane Seymour by Anne Boleyn. They had been together at the French court in 1514 as maids of honor to Mary, daughter of Henry VII., and consort of Louis XII., and their full length portraits, it is stated, are to be seen in the gallery of portraits at Versailles. It may have been partly due to early friendship at that period that Anne Boleyn, on becoming queen in 1532, made choice of Jane Seymour as one of her own ladies of honor, a distinction attended with such fatal consequences. This portrait is on panel; probably much retouched. Pendant ornaments composed of letters were much in vogue at the period. A beautiful example—R. E—from a drawing by Holbein, is

given by Mr. Shaw in his *Handbook of Alphabets and Devices*, and it may be seen in this *Journal*, vol. x. p. 89.—The second painting sent by Mr. Carr represented the eminent reformer Hans Zuinglius, of Zurich, probably one of the numerous copies of the portrait by Hans Asper, a painter of considerable merit in that city. He was a contemporary and imitator of Holbein, and died in 1571. His original portraits of Zuinglius and his wife are preserved in the library of the city at Zurich. That exhibited is on a somewhat reduced scale, on panel, profile to the left, and probably of the period.

By Sir THOMAS ROKEWODE GAGE, Bart., through the Very Rev. Canon Rock.—A fine pectoral cross of solid gold, with the figure of our Lord enameled, and bearing over the head a very peculiar nimbus showing the points of the cross darting out beyond the circle of the nimbus itself. From the shape of the letters I. N. R. I. on the *titulus*, and other indications, it would seem that this cross was wrought about the middle of the sixteenth century, very probably by an English hand. Dr. Rock conjectures that it may have been given by Queen Mary, or some other wealthy friend, to the Lady Abbess of Syon Monastery, Isleworth, on the restoration of that house at the beginning of Mary's reign. This cross was presented to Sir Thomas Gage's uncle, that able antiquary, the late John Gage Rokewode, Esq., by the nuns of Syon, as a token of acknowledgment of benefits received through his exertions when they took refuge in England from Lisbon, after the seizure of Portugal by the French. The cross had formed a portion of the curious relics of their English home, borne about with them by the Syon nuns during their various changes of residence; and the Superioress, from whom Mr. Gage Rokewode received this mark of their gratitude, assured him that it had belonged to the sisterhood before they were compelled a second time to leave Syon, under Elizabeth, and quitted England. Within the last few months they have again come back to this country, and are now settled at their new Syon house, Spetisbury, Dorsetshire, never having been broken up entirely as a religious body, since their establishment by Henry V. Sir Thomas Gage exhibited also a precious little book bound in green velvet, worked on both sides with the Prince of Wales's plume in silver, amidst diapering of seed-pearls wrought after a very artistic manner. The book itself is a sort of small peerage, with the shields and crests of sixty-four members of the House of Lords, nicely tricked in their proper colors and metals, by the skilful hand of Esther Inglis, who offered this exquisite little work as a new year's gift to Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I. On the first leaf, within a fleur-de-lys, powdered with little gilt dots, is this inscription,—“A Booke of the Armes of England doone by me Esther Inglis, Januar the first, 1609.” Within a heart formed by a wreath of green leaves and red and gold flowers, surmounted by a hand holding a golden pen, is written the dedication :—“TO THE MOST EXCELLENT PRINCE HENRY, PRINCE OF WALES. SIR—as your Hignes sees heir the figure of a heart and hand, euen so the liuely heart and hand of hir who formed it, so long as I breath, ar vowed to your most Excellent Highnes seruice. Receaue the Sir in good pairt this litle mytte doone by your most humble seruand ESTHER INGLIS.” After this follows the skilfully limned portraiture of Esther Inglis dressed in black, with the wide-spreading ruff of the time round her neck, and a jaunty little high-peaked hat overtopping her yellow hair. On a fly leaf, at the beginning of this little volume is the following inscription ;—“This book belonged to the Princes of Ingland, Louisa Stuart. Given

by my uncle Edmund Stils to Mama and by her to me Lucy Knight;" and, on a fly leaf at the end is written:—"Lucy Knight to whom this book belonged, was daughter and heiress of Wm. Knight, of Kingerby in Lincolnshire, Esquire, and married in 1746, Sir Thomas Rookwood Gage, Vth Bart. of Hengrave in Suffolk. Lucy Lady Gage died Sept. 3rd 1781, and is interred in Hengrave Church. Her mother was Miss Jennings, 1st the wife of Col. Styles attached to the court at St. Germain, and afterwards married Wm. Knight, Esqr., of Kingerby."

By His EMINENCE CARDINAL WISEMAN.—Two remarkable rings; one of them of silver, date xv. cent., set with a "crapon," or toadstone, formerly much esteemed as an amulet against poison, as noticed in this volume, p. 155, where mention is made of one presented to Queen Elizabeth. The other, date xvi. cent. is set with an intaglio, a head of our Lord, on blood-stone.

By Mr. J. H. LE KEUX.—A dish of Wedgwood's ware, with white medallions on a light blue ground; it is a choice example, and of interest as having been in use at Longwood, during the time of the captivity of the Emperor Napoleon I. in St. Helena.

By Mr. R. G. P. MINTY.—A silver ring found in the sand at Tenby, Pembrokeshire. The hoop wreathed, its shoulders formed like heads of lions at the sides of the besel, which is engraved with a crowned I. Date xv. cent.

By Mr. EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A.—A leaden object or perforated weight (?) marked with pellets and radiating lines, a specimen of the curious class of objects noticed Arch. Journ., vol. xvii. pp. 164, 267. It was found early in the present year in the garden of the College of Mount St. Mary's, Derbyshire.—Portrait, probably of the Old Chevalier, worked in tent-stitch, a bust in armour, surrounded by a garland, with crowns and thistles at the corners. Behind the bust is seen Britannia; above is an angel holding a crown; and around is inscribed I Sam, xvi. 62—"Arise, anoint him for this is he."—"Touch not mine anointed." This relic of loyal attachment to the Stuart family has been preserved at Walton Hall.

By the Rev. WALTER SNEYD.—A pair of gloves of fine white leather, sewn with gold thread; the gauntlet cuffs embroidered with flowers, the pink, columbine, fritillary, &c. Date, about 1580.—An Oriental nautilus-shell mounted in silver, and curiously engraved, ornamented also with niello. Date about 1600.—Some interesting embroideries of the sixteenth century.

ANNUAL LONDON MEETING.

May 3, 1862.

The customary Annual Meeting to receive the report of the Auditors of the previous year, with the statement of Receipts and Expenditure during that period, took place at the Rooms of the Institute on Saturday, May 3. In the absence of the President the chair was taken by Charles Sprengel Greaves, Esq., Q.C.

The Balance-sheet, duly signed by the Auditors for the year 1861, was submitted and approved.

Frederic Ouvry, Esq., Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries, and Robert Taylor Pritchett, Esq., F.S.A., were duly proposed and elected Auditors for the current year.

The following abstract of Cash Accounts was ordered to be printed in the Journal.

Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

ABSTRACT OF CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1861.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance at Bank, December 31, 1860	46	6	9
Annual Subscriptions, including Arrears	788	17	0
Donations	10	10	0
Receipts by Sale of Works, Woodcuts, &c., belonging to the Institute	233	8	8
Lifo Compositions	115	10	0
Net Balance, Peterborough Meeting, including Donations for }	137	1	3
Local expenses			
Entrance Fees	66	3	0
	<u>£1392</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Publication Account :						
Printing Archaeological Journal	519	1	0			
Drawing, Engraving, and Binding	126	17	2			
Transactions of Newcastle Meeting, copies purchased	8	2	0			
Gloucester Catalogue, ditto	2	0	0			
				656	0	2
Library Account :						
Books purchased for Library				33	16	0
Household Expenses Account :						
Rent of Premises, including two Quarters' Arrears	240	0	0			
Arrears due to late Secretary	141	19	1			
Secretary's Salary (four Quarters)	100	0	0			
				480	19	1
Petty Cash Disbursements :						
Housekeeper's Account	27	14	9			
Messengers and Attendance	21	12	6			
Postage and delivery of four Nos. of the Journal	17	4	6			
For Coals	4	6	6			
Insurance	3	0	0			
Expenses of four Special Exhibitions	19	11	5			
Repair in Rooms	4	18	3			
Peterborough Meeting Account (omitted)	0	11	6			
Other Office Expenses, including Stationery, Postage, carriage of Parcels	31	10	5			
Balance in hand	9	10	2			
				140	0	0
Balance at Bank (December 31, 1861)	14	7	8			
,, in Secretary's hands	58	8	9			
				72	16	5
	<u>£1392</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>			

Submitted to the General Annual London Meeting on the 3rd of May, 1862, and unanimously approved.

CHAS. S. GREAVES, *Chairman*.

Signed { SAMUEL B. HOWLETT.
ROBERT T. PRITCHETT. } Auditors.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

June 6, 1862.

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

The special subjects proposed for illustration, in the series of occasional exhibitions of works of ancient and mediæval art, were on the present occasion Enamel and Niello. The President, in opening the proceedings, expressed satisfaction that it had proved practicable, through the generous support and confidence which the Institute had invariably experienced, to bring together a collection so valuable and instructive in its classification as that now submitted to inspection. Lord Talbot viewed such a result with pleasure and surprise, at a moment when the display of mediæval and renaissance art, lately opened at the South Kensington Museum, had amassed such a precious collection of all that the realm could produce most costly and recondite in every department of mediæval taste. Whilst it was gratifying to experience in so marked a manner the liberality with which their present purpose had been promoted, it must be beyond measure gratifying to all present to perceive, in the assemblage of beautiful objects now before them, the renewed proof of Her Majesty's gracious consideration in enriching that series with the Lennox Jewel, one of the most precious objects in the royal collection, both as regards its historical and its artistic value. The Society would recognise with deep gratitude the gracious encouragement thus conferred on their endeavors, which had been heretofore favored with the patronage of the lamented Prince Consort.

A memoir on the Art of Niello was then read by Mr. EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A. This valuable monograph will shortly be published in this Journal.

A general essay on the history of the Art of Enamel, chiefly in explanation of the extensive series exhibited, was then read by Mr. Albert Way, who offered a brief sketch in continuation of the observations given in this Journal, vol. II. p. 155. In adverting to the occurrence of any example of true enameling amongst the nations of antiquity, and especially the Egyptians, he read the following valuable information received a few days previously from one who is profoundly and practically versed in all the interesting questions connected with ancient works in the precious metals, Signor Castellani:—"My opinion is that the Greeks and Etruscans did decidedly enamel gold jewels occasionally. Irrefutable specimens of ancient gold enameled ornaments exist in the collections of Europe; for instance, the Greek crown in the Campana collection is enameled. Ear-rings, with enameled swans, were found at Vulci. M. B. Rothschild, of Paris, possesses an ear-ring with a white enameled cock, of the most archaic Etruscan

style. I lately purchased a Greek necklace and bracelet found at Alexandria in Egypt, both of which are enriched with elegant enameled designs. These beautiful ornaments are in the Kensington Museum. The prevailing colors are pale opaque blue and green, but I have seen frequently employed a rich green transparent enamel. These enamels are all affixed to the metal by heat. M. Labarte, a very competent judge, said, on seeing my necklace at Paris a few months ago, that the question whether the ancients had known the art of enameling on gold was henceforth undeniably decided in the affirmative. I could mention other examples of existing ancient enameled jewels. Generally the Greeks and Romans appear to have used enamels in filigree *cloisonnés* designs; a circumstance which recalls forcibly to my mind the traditional Chinese and Indian practice in the art of enameling."

In a rapid sketch of the transition from the process technically termed *champlevé*, or *en taille d'épargne*, to which his former observations almost exclusively related, Mr. Way endeavoured to point out in the series exhibited, the exemplification of the various progressive changes which have been so well defined and characterised by Mr. Franks, in his preliminary Treatise accompanying the Section of Glass and Enamel, in the sumptuous illustrated memorials of the Manchester Exhibition, by Mr. Waring. The classification of mediæval enamels, which often present very slight variations in the process and manipulation employed, has moreover been greatly elucidated by the accomplished *Conservateur* of the Mediæval treasures in the Louvre, M. De Laborde. His notices of the enamels in the museum at the Louvre, and the accompanying Glossary, are invaluable manuals for the student of the section of art under consideration. To Mr. Franks we are indebted for inviting attention to the characteristic features which distinguish the earlier enamels of Germany, produced probably near Cologne, from the works of Limoges, with which, until very lately, they had been confounded. The most striking German examples in England are the so-called *crozier* of Ragenfroi, bishop of Chartres, now at Goodrich Court, and the covered ciborium in possession of Mr. Bruce of Kennet, figured in the Catalogue of the Museum formed at the meeting of the Institute in Edinburgh. In the thirteenth century, the goldsmiths of Sienna and the north of Italy originated the beautiful application of transparent color to chased designs in low relief, designated by De Laborde, *émaux de basse taille*. Amongst painted enamels, those of Venice, of which a charming example from Mr. Rohde Hawkins' collection was pointed out, may take precedence, whilst a few rare examples indicate that the process was applied at an early period in Italy to works of higher artistic character as pictorial compositions. It took, however, its chief development at Limoges, towards the latter years of the fifteenth century, and it has been suggested with much probability that the remarkable renewal of the art of Limoges, at that time, may have been mainly promoted by the skill with which glass-painting was practised there at the period. Mr. Franks has proposed a convenient distribution of the numerous painted enamels of the School of Limoges:—1. The early style, 1475 to 1530; the use of small spangles or *paillettes*, glazed over with transparent colors, is mostly prevalent at this period; the designs are usually characterised by a Flemish appearance, and resemble illuminations. 2. The fine style, 1530 to 1580, which doubtless owed its superiority to the influence of Italian art. Vivid colors and *paillettes* were abandoned, and the works of this period

are mostly painted in grisaille, with slightly colored tints. The Penicaud family, Leonard Limousin,—the greatest of French enamellers, Pierre Raymond, Pierre and Jean Courtois, and Jean Court dit Vigier, are amongst those who established the European celebrity of the School of Limoges. 3. The minute style, to about 1630, a period of elaborate finish and glittering effects, produced by the aid of foil glazed with transparent hues, as practised by Susanne Court, the artists named Limousin, who may have been kinsmen of the great Leonard, and several others whose productions are still highly valued. 4. The *Decadence*, to the close of the manufactory in the eighteenth century. The well-known productions of the Nouailhers and the Laudins rarely rise above mediocrity, although occasionally even at this late period may be traced some pleasing vestige of that great artistic development, which, during so long a time, threw lustre on the town of Limoges. From the latter part of the seventeenth century commenced the application of enamel to gold, for the enrichment of various personal ornaments, in which Toutin gained so much celebrity. To these succeeded productions of much higher artistic interest, enameled miniatures and goldsmiths' work decorated with exquisite taste. With the exception of Petitot and Bordier, Dinglinger, Boit, and Zincke, our knowledge of the numerous artists of this class is extremely imperfect. The eager desire which prevailed throughout Europe early in the last century to produce porcelain, which might compare with that of China, originated many ingenious inventions and imitative expedients. To that movement probably may be traced the frequent applications of enamel to metal, producing, by comparatively easy manipulation, objects which often successfully imitated the appearance of porcelain. Thus, possibly, grew up the extensive manufacture of enameled wares in Saxony, France, and other countries; also that ephemeral branch of art-industry in England, the enamels of Battersea and Liverpool. Of the Battersea work, established by Alderman Janssen about 1750, the largest assemblage of specimens hitherto brought together was shown on the present occasion. The skilful application of decoration by transfer from copper-plate engravings is, perhaps, the most marked feature of interest in the history of this late class of enamels. In conclusion Mr. Way directed especial attention to the rich display of Chinese enameled vases and ornaments, objects which not many years ago were of great rarity in Europe, but, owing to more extended relations with the East, and the recent war in China, these enamels have been brought abundantly to this country. On no former occasion, however, had so extensive or varied a collection been presented to inspection as in the present exhibition, through the kind liberality of Mr. Henderson, Mr. Morgan, Mr. W. Russell, Mr. Addington, and other collectors, of whose contributions a brief description will be found in subsequent pages. The Chinese enamels frequently bear the mark of the period of their manufacture in the Ming dynasty, the earliest being of the Siouen-te period, 1426-1435, others of the King-tai period, 1450; specimens of considerable perfection and beauty of color also occur, which may be assigned to the Kien-loung period, 1736.

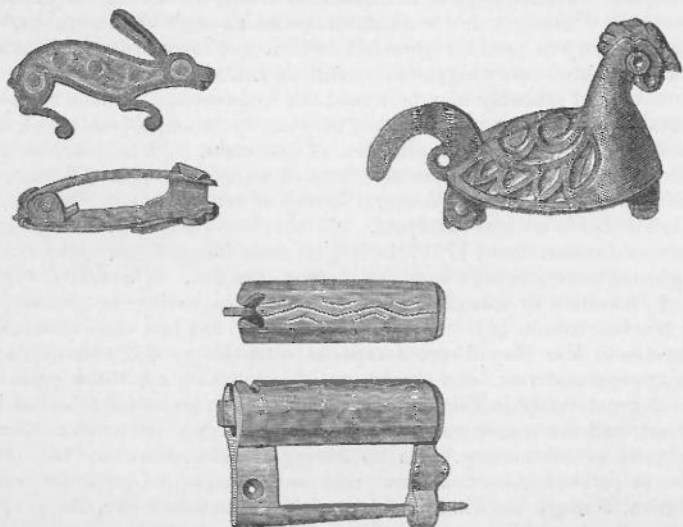
Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN.—The Lennox or Darnley jewel. This exquisite specimen of enameling on gold is supposed to have been made for Margaret Douglas, Countess of Lennox, in memory of her husband, the

Regent of Scotland, murdered in 1572. It has been minutely described by the late Mr. P. Fraser Tytler, in his *Historical Notes of the Lennox Jewel*, prepared by Her Majesty's order. A full account of the elaborate details may also be found in the Catalogue of the Museum formed at the meeting of the Institute at Edinburgh, p. 163. The jewel was formerly in Walpole's possession, and it was purchased for Her Majesty on the dispersion of the Strawberry Hill collection in 1842.

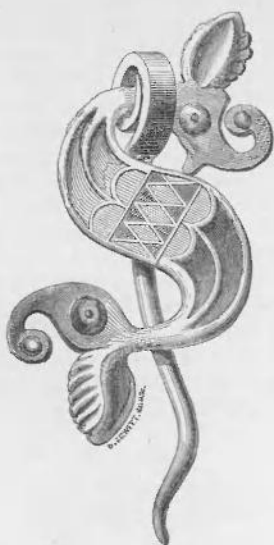
A Russian Book of the Gospels, brought from one of the churches in the Crimea after the campaign of 1854-55. From the Library of Her Majesty at Windsor Castle. The binding is decorated with ornaments of *repousse* metal-work, and bosses painted with opaque enamels, interesting as examples of late Russo-Greek art. The subjects are, the Ascension of Our Lord, and the four Evangelists.

By Mr. ARTHUR TROLLOPE.—Two Roman enameled fibulæ found at Lincoln in February last, and remarkable as representing animal forms. One, found in the parish of St. Peter in Eastgate, is in the form of a cock; the feathers have been elaborately enriched with red and blue colors; no ornament of this precise type has hitherto been noticed: another, found in the same part of Lincoln, is in form of a hare (see woodcuts, orig. size)



Also a small bronze fibula, of very unusual type, resembling a padlock; it is here figured. Several enameled ornaments of the same period have been found amongst the vestiges of the ancient *Lindum*, and two fibulæ of great beauty, one of which is now in the Duke of Northumberland's Museum at Alnwick Castle, are noticed, *Catal. Mus. Lincoln Meeting of the Inst.*, p. 6. See also another fine specimen, *Arch. Journ.* vol. xvi. p. 209.

By Mr. W. TWOPENY.—A cast of the Bartlow Vase, elaborately painted in gold and brilliant colors, presenting a precise facsimile of that unique example of Roman enameled work, which unfortunately perished in the



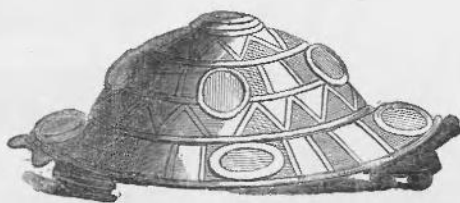
Fibula in form of the *hippocampus*, found at Malton and Kirkby Thore.



Kirkby Thore.



Kirkby Thore.



Fibula found at Chester. Enamels of red, green, and yellow color.

Roman Enameled Ornaments. Found in England.

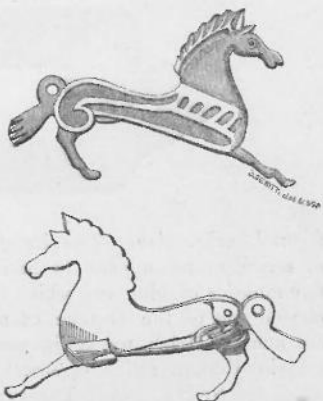
conflagration of Lord Maynard's seat, Easton Lodge, Essex. This precious vase was of bronze, ornamented with blue, red, and green enamels in scroll patterns and foliage; diam. $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. It was found in 1835, with a Roman sepulchral deposit, in the great tumulus at Bartlow, Essex, as described by the late Mr. Gage Rokewode, *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi., pp. 303, 311, pl. 35; it is figured also in this *Journal*, vol. xii., p. 418. Eight facsimiles, painted by Mr. Herbert Smith with the greatest accuracy, were fortunately preserved; one of these is now deposited in the Museum at Alnwick Castle, and others are to be seen at Bowood, Hengrave Hall, Audley End, and in the Museum at Hartlepool.

By Mr. J. E. LEE, F.S.A., from the Caerleon Museum.—Eight beautiful Roman enameled ornaments, mostly found at Caerleon, Monmouthshire, *Isca Silurum*; described and figured in Mr. Lee's excellent Catalogue of the Museum at that place, p. 55, plates 28, 50. They are studs and fibulæ; and are, with one exception, examples of the process termed *champlevé*, so extensively practised in later mediæval times; one, diam. nearly 2 in., is encrusted with a glass mosaic of extreme delicacy, cut in thin slices, and compacted together by partial fusion. It was found at Usk. Another specimen of the same character is figured by Mr. C. Roach Smith, *Collect. Ant.* vol. iii. pl. 35.

By Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, from the Museum of Practical Geology.—A curious specimen of the art of enameling as practised amongst the Romans; it is a diminutive figure of a mounted warrior, found in 1838 at Kirkby Thore, Westmoreland, with numerous coins, ranging from Vespasian to Alexander Severus, accompanied by fibulæ, and various Roman relics. The object exhibited was presented to the Museum by Admiral Smyth, and it is figured in his *Memoir*, *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi., p. 284. Another like relic of the same class, a little enameled horse, is here figured; it was found in Gloucestershire, and is now in possession of the Rev. R. Gordon. The enamels of the Roman period found in Britain are of such rarity, and they form so remarkable a feature of the early history of the Art, that the accompanying series of specimens, formerly given in various earlier volumes of the publications of the Institute, cannot fail to be of interest to our readers in illustration of the special collection here described. (See woodcuts.) It is very probable that some of the enameled relics of this period were actually made in Britain.

By Mr. M. HOLBECHE BLOXAM.—A small stud of bronze enameled, found at one of the Stations on the Roman Wall, near Haltwhistle, Northumberland.—A small gold ornament of conical form, set with garnets or red vitreous paste, resembling the work of the Merovingian period. Found at Wibtoft, Leicestershire.

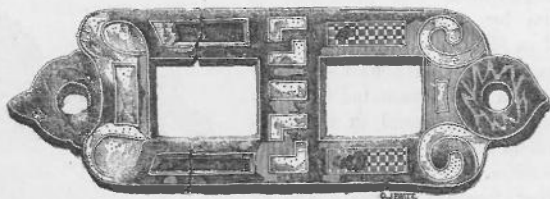
By Mr. A. W. FRANKS, Dir.S.A.—Nine ornaments of metal, enriched with enamel, found in the neighbourhood of Rome, and precisely similar in character to those frequently occurring at Roman sites in this country



Enameled fibula, found at Painswick.
Orig. size.

and also, but comparatively of greater rarity, in France and Germany. It had even been asserted by Italian archæologists that no antique enamels have occurred in Italy; examples, however, exist at the Collegio Romano, very similar in workmanship to the Bartlow vase, and the Rudge cup now at Alnwick Castle.—A drawing of a remarkable enameled circular plate in the *Museo profano* in the Vatican, diam. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., displaying a head of Neptune surrounded by dolphins. There are also at Rome small pastille-boxes, a triton shaped fibula, &c., precisely resembling objects found with Roman remains in England. The relics of this beautiful class of ancient art are noticed by Caylus as of great rarity; he has given a few specimens, *Recueil*, t. 1, pl. 124, 125, t. iv. pl. 98; he supposed that the process was only employed in the colonies of Gaul, in the latter times of the Empire. M. Labarte, in his "*Recherches sur la peinture en émail*," pp. 49, 92, has noticed specimens found in the Western and North-Western parts of France.—Drawing of a very remarkable example of enameling in Roman times, now preserved in the British Museum; it is a two-handled bronze vase with a long neck; the entire surface is chased to receive enamel, the process of art being precisely similar to the mediæval *champlevé*. It was found in 1838 at Ambleteuse, on the coast of Normandy, with a number of newly struck coins of Tacitus, which would fix its date as about A.D. 276.

By Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, F.S.A.—Two specimens of enameled work found in Ireland; one is the dilated penannular head of a small brooch, the pin or *acus* lost (compare ring-brooches in the Museum Roy. Ir. Acad., Wilde's Catal., pp. 561, 565); the second is here



figured, orig. size. The incrustations upon this curious relic, which is of mixed metal, appear to be in part of the nature of enamel, and partly fine mosaics of blue and white vitreous pastes, affixed by fusion in cavities chased out of the surface of the metal. This kind of ornament occurs on ancient Irish works in metal, closely resembling the decoration of certain Roman relics, of which a good example found at Caerleon was exhibited by Mr. Lee. The two Irish ornaments here noticed were found in 1829, in the remarkable depository at Lagore, co. Meath, described by Lord Talbot in this *Journal*, vol. vi. p. 105. A remarkable specimen of early Irish enamel is preserved in the Museum at St. Columba's College, near Dublin; figured in Mr. Franks' *Treatise, Art Examples from the Manchester Exhibition, Glass and Enamels*, pl. 9.

By the Rev. G. H. READE.—A snaffle bridle-bit of bronze, ornamented with enamel; it was found in a bog at Killeevan, near Analore, co. Monaghan; and is figured in the *Journal of the Kilkenny Archæol. Soc., N.S.*, vol. 1. It is a specimen of the first class of bridle-bits described by Mr. Wilde, *Catalogue of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy*, p. 603, as "the

simple riding snaffle or burdoon, with a strong mouth-piece in two parts, having a well-fitted hinge-stud between, and large cheek-rings, which, as well as the extremities of the bit, are in many specimens highly ornamented, and in some instances jeweled or enameled." See fig. 505. In the example exhibited the cheek-rings measure $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches diam., the entire bit when extended measures nearly 12 inches in length; the rings are flat, breadth $\frac{5}{8}$ in.; the surface drilled out so as to form casements for the reception of enamel, the portions which remain are of rich crimson color. The type of ornament on one of the rings is the simple mæander or embattled fret. —Annular portion of a ring-brooch of yellow bronze, found in the same locality; the pin or *acus* lost; diam. of the ring $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., its flat upper surface is chased in triangular compartments, probably to receive enamel, no trace of which is now to be found. These examples of enameling by the *champlevé* process are valuable; enamel is comparatively of rare occurrence on Irish antiquities not of a sacred or ecclesiastical character.

By the SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, through Mr. Figg.—A small ornament of bronze enameled, probably the curved portion of a buckle, found near Lewes, and preserved in the Society's Museum at the Castle at that place. It is of *champlevé* work, and may be of a very early period. —A portion of a small Russo-Greek devotional folding-table enameled, found at South Malling, near Lewes.

From the MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, by the kind permission of the Director, Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, F.R.S.—A gold ring, found in Ireland, set with a small circular ornament of early inlaid or *cloisonné* enamel, the design bearing some analogy to that termed the *triquetra*. —Small gold plate, formerly in the Debruge collection, and stated to have been part of the *Pala d'Oro*, in St. Mark's, Venice; it cannot be regarded, however, as of the original decorations executed at Constantinople, and renewed in the time of the Doge Ordelafo Faliero, A.D. 1105. This little plate has been minutely described by Mr. Franks in this Journal, vol. viii. p. 63. It represents St. Paul, as indicated by his name written in Greek characters. Seven colors, all opaque, are here employed; the process is *cloisonné*, with the peculiarity that the portions intended to be enameled are sunk, probably by the hammer, in the thin plate of gold, and in this casement the metal fillets and the enamels are placed. —A small high-ridged shrine, Limoges work xiii. cent. a good example set with uncut crystals or imitative gems. —Two pryket candlesticks, *champlevé* work, xiii. or xiv. cent., one of them part of a set of seven, in progressive sizes, fitting one into another. On the hexagonal base are several coats of arms. —A processional or archbishop's cross of gilt copper, probably of Florentine work, xiii. cent.; at each extremity of the arms of the cross is a quatrefoiled silver plate, originally covered with translucent enamel on relief; the subjects being the Assumption of the B. V. Mary, St. John the Baptist, St. Peter, St. Paul, and other Saints. In the centre, behind the head of the crucifix, is an eight-cusped plate of opaque enamel, *champlevé*, representing the Pelican in piety; the shaft and arms of the cross are ornamented with quatrefoils enclosing grotesques, birds, &c., on a rich blue ground, the intervening spaces red. Although in damaged condition, this cross is a very instructive specimen of Italian enameling at the period. Height $21\frac{1}{2}$ in., width across the arms 9 in. Obtained in 1839 at Florence; it had been brought from Citta di Castello in the Pontifical states. —An interesting devotional folding tablet, painted

in enamel enriched with *paillettes*; the figure of the personage for whom it was made is introduced, and the arms of Estainville, or a cross moline *gules* a label of three points *argent*.—A small portrait by Leonard Limousin, possibly of himself, signed L. L., 1559. It is painted in grisaille on a black ground, with flesh tints; three quarters to the left. He was styled enameleur to the king, and his works are very highly esteemed.—An oval enamel painting in colors, representing the occupations of one of the seasons; Limoges art, late xvi. cent.

By the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.—A *châsse* or reliquary of copper enameled by the *champlevé* process; Limoges work, date early xiii. cent. Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., height 6 in., width $3\frac{7}{10}$ in. The upper part is ridged like the roof of a church; on the lower part of the front is represented the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury; on the upper part is the entombment of the Saint; at each end is an Apostle. The figures are in very low relief, cut out of the metal, the heads in *niguer* relief and fixed on separately. On the reverse of one of the plates are these words rudely engraved $\text{Αρμε Δι Σαχριφιχιω}$. This remarkable inscription may suggest the supposition that Greek artists were engaged in the production of enamels in Western Europe as late as the xiii. cent., the period to which this reliquary may be assigned. The first word may be synonymous with *armaria*, a chest or coffer, *arcula*; the designation of sacrifice possibly refers to the martyrdom. This valuable specimen was obtained at Naples by Sir W. Hamilton, and presented by him to the Society. Catal. Mus. Soc. Ant. p. 23.; Catal. Special Exh. S. Kensington, 1862, p. 74. Mr. Franks has given a valuable notice of such *cofræ*; see Proc. Soc. Ant., N. S. vol. i., p. 150.—Small Greek or Russo-Greek devotional folding tablet of brass with figures in low relief representing Our Lord enthroned, the B. V. Mary, St. John, and other Saints. The back-ground is encrusted with blue enamel. This is probably the object brought before the Society of Antiquaries by Dr. R. Rawlinson, and described as a “portable pocket altar used by the Greek priests in their travels.” Catal. Mus. p. 23.

By Sir PHILIP DE MALPAS GREY EGERTON, Bart.—A small shrine, the upper part ridged like a roof; on the front is represented the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury; above is the entombment. The figures are gilt, with heads in relief, the background enameled blue. Limoges work, xiii. cent. Height $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., length 5 in. This little *châsse* was obtained at Toddenshaw Hall, near Tarporley, Cheshire; it had long served the purpose of a tea-caddy; its origin is unknown. Several other examples of the *cofra Limovicensis*, or ridged shrine, have been brought before the Institute on various occasions; their fashion and the general style of their ornamentation is shewn by the accompanying woodcut.—A two-handled cup, painted in colors, a specimen of the later enamels of Limoges, and attributed to one of the Laudin family; xvii. cent. In the centre is seen St. Bruno kneeling, on the underside is a landscape. Height $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., diam. 6 in.

By Mr. ANTHONY.—A shrine, similar in form to that last described, decorated with enamel, and with knops of crystal along the crest of the roof.—Two other examples of *champlevé* enamel, a pyx, and part of a shrine.—A small vase or ewer with a cover, of oriental enameled work.

By the Rev. J. FULLER RUSSELL, F.S.A.—A *plaque* of *champlevé* work, a fine example, date xii. cent. The subject is the presentation in the Temple. Simeon holds the infant Saviour in his hands, which are covered with the folds of his garments; Joseph bears a basket, in

EXAMPLES OF THE ART OF ENAMEL.



Enamelled shrine, representing the Martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury.

(Limoges work, twelfth century.)

Found at Tarporley, Cheshire, and now in possession of Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart., M.P.

which are a pair of turtledoves or pigeons ; on the altar are a veiled chalice, a wafer or paten with a cross on it, a pyxet candlestick, and a small cross standing on a foot. The figures are chased in very low relief, the relieve being wholly below the surface of the plaque ; the broader outlines are marked with lines of dots.

By Mr. MAYER, F.S.A.—Twenty-five specimens of the art of enamel, of various periods and schools. Amongst these were plaques of xii. and xiii. cent. work, representing the Crucifixion and other sacred subjects ; a shrine or *cofra* of the work of Limoges ; the upper portion of a richly enameled thurible, of *champlevé* work, xiv. cent. ; a pyx with a conical cover, and another pyx of unusually large dimensions ; several examples of the later artists of Limoges, a small tazza painted by Pierre Reymond with the Judgment of Paris, and signed P.R. ; a salt-cellar, and other enameled works of curious character. Also several later works, French and German ; an enameled gold St. George, set as a brooch ; a curious oval tobacco-box with a portrait of Frederick King of Prussia, and subjects relating to his Black Hussars, to one of whom this object may have belonged.

By Mr. SLADE, F.S.A.—Book cover, in the centre of which is a *champlevé* enameled tablet representing the brazen serpent ; German art, xii. cent. It has an elaborate border of foliage in silver, with colored pastes and gems at intervals, and six small enameled panels, four of them in *cloisonné* work, of same date as the central portion ; the two others and the ornamental border are of the xiv. cent. Dimensions $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $8\frac{5}{8}$ in. Figured in Art Treasures at Manchester ; Vitreous Art, pl. 6.—Two circular plates finely painted in grisaille ; Limoges art, xvi. cent. ; one represents Paris and Helen, the other Tarquin.

By the Rev. C. R. MANNING.—A round pyx of gilt metal with a conical cover surmounted by a cross. It is ornamented with demi-angels in circular compartments. *Champlevé* work, xiii. cent.

By Mr. M. HOLBECHE BLOXAM.—An enameled pyx, similar to the last in fashion and character of workmanship.

By Mr. HENDERSON, F.S.A.—Enameled ornament of foliated open work, enameled ; xii. cent. ; it may have been one of the ornamental bosses of a service book, or affixed to a shrine ; the subject is a conflict between a man and a wyvern.—An enameled ornament or rosette of gilt metal for the head-stall of a bridle, probably Italian work xvi. cent. The enamels are black, white and blue, laid on the metal in shallow cavities, with arabesques in the intervals of the enameled portions which radiate from the centre like the divisions of a fan. Diam. 4 in.

By Mr. JOHN E. W. ROLLS.—Three tablets of copper, gilt and enameled *champlevé* work, German art, xii. cent. The subjects are, Samson, or possibly Hercules, slaying the lion ; Alexander in a car drawn by gryphons, and a man mounted on a dromedary. Dimensions, 4 in. square. The two first are figured in Art Treasures at Manchester, Vitreous Art, pl. 6.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P., F.S.A.—A tablet similar in dimensions and style of art to those last described ; the subject is Samson carrying the gates of Gaza ; the face is represented in gilt metal engraved, the dress in very rich coloring. German art, xii. cent.—Two semicircular plaques of the same period and work ; one of them represents the setting a mark of a Tau on the foreheads of the Israelites, for their preservation from the destroying angel by whom the Egyptians were smitten ;

the subject on the other is the raising of the brazen serpent by Moses.—Two other semicircular plaques, *champlevé* enamels, xii. cent.; the Sacrifice of Isaac, and St. John the Evangelist.—Two pyxes with conical covers; they are ornamented with *champlevé* enamel; date xii. and xiii. cent.

By Mr. HOLLINGWORTH MAGNIAC.—Two tablets of *champlevé* enameled work; the field gilt; on one is represented a man combating a wyvern, on the other the zodiacal sign Sagittarius; xii. cent.—The two ends of a large high-ridged chasse, the borders ornamented with small plaques of *cloisonné* and *champlevé* enamel; German work, xii. cent., obtained at Cologne, where some enameled pilasters, originally portions of this remarkable shrine, are preserved in the collection of M. Essing.—Ciborium in form of a dove standing on a circular plate; *champlevé* enamel, work of Limoges, xiii. cent. Figured in Shaw's *Decorative Arts*. See also Mr. Robinson's Notice of the Colworth Collection, p. 6.—A little casket ornamented with *champlevé* enamel and *repoussé* work; German, xiii. cent.—An ornamented tablet representing the Crucifixion, a very crowded subject, with numerous figures in rich costumes, painted in colors mostly opaque, on a black ground partly diapered with gold stars; many parts are worked up in very low relief. A minute description has been given by Mr. Franks, *Catal. Special Exhib. S. Kens.* p. 378. On a panel at the foot of the cross is inscribed—IOANE AMBROSIO DE LANDRIANO—the name possibly of the person for whom the enamel was executed, not of the artist, but serving to indicate the locality where it was produced, namely, a town midway between Milan and Pavia. Height $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. width $11\frac{1}{2}$ in.—A casket with battle-subjects painted in grisaille, and slightly touched with gold; original mounting of silver-gilt; length $6\frac{1}{2}$ in., width $5\frac{1}{4}$ in., height $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. Date about 1530—40. On two of the enamels are the initials I. P., probably the signature of Jean Penicaud, junior. This fine specimen was in the Strawberry Hill Collection. *Catal. Colworth Coll. No. 84*, p. 45.—A casket composed of five enameled plates set in wood; grisaille on a dark ground; the subjects are combats with lions, a unicorn, and other animals, a bull baited by dogs, Hercules and Omphale, &c. These enamels are finely painted and are all marked with the initials PL in gold and crowned, which occur on works of certain artists of the Penicaud family. Mr. Franks observes that they may be attributed to Jean Penicaud, junior. *Catal. Special Exh. S. Kens.*, p. 150. From the Brunet-Denon and Delessert collections.—A mazer with an enameled roundel set in the boss.—A round plate, representing the Adoration of the Magi, painted in colors, with *paillettes*.—Another round plate, the daughter of Herodias bearing the head of the Baptist before Herod.—Two plates, attributed to Leonard Limosin, Our Lord before Pilate, and the Crucifixion.

By Mr. BERESFORD HOPE.—Several good examples of *champlevé* enamel, including a coffer, the lid flat and set with *cabochons* of crystal, the design of the enamels rude and of very early character; two semicircular plaques, xii. cent.; a crucifix figure; and a tripod pyxet candlestick, of good workmanship.—A plate painted in grisaille, representing Eurydice; Limoges art, xvi. cent.—A small gold crucifix, enriched with transparent enamels in the style of the rich Italian jewelry of the time of Cellini.—A curious little figure of *Polichinello*, set with pearls and enameled; a work of the same period as the last.

By Mr. GEORGE CHAPMAN.—Casket of copper gilt and enameled; the top and sides decorated with armorial bearings in fretty arrangement; the arms being those of England, Angoulême, Valence, Dreux, Duke of Brittany, Brabant, Lacy, and a coat which occurs once, *azure a lion rampant purpure*, which may be an accidental variation of Brabant. The connexion between these coats has been thus explained.—Isabella of Angoulême, widow of King John and mother of Henry III., married Hugh Count de la Marche, by whom she had William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, who died 1296, leaving an only surviving son, Aymer de Valence, who died *s. p.* 1323. Beatrice, daughter of Henry III., and granddaughter of Isabella of Angoulême, married, in 1290, John Duke of Brabant, who died 1312; and Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who died 1312, was connected with Joan de Monchensi, wife of William de Valence. It thus seems probable that the casket was made for some person who was a connecting link of all these families, probably William de Valence or his son Aymer. Its date may be referred to the period between 1290 and 1305. Length 7 in.; width $5\frac{1}{4}$ in.; height $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. It is figured in Mr. Shaw's *Ancient Furniture*. It has been suggested that this casket may have been the work of the same enameler, probably an artist of Limoges, who made the tomb of William de Valence in Westminster Abbey, engraved in Stothard's *Monumental Effigies*. The surface of this altar tomb was covered with enameled plates, displaying the coats of England and Valence alternately, in fretty or lozengy arrangement. They occur also on small escutcheons on the surcoat, and the pillow under the head of the effigy. It deserves notice, that amongst the coats formerly on the tomb were those of Angoulême, Dreux, and Lacy, as shewn by drawings taken in 1610. (Lansd. MS.)

By Mr. J. GREEN WALLER.—Two illustrations of the application of enamel to the decoration of Sepulchral Brasses, being plates from his beautiful work on that class of monumental antiquities. The earliest in date is the effigy of Sir John d'Aubernoun, at Stoke Dabernon, Surrey. He died 1277. The enameled shield on his arm is a separate plate, apparently of copper. It is believed that the brass would not bear the heat requisite to fuse enamels in use at that period. The other example is the memorial of Sir John Say (1478) and his wife, at Broxbourn, Herts. The costume is enriched with color (heraldically); there is, likewise, an achievement of their arms. Some doubt, however, exists whether the colors in the latter instance are true enamels; and Mr. Waller states that from early times hard colored pastes appear to have been used, which possibly may have differed from enamel in their composition, or have been fusible at a comparatively low heat.

By Mr. HENRY SHAW, F.S.A.—Drawings of several choice examples of mediæval enameled work.—A ciborium of copper overlaid with gold, in the collection of the Hon. Robert Curzon, jun. It is enriched with amethysts, and on the stem are eight nielli, supposed to be of xi. cent., and eight small ornaments of glass, in a style of art of which no other example has been described.—Covered cup of silver-gilt, in possession of the Corporation of Lynn, commonly designated "King John's Cup." It is, however, of much later date, and may be assigned to the reign of Edward III. It is highly decorated with translucent enamel on relief. See Mr. Shaw's *Ancient Furniture*, plate 67.—Crosier of silver, richly enameled, and a silver covered salt, presented to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, about 1517, by the founder, Thomas Fox, Bishop of Winchester. Shaw's *Ancient*

Furniture, pl. 65, 68.—Richly jeweled morse or clasp for a mantle, displaying the imperial eagle, surrounded by an enameled quatrefoiled frame. Supposed to have been worn by Charles V.; date about 1530. From the Debruge Collection. Shaw's Dresses, vol. i., pl. 88.—Hour-glass, in a stand exquisitely enameled and set with jewels, xvii. cent. From the Debruge Collection. Shaw's Dresses and Decorations, vol. ii., pl. 94. These exquisitely illuminated drawings by Mr. Shaw supplied valuable illustrations of the application of enamel to the elaborate goldsmith's work of various periods, of which the originals were not attainable.

By Mr. C. WINSTON.—Drawing of the enameled casket, supposed to have been made for Aymer de Valence, exhibited by Mr. Chapman; see the previous page. Also a drawing of an enameled *chasse*, Limoges work, xiii. cent., formerly in the collection of Mr. S. Cox.

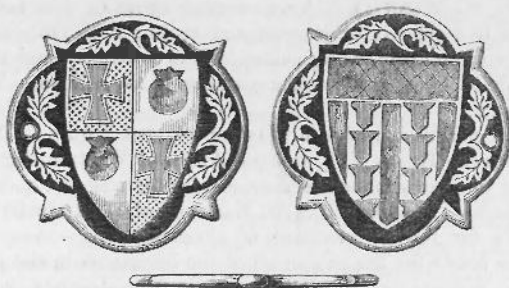
By Mr. EDWARD WATERTON, F.S.A.—A shallow basin of copper, enameled (*champlevé*), with a small spout in form of a lion's head near the rim, for pouring water over the hands after a repast. It is ornamented with festive subjects, such as musicians playing, ladies dancing and tumbling, a gentleman hawking, &c., and bears escutcheons of the arms of Courtenay and of Lusignan. Limoges work, xiii. cent. The use of such vessels in mediæval times is explained by De Laborde in his Glossary, "Notice des emaux, &c., Musée du Louvre, II. partie," under *Bacins*; they were also called *Gemelliones*.

By Mr. J. H. ANDERDON.—An escutcheon of gilt metal, enameled with the arms of the Guelphic confederation of Florence, or an eagle displayed *gules* clutching in its claws a dragon *vert*; over the head of the eagle is a fleur-de-lys *gules*. The metal field is elaborately diapered. Date, xiv. cent. The face of this object is convex, it appears suited to have been affixed to the dress or armour, or it may have been a messenger's badge. An example of an escutcheon attached to the camail has been figured in this volume of the Journal, p. 2; other illustrations of such a fashion are mentioned, *ib.* p. 8. To these may be added the effigy of John Cokaine (1373) at Ashbourne, Derbyshire, figured Journ. Brit. Arch. Ass. vol. vii. p. 375; and that of a knight of the Tudor family in Penmynydd Church, Anglesea. A remarkable bowl of gilt copper, obtained at Bologna, ornamented with rosettes, enameled white, black, and blue. Date xv. cent.—An early painted enamel, a pax, on which are represented the B. V. Mary with the infant Saviour; the black field was powdered with gold stars.—A vase enameled pale blue, with landscapes in compartments, and gilded ornaments in relief; possibly of German work, xvii. cent.

By Mr. WEBB.—Three curious specimens of early *champlevé* enamel, remarkable for the skill shown in the delicately shaded tints of the enamel colors; the subjects are two of the Evangelists, and the Apostle Jude (?) disputing with the Greeks.—Several enameled objects of sacred use, two *ciboria*, two chalices of Italian work, both of which are ornamented with translucent enamels; on one is an inscription showing that it belonged to the church of St. Paul on the banks of the Arno, at Fisa; an enameled crozier-head, and a little column of beautiful workmanship, part of a shrine, probably; the shaft enriched with various colors arranged like scales; German work, (?) xiv. cent.—A silver plate painted with transparent enamel on relief. The B. V. Mary with the infant Saviour, the metal ground diapered with flowers; the enamel in very rich coloring ($4\frac{7}{8} \times 3\frac{5}{8}$ in.).

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—An enameled badge with an armorial

bearing on each side; one of these appears to be the arms of Chastillon sur Marne, *gules* two pallets vair a chief *or*; the other is quarterly, 1 and 4, a cross patée *gules*, 2 and 3, an escallop, the color lost. It is not easy to explain the intention of this ornament, which is perforated for attachment



only at one side, as shown by the woodcut (orig. size).—A small Russo-Greek devotional folding tablet of brass enameled, with representations of sacred subjects.—Three mouth-pieces of Turkish pipes, with ornaments richly enameled in bright coloring.

By the Rev. C. R. MANNING.—A circular plate of copper, enameled, with an escutcheon of the following arms, a lion rampant, impaling crusuly a lion rampant crowned (Brewse); another circular plate originally enameled, diam. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.; a pair of wings conjoined, possibly for Wingfield, xv. cent.; an enameled lozenge-shaped ornament of copper adjusted so as to revolve like the vane of a weathercock; on one side is a griffin *arg.* armed and winged *gu.* on the other a lion rampant *gu.* Length 2 in., breadth of the lozenge $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.; date xv. cent.—Also an enameled plate, diam. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., displaying the arms of James I., with his initials. These circular plates appear to have been intended to ornament dishes, mazers, &c.; they occur affixed in the central bosses of such mediæval objects. Several enameled badges and escutcheons are figured in the Proceedings Soc. Ant., Dec. 1854; Journ. Brit. Arch. Ass. vol. v. p. 161.

By Sir THOMAS ROKEWODE GAGE, Bart.—A very remarkable example of translucent enamel; a devotional folding tablet of silver, ornamented with numerous subjects of sacred character, and scenes of Our Lord's Passion, in diminutive compartments both on the outside and within. French art, about 1350-80. Height 3 inches, width, the leaves being opened, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. The process of translucent enamel on relief, of which this is an admirable specimen, seems to have originated with the Italian artists, the principal work being the shrine at Orvieto made in 1338, but it was probably practised in France and other parts of Europe at as early a period. The ornaments of the Bruce Horn, exhibited by the Marquis of Aylesbury in the Museum of the Institute at the Salisbury meeting, are enriched with translucent enamel, and are supposed to have been executed in Scotland.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A circular silver plate, representing the Crucifixion; translucent enamel on relief, probably Italian work, xiv. cent. A remarkable example, unfortunately much injured.—A small plate painted in colors with *paillettes*; representing the Ecce Homo, Limoges work, xvi. cent.—Ebony folding tablet, with two plaques

painted by Jean Laudin, and bearing his initials.—Portrait of an ecclesiastic (unknown) signed on the reverse—"P. Noualher esmaillieur à Limoge, 1685."—Purse, enclosed within two oval plaques, painted probably by one of the latest French enamelers, with portraits of Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark.

By the Rev. W. WENNALL.—An enameled figure of Our Lord, intended to be attached to a crucifix or processional cross; date xiii. cent. It is of very unusual workmanship, being *champlevé*, in low relief, and the enameled colors are modeled so as to follow the contours of the relievo. From Ushaw College, Durham.

By the kind permission of the MASTER OF THE ROLLS.—The Books of Indentures between Henry VII. and the Abbot of Westminster and others, A.D. 1504, for the performance of services for his welfare, and for his soul after his decease. The chapel at the East end of Westminster Abbey was built expressly for the performance of these services.—Also the volume containing the bonds for the execution of the covenants in the great Indentures. These documents, already noticed in this Journal, vol. xviii. pp. 182, 278, present interesting specimens of enameled decorations, probably of English workmanship, both in the heraldic bosses, &c., on the bindings, and the coats of arms on the covers of the silver boxes enclosing the seals of the numerous parties to the indentures. The enamels are mostly translucent on relief. The volumes exhibited, from the Treasury of the Exchequer, were the King's copies. With these, sent in custody of two of the Assistant Keepers of Records, the Master of the Rolls was pleased to favor the Institute with the exhibition of the following very valuable documents.—Two treaties between Henry VIII. and Francis I., concluded at Amiens, August 18, 1527; one of them bears the signature of Francis, with his portrait and coat of arms on the first leaf; the seal is of gold, admirably chased; it has been sometimes attributed to Cellini, who, however, was at that time in the service of Clement VII., and, at the siege of Rome in the very year when the treaty was signed, is supposed to have fired the shot by which the Constable de Bourbon was slain. The other part of the treaty exhibited has the ordinary great seal, and illuminated pages.—Original bull of Pope Clement VII., March 5, 1524, confirming to Henry VIII. the title of Defender of the Faith; the golden bulla appended is in the finest style of cinquecento art.—Statutes of the Order of St. Michael, sent by Francis I. to Henry VIII. on his being made a Knight of the Order in 1527. The initials throughout the volume are richly illuminated; there is also a fine miniature of the first promulgation of the Order by Louis XI.

By Mr. ROHDE HAWKINS.—A beautiful specimen of Venetian enamel, a plate with a deep centre and broad edge; the colors are opaque green with a pattern in gold, white with running scrolls of gold, and small ornaments of turquoise. This remarkable object is in fine preservation; the elaborate gilding fresh and undamaged. Date xvi. cent. It has been more fully described by Mr. Franks, Catal. Special Exhib. South Kensington, p. 378, where other examples are noticed.

By Sir EDMUND E. H. LECHMERE, Bart.—Upper portion of a large tazza, the foot lost; a specimen of the work of Pierre Reymond of Limoges, about 1538—1581. It is painted in grisaille, with flesh tints, on a black ground; in the centre is a group of deities, Jupiter sending forth Mercury, Venus and Cupid, &c.; around are the signs of the Zodiac, bosses painted with busts, male and female; Juno represented in a car drawn by peacocks;

Venus in her chariot drawn by doves; with other mythological subjects. Reverse plain, glazed with rich brown-colored enamel.

By Mr. T. M. WHITEHEAD.—A candlestick in brilliant colors, painted by Jean Courtois of Limoges, about 1550. From the Fould Collection.—A plaque, painted in grisaille by Jean Penicaud (the second), representing the Last Supper, after Raffaele; date about 1535. Mounted in the original frame of gilt metal, with engraved ornaments.—Another plaque, painted in grisaille by G. Kip, 1530, an artist whose works are of great rarity; the subject is the Betrayal of Our Lord. See De Laborde, *Emaux du Louvre*, p. 241, and Mr. Franks' notice of Kip's works, *Catal. Special Exhib. South Kensington*, p. 151.—Plaque painted in colors by Pierre Reymond, 1540; from the Soltykoff Collection; the subject is The Man of Sorrows.—A plaque painted in colors on a dark ground; the subject is the Crucifixion. A very fine example of the art of Limoges, about 1560, not signed.—A small mirror in a silver frame; painted in brilliant opaque and transparent colors by Susanne Courtois, about 1680; the subject is Meleager and Atalanta.

By Mr. KEITH STEWART MACKENZIE.—An enameled tazza and cover, painted by one of the artists of Limoges, towards the close of xvi. cent.; the subjects are the labors of Hercules.

By Mr. ADDINGTON.—A tazza, from the Uzielli collection, painted by Pierre Reymond, in grisaille with flesh tints; the subject is the Sacrifice of Isaac; on the foot is an escutcheon, *gules* on a chevron *az.* between three cinquefoils *arg.* three crosslets *or*, a crescent *arg.* as a difference. Date about 1540.—A pair of hexagonal salt-cellars, of highly-finished execution, painted in grisaille on a black ground, with the labors of Hercules; in the bowls are male and female busts. Each of these choice examples is signed P. R.; they were painted by Pierre Reymond, probably about 1540. (Soltykoff Collection, 508.)—The B. V. Mary with the infant Saviour; an exquisite example of the painted enamels, enriched with small raised disks of foil called *paillettes*, glazed with transparent colors; (Soltykoff Collection;) attributed to Jean Penicaud the elder.—A round box finely painted by Nicholas Laudin, signature N. L. forming a monogram. The subjects are Actæon, Pyramus and Thisbe, &c.—A cup, delicately enameled; German Art, xviii. cent.; the subjects are Venus with Vulcan, Actæon, and other mythological personages.—Cup and saucer, enameled on metal, German art, with scenes in some maritime city (Bernal Collection).—A pair of silver candlesticks, enameled with rich turquoise-colored blue; from Aston Hall, Warwickshire.

By Mr. G. H. MORLAND.—A triptych richly painted in colors, with *paillettes*. In the centre is the Crucifixion; the other subjects being the Flagellation and the taking down from the Cross. From the Debruge and the Soltykoff Collections.—Two leaves of an enameled triptych of the same period as the last, the Nativity and the Presentation.

By Mr. A. W. FRANKS, Dir.S.A.—Specimens of enamel of various periods and schools of design; also a large series of drawings and colored engravings illustrative of the progress and peculiarities of the Art.—Two square trenchers, Venetian enamels; date xvi. cent.; they are painted blue on both sides, the front is ornamented in gold, with small touches of red, &c.; the edges, which are slightly turned up, are green; on the back of each is a medallion enclosing a merchant's mark, which on one trencher is accompanied by a trident.—Circular medallion, by Leonard Limousin; on

one side is painted a portrait in grisaille on a blue ground, representing a young man in rich armour with a fleur-de-lys on the shoulder; it resembles the portraits of the Valois family, and portrays either Henry II. as dauphin, or his younger brother Charles, Duke of Orleans, who died 1545. At one side are the initials of the artist L. L., and the date 1539. The reverse exhibits a bust of Francis I., nearly full face, in gold *camaieu* on a black ground. Diam. $3\frac{3}{8}$ in.—Several plaques, Limoges painted enamels, school of Leonard Limousin, xvi. cent., with sacred subjects.—An enameled gold jewel, xvi. cent.

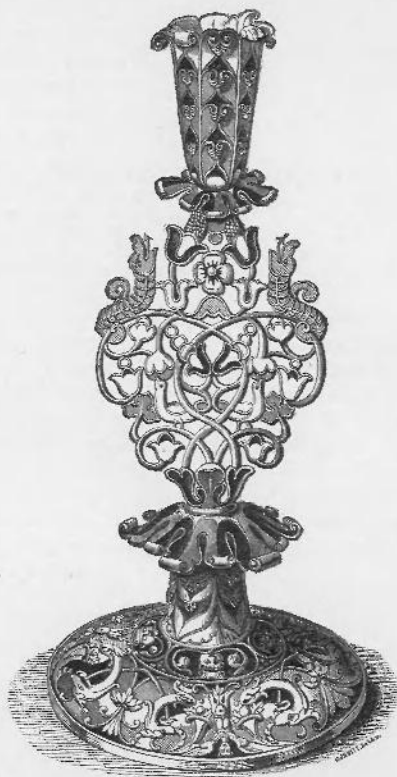
By Mr. DURLACHER.—Five plates painted in grisaille, with flesh tints, by Leonard Limousin, one of the most celebrated artists of Limoges (1533—1573); he was in the service of the king. These choice specimens are in fine preservation; the subjects are representations of Saturn, Venus, Mercury, Sol, and Luna.—A plate, painted by Jean Courtois of Limoges, a skilful artist, supposed to have been the same person as a glass painter of that name, who worked from 1532 to about 1586.—Five pieces of enameled work, flowers, birds, &c., German art, in high relief, affixed upon wires, and probably intended to decorate a frame, or some of the elaborate goldsmith's works of the period, about *t.* Louis XII.—Several examples of painted enamels; a Holy Family, on gold, French art, *t.* Louis XII.; the Contenance of Scipio, French art, *t.* Louis XV.; Venus and Cupid, painted by Charles Boit, a Native of Sweden, and of considerable celebrity in xviii. cent.; the Toilet of Venus, a Swiss enamel, xviii. cent.; an enamel by Boit of the same subject, after the painting by Luca Giordano at Devonshire House, was at Strawberry Hill; Walpole's Descr., p. 56.

By Mr. C. S. BALE.—Two oval plaques of the later period of the art at Limoges; on one of them is painted a figure on horseback—IOSAPHAT REX IVDA—and on the other—DEES PALLAS.—A small enameled pax representing the Crucifixion.

By Mr. WEBB.—Painted enamels, chiefly of Limoges work, xvi. cent. The cover of a casket, beautifully painted in grisaille, with flesh tints, on a black ground, the subjects being scenes from the history of Joseph; a plaque representing the B. V. Mary and our Lord, painted in colors and with *paillettes* (8 in. by $6\frac{3}{8}$ in.); a fine production by one of the Penicaud family, representing Our Lord surrounded by the Apostles, each of whom is in a separate compartment, and holds his appropriate symbol; reverse of the plate without color, stamped with the usual monogram P. and L. crowned ($5\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 4 in.).—A singular little high ridged reliquary, painted with figures of saints in coarse opaque enamel; within is inscribed this distich—"Thomyen Chousif si me fey lan mille 6c. trente trey." (Length $3\frac{7}{8}$ in., breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., height 3 in.)

By Mr. WILSON.—Specimens of the painted enamels of Limoges, xvi. and xvii. cent.—A Russo-Greek folding devotional tablet of brass, partly enameled with sacred subjects; it is of unusually large dimensions.—A plate of metal painted with enamel colors in the same style as porcelain of Saxon and other German manufactories, the decorations being flowers with gilding; the ground brilliant green; also an *écuelle* with stand and cover, likewise of enameled metal, painted with flowers, ground *gros bleu*; these last are signed—*Christophe Jünger*—in gold.—A large oval enameled plate of metal (15 in. by $13\frac{1}{2}$ in.), painted in bright colors, and representing a maiden seated and playing with a lamb; near her is a youth playing on a guitar; in the back ground a mountainous

EXAMPLES OF THE ART OF ENAMEL.



Candlestick of Brass enameled, formerly in possession of the late John Beaver, Esq., supposed to be of English workmanship.

Height, 10 inches ; the colors are dark blue, light green, and white. Date, xvi. century.

landscape, and a bridge with cattle. It is signed *W. Craft*. An artist of that name exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1774 and 1775. A delicate little enamel signed by him has been noticed above, exhibited by Mr. Fischer. He may have been a relative of Thomas Craft, employed as a painter in the porcelain works of Messrs. Crowther and Weatherby, at Bow, as appears by his statement which accompanies a richly decorated bowl in the British Museum, painted by him in the old Japan taste, about 1760. Mr. Franks has published this curious memorial in this Journal, vol. viii. p. 204.

By the Rev. EDWARD DUKE.—A pair of handsome enameled fire-dogs, which have been preserved at Lake House, near Amesbury. They are specimens of a peculiar coarse kind of enameling, usually on brass, not on copper, by the *champlevé* process, as practised in England during the reign of Elizabeth and in subsequent times. It consisted of inlaying enamels, fusible probably at a low temperature, in the interstices of a pattern in relief. The enamels, light and dark blue, black and white, do not fill the cavities on the metallic surface, the raised outlines of metal are mostly more elevated than the enameled surfaces, whilst in the earlier productions of the *champlevé* process the enamels and the metal fillets are rubbed down uniformly to a smooth face. Several fire-dogs of this work have been preserved, and on some of these are the royal arms.

By Mr. ALBERT WAX.—Colored drawing by John Carter of a candlestick found at York, similar in fashion to those exhibited by Mr. Rogers. It was found in 1740 in repairing the Chapter House at York, and was in possession of Lady Salusbury. The decorations were in green and white enamel; flowers, birds pecking at grapes, &c. A beautiful example of this class of enamels was exhibited by Mr. Beever in the museum formed at the Meeting of the Institute at Winchester; height 10 inches. Another was contributed to the Museum at the Norwich Meeting by Mr. John Warner. The character and style of ornamentation of these elegant works, probably of English manufacture, is well shown by the specimen here figured. (See woodcut.)

By Mr. J. JOSE ROGERS, M.P.—A pair of handsome candlesticks, of the same period, and enameled with blue and white flowers, grapes, &c., in the same peculiar manner as the objects last noticed. Height $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Amongst the most interesting examples of this process are the so-called candlesticks, formerly in the Bernal collection, bearing the name of Sir Thomas More, and dated 1552. (Figured in Sale Catalogue, No. 1305.) These are of brass, ornamented with foliage and four-petaled flowers, blue and white; their form suggests that they may have been flower-vases, especially as a pair of similar fashion are seen in a portrait of More at Hampton Court, each vase containing a flower.

By Mr. WILSON.—A pair of massive copper candlesticks, of earlier character in form than the last, but similar in the style of the enameled work; the colors being, in this instance, deep red, white, and black. Date, possibly before the middle of the xvi. cent.

By Sir ROBERT BUXTON, Bart.—A remarkable specimen of the peculiar process last described. It is a large shell of some species of *Strombus* from the Indian Ocean, mounted on a stem and foot of metal, gilt and enameled; the designs are in low relief, with dark blue, light blue, black, and white coloring, chiefly flowers and scroll patterns, a white, four-petaled flower being a conspicuous feature. Height 14 inches. According to tradition, this object had been brought to Shadwell Park from the seat of the

Paston family, Oxnead, in Norfolk, and it had been obtained in Italy by Sir Robert Paston, who collected numerous rarities in his travels; he entertained Charles II. and his Queen, and was created Earl of Yarmouth in 1690. This fine object, which is introduced in a portrait of the Earl at Shadwell, is, however, probably of English work; late xvi. cent.

By the Rev. the RECTOR of STONYHURST COLLEGE.—A circular massive ornament of gold, chased and richly enameled with translucent and opaque colors, in the style of the works of the Italian *orefici* of the xvi. cent. It appears to have been a pendant, possibly attached to the girdle; on one side is St. George, on the other are the emblems of the Passion; around the edge is the inscription—O · PASSI · GRAVIORE · DABIT · HIS · QVOQVE · FINEM. It may be opened by removing a screw, and may have contained either a relic or a perfumed tablet. This precious ornament, which measures about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, belonged, according to tradition, to Sir Thomas More; it was preserved by his family with his silver seals and other objects, and with them bequeathed, in 1773, to Stonyhurst College by Father More, of the Society of Jesus at Liège, the last descendant of the Chancellor in the male line.

Examples of working in NIELLO :—By the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—An *acus* or *spinula* of mixed metal, partly silvered, one of those found in Ely Cathedral with the remains of Wolstan, Archbishop of York, and by which, it is believed, the pall was attached to his chasuble. Wolstan died at York in 1023, and was buried at Ely, by his desire. The tomb having been opened in the twelfth century, the vestments in which the body had been deposited were found in perfect condition, according to the relation in the *Liber Eliensis*, which expressly mentions “casulam et pallium auratis spinulis affixum.” (Lib. ii. c. 87, p. 206.) Publ. of the Anglia Christiana Soc. This relic was again brought to view when Wolstan’s remains were removed in 1771. It measures $5\frac{1}{10}$ in. in length; the head is flat, lozenge-shaped, and ornamented with interlaced designs, inlaid apparently in a kind of niello. Catal. Mus. Soc. Ant., p. 21.

By the Hon. ROBERT CURZON, jun.—Niello on silver, one of a set of the labors of Hercules, produced by Antonio Pollaiuolo, a celebrated goldsmith and artist of Florence, 1426—98. It is mounted in a beautifully illuminated framework. From the Cicognara Collection.—Unique impression on vellum, from a niello, subject the B. V. Mary, a production of remarkable beauty; no other impression on vellum of a niello is known to exist.—Two lockets or perfume-boxes of silver, ornamented with niello; on the reverse of each is the sacred monogram IHS; cinque-cento work; obtained at Naples.—A Circassian priming-flask, from Karadagh; it is formed of the tip of the horn of some animal unknown, mounted in silver enriched with niello.

By the Rev. H. WELLESLEY, D.D.—Three circular silver plates, diameter about $\frac{1}{10}$ less than an inch. They are described by Duchesne, *Essai sur les Nielles*, p. 194; see also p. 19. The subjects are as follows :—1. The B. V. Mary standing, and extending her mantle over a number of kneeling figures, who, with one exception, wear the dress of penitents, and their faces are covered by cowls; her arms are supported by angels, one on each side.—2. St. Lawrence, holding a book in his right hand, in his left a gridiron; and a youthful saint in secular dress, cap, long hair, and long sleeves; in his right hand a palm, in his left a little box resembling a chrismatory with three receptacles for the holy oils; of this plate, the niello having scaled off, impressions on paper were obtained by Dr. Wellesley at

Milan in 1825, upon which the learned Duchesne gives some interesting observations. One of the impressions was exhibited.—3. St. Sebastian and St. Roch. These three nielli had ornamented the stem of a chalice, upon which, as stated, was the date 1437, probably that of the establishment of the fraternity of penitents, represented as seeking the protection of the Virgin. Duchesne, however, inclined to regard the nielli as of rather later date.

By Mr. FELIX SLADE, F.S.A.—An oval plate, a fine specimen of niello, the subject being the head of Medusa, surrounded by arms and armour, forming a military trophy.—Six impressions on paper from nielli by Peregrini of Cesio, an artist of distinguished merit, about the close of xv. cent., of whom see Bartsch, and Duchesne, pp. 69, 322. Signed with a P crossed by an horizontal line.

By Mr. SHIRLEY, M.P., F.S.A.—Two circular silver plates, nielli; one of them presents a profile head of Philip II., King of Spain, on the other is the portraiture of Henry II., King of France. On the reverses are coats of their arms, respectively, encircled by the insignia of the Order of St. Michael.

By Mr. EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A.—Plate of silver ornamented with niello, representing two heads in profile, Pandolfo and Pandolfino, *Signori* of Rimini in xv. cent.—A silver ring, enriched with niello, Italian work.—Silver-ring brooches, obtained in Italy, bearing talismanic inscriptions in niello.

By Mr. COLNAGHI.—Three impressions of nielli on paper.—Facsimiles and copies of remarkable nielli, 28 specimens illustrative of the history of the art.—Three cases containing imitative nielli, as supposed, from the Cicognara Collection.

By Mr. JOSEPH MAYER, F.S.A.—Pax, ornamented with a plate in niello representing the Nativity; xv. cent.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A baldric of crimson and gold brocade-velvet, ornamented with rosettes of goldsmiths' work set with enamel; at one end is the buckle of silver parcel-gilt, and enriched with niello; it displays an heraldic escutcheon between the initials L. B.; at the other end is the pendant, also decorated with niello, and having two escutcheons of engraved silver, with the bearings of Malatesta of Rimini, and Cesena. Italian work, xv. cent.

By Sir PHILIP DE M. GREY EGERTON, Bart.—The sword worn by the Russian Commandant at Balaclava, surrendered on the capture of the fort to Captain Grey Egerton. The scabbard and ornaments of the belt are enriched with niello, of the work of Tula.

ENAMELS OF XVII. AND XVIII. CENTURIES; MINIATURE PORTRAITS, &c.—By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A remarkable series of watches exemplifying the application of enamel to the enrichment of that class of personal ornaments. They were as follows:—1. Watch with case ornamented with flowers in opaque and transparent enamels; date early xvii. cent.—2. Enameled watch case, the work of Jean Toutin, inventor of the art of painting in opaque enamels in this style; date A.D. 1630 to 1640; subjects, nymphs bathing, after Pölenberg; exquisitely finished.—3. Enameled watch, the case finely painted by Henry Toutin, brother of Jean; date 1630 to 1640; subject, a series of illustrations of the story of Tancred and Clorinda, from Orlando Furioso.—4. Watch enameled by Henry Toutin, goldsmith and enameler at Blois; date 1630 to 1640; subject *Histoire d'Apian*.—5. Enameled watch, the case beautifully ornamented with

flowers raised in relief and enriched with diamonds ; unique specimen, artist not known ; movement by D. Bouquet, who flourished 1630 to 1640. —6. Small watch-case exquisitely painted in brilliant colors ; artist not ascertained, probably either Morliere or Vauquer ; date 1630 to 1650. —7. Enameled watch with subjects in illustration of the birth and early life of our Saviour ; the painting is very fine ; the whole case is enriched with turquoises ; the artist not known ; date 1630 to 1650. —8 and 9. Two enameled watches ; the cases exquisitely painted by *Huaud le Puisné* ; date latter half of xvii. cent. —10. Enameled watch of very fine work ; I. L. Durant, *pinxt.* This artist of the xviii. century is mentioned by Siret, Dict. des Peintres. —11. Enameled watch of beautiful work ; unknown artist ; date latter part of xvii. century ; the chased gold case is the work of H. Manby, and, together with the movement, later than the enamel. —12 and 13. Two enameled watches, the cases enameled on copper ; the work of a French artist, at the end of xvii. or beginning of xviii. century, named Mulsund. —14 and 15. Two watch cases, specimens of Battersea enamel ; date about 1750.

By the EARL AMPHERST.—An enameled watch, xvii. cent. ; on one side is represented the Holy Family, on the other S. Catharine ; the movement bears the name *Auguste Bretonneau, à Paris.*

By Mr. T. M. WHITEHEAD.—A beautiful cruciform gold watch (*montre d'abbesse*), elaborately enameled in opaque colors ; on the face, which is protected by a crystal, is seen the Man of Sorrows, with the emblems of the Passion ; at the back, the Crucifixion. German art, late xvii. cent., resembling the works of Dinglinger, of Dresden. The movement bears the name, *Johannes Van Ceulen, Hagæ*, and has the pendulum spring, an improvement not known before 1675.

By Mr. A. W. FRANKS.—A small enameled watch, painted by *Huaud* the younger, signed—*Huaud le Puisné fecit.*

By SIR CHARLES ANDERSON, Bart.—Circular enameled plate, probably for a watch case ; it bears the arms of James, fourth Duke of Lenox, K. G., Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Hereditary High Admiral of Scotland ; he died 1655. In a bordure around the atchievement, are introduced anchors, in allusion to his office ; painted in colors on a white ground, possibly by Jean Toutin, or one of his pupils.

By Mr. W. RUSSELL.—Several snuff-boxes, bonbonnières, &c., choice specimens of German and French enameling on metal ; also a small oval box of yellow metal, decorated with light blue, black and white opaque enamels, inlaid in shallow casements. This peculiar work, possessing much elegance in design, has been considered Italian ; it is, however, more probably Hungarian or Turkish. (?)—A pair of metal vases of great beauty, painted in opaque enamels in Chelsea style ; on each side is introduced a landscape with buildings, &c. They may be very choice Chinese copies of European porcelain vases.—An exquisitely enameled watch, the movement by Nicolas Bernard, of Paris.

By Mr. W. H. BLAAUW, F.S.A.—An oval gold snuff-box, painted with ruby-coloured enamel, and jeweled borders, in the style of the fine jeweled porcelain of Sévres ; on the lid is an enameled miniature of a female kneeling before a figure of Cupid.

By Mr. BOTFIELD, M.P., F.S.A.—Two oval gold snuff-boxes, exquisitely enameled ; French art of the highest class ; on the lid of each of them is a miniature portrait, hitherto not identified.

By Sir CHARLES ANDERSON, Bart.—An oval gold snuff-box, exquisitely enameled; it was brought from Naples, about 1813, by Major Foljambe, to whom it was presented by the Duke of Roccacomania, first equerry to Murat.—Another enameled box, of rich yellow colour, probably painted at Dresden.—A small oval enameled medallion, a female head; it was found behind the wainscot of an old house, of Jacobean character, at Burnley, Yorkshire.

By Mr. R. T. PRITCHETT, F.S.A.—A gold pectoral cross, enameled with emblems of the Passion; date about 1520.—Chatelaine enameled with the initials of Mary of Modena, queen of James II.; the field is semé with fleurs-de-lys azure, possibly taken from the armorial bearing of Ferrara, *az. 3 fleurs-de-lys or*, quartered by the d'Este family. This royal relic appears to be of English workmanship, date 1685—88.

ENAMELED MINIATURE PORTRAITS:—

By Mr. J. P. FISCHER.—A very interesting collection of enamels. Portraits of Martha and Theresa Blount, friends and favorites of Pope; painted by Zincke, and mounted in gold and tortoiseshell, in elegant fashion, in one case.—Four miniatures, by Zincke, of which two are portraits of ladies, two of gentlemen; one of the latter, a man in the prime of life, has on the reverse of the case, a cypher composed of the letters G. D. R. On the reverse of the other (not mounted) is inscribed in enamel, partly obliterated Lord Viscount land. C. F. Zincke Fecit, 1727.—Jean Jacques Rousseau, in a white coat; enamel attributed to Nathaniel Hone, R.A.—A small oval enamel on gold, designed from the antique, signed by William Craft, an artist whose name is found on a fine enamel now in the possession of Mr. Octavius Morgan. See p. 292 *supra*.—Snuff-box, with portrait of a lady on the lid; also a few other choice miniatures painted in enamel, two circular plates for watch-cases, &c.—Portrait of Selden, by William Bone, after a portrait by Sir. P. Lely.—Henry Bone, R.A., born Feb. 6, 1755, by William Bone, after the original by John Jackson, R.A., London, Aug. 1828.—Portrait of George Stubbs, the painter, by Henry Bone, 1810, after a portrait in crayons by Ozias Humphry, R.A.

By Mr. JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, F.S.A.—Enameled miniature, by Zincke, of Thomas Lumley, K.B., third Earl of Scarborough (1740—1752). On the reverse of the case is a cypher composed of the initials T—S.

By Mrs. JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS.—Enamel by Zincke, a miniature portrait of Anne, Princess Royal, daughter of George II., married, in 1734, William Prince of Orange, elected Stadtholder of the United Provinces, 1747. She died 1759.—A round covered box, a good example of Chinese enameling in bright opaque colours, the field light blue; it was formerly in possession of Mrs. Thrale.

By Mr. COLNAGHI.—Enameled miniature of Charles, Earl of Carlisle (1692—1738), by the artist who used the signature B. O.—Miniature of Charles, Archduke of Austria.—Enameled watch-case, exhibiting the portrait of George II.

By Mr. SHIRLEY, M.P., F.S.A.—Enameled miniatures by Zincke: the Hon. George Shirley, son of Robert, Earl Ferrers, by Selina, his second wife; born 1707, died 1787.—The Lady Frances Shirley, sister of the Hon. George Shirley, and one of the most celebrated beauties of the courts of George I. and George II. She was familiarly known as "Fanny ever blooming Fair," and to her was addressed the song attributed to the Earl of Chesterfield, commencing with those words.

By Mr. A. W. FRANKS, Dir.S.A.—Enameled miniature of Augustus the Strong, King of Poland, painted by John Frederick Dinglinger, of Dresden, 1713, and signed with his monogram.

By Mr. S. ADDINGTON.—Collection of enameled miniatures, arranged in a fine antique frame of sculptured ivory. They are as follows:—in the centre, Mary Queen of Scots; on the back is written, “le vrai portrait de Marie Stuart, de la collection du Prince Charles de Lorraine,” and an impression of a seal with the name thus written, “Gillis Norman S. de Oxelaere;” a portrait of Addison, and one of Steele, painted by Zincke; Milton, by H. P. Bone, from a picture in possession of Mr. Dymoke, Wells, 1850; Vandyck, Spenser, and Dryden, enamels by Bone; Pope, painted by H. P. Bone, in 1850, after a portrait by Richardson in possession of Lord Lyttelton; Madame le Brun, by H. P. Bone, 1851, from a portrait by herself in the collection of the late Lord St. Helens; and the Duchess of Kent, by the same, after a miniature by H. Colten, 1829.

By Sir CHARLES ANDERSON, Bart.—Miniature of Sir Edmund Anderson, Bart. (created 1660); the reverse of the case is beautifully enameled.—Miniature of the Rev. George Anderson, son of Sir William Anderson, sixth baronet.

By the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G.—A full-length miniature portrait of the Duke of Buckingham, by Sir Baltazar Gerbier, signed, and dated 1618. It is in a case, the back of which is richly ornamented with *cloisonne* translucent blue enamel, the design consisting of flowers and foliage; oval, $5\frac{2}{3}$ in. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. The Duke is represented on a grey charger; the sea and ships appear in the distance; James I., with his courtiers, is seen on the shore. See Arch. Journ. vol. xiv. p. 358.—Two remarkable large enamels by W. Essex; a portrait of the Duke of Wellington, after the original by Lawrence, painted in 1843, dimensions, 7 in. by $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.; and The Strawberry Girl, after a painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the collection of the Marquis of Hertford: this enamel is dated 1837; it measures $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $9\frac{3}{4}$ in.

By Mr. CHARLES B. CARRUTHERS.—Seven enameled miniatures. They portray Ninon de l'Enclos; a lady, name unknown, a pleasing subject, painted by Nicholas Hone, and signed with his monogram, N. H. — 1760; Lady William Young, painted by Henry Bone, 1796; Benjamin Franklin, a highly finished miniature by De Bréa; the Princesse de Lamballe, by Sarrard; Madame Catalani, with her son; and Mrs. Singleton; the reverse of the last inscribed, London, June, 1814, painted by Henry Bone, R.A., enamel painter in ordinary to H. M.; after the original by Henry Singleton.

By Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, F.S.A.—Enameled miniature of Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, K.G. (1694—1718), in armour; on the reverse is inscribed, *Les frères Huaut fec.*—Miniature in oils of the Duke of Tyreconnel, by Petitot.—Portrait of Henry Bone, A.R.A., by himself, signed and dated Jan. 1809, after a picture in oil by his son Henry Pierce Bone.—Two small disks beautifully enameled, probably ornaments of the highly enriched buttons worn in xvii. cent.

By Mr. T. M. WHITEHEAD.—Enameled portrait of Lady Dover, painted by Henry Bone, R.A., after an original by John Jackson, R.A.

By Mr. C. S. BALE.—Portrait of Addison, *Æt.* 32, enameled by Zincke; from the Strawberry Hill Collection.

By Mr. DURLACHER.—Enameled miniature of M. de Seignelly, or pos-

sibly of Henri Duc d'Enghien, painted by Louis de Chatillon (1639-1734), a skilful French artist patronised by Colbert. Signature, D. C.

By Mr. WILSON.—Miniature portraits, painted in enamel. The Duchess of Marlborough; by Zincke.—William Charles, Prince of Orange, K.G., in early life; with the insignia of the Garter.—Portrait of a child, enameled by Peat.—Luther and Melancthon, copies of old portraits, by Bone.

By Mr. H. CUNLIFFE.—Enameled miniature portraits by H. Bone and H. P. Bone. They are as follows:—Mary Queen of Scots; Sir Antonio More, from the original painting by himself in the Earl Spencer's Collection (Henry Pierce Bone, June, 1841); Spenser, from an original portrait in possession of the Earl of Chesterfield (H. P. Bone); William Seymour, 1st Marquess of Hertford, 1640; Prince Maurice and Prince Rupert.

By Mr. J. H. ANDERSON.—Miniature of the enameled, Nathaniel Hone, by himself; representing him in fancy costume, a light olive-colored dress, with a puce-colored mantle, and a chain round his neck, to which is appended an oval miniature which he holds in his left hand. Oval, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 3 in. Signed—Seipse Nath. Hone Pinxit, æt. 31, 1749. At the opening of the R. Acad. Exhibition, in 1769, Hone, then an Academician, exhibited six paintings, one of them a portrait in enamel.—John Russell, crayon painter to George III. and the Prince of Wales, R.A. in 1788; painted by Henry Bone, R.A. 1791.—General Pascal Paoli, painted by Henry Pierce Bone, Jan. 1799, after a portrait by Sir W. Beechey, R.A.

BATTERSEA and other late enamels:—

By the Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, F.S.A.—A plate of metal painted in enamel, in bright colors, with small dotted incrustations in relief, forming a sort of diaper ornament; it displays a portrait of Frederick, eldest son of George II., created Prince of Wales in 1728; died in 1751; he wears the blue riband: on the reverse of this enamel, which is painted with much skill and has been regarded as an early production of Battersea, is the triple plume of feathers. Walpole mentions a portrait of the Prince as one of the examples from that place in his possession.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—Oval medallion of George III. in early life; Battersea enamel.—Oblong snuff box of Battersea enamel, finely painted with flowers in Chelsea style on the lid and sides; on the bottom is a representation of Daphne transformed into a laurel; this last decoration is a transfer from copper-plate printed in light red.—Two decanter-labels, Battersea enamels, one for White Port, the other for Juranson; the latter being a transfer from copper-plate. The manufacture established about 1750 (?), at York House, Battersea, was promoted, if not established, by Stephen Theodore Jansen, lord mayor of London, 1755, and son of Sir Theodore Jansen, who died about 1754. The advertisement of the sale of enameled trinkets produced at York House, and dispersed by auction in 1756, on the bankruptcy of the younger Jansen, enumerates snuff-boxes of all sizes, portraits of the royal family, historical and other subjects, bottle-tickets with chains for all sorts of liquors, watch-cases, toothpick-cases, coat-buttons, &c., mostly mounted in metal double gilt. Walpole, in a letter to R. Bentley, 1755, presents him with "a trifling snuff-box only as a sample of the new manufactory at Battersea, which is done with copper-plates."—An enameled medal of Frederick, King of Prussia, commemorative of the siege of Breslaw, 1757; supposed to be a specimen of the work of Battersea.—Also, a circular snuff-box of

Dresden enamel, painted with flowers on a rich yellow ground ; a snuff-box of German enamel, in form of a harpsichord ; a *bonbonniere*, in form of a parrot's head, well painted, probably German, and a circular box, painted with sacred subjects, Dutch art, xvii. cent.

By Mr. A. W. FRANKS, Dir. S. A.—Specimens of Battersea and Liverpool enameling and transfer-printing.—Oval medallions, George II. printed in gold ; Frederic Prince of Wales, printed in red ; Augusta of Saxe Gotha, wife of Frederic Prince of Wales, printed in purple ; George Prince of Wales, afterwards George III., printed in purple ; Philip Yorke, first Lord Hardwicke, Lord Chancellor, printed in red ; and a portrait, as supposed, of the Duke of Cumberland, printed in purple.—Enameled plaque, very convex, 5 in. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., a badge or decoration used by the honourable Society of Bucks, signed—Sadler, Liverpool.—Medallion of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, printed in black. Signed J. Sadler, Liverpool, 1756.—Portrait of Josiah Wedgwood, the celebrated manufacturer of *fictilia* ; enameled on a plaque of porcelain, and signed—H. K. pinxt¹. March 31st, 1805.—Probably a copy from a portrait executed in the lifetime of Mr. Wedgwood, who died in 1795.

FROM THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—Specimens of Battersea enamel ; plates suited for covers of toilet-boxes, &c., decorated by means of transfer printing, over which in one instance, a representation of Danae, enamel colors are partially applied ; the other, the subject of which is unknown, is printed in purple ; it represents a stately personage in Oriental dress, accompanied by a lady, who is addressed familiarly by a mendicant, apparently just arrived by ship ; in the back-ground is a harbour, shipping, and buildings. Dimensions $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. It is mounted in a metal frame, with a ring at the top.—Two decanter-labels, enamels on metal—RED PORT—and—CYDER.—The edges enameled red, the ground on which the black letters are painted is white, with roses in color.

By Mr. WILSON.—Toilet-box, toothpick-case, scent-bottle, needle-case, a small box fitted as an inkstand, &c., specimens, as supposed of the work of Battersea. A favorite ground-color is pale rose, with flowers, scrolls, and minute dotted ornaments in relief. These objects are all formed of thin metal, painted in opaque colors.¹

By Sir SIBBALD D. SCOTT, Bart.—An oval plate, apparently of opaque vitreous paste, slightly convex ; the face displays a singular heraldic design transferred by aid of an impression on paper from a copper plate. Dimensions $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. by nearly 3 in. It is mounted in gilt metal, and has a loop at the top for suspension ; the design, printed in gold, of which the lustre has worn off, is an elaborate achievement ; on a shield in the centre appears St. George, transfixing the escutcheon of France, which lies under his horse's feet. Above, like a crest, Britannia is seated, surrounded by banners, and holding an olive-branch. Dexter supporter, a lion ; sinister, a double-headed eagle. Motto, on a riband below,—FOR OUR COUNTRY.—This object has been regarded with interest as an example of the work, as supposed, of Battersea, and also as a memorial of some one of the patriotic institutions of the period ; it may have been one of the honorary distinctions given as prizes by the Antigallicans, a Society formed about

¹ A notice of the Battersea manufacture is given by Mr. Syer Cuming, Journ. Brit. Arch. Ass., June, 1859.

1750 for the encouragement in this country of manufactures which at that time were chiefly engrossed by the French, and for other patriotic purposes. Medals with the Society's arms are stated to have been given to successful competitors. Lord Carpenter was Grand President, and his successor, in 1752, was the celebrated Admiral Vernon.

By Mr. R. W. BINNS.—Six metal plates enameled, as supposed, at Battersea, and displaying ornamental designs transferred to the enameled surface from impressions of copper plates.—George II., profile to right, oval plate printed in gold; two small oval plates with heads of ladies, in the extravagantly high hats and head-dresses in vogue about the middle of the last century; two rectangular plates, suited for the covers of toilet-boxes or the like; on one is seen Danae, on the other Europa mounted on the Bull; also an oval plate set in a metal rim, possibly a badge or insignia of honor given by the Antigallican Society, and similar to that above described.

By Mr. ROHDE HAWKINS.—A specimen, as supposed, of the Battersea enamels; a small oval patch-box with a mirror inside the lid; it is painted with opaque colors, the ground rich blue.

By Sir CHARLES ANDERSON, Bart.—Knife and fork, specimens of a set with enameled handles, ornamented with flowers on a white ground, and supposed to have been painted at Battersea.

CHINESE AND ORIENTAL ENAMELS :—

By Mr. HENDERSON, F.S.A.—A superb collection of vases and remarkable examples of the art of enameling as anciently practised in China, chiefly by the process of *cloisonnage*, the various details of the design being outlined by small fillets or bands of metal, twisted into the form desired, and affixed to the surface of the vase or other object upon which the opaque enamels were then applied by fusion. The colors are strikingly varied, fine turquoise blue is very prevalent, especially as the ground; other colors of remarkable beauty being combined in the ornamentation, which consists chiefly of foliage, flowers, dragons, birds, &c. In some rare examples human figures, landscapes, and scenes of daily life may be found. The most ancient of these sumptuous objects bear the date of the *King-Tai* period (A.D. 1450); on some objects of comparatively recent character is the dynastic mark of the *Kien-loung* period (A.D. 1736). The choice specimens of each period exhibited were almost exclusively obtained at the capture of the Summer Palace. They include the following;—tripod vase, on straight legs; early xv. cent., decorated with black enamel, a rare color; singular vase of metal, richly gilded, supported on trunks of elephants; it bears, on the rim and inside the cover, the mark of the *Ming* dynasty, about 1450; a deep round vase and cover, supported on monkeys, date same as the last; a vase with a kylin on the cover, and dragon-shaped handles, date probably 1736; a flat box and cover, taken from a table in the Summer Palace, a specimen of high class, very early xv. cent.; salver with the mark of 1450 on a tablet in the centre; a small bowl of very rich coloring, dated 1736; a tripod vase and a joss-stick holder, each of them bearing the date 1736. The following specimens, not less remarkable for their beauty and workmanship, were not obtained from the Palace. A pair of very curious candlesticks; each is in form of a duck with expanded wings, and standing in a patera on a tortoise, which rests upon a crimson serpent.—A bowl, decorated with water-plants and

lilies; a very choice specimen, xv. cent.—A pair of boxes or cases, of annular form, intended to contain, as supposed, certain rings of jade used in the Temples in China; diam. $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches.—A figure of a duck, of very early work.—Also several beautiful examples of Persian enamels, a pair of silver plates with floral decoration in translucent enamel; a pair of small silver vases with covers, decorations consisting of birds and flowers; a seal, the stone bearing an inscription by which it appears to have been made for the Marquis de Clairaut, who, as it is believed, accompanied a French embassy to the East; the mounting is of gold enameled with vivid opaque colors.—An enameled gold *zarf*, or cup-holder, used in eastern countries in serving coffee; probably of Damascus work.

By Mr. A. BERESFORD HOPE.—Two Chinese metal vases, of large dimensions, decorated with *champlevé* enamel, in which a rich opaque blue predominates.

By Mr. W. RUSSELL.—A large rectangular plaque of *cloisonné* enamel, measuring nearly 25 in. by 17 in., and remarkable not only for its large dimensions, and the unusual feature that it is enameled on both of its faces, but also as representing scenes of daily life, one of them being a music-party. Figures are very rarely found on Chinese enamels of this class. It probably was used as a screen, mounted in a frame of dark-colored wood. The ground on one face is rich smalt colored, on the other turquoise.—Two enameled dishes of large dimension; a basin, with beautiful turquoise-colored ground; enameled vase in form of the fruit called a fingered citron; a cup and saucer, white ground, an example of a rare color; a long tray of singularly rich coloring, with inscriptions in the Seal character; and a Chinese tripod bowl of metal, covered entirely with rich turquoise-colored enamel, without any ornamental designs upon it.

By Mr. A. W. FRANKS, Dir. S.A.—A small cup, Chinese *cloisonné* enamel both inside and out; date xv. cent.—A cylindrical vessel enameled by the like process, and bearing the nate Sieuan-tih, A.D. 1426—36.

By Mr. HAWKINS, F.S.A.—A one-handled Chinese vase or flagon, with two cups, enameled with translucent and opaque colors of great brilliancy, amongst which a deep rich blue predominates.

From the MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, by permission of Sir Roderick Murchison.—An exquisite ornament, from India, an oriental specimen of a process employed in Europe in xiv. cent., designated *email de plique à jour*; works of this kind were translucent *cloisonné* enamels without a background, the colored pastes being melted in the compartments of the net-work of gold forming the design.—A bracelet of silver, set with gems, and enameled with bright translucent green. Probably Persian work.—Silver brooch enriched with pale blue enamel and filagree, commonly worn by the Greek peasants in Lycia; the form and general design never varies, and the type has probably been handed down from classical times.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P., F.S.A.—A remarkable example of Chinese *champlevé* enamel, a basin of metal richly gilt, of considerable solidity and weight; it is decorated with rows of inscriptions in the Seal character; the ground is enameled with rich dark ultramarine blue, resembling lapis lazuli.—Large circular dish, Chinese *cloisonné* enamel, with an inscription on the reverse, recording that it was a sacrificial vessel of the Tching family; probably an early example; it was part of the plunder during the recent campaign in China.—Chinese standard-ornament, enriched with *cloisonné* and *champlevé* enamel, in form of an arti-

choke, growing out of a vase, and surmounted by a canopy with drapery ; date probably about 1730.

By Mr. ROHDE HAWKINS.—Three fine specimens of Chinese *cloisonné* enamel ; one of them bears the date of the dynasty, the period of its fabrication ; another is a dish of unusually large dimensions, part of the plunder of the Summer Palace.

By Mr. ADDINGTON.—Three choice examples of Chinese *cloisonné* enamel ; a long-necked globular bottle with arabesque ornaments in blue and white enamels, in an unusual style of art : a double gourd-shaped bottle, enameled with flowers on a yellow ground, the royal color (Bernal Coll.) : a two-handled bottle, enameled with flowers : also a double gourd-shaped bottle of porcelain, the ground white and enameled with dragons and elaborate ornamentation ; an unique specimen.

By Mr. G. ROOTS.—A pair of Chinese sceptres of singular form, with a recurved ornament at one extremity ; they are known by the name *Jo-ee* ; and are of metal elaborately ornamented with *cloisonné* enamel.

By Mr. C. S. BALE.—An enameled Chinese metal plate of remarkable beauty ; the ground brilliant turquoise color ; in the ornamentation appear a dragon, a bird, &c., the design bearing much resemblance to that on a specimen exhibited by Mr. Rohde Hawkins, but the coloring is richer.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A Circassian sabre, with belt, &c., enriched with ornaments of silver gilded and inlaid with work in niello.

By the Hon. ROBERT CURZON, Jun.—A Persian dagger (*khandjar*), obtained at Erzeroum ; the handle and sheath are exquisitely ornamented with translucent enamel.—Another fine weapon of the same description, painted in opaque enamel, with flowers brilliantly colored.

By Mr. ROHDE HAWKINS.—A small priming-flask, or touch-box, of pale yellow mixed metal, ornamented with peculiar enamels of vividly contrasted coloring inlaid in cavities on the surface of the metal. The colors are yellow, red, deep and light blue, and green. It is supposed to be of Turkish work. A flask, similar in fashion and size, was exhibited in the Museum at the meeting of the institute in Oxford, in 1850, by Mr. Joseph Clarke ; it was stated to have been found at the Reculvers, Kent, in 1824. A third was in the possession of the late Mr. Fonnereau.

By Capt. CAFFIN, R.N., C.B., Director of Stores, &c., by the liberal permission of H. M. Secretary for War.—From the TOWER ARMORY.—Specimens of Oriental Armour and Arms, illustrating the Arts of Enamel and Niello. They consisted of portions of a Persian body-armour of the kind called “four mirrors,” richly enameled with arabesque ornaments, and thus inscribed in Persian :—“The noble Ghulam Ali Khan, made by the humble Mohamed Ali of Ispahan, in the month of Shaban, in the year 1213 ” (Hegira). Catalogue, No. 506.—Dagger from Hyderabad in Scind, the hilt set with emeralds, the sheath enameled with flowers ; purchased from the East India Company's collection in the Exhibition of 1851. Tower Catal. No. 291.—Waist-dagger, probably Persian, the hilt and sheath enameled with flowers. Catal., No. 503.—Scymetar with a hilt of lapis lazuli ; the scabbard and mountings elaborately wrought in silver and niello ; probably a presentation weapon, and of Russian work.—Circassian dagger of watered steel, the hilt of ivory, the mountings of silver enriched with niello. This kind of weapon, called *Kama*, is from Daghistau. For the foregoing particulars, and also for his kind mediation in obtaining these specimens for exhibition, the Institute is indebted to the friendly assistance of Mr. Hewitt.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

July 4, 1862.

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

THE Rev. H. M. SCARTH read a short account of discoveries of Roman remains at Bath, in preparing the ground for an additional building at the Mineral Water Hospital. Amongst the vestiges there brought to light were, besides the pottery, coins of the Lower Empire, &c., commonly found on Roman sites, a portion of plain tessellated pavement, and a fragment of an inscription on white marble, a material of very rare occurrence amongst Roman lapidary remains in this country. Mr. Scarth stated, however, that he had no doubt of its authenticity; it was found broken into several pieces; the letters, as shown by a facsimile rubbing which he exhibited, are well cut, and are as follows:—

DEAE * S
TI * CL * T . . .
SOLLEN
T

Mr. Scarth proposed to supply after DEAE the name SVLI or SVLIMINERVAE, being that of a local goddess to whom four altars found at Bath are dedicated; a sepulchral inscription to a priest of that deity has also there been found. The letters in the second line he explained as indicating the name of the person by whom the slab was dedicated, possibly TI(BERIVS) CL(AVDIVS) with the initial T of the *cognomen*, which may have been any of the Roman names beginning with that letter. In the third line Mr. Scarth proposed to read SOLLENNES, with reference to vows performed to the goddess and commemorated by the tablet; the very imperfect traces of letters in the fourth line, cut on a much smaller dimension than the preceding, scarcely supply ground for conjecture. It is to be regretted that no other fragments were found; the form of the letters and distinctness of the cutting indicate an early period, and the remarkable fact that the material is marble may serve to authenticate other inscriptions stated to have been found in England, and sometimes regarded as questionable owing to the very rare occurrence of any tablet of marble. Thus, Whitaker, the topographer of Yorkshire, describes a "square marble urn, which tradition actually asserts to have been found at Rokeby; nothing, however, but the testimony of eye-witnesses can render this assertion credible." The Romans, he observes, neither imported marble into Britain, nor worked the marbles which exist here; he challenges the

antiquary to show any evidence to the contrary. "From whatever cause, they universally neglected these elegant materials for the rough and untractable freestone of the place; it was reserved for the monks and their lay contemporaries to avail themselves of these treasures." Hist. of Richmondshire, vol. i. p. 150. We have now, however, as Mr. Scarth pointed out, an authentic proof that the Romans occasionally made use of materials of a less homely character for inscribed memorials, and the interesting discovery at Bath now communicated may serve to authenticate the marble tablet stated to have been found at *Uriconium*, and preserved in the museum at Shrewsbury. It is the inscription to the *Manes* of Antonia Gemella by Diadumenus, which, owing to its being of marble, has been regarded as brought in modern times to this country from the continent. A small marble Roman tablet is moreover preserved at Berkeley, Gloucestershire; it represents the sacrifice of a boar to Hercules, and, as Mr. Scarth remarked, the antiquary might be disposed to conclude that it is of foreign origin, were it not that the discovery of an inscribed marble fragment amongst the vestiges of *Aquæ Solis* has now indubitably shown that marble was used in this country in the time of Roman occupation. Whether the material was imported or obtained in Britain Mr. Scarth was not prepared to determine.

Lord Talbot observed that, so far as he was aware, no white marble is to be obtained in England; but there exists, as he believed, a quarry of such material of good quality in Connemara. Scarcely any evidence has been elicited in the investigation of Roman structures in Britain to show the use of any marbles, even in the luxurious villas of which such extensive remains have been brought to light. At Woodchester, however, Lysons found a fragment of green marble, a portion probably of the architectural enrichments of that sumptuous Roman dwelling.

Mr. Scarth remarked, that he gladly availed himself of the occasion to invite attention to the actual condition of the small Roman station on Bowes Moor, Westmoreland, which he had lately visited. The remains are of considerable antiquarian interest; the fortress was in remarkably perfect state, until the recent construction of the railway had cut through the wall, of which five courses remained perfect; the station is situated about 500 yards from the highest ground of the pass, and measures about 45 yards square. The gateways were perfectly preserved. The site, however, now serves as a quarry, the stones being carried off for any ordinary purpose. The archæologist must regret the reckless destruction of such vestiges of Roman occupation. The mortar, Mr. Scarth noticed, had become quite soft, like fine mould, possibly, as he imagined, through exposure or the constant infiltration of moisture. He believed that in the work of the Roman Wall the mortar had in like manner perished.

Mr. S. J. MACKIE, F.G.S., then gave an account of a remarkable cavern at Heathery Burn, near Stanhope, in Weardale, Durham, and of the ancient relics of bronze, bone, and other materials there brought to light, accompanied by human remains.

In December, 1861, in quarrying-operations in the mountain limestone for the ironworks of the Weardale company, a cavern was broken into. Information was sent to Mr. Mackie immediately by Mr. J. Elliott, of West Croft. Through his care in carrying out Mr. Mackie's directions in searching for particular relics, and making a plan of the cavern and sections of the mineral deposits in it, an unusual value has been given to

the evidence afforded by these excavations. The human remains, and the bronze and bone articles associated with them, were found under a coating of stalagmite varying from four to eight inches in thickness. The animal bones, belonging to the ox, horse, otter, badger, water-rat, goat, roebuck and wild boar, were found indiscriminately in and under the stalagmite. The manufactured objects, which were exhibited, are seven bronze celts, all of one type; a portion of a bronze celt-mould, an armlet, a knife also of bronze, and a fragment or waste-piece of a bronze casting; also several round bones sharpened to a point, like that figured by Worsae, *Nordiske Oldsager* (fig. 7). There was also found part of a jet armlet; and with these relics were shells of oysters, mussels, and limpets, fragments of charcoal in abundance, bones partially burnt, and bones split open in order to extract their marrow, a few pebbles, and some pieces of dark-colored coarse pottery, seemingly very similar in composition to fragments in the British Museum from the lake-dwellings of Switzerland. The human remains have been examined by Professor Huxley, Mr. Busk, Mr. Carter Blake, and other anatomists. They belong to a race of rather small lightly-made men, with prominent superciliary ridges and projecting nasal bones, and of considerable antiquity, that existed before the earliest epoch of British recorded history. The age to which these relics may be assigned is the latter part of the bronze period, or about two centuries before the Christian era. The juxtaposition of the human remains and the bronze and bone articles appears to indicate a true association, whilst the broken and burnt bones, shell fish, and other *debris* of objects of food, may confirm the other indications that the cavern had been inhabited by the beings whose remains have been found in it. The fragment of bronze waste, and the moiety of the celt-mould, combined with the uniform fashion of the seven celts, may be considered as supplying proof that the manufacture of bronze implements was actually carried on in the cavern. The bronze celts exhibited by Mr. Mackie are of the socketed type with a loop or ear at the side—such as might be produced from the mould of which a moiety was found in the cave, but not precisely fitting it. The bronze weapon designated a knife is a stout leaf-shaped blade of comparatively rare occurrence in England; it measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with an oval socket perforated for a rivet; it may have been a dagger, or the head of a spear or other weapon. The jet or waste-piece of bronze, in general appearance resembling a molar tooth with long fangs, was obviously the superfluous portion of metal which filled the neck or mouth of a mould; similar objects have occurred elsewhere amongst fragments accompanying the indications, as supposed, of a place where bronze implements may have been manufactured. There were also a bronze pin, a looped armlet formed of thin bronze wire, an implement of bone, such as might have been used as a spatula for moulding pottery, fragments of urns rudely ornamented, a bone spindle-whorl or perforated bead, two boar's tusks, &c.

The following account by Mr. CLAYTON, whose researches have thrown such important light upon the history of the great Roman Barrier in Northumberland, was then read. Several views and diagrams of great interest were exhibited through his kind permission:—

The remains of the Roman bridge across the North Tyne at the Station of *Cilurnum*, the sixth Station *per lineam Valli*, are nearly half a mile lower down the river than Chollerford Bridge, by which travellers now cross the stream. Camden, journeying in 1599 with Sir Robert Cotton,

was obliged to rely upon hearsay evidence of the state of the Wall, and of the country between the river Tippalt and the North Tyne,—“per prædones vero limitaneos perlustrare tuto non licuit.”—He seems to have found the banks of the North Tyne in a more civilized state, though he describes the population as “militare genus hominum, qui a mense Aprili usque ad Augustum in tuguriolis cum suis pecoribus excubant.” He describes the course of the river flowing past Chipchase Castle, and not far from Swinburne Castle. “Murum accedit et intersecat sub Chollerford ubi ponte fornicato conjunctus erat.” Stukeley, travelling with Roger Gale in 1725, in more peaceful times, and coming from the west, did not pursue the line of the Wall further than *Borcovicus*, but speaks of this bridge on the faith of information he had received;—“I am informed that where the Roman Wall passes the North Tyne, it is by a wonderful bridge of great art, made with very large stones linked together with iron cramps fastened with molten lead.” The first specific mention of the remains of this bridge is made by Gordon, the Scottish antiquary, who gave his observations under the title of “*Itinerarium Septentrionale*,” in the year 1726, and who was the first who attempted to appropriate to their proper localities the names of the stations *per lineam Valli* enumerated in the *Notitia*; he was for the most part successful in his conjectures, though otherwise in the case of *Cilurnum*, for, having overlooked the remains of the Station of Hunnum at Halton Chesters, he applies the name of Hunnum to Cilurnum. “Descending,” says Mr. Gordon, “from the high ground, and passing through a place called Brunton-on-the-Wall, we came to the bank of the river called North Tyne, where are the vestiges of a Roman bridge to be seen, the foundation of which consists of large square stones linked together with iron cramps, but this bridge, however, is only seen when the water is low.” Horsley, in his “*Britannia Romana*” published in 1732, corrects the error of Gordon in the name of Cilurnum, and adds, “there has been a considerable bridge over the river just at the fort, the foundations of which are yet visible.” In the summer of 1783, Brand waded into the stream, and found “innumerable square stones with holes in them, wherein iron rivets had been fixed, lying embedded on the spot.”

Hodgson, the historian of Northumberland, examined the remains of the bridge more minutely than his predecessors; he found “that many of the stones of the piers remaining in the water were regularly pierced with an oblong hole wider at the bottom than at the top, plainly for a *louis* by which they had been let down into their present beds,” showing that the Romans understood an invention sometimes ascribed to a French engineer in the reign of Louis XIV. He gave to his invention, as supposed, the name of his sovereign. Mr. Hodgson likewise found the iron cramps by which the stones were bound to each other, as mentioned by Gordon, and he gives a sketch of one of them.¹

In Dr. Bruce’s work on the Roman Wall, we have a plan of the remains of this bridge visible in the bed of the stream, consisting of the foundation stones of the Western land-abutment, and of two piers at equal distances from each other. Dr. Bruce shadows forth a conjectural line for the

¹ The *louis*, or *lewis*, was unquestionably used by the Romans, and also well known in mediæval times. See a memoir

in the *Archæologia*, vol. x. p. 127; *Holinsh. Chron.*, vol. i. p. 54, ed. 1577.

Eastern land-abutment, on the assumption that it would be found buried in the bed of the stream opposite to the Western abutment. Since the days of Camden, nothing has been seen of these remains except as delineated by Dr. Bruce. It was reserved for the sagacity of Mr. William Coulson, of Corbridge, who was engaged very successfully in the excavations at *Bremenium*, undertaken by direction of the Duke of Northumberland, on occasion of the Meeting of the Institute at Newcastle, to discover, in 1860, the remains of the Eastern land-abutment which have been since developed by the spade. In shape and position, this abutment corresponds with that shadowed forth by Dr. Bruce, except that it is removed considerably to the landward of the stream.

The beautiful drawings made in 1861 by Mr. Mossman, though executed when the excavations were incomplete, exhibit a correct representation of these remains. An accurate ground-plan has been obtained through the joint labours of Mr. Elliot, of Wall, and Mr. Henry Wilson, of East Dunkirk.² In order to complete the discovery, it will be necessary to excavate in the bed of the stream, on the east side, where will doubtless be found a third pier, partly in the water and partly under the bank; it was occasionally seen during the summer of 1861. The span of the bridge between the breast-works of the land-abutments on each side is 180 ft.; there are four openings between the piers, and the space between each of them is $35\frac{1}{2}$ ft. There is an apartment, 24 ft. by $23\frac{1}{2}$ ft., under the platform of approach; the roadway brought down to the bridge (including the parapets) is 22 ft. wide; it was brought down to the bridge under the shelter of the Wall. Five courses of the masonry of this abutment remain on the side which breasts the downward current; on the opposite side four courses remain, each measuring 18 in. in thickness. The stones of the exterior bear marks of having been carefully set; in each is a lous-hole, and many are bound together with iron cramps fixed by melted lead; some have been bound together by long rods of iron let into the stones and secured by lead. The stones measure 3 ft. in length of bed, and 2 ft. in breadth; the masonry is of massive character, and the whole work has been executed with great care and skill. Those who have seen the magnificent remains of the Pont du Gard, lighted by the sun of Languedoc, may think lightly of these relics of the bridge of *Cilurnum*, under the darker skies of Northumberland; but it may be affirmed that the bridge over the river Gardon does not span a lovelier stream than the North Tyne, and that so much as remains of the masonry of the bridge of *Cilurnum* leads to the conclusion, that, as originally constructed, it was not inferior in solidity of material or excellence of workmanship, to the mighty structure reared by Roman hands in *Gallia Narbonensis*.

Surrounded by the masonry are seen foundations of the pier of a bridge of smaller dimensions, and apparently of earlier date. This pier, from its position, must necessarily have been erected before the Wall was built or planned; its dimensions would scarcely admit of a superstructure wider than would be required for the march of foot soldiers; its existence would seem to afford evidence in support of the hypothesis, that *Cilurnum* was one of the fortresses reared by the legions under command of Agricola.

² The drawings and ground-plan were sent for exhibition on this occasion by Mr. Clayton's kindness; see the illustrations which accompany his memoir on

these discoveries, more fully given in the *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. iv., octavo series, p. 80.

The station has evidently had an existence anterior to, and independent of, the Wall. Whilst Procolitia, Borcovicus, and Æsica, depend on the Wall of Hadrian for their Northern rampart, the Station of Cilurnum is complete in itself, and has had communications independent of the military way which accompanied the Wall. In the time of Horsley "there were visible remains of a military way which seemed to have come from Watling Street, south of Elsingham, to the Station of Cilurnum or the bridge beside it, and from this Station," says Horsley, "a military way has gone directly to Caerborran, which is still visible for the greater part of the way;" this military Way has in our day been distinctly traced by that accurate observer, Mr. Maclauchlan, in his survey carried out with so much ability and care, by direction of the Duke of Northumberland. Agricola secured the possession of the valley of North Tyne by planting in its gorge the fortress of Cilurnum, and, amongst other communications with it, threw a bridge across the stream, of which this pier is the only remnant. The piers corresponding with it in the bed of the stream have either been washed away, or absorbed in the stone-work of the piers of a larger bridge built by Hadrian, obviously in connection with the Wall.

In the drawings by Mr. Mossman, and a ground-plan exhibited in illustration, are to be observed the remains of a covered passage carried across the ruins. It is not easy to conjecture its use, but it is obviously posterior to Roman occupation, and many stones of the bridge have been used in its formation. Neither amongst these ruins nor in the river have been found any voussoir of an arch. The inference is, that the passage over the river has been upon a horizontal platform of timber.

During the excavation a number of coins were collected. The earliest is a silver coin of the Cassian family, bearing the name of Caius Cassius, the assassin of Julius Cæsar. Its date may be fixed as about B. C. 57. A silver coin was also found, in excellent preservation, of Julia Domna, second wife of Severus. Besides these silver coins, there have been found several of brass, of Hadrian, Diocletian, the Constantine family, and of Tetricus, generally much worn. One of those of Diocletian is a fine coin of brass, ascribed to the year A. D. 284; reverse, the Genius of Rome, having in the right hand a *patera*, and in the left a cornucopia.

Amongst *débris* removed during the excavation have been found much of the lead and iron used in binding the stones together; a piece of lead in the shape of a horse's hoof; a well-finished altar without inscription; a stone, about 4 ft. in length, resembling an axletree, there are eight mortices, as if for receiving handspikes; it has been suggested that it may have been used as part of machinery for pounding mortar. Several mill-stones have been found; an ivory implement, which may have belonged to a lady's toilet; and fragments of Samian ware, one of them bearing the mark of DOCCIVS, previously unknown on the Roman Wall, but given in the list of potters in Mr. Roach Smith's Roman London.

The Rev. Dr. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, who had kindly come from Newcastle in order to bring Mr. Clayton's very curious discovery more fully before the Institute, then entered into some interesting details relating to the construction of the bridge, and its connection with the great mural barrier, of which the course here traversed the North Tyne. He pointed out certain points of analogy with the bridge constructed by Trajan across the Danube, and with a Roman bridge across the Moselle, which Dr. Bruce had lately visited. With reference to the period of the building, Dr. Bruce

stated his opinion that Agricola, to whom he was disposed to attribute the earliest construction of a stronghold at *Cilurnum*, had doubtless formed a bridge across the Tyne, indispensable at this important post. Hadrian probably found the works of Agricola in decay, and carried out considerable repairs; to his time Dr. Bruce is disposed to assign the main features of the works recently exposed to view, and supposes that the bridge was in fact rebuilt by Hadrian. He thought, however, that vestiges of the work of a third period, namely, that of Severus, are to be discerned amongst these striking remains, and he pointed out a peculiar mode of broaching apparent on the facing-stones; this, as he believed, may characterise the works of that emperor; it is to be found at *Habitancum*, where he repaired a gateway and portion of walling, which is thus broached; and the like work appears at Hexham, at *Bremenium*, and at other places on the line of the Watling Street. The energies of Severus being concentrated on the subjection of the Caledonians, he would necessarily take every precaution to render the base of his operations secure, and he evidently bestowed great care on the Watling Street and the Stations upon it. He would bestow no less attention on the important post at the passage of North Tyne at *Cilurnum*. This peculiar broaching is found also at Housesteads, where a portion of the wall of the Station has evidently been renewed.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. J. McCaul, D.D., Principal of the University of Toronto, through the Rev. H. M. Searth.—Collection of relics found in tumuli on the North bank of the Niagara River, and adjacent to the course of the stream. These objects consisted of fragments of urns with rude scorings and punctured ornaments, resembling Celtic pottery, also stone implements, probably heads of javelins or other weapons, similar to those found in European countries.

By the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G.—Three remarkable weapons of bronze, recently obtained in Northumberland, and of forms which had not previously occurred in that part of England. One of them is a large celt of the simple axe-head type, the edges slightly recurved, but without any trace of a stop-ridge. The surface is elaborately worked with chevrony lines and ornaments which may have been partly produced by hammering. Celts thus decorated are comparatively rare in this country, but they occur frequently in Ireland; compare those figured in Wilde's *Catal. Mus. Roy. Irish Acad.*, pp. 362, 390. Specimens have, however, occasionally been found in England; one in the British Museum was obtained near York, and a second in Lancashire; a celt also, thus ornamented, found in the Forest of Dean, is noticed in the Catalogue of the Museum formed during the meeting of the Institute at Gloucester, p. 6.—The second of the recently discovered Northumbrian relics exhibited by kind permission of His Grace is a long taper blade, of a type likewise rare in England, resembling that found in Ireland and figured in this *Journal*, vol. xviii., p. 163. It measures $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; the weight is $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Compare *Catal. Mus. Roy. Irish Acad.*, p. 447. The third, found with that last described in draining, about a mile north-east of Corbridge, is the blade of a spear-head, the socket unfortunately lost; there is a small perforation on each side, near the lower part of the blade. The length of the fragment

is $10\frac{5}{8}$ inches; width, at the broadest part of the blade, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $7\frac{1}{2}$ oz. This fine weapon resembles in fashion and general proportions that found in Morayshire, figured in this Journal, vol. xviii., p. 167. Compare a like spear, Cat. Mus. R. I. A., p. 496.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A fine specimen of the bronze dagger, which was attached to the haft by massive rivets, of which two remain. It was found in the Thames. Length, $13\frac{1}{4}$ in.; breadth, where the haft was affixed, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. Compare specimens found in the Isle of Wight, *Archæologia*, vol. xxxvi., p. 328; Irish examples figured in Wilde's *Catal. Mus. Roy. Irish Acad.*, p. 448.—A large bronze celt, of the simple axe-head type, probably Irish; remarkable as having one of its faces elaborately engraved with chevrony ornaments, and its sides diagonally ribbed; the margins are slightly raised above the faces of the weapon, but without any stop-ridge.

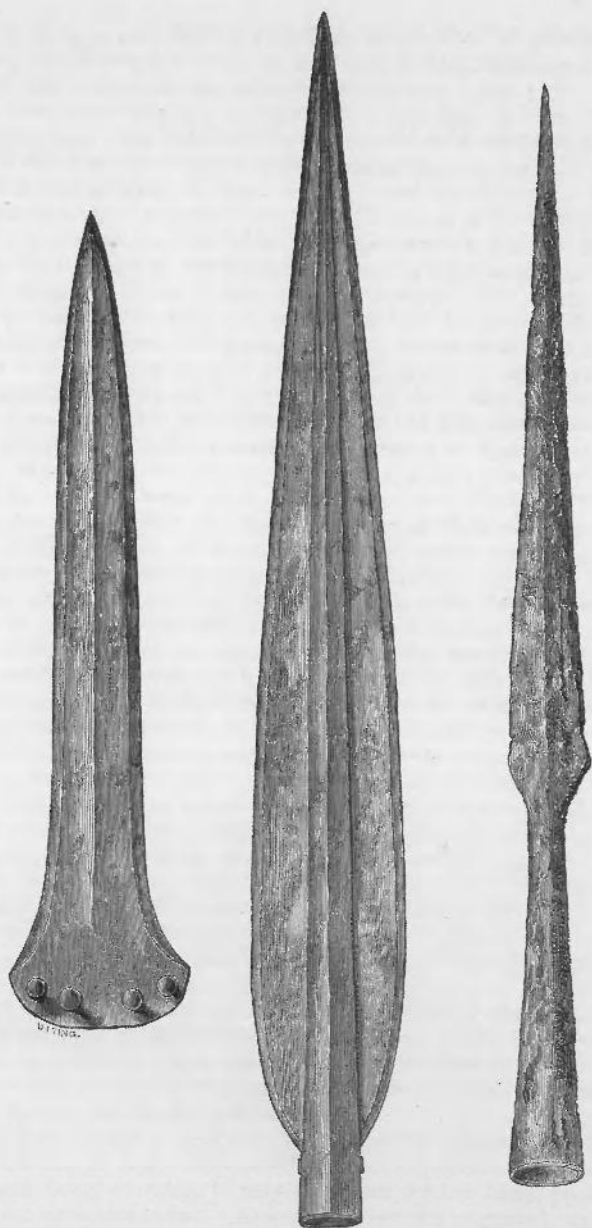
By the EARL OF LOVELACE, F.R.S.—Two weapons of bronze and a long spear-head of iron ($18\frac{1}{2}$ inches), found in the bed of the Thames at Ditton, Surrey, and here figured. These weapons are in remarkably fine preservation; they have been presented by Lord Lovelace to the British Museum, where a small bronze spear found near the same place may likewise be seen.

By Mr. MARSHALL FISHER, Curator of the Ely Museum.—A small urn of very uncommon fashion, having one handle, and ornamented elaborately with cross-hatchings, oblong hexagonal compartments, and a broad zigzag band around the lower part. It was found some years since with other pottery at March, in the Isle of Ely, in the ballast pit worked at the time of the construction of the Peterborough and Ely branch of the Great Eastern Railway, and a short distance north of the March Station. The urn was not found in the gravel, but in the soil overlying it; a tree was growing near the spot. It was presented to the Ely Museum by Mr. W. Rose. The urn (here figured) measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height; the diameter



Urn found at March, Isle of Ely. Height $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

of the mouth is $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches; it is of compact well-wrought ware, of a light brown color. This one-handled type of vessel is of rare occurrence. Mr. Bateman has given, in his "Ten Years' Diggings in Grave-hills," one



Weapons of Bronze and Iron found at Ditton, Surrey.
Presented to the British Museum by the Earl of Lovelace.
Scale, of one-third of the original length.

found in a cairn near Pickering, Yorkshire, and noticed as unique. It is figured in Mr. Bateman's work, p. 209, and in this Journal, vol. xviii., p. 415. It is of precisely the same height as that found at March, and the style of ornamentation is identical; this little vase lay near the skull in the burial-place; the body had been deposited in a contracted posture on its left side; several calcined implements of flint lay near it, and over the deposit was a layer of lime, charcoal, and burnt bones. A small vessel with the same peculiarity of a handle at one of its sides, but unfortunately much broken, was exhibited by the late Mr. King of Appleford in the Museum formed at the meeting of the Institute at Oxford; it was found in Appleford Field, Berks, and has recently been purchased with other antiquities in Mr. King's collection for the British Museum. This vessel, elaborately scored with zigzag patterns, measured about 7 inches in height, it stood near the shoulder of an adult skeleton, accompanied by a second skeleton of very small stature; these were supposed to be the remains of a mother with her infant child. At the time when the urn was found at March, many other remains were brought to light in the neighbourhood, as stated by Mr. Fisher; namely, at Doddington, Wimblington, and Stonea. At the latter place, according to the information which he received from Mr. Rose, a well-preserved vase of black ware was found, probably a drinking cup, of the manufacture of Castor, and of the fashion frequently occurring there, having several concavities at regular intervals around it, produced apparently by pressure when the clay was still soft. It lay in an oak cist, and within this vase was found an *aureus* of Theodosius. Mr. Fisher sent for examination with the remarkable urn, above figured, two Roman bow-shaped fibulæ of bronze recently acquired for the Ely Museum, and also thirty Roman coins found at various times at Ely. We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Roach Smith for deciphering the greater part, which consist of second and third brass Imperial coins much defaced. Amongst the collection occur coins of Vespasian, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and an unpublished variety of a coin of Carausius, with the reverse *PAX AVG.* The latest in the series appears to be a coin of Gratian (A. D. 375—383). No account of Roman vestiges at Ely has, so far as we are aware, been published, nor are any such noticed in Mr. Babington's valuable account of Ancient Cambridgeshire. Mr. Fisher stated that the Romans undoubtedly had a camp or station about two miles south-west of Ely, and he had collected there numerous remains of pottery and other Roman relics.

By Mr. JOHN ANDERDON.—A tall Roman sacrificial vase, ornamented with subjects in relief.—Specimens of mediæval pottery; a statuette of Italian white ware with green and blue glazes; it represents a boy bearing a fish upon his shoulders; also a pair of curious candlesticks of decorated pottery, place of manufacture not ascertained.

By the Rev. TULLIE CORNTHWAITE.—A singular bronze bell; the part serving as a clapper is not suspended, but is a prolongation of the cruciform handle, and being movable, it may be turned by the hand, producing a peculiar and agreeable sound. Around the bell are engraved representations of the B. V. Mary with the Infant Saviour, the *Mater Dolorosa*, the Virgin, her breast represented as pierced by a sword, and the Ascension. There are several inscriptions, one being "Gloria in Excelsis Deo—Domine non sum dignus," &c.; another gives the date MDC.XX.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—An oriental dish or laver with an ewer

of burnished metal, enriched with *repousse* floral ornament, probably of Turkish work.

By Mr. STUART KNILL.—A singular oblong octagonal box of bright-colored brass, probably Dutch; late seventeenth century. On the lid is engraved Our Lord bearing the Cross. On its inner side the Adoration of the Magi. On the bottom of the box is engraved the Crucifixion; this part opens by a hinge, like a false lid, there being no cavity within; the interior surfaces present engravings of the Nativity and the Resurrection, and the lid shuts down close on the engraved surface within, leaving no intervening space. The box resembles those formerly much in use for carrying tobacco, but the sacred character of its decoration, and its peculiar construction, have led to the supposition that it may have been destined for some less common purpose.

By Miss KENT, of Padstow, Cornwall.—An early Italian painting on a thick panel of pine-wood, primed apparently with a *gesso* ground. It is believed to be a portrait of Petrarch; on the back of the panel is an inscription in old writing, stating that the portrait was painted by Battista Dossi, who died in 1505, after the portrait of the Poet by Simon Memmi, or Simone di Siano. Profile to the right; the head, which is full of beautiful expression, is covered with a red *capuchon*, around which is a wreath of bay or laurel leaves. In the upper corner, to the left, is inscribed in gold,—(*Fr*)*ancesci Petrarche Effigia*. The panel measures $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height by $12\frac{3}{4}$ in width. This interesting portrait was obtained in Spain by the late Mr. Kent, of Padstow, and it was supposed to have been brought from Venice.

By Mr. W. W. E. WYNNE, M.P.—A set of engraved silver counters, with the heads of the English sovereigns; they are 30 in number, and are enclosed in a silver box of chased open work, having on its cover a head of Charles I., profile to the left, and on the under side the head of his consort. On the obverse of each counter is engraved a diminutive full-length regal figure within an oval frame, inscribed with the name and date, and supporters, one on each side of the oval. On the reverse is the coat of arms of each sovereign respectively, and around the margin is engraved the place of birth, duration of the reign, &c. The series commences with Edward the Confessor, and concludes with Prince Charles, afterwards Charles II.; several pieces, however, are deficient, but a few have been supplied from other sets. To the Confessor is here given the coat, a cross patonce between *four* martlets; on the reverse of the counter with the effigy of Harold is an escutcheon charged with two bars voided between six leopards' faces; the field of the coat usually given to him is blazoned as *crusuly*. The counter with the figure of Mary Queen of Scots, which occurs in other sets of similar design, is deficient; that which bore a full-length figure of Darnley is broken; on the reverse is the coat of Stuart of Darnley, a fesse chequy with a label of three points, and the inscription,—*+ BVRVED · AT AT · THE · AGE · OF · 21 · 1567*. Of James I. there is a counter with a full-length figure in an oval compartment, as on the others, and also a duplicate, a bust, three quarters to the right, the hat looped up with a jewel, the margin inscribed,—“Give thy judgements O God to the king;” reverse, bust of Prince Henry, to the right, with the inscription,—“and thy righteousness unto the kings sonne.” Around the figure of Charles I. is engraved,—“God send long to raine,”—and, around that of Henrietta Maria,—*Servir à Dieu c'est regner*. There are also

two other counters of different types, having on each the profile busts of Charles and his queen; on the reverse of one of these pieces is an escutcheon, England impaling France; on the other is the following device,—three arched crowns, 1, 2, traversed by two sceptres in saltire,—*in unotria iuncta*. The further deficiencies in the set of 30 counters are supplied by two pieces, the first of unartistic execution, *Obv.* a small bust to the right,—*Carolus princeps natus 29 Maii, 1630*—*Rev.* four oval escutcheons arranged in a cross, as on coins of the period. The other is of very different type to that of all the rest; *Obv.* a shepherdess in fanciful costume; *Rev.* an escutcheon inscribed,—*Het gout drinckt door een staale duer*—*Het gout stelt teluer cracht enwacht*.—In the British Museum several sets of silver engraved counters may be seen, and amongst them a series of royal figures, as on the pieces here described. In Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting* (Dallaway's edit., vol. i. p. 291), it is stated that Hilliard had license for twelve years from James I. to engrave such portraits of the royal family, and that he employed Simon Pass and other artists in executing these little plates, a source of much emolument to him. The set in Mr. Wynne's possession was obtained from Penbedw, co. Flint, an ancient residence of the Williams family, where part of Sir Kenelm Digby's library and MSS. now belonging to Mr. Wynne was preserved. An engraved silver counter found near Malvern Priory Church, and bearing a figure of William Rufus, is noticed in this Journal, vol. v. p. 191.

By the Rev. C. W. BINGHAM.—Five documents relating to Ousby, formerly Ulvesby, and other localities in Cumberland: they were sent by obliging permission of the late Sir John J. Smith, Bart., of Down House, Blandford, in whose possession these documents, of which the following abstracts may be of interest to some of our readers, had been preserved.

Grant, undated, by Ysoudé daughter of Robert de Ulvesby, to Walter, parson of that place, in fee of her part in certain lands called Thornthwaite, in Ulvesby; with warranty. Witnessed by "Tom' filio Johannis tunc vicecomite Cumberland", Roberto de Karlat', Roberto de Roberdeby, Ivone de Thornheueht, Hamone de Ulvesbi, Henrico de Kempeleie, Ada filio ejus, Ada de Braithelleie, Radulfo fratre ejus, et multis aliis." Appended by a label is a circular seal on white wax, diam. about $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.; device a cinquefoil; legend + SIGILL' YSOVDE FIL' ROB.

Release by William of Boughes to his brother Roger de Boughes of all his right in certain lands in "Ulfisby" in Cumberland, which he had by devise after the death of his uncle "Magister" John de Boughes. Witnessed by Adam Armestrang, John de Kirkeosewold, Adam Cuntour of Ulfisby, Adam son of Gilbert of the same, William Atte Lathis, and others. Dated at Stretford, on Sunday next before the feast of St. Barnabas, A.D. 1321. Appended by a label is a small circular seal of dark green wax; the device is an eagle displayed with a bull's head caboshed on each wing. The impression is somewhat defaced; some have supposed that there may have been a third bull's head on the breast of the eagle.

Release, undated, by Roger son of Herbert de Welpon to Sir Thomas de Muletone and his heirs by Ada formerly his wife, of all his right in certain lands which his father had of the gift of Henry de Rahtone (Raughton) "in Nova terra de Sauribilih" (Sowerby). Witnessed by "Willelmo de Dakir tunc vicecomite, Domino Alano de Muletone, Domino Radulfo de Feritate, Domino Patricio filio Thome de Wirkintone, Domino Ricardo le Brun, Domino Alexandro de Kirkeby, Domino Ricardo filio Anketini,

Domino Willelmo de Berners, Rolando de Vallibus, Domino Willelmo filio Rogeri, Domino Gilleberto de Feritate persona, Wydone de Boyvilla, Johannes (*sic*) de Boyville, Alano de Thorisby (?), Johanne de Mora, Rogero de Stokis, Helya de Crostwait, et multis aliis." By a parchment label is appended a fragment of a seal on bright green wax, the device being a fleur-de-lys. William de Dacre, whose name occurs amongst the witnesses, was sheriff of Cumberland 21—33 Henry III.

Power of attorney by Robert son and heir of Walter de Bury, appointing "dominum Robertum Codde de Holmeswelle capellanum," and William Marshalle of the same to deliver to Richard Fonne of Holmeswelle seizin of all his lands and tenements in that place which descended to him after the decease of the said Walter his father. Dated on Monday after the Sunday on which is sung the office *Misericordia Domini* (the second Sunday after Easter), 46 Edw. III. (1372). To a slip cut from the bottom of the parchment is appended an impression of a small round seal, diam. about $\frac{5}{8}$ in.; the device is the head of St. John Baptist in a charger; the legend is defaced.

Grant, undated, by Hugh Wyteng lord of Esteranemere to Henry de Ponte, clerk, of certain lands in that place, with a warranty. Witnessed by "Henrico de Monteforti de Nony, Waltero de Botiler, Adam de Penestan, Henrico Briton, Thoma le Bigod, Ricardo le Bigod, Willelmo le Warre, Willelmo de la Rokele, Willelmo Wyteng, et aliis." The seal is wanting.

By Mr. CARRUTHERS.—Italian diploma of the degree of doctor of philosophy and medicine conferred upon Thomas Forbes of Aberdeen, son of William Forbes, by Fortunius Licetus, *Genuens*, Professor of Medicine in the Academy of Padua, "et medicinæ ac inclyti ordinis dominorum Philosophiæ et Medicinæ doctorum auctoritate Veneta præses." Dated at Padua, May 2, 1652. Two seals are appended, enclosed in oval metal boxes covered with leather elaborately tooled and gilded; one of the seals being that of the Chancellor of the University, the device upon it is the Resurrection of Our Lord; the device upon the other is the Lion of St. Mark. The initial letters are gilded, the bordure of the document illuminated. The learned Licetus was a voluminous writer on antiquities, medicine, and history, well-known by his treatise on ancient lamps and by erudite works, amongst which the "*Hieroglyphica*," a dissertation on devices of gems set in antique rings, is doubtless known to many readers of this Journal.

By Mr. EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A.—Four leaden *bullæ*, that earliest in date being of the Lower Empire; the obverse inscribed—**KWNCTAN-TINW PATRIK . . .** *Bulla* of Alfonso X. called The Philosopher, King of Castile and Leon, 1255—84. Diam. 2 inches. *Obv.* a lion rampant, with the legend \div s : ALFONSI : ILLVSTRIS : REGIS : CASTELLE : ET : LEGIONIS : *Rev.* a castle with three towers, with the same legend. Eleanor his daughter espoused Edward I. King of England.—*Bulla* of Andrea Dandolo, Doge of Venice 1343—54. *Obv.* St. Mark vested in pontificals and with a mitre on his head places a staff with a small banner in the Doge's hand. Legend illegible. *Rev.* ANDREAS DANDVLO D'I GR'A VENETIE DALMATIE ATQ CROAC DVX. Diam. $1\frac{5}{8}$ in.—*Bulla* of Francisco Foscari, Doge 1423—57. *Obv.* St. Mark and the Doge, as before described. *Rev.* FRANCISC FOSCARI DEI GR'A DVX VENETIARVM ET C'. Diam. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Matrices and impressions of Seals.—By the Rev. CHARLES BINGHAM.—

Matrix of an oval seal, length nearly an inch, found at Dorchester, in Dorset, consisting of an antique intaglio cut in onyx set in a rim of silver, on which is the legend + SIGILLVM WILELMI DE MELECVBE. The intaglio represents a horse bridled, above it the letters P T, between its legs A, in front a palm-branch. Date of the mounting, the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century. The owner of this seal doubtless took his name from Melcomb in Dorsetshire.

By JAMES KENDRICK, M.D., of Warrington.—A large series of impressions, about 500 in number, from matrices chiefly of Italian seals in the Bodleian Library. They are part of the collection formed about 1720 on the continent by Richard Rawlinson, younger brother of the celebrated bibliomaniac Thomas Rawlinson, and founder of an Anglo-Saxon professorship at Oxford. He formed a large collection of books, MSS., coins, engravings, &c., sold after his death in 1755. Amongst his literary productions was a volume of considerable utility, entitled "The Topographer," in which some of the seals in his collection were figured. With the extensive collection of matrices now in the Bodleian has been preserved Rawlinson's notebook containing entries of his purchases in Italy; also a catalogue, with numerous drawings of the seals, and especially of those late the collection of Sign. Andrea Lorenzani, of Rome. The catalogue was compiled and the drawings executed in 1700 by the Abbate Valesè of Rome; it appears that large additions were obtained in that city, and also at Naples, Venice, Bologna, and Padua, between the years 1720—25, the prices, &c., being in many instances recorded. Amongst curiosities purchased by Rawlinson at Rome in 1725 are mentioned "two canisters of old seals and medals." The entire collection now extends to 735 matrices, of which 400 are comparatively modern, and 70 are without legends. It includes several English and Scottish seals of considerable interest.

We desire to invite attention to an error which inadvertently occurred in the brief report of the interesting discourse on a remarkable charter exhibited by the Earl of Winchilsea, for which we were indebted to the kindness of Sir Frederic Madden, at the meeting on April 4th ult. See p. 176, in this volume. It was there said that Sir Frederic considered "that of monastic charters prior to the reign of Henry I., few, if any, are wholly free from suspicion." Sir Frederic has favored us with the following observation:—"My remarks were intended here to apply only to Westminster; and I said that it appeared to me extremely doubtful whether any of the great charters granted to that abbey previous to the reign of Henry I. (including under that term the charters of Edgar, Dunstan, Edward the Confessor, and, at least, one of William the Conqueror), could be considered genuine or free from suspicion."

PROCEEDINGS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, 1862,

Held at Worcester, July 22 to July 29.

ON the afternoon of Tuesday, July 22, at the time fixed for the commencement of the gathering of archæologists in the "Faithful City," a numerous assemblage congregated at the Guildhall, which, through the kindness of the Mayor and Corporation, had been placed, with the whole of its ample accommodations, at the disposal of the Institute. The spacious lower Hall was very tastefully decorated on the occasion; at two o'clock the Mayor, the Sheriff, the City Chamberlain, and Aldermen, with other functionaries of the corporation, arrayed in their robes of office and with the insignia customary on state occasions, assembled to welcome the noble President Elect, Lord Lyttelton, and also the President of the Institute, Lord Talbot de Malahide, with numerous friends and the leading members of the society by whom he was accompanied.

A large attendance of visitors and ladies had already congregated in the Assembly room. The proceedings of the meeting were commenced by Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE. The noble lord observed that for several years it had been his part to preside at the annual gatherings of his archæological friends and fellow-laborers, held successively in so many cities of the realm. It had always been to him a source of great satisfaction thus to offer his personal encouragement of a cause in which he had long taken a very lively interest, and, amidst the agreeable association with old friends, to form new friendships and enjoy the interchange of congenial intercourse with persons of kindred tastes and pursuits. It was, however, with even greater satisfaction that he (Lord Talbot) was called upon to present to the meeting as his successor on the present occasion a much worthier President in his noble friend Lord Lyttelton. They all knew the distinction to which that noble lord had attained in many branches of literature and intellectual cultivation; they all knew the enlightened spirit in which he carried out every purpose in which he engaged, the energy and earnestness with which he advocated those great public purposes which found in him so efficient a supporter. The cause of historical and archæological research, and the conservation of national monuments, could not fail to receive a fresh and beneficial stimulus under his auspices. It had always been his (Lord Talbot's) desire that, in the course of the periodical progresses of the Institute through various districts of the country, there should not be wanting in each locality some person of distinction, not less by his acquaintance with the antiquities and annals of his county, than by influential social position, who might consent to occupy the office of President. With the hope that on future occasions

the Institute might enjoy the like good fortune by which they were now favored in prosecuting their purpose under the friendly encouragement and auspices of Lord Lyttelton, he would move that the noble lord, their President elect, do take the chair.

Lord LYTTELTON then addressed the meeting, expressing in very gratifying terms his sense of the honor conferred upon him by the Institute, and the hearty wish to promote to the best of his ability the success of their meeting in his county, and also the general interests of a society instituted for a worthy and patriotic purpose. But, whilst warmly appreciating the kind terms in which he had been presented by his friend Lord Talbot to the meeting, he could not refrain from the expression of regret at his inability to realise expectations which Lord Talbot's address might have produced. On former occasions it had happened, through the favor of his friends and neighbours, that he (Lord Lyttelton) had found himself called upon to occupy positions of distinction which he had personally no claim, unless by virtue of his office in that county, to occupy. He had never, however, felt so strongly as at the present moment how imperfectly qualified he was to fulfil the functions of the office conferred upon him; he had hitherto had comparatively little participation in the pursuits and studies of archæology; the duties of his public life had made him more conversant with Worcestershire as it is, than with Worcestershire as it was. But, whilst he must forego any claim to practical acquaintance with special objects of antiquarian study, he would yield to none in hearty sympathy and interest in the highly important subjects associated not only with Worcestershire, but with the history of our country and of great institutions in Church and State, which would be brought under the consideration of the meeting over which he had been requested to preside. He would, moreover, yield to none in the gratification with which he regarded the visit of such a society to his county, or the advantages which must accrue on such an occasion in the general extension of knowledge and of a more true estimation of memorials and vestiges of bygone times. It frequently happened that the less persons were able, in the daily pressure of practical life, to give attention to subjects of ancient, it might be truly said, of undying, interest, with the more delight did they welcome any casual opportunity which brought before them such subjects set forth and explained in a lucid and satisfactory manner. Such a feeling he (Lord Lyttelton) had experienced; he looked forward with pleasure to taking part in the varied occupations of the week, and to accompanying the members of the Institute in their explorations of sites of ancient or historical interest in his county. Although the society devoted attention specially to the works of man, and to antiquities associated with the industry and genius of man, none could fail to recognise the additional charm and pleasure which those pursuits present when connected with the admirable and unchanging works of God, with the picturesque scenery of the locality, and the inexhaustible charms of such natural features as would here meet their view. He would only express, in conclusion, the sincere hope that the meeting in which it gave him so much pleasure to take part might prove one of unmingled gratification, and beneficial to the cause which the Institute sought to promote.

The Deputy Town Clerk of Worcester (R. Woor, Esq.) then, by request of the Mayor, read the following address of the Mayor and Corporation :—

“To the Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton, President of the meeting, and to the Right Hon. Lord Talbot de Malahide and the members of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

“My lords, ladies, and gentlemen,—We, the Mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of Worcester, in council assembled, desire to offer to your lordships, and to the members of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, our sincere congratulations on the occasion of your having selected our ancient city as the place of meeting of the Institute for the present year, and we beg heartily to bid you welcome within our walls.

“We believe that our county, whilst acknowledged to be pre-eminent for natural beauties, can boast of many most admirable specimens of the architecture of the Middle Ages ; and, though the hand of time, or the still more destructive agencies of civil war, and, subsequently, the progress of modern improvement, have prostrated some of its ancient buildings, still the city of Worcester and its neighbourhood will be found to possess a sufficient variety of objects for examination and research to justify the gratifying selection which you have made. Connected as our city has been with many interesting historical events—the favored spot honored by many a royal visit, from the time of the first Henry—the last resting-place of more than one of our line of princes—the scene of a disastrous siege, which destroyed or seriously mutilated many of our churches and public buildings, and of a battle, the traditions of which still linger amongst us—it is evident that its annals must be replete with most valuable subjects for your consideration ; and we feel it a duty on our part to offer you such aid as we possess in furtherance of the labors which your society has undertaken for the illustration of the history of past ages.

“It has now been sufficiently generally acknowledged that archæology, or the study of antiquity, has a direct effect upon the progress of art, by drawing attention to the beautiful works of ancient times, and by bringing before the art-workman excellent examples for the cultivation of his taste, and for the improvement of design. But, beyond the influence of such knowledge upon our arts and manufactures, its extension must, we feel assured, tend to render Englishmen more proud of their country, and more careful in preserving the beautiful relics of bygone ages still left to them ; and whilst it renders them more sensible of the advantages which they enjoy in the present time, compared with those of their forefathers, it inspires them with admiration for those men who, in times less peaceful than our own, contributed to establish and maintain those great constitutional privileges which as a nation we enjoy, and which form the most imperishable link of connection between the present and the past.

“We trust that the proceedings of this week may tend very considerably to increase the large fund of historical information which the Archæological Institute of Great Britain has been the means of collecting, and that at the close of your congress you may leave our city laden, not only with fresh acquisitions of ancient lore, but with such pleasing reminiscences of your stay amongst us, as may in after years recall to your recollection your visit to Worcester as not the least pleasurable or instructive amongst the numerous progresses which you have made through England in pursuit of your important and interesting objects.

"Given under our common seal, at the Guildhall of the said city, this 22nd day of July, in the year of our Lord 1862.

"JOSEPH FIRKINS, Mayor."

Lord LYTTELTON, addressing the Mayor and members of the Town Council, expressed in most cordial terms, on the part of the Archæological Institute, their thanks for this gratifying assurance of friendly welcome.

Sir EDMUND H. LECHMERE, Bart., High Sheriff of the county, then addressed the meeting, and observed that he was very desirous, especially as holding at the present time an influential office in Worcestershire, to convey on the part of the county the hearty expression of welcome to the Institute. He did this with the greater satisfaction, having for many years been personally connected with the society, and having long been desirous that the advantageous results which had accrued from their annual progresses in many other parts of the realm should be extended to his own county, where he had earnestly sought to promote a taste for purposes and pursuits kindred to those which the Institute had elsewhere so successfully prosecuted. The true bearing of archæological investigation had not, as he believed, been truly appreciated; he hoped that the proceedings of the week now commencing would throw a fresh light upon the scope and tendency of archæology in all its various branches. He anticipated much gratification in the results of the Temporary Museum, a pleasing feature of the meeting of the Institute, and to which Sir Edmund had heartily rendered every encouragement in his power. The close connection between works of antiquity and works of art had possibly not been generally understood. Sir Edmund adverted to the importance of the unrivalled display of ancient and mediæval art lately brought together for public instruction at South Kensington, and also to the singular value of such serial collections, as tending to illustrate not only the progress of arts, but of civilisation and manners, and thus to throw light upon the history of nations. Sir Edmund said, in closing his address, that in a week of such varied occupations some intervals of refreshment must be welcome, and as High Sheriff he was desirous to invite his archæological friends, with all who might participate in the meeting, to a luncheon at the Guildhall after the discourse on the Cathedral which Professor Willis had promised to give on a subsequent day.

The Right Hon. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, Bart., then rose and said, that he felt much pleasure in being invited to second the assurance of welcome to the Institute, on the part of the county, expressed by his friend the High Sheriff. He alluded to the numerous points of attraction which Worcestershire presents in its historical associations and ancient monuments of architecture or art; and he perceived with satisfaction by the programme of the week that an ample selection of objects of the most interesting character had been comprised in the scheme of proceedings. He felt strongly that, amongst many recent proofs of progress, none possibly was more striking than the novelty, introduced first in the present year on an extended scale, that noblemen and other persons possessing rare and instructive examples of ancient or mediæval art were willing to entrust them for exhibition for the benefit of the public at large. Sir Edmund Lechmere had alluded to the very remarkable instance of such a collection which had recently delighted all beholders at South Kensing-

ton. He (Sir John) hoped sincerely that the practice might be extended ; he considered it worthy of an enlightened country, and tending to excite interest in the history of arts and manufactures, in a manner gratifying to the public mind and improving to the public taste. In referring to the Temporary Museum to be formed in the College Hall during the present meeting, Sir John expressed the satisfaction with which he had contributed some objects which he hoped might be regarded with interest, and that the collection, enriched by his noble friend Lord Lyttelton, and also by the High Sheriff, by Sir Thomas Winnington, and other Worcestershire collectors, would prove worthy of the county and of the occasion.

The Rev. Canon WOOD offered a most cordial welcome on the part of the Dean and Chapter. The address read by the Town Clerk had so well and distinctly conveyed the wishes and feelings of the city and county towards the Institute, that little remained to be said in any congratulatory expressions. He regretted that it had fallen to him to appear as the representative of the Dean and Chapter on that occasion ; he regretted, also, greatly the afflicting circumstances which had deprived them of the presence of the Dean. As representing, however, the appointed guardians of the venerable cathedral, he could not refrain from alluding to the satisfaction with which he regarded the visit of one of the most eminent architectural authorities in this country. Several years had elapsed since Professor Willis carefully examined the cathedral ; in the interval much had been done to bring to light features of interest upon which his opinion was much desired. The interior had been denuded of the covering which concealed curious portions, and works of renovation, rendered indispensable through the lapse of years, had been carried out, as he hoped would be recognised, with that conscientious care which it was the duty of the Chapter to maintain. In tendering a sincere and cordial welcome, Canon Wood signified the gratification with which the Dean and Chapter had placed the College Hall at the disposal of the society, and their desire to afford every facility for examination of the structural details of the cathedral and buildings connected with it.

SIR CHARLES HASTINGS, as President of the Worcestershire Natural History Society, offered assurance of welcome and ready co-operation on his own part and that of the council of that society, hoping that the visit of the Institute might prove in every respect successful and productive of lasting results. He alluded to the gratification with which the council of the Worcestershire Society had placed at the disposal of their archæological visitors not only their assembly room and museum, but also all relics of antiquity and works of art in their collection which might enhance the interest of the Temporary Museum of the Institute. Sir Charles spoke of the thirst for knowledge throughout the country in recent years, and of the beneficial tendency of local gatherings for scientific or antiquarian purposes in promoting intellectual and social advancement. The Mayor and Corporation had evinced most commendable goodwill in furthering the purposes of the Institute ; those also who, like Sir Charles, had more especially devoted attention to natural science or other kindred pursuits, would, he felt assured, gladly unite in affording every encouragement on the present occasion.

LORD LYTTELTON expressed the thanks of the Institute in acknowledgment of the assurances of kind feeling and encouragement of the purposes of the society thus heartily tendered at the outset of their meeting.

A vote of thanks to the noble President having been moved by the MAYOR, it was seconded by Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P., and by Lord NEAVES, and carried with much applause.

The MAYOR then took occasion to convey a most hospitable invitation to a breakfast in the Guildhall on the following morning, and, after the usual announcements by the Rev. EDWARD HILL regarding excursions and general arrangements, the meeting dispersed.

The Temporary Museum formed, by kind permission of the Dean and Chapter, in the ancient conventual Refectory now known as the College Hall, was then opened; the interesting character of the collections arranged with excellent effect by Mr. Charles Tucker, and mostly illustrative of the history and antiquities of Worcester and the county, attracted a large number of visitors.

A numerous party of the archæologists proceeded to make an inspection of the principal objects of architectural or historical interest in Worcester, under the guidance of Mr. Severn Walker, Hon. Sec. of the Worcester Architectural Society, Mr. Edwin Lees, Mr. J. H. Parker, and other gentlemen conversant with the vestiges of ancient times in Worcester. Mr. Severn Walker, who had taken a very kind part, as local Secretary of the Institute, throughout the preliminary arrangements, had, with obliging care, prepared a useful directory not only to all the sites of archæological attraction in Worcester and the immediate neighbourhood, but also pointing out many architectural or other objects of curious interest readily accessible in the county, and which could not be included within the limits of the general excursions. The principal objects visited in Worcester were—St. Andrew's church, St. Alban's church, and the Commandery, to which every facility of access was most kindly permitted by the present possessor, R. C. Mence, Esq. That ancient building contains, as Mr. Parker pointed out, one of the most perfect and interesting examples of an ancient hall extant, with a fine open-timbered roof of the time of Henry VII., a bay-window, and a coved projecting canopy or dais where the high table stood. Mr. Severn Walker read some notes on the history of the Norman foundation of this charitable and religious house, and of the subsequent transitions which it has undergone. The architectural details have been carefully delineated in Mr. Dolman's Domestic Architecture. From the Commandery the archæologists proceeded to an ancient building in Friar Street, the best specimen of fifteenth-century timbered work which Worcester can now produce, and supposed by Britton to have been a hostelry connected with the monastery of the Grey Friars. They likewise visited the "King's House" in the Corn Market, bearing the date 1577, and where Charles II., according to tradition, lodged on the night previous to the battle of Worcester. Thence the visitors proceeded to examine the ancient buildings once connected with Trinity Hall, the place of assembly for the local guilds and trading companies, and to the vestiges in the Tything, which mark the position of a nunnery known as the White Ladies. The remains of the chapel and various monuments, &c., which existed at the time of the visit of the Archæological Association in 1848, have almost wholly perished; the entrance to a crypt still exists, from which a subterranean passage was supposed to lead to the cathedral; but all endeavors to bring to light the proofs of such tradition have been fruitless. Mr. Edwin Lees pointed out in the ancient nunnery garden a venerable mulberry-tree, which, although now prostrate, is in

vigorous vegetation ; its age has been supposed to be not less than seven centuries.

In the evening a meeting was held, by obliging permission of the Worcester Natural History Society, in their Assembly-room. The chair was taken by Lord LYTTLTON. The proceedings commenced with a memoir on the Ecclesiology of Worcestershire, read by Mr. SEVERN WALKER;¹ which led to discussion of certain points of interest, in which the noble President, and also Lord Talbot, Sir Thomas Winnington, the Rev. E. Hill, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Parker, and other members present took part.

A Memoir was then read on Pershore Abbey church by Mr. E. A. FREEMAN, preparatory to the proposed visit to that place on the morrow.

The Rev. S. LYSONS, F.S.A., read a short notice of the Rescue of Henry VIII. by three Gloucestershire men on a field of battle, in his French wars, in 1513. According to tradition, Guy Hooke, a Gloucestershire man, with two other valiant men of that county, preserved the king on an occasion of sudden surprise ; the former was rewarded with an estate near Worcester called Crooke, still the property of his descendants. The armour worn by Guy Hooke had been preserved until recent years ; the two-handed sword which he wielded on the memorable occasion in question now alone exists ; it was shown by Mr. Lysons, through the obliging permission of Mr. Thomas Hooke the present representative of the family, and was exhibited in the Temporary Museum.² Mr. Lysons gave also a short account of a sculptured tablet, which he exhibited, lately found at Gloucester on the site of property formerly belonging to the Whittington family ; it represents a youth holding a cat in his arms, and is supposed by Mr. Lysons to be a portraiture of the renowned Richard Whittington, and to supply fresh evidence in support of the tradition relating to his early history.

Wednesday, July 23.

At nine o'clock, by the hospitable invitation of the MAYOR of WORCESTER, the members of the Institute, with the numerous ladies and visitors attending the meeting, were most kindly entertained at breakfast in the Guild-hall. The party assembled in the lower Hall, which was very tastefully decorated. The Mayor presided, supported by Lord Lyttelton and Lord Talbot de Malahide. The day having thus agreeably commenced with a social and very gratifying mark of the cordial feelings evinced towards the Institute in the "Faithful City," at ten o'clock the meetings of the Sections commenced in the accustomed course of the proceedings.

In the Section of History the first memoir was read on Lord Chancellor Somers and other Legal Celebrities of Worcestershire, by Mr. EDWARD FOSS, F.S.A. Amongst the earlier men of eminence in legal biography in the county, Mr. Foss alluded to John Cumming, a monk of Evesham in the twelfth century, who became Archbishop of Dublin. Certain other minor celebrities of subsequent times were noticed ; but more especially

¹ Printed at length in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. 213, Dec. 1862, pp. 406, 689.

² It is hoped that Mr. Lysons will give this curious memoir in his series of Gloucestershire Antiquities.

the celebrated author of the *Tenures*, from whom Mr. Foss traced the Lyttelton descent to the noble President, under whose favorable auspices the Institute had assembled in Worcestershire. He noticed also Judge Berkeley, Sir Thomas Steele, William Simpson, and Nicholas, Lord Lechmere, ancestor of the kind friend of the Institute, the present High Sheriff. A more detailed sketch was given of the life and times of the great Lord Somers, replete with important and interesting facts connected with the eventful period of his career. In a discussion which arose, Mr. Noake, whose valuable contributions to local history and topography have thrown much light on the annals of Worcester, offered some remarks on the tradition that the birthplace of Lord Somers was a house in St. Michael's parish, now destroyed; it has been usually supposed that he was born at the White Ladies. Mr. G. Hastings also made some observations on the history of the Chancellor's early life.

The Rev. W. STUBBS, M.A., Vicar of Navestock, Essex, then read a memoir on the History of the Cathedral, Diocese, and Monasteries of Worcester in the Eighth Century. Printed in this volume, page 236.

In a meeting of the Section of Antiquities which ensued, the chair was taken by the Master of Gonvil and Caius College, Dr. GUEST. The following communications were read :—

On Traces of History and Ethnology in the Local Names of Worcestershire. By the Rev. JOHN EARLE, M.A., late Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford. This paper formed a continuation of the valuable memoirs by Mr. Earle, whose dissertations on Local Names in Cheshire and Gloucestershire have appeared in this Journal.

Sir CHARLES ANDERSON, Bart., then read a short paper on Traces of the Scandinavian Language as retained in the East Riding of Yorkshire and in adjacent parts of Lincolnshire.

Shortly before two o'clock a numerous party proceeded by special train to Pershore. They first visited the singular little chapels at Pinvin and Wyre Piddle, similar to each other in their general and peculiar features, and supposed by Mr. Bloxam and other archaeologists to present the only examples of Saxon work in Worcestershire. Mr. Parker, however, stated grounds for a different opinion, and considered Pinvin chapel to be a work of the eleventh century. He pointed out the curious squints, one on each side of the small round chancel-arch, and in the north wall one of the original little deeply-splayed windows exists. The plaster on the walls prevents examination of the masonry so as to ascertain whether long-and-short work, usually considered as indicative of the Saxon style, occurs in the quoins. There are some mural paintings, which may be of the thirteenth century, but traces of secondary painting occur. The Rev. Dr. Williamson, whose kind courtesies contributed very much to the enjoyment of this day's excursion, informed the visitors of his intention to preserve those curious relics of early art by covering them with glass. On arriving at Pershore, Mr. Freeman kindly undertook to explain the remarkable character and features of the Abbey church. In many instances the division of a conventual church between the monks and the parish may account, he observed, for the examples of choirs being destroyed and naves left standing; at Pershore, however, at Boxgrove, and at a few other places, the reverse is the case; a circumstance for which there must have existed some cause, although he had failed to ascertain it. Many conventual churches, like that of Pershore, had a small parish church closely

adjoining. The oldest or Norman remains were pointed out by Mr. Freeman as seen where the north transept joins the base of the tower; the nave, now destroyed, was Norman, as were likewise the tower-arches. Mr. Freeman expressed his admiration of the tower as singularly fine, and its effect may probably be much better in its present ruinous condition than when it was surrounded by the four limbs of the church; its proportions now appear lofty and grand, but originally it must have appeared comparatively stunted. The nave had a low roof, whilst the roofs of the presbytery and transepts were steeply pitched. On conducting the visitors into the church Mr. Freeman examined the south transept, which Mr. Hopkins, an architect at Worcester who has devoted much attention to local ecclesiology, is inclined to assign to Earl Oddo, A.D. 1056, as stated in a memoir which he has given on this church. Mr. Freeman, however, was not inclined to accept so early a date. The work is very plain and rude; there are scarcely any attempts at ornamentation, no mouldings, and the capitals occasionally present the peculiar volute seen in the earliest examples of the style in Normandy. The older portions of the church, he remarked, correspond closely with those of Tewkesbury and Gloucester. The Norman choir had been destroyed by fire about 1253, apparently just after the east end had been added in Transitional work of which some portions may be discerned. On proceeding to the presbytery, Mr. Freeman stated that it is an exceedingly good example of the common Early English style, namely, with the round abacus and clustered shafts, the pier losing all trace of rectangular section. There is no distinct triforium; the triforium is thrown into the clerestory. In the Decorated period the vaulting of the presbytery was constructed and made to harmonise with the Early English work. No important part of the church belongs to the Perpendicular period. At the south-east angle Mr. Freeman pointed out where the transept, now destroyed, had stood; it is proposed shortly to restore this feature of the fabric. There are also indications of a vaulted chapel formerly attached to the transept, and the point of junction of the conventual buildings may be discerned.

Mr. BLOXAM then read some observations on a cross-legged effigy of a knight in Pershore church, formerly in the churchyard on the north side. He referred its date to the reign of Henry III., about 1250. The chief peculiarity consists in the mailed covering of the right hand being thrown back at the wrist, so that the hand is bare, grasping a hunting-horn, an indication, as Nash and other antiquaries have supposed, that the person commemorated was a forester or an official ranger. Mr. Bloxam stated the grounds of his conjecture that the horn may have reference to ancient tenure by cornage. This curious effigy is figured, *Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. iv., p. 319.

After inspecting the small parish church, the archæologists were most kindly welcomed at the vicarage by the Rev. Dr. Williamson, and, having partaken of his friendly hospitality, they returned by train to Worcester.

At the Evening Meeting the chair was taken by Lord NEAVES. Mr. Parker offered some observations preliminary to the excursion, proposed for the following day, to Evesham, Buckland, Broadway, and Campden; he also placed before the meeting sketches illustrative of the objects which would there claim attention.

A memoir was then read on Earl Simon de Montfort and Evesham Abbey, by Mr. FREEMAN. He observed that almost all vestiges of that

important monastery have unfortunately disappeared ; a door-way which led to the chapter-house is left ; the only relic, however, of note is the beautiful bell-tower. The interest attaching itself to Evesham is not architectural but historical ; it is associated with the memories of great men whose bones there lie mouldering into dust ; such, Mr. Freeman remarked, was Simon de Montfort, one of the greatest champions of English liberty. Although not canonised at Rome, Simon was regarded by the people at large as a saint ; his praises were sung in all languages used in this country ; of these enthusiastic eulogies Mr. Freeman gave examples. The hero was compared with Simon Peter, Simon Magus, and Simon the Maccabee. Mr. Freeman entered at considerable length into the history of Simon and his family ; also into the political and social circumstances connected with his eventful career and exploits, not only in England but in Gascony and other foreign parts ; he eulogised warmly the still more important results of Simon de Montfort's memorable efforts in behalf of English rights and liberties in the calling up of representatives of the boroughs to Parliament.

Thursday, July 24.

This day being devoted to an excursion to Evesham, at half-past nine a numerous party set forth, and, on reaching that place, proceeded, under Mr. Freeman's guidance, to examine the site of the monastic buildings, and also the adjoining parish churches, All Saints and St. Lawrence, the former containing a richly-decorated mortuary chapel of Abbot Clement, Lichfield, with beautiful fan tracery in its vaulting. The bell-tower, the finest architectural relic of the ancient grandeur of Evesham, was his work : it answered the twofold purpose of an entrance portal and of a *campanile* ; it may have also served as a spacious lich-gate, and thus corresponds with the tower at Bury St. Edmunds, and that at West Walton, Norfolk. Considerable excavations were made some years since on the site of the monastery by the late Mr. Rudge, and extensive vestiges of its former greatness were brought to light which were mostly removed to his residence distant about two miles from Evesham. These interesting discoveries have been fully described and illustrated in the *Vetusta Monumenta* published by the Society of Antiquaries ; unfortunately, the present possessor of the architectural and other relics thus displaced from the site with the interest of which they were so essentially associated, was unwilling to permit the Institute to inspect his curious acquisitions. The worthy Mayor of Evesham, Mr. Huband, courteously received the visitors, and conducted them to various objects of antiquarian interest. He exhibited an ancient ecclesiastical ring found at Evesham ; also the Regalia of the Corporation, amongst which is a silver cup, the gift of George Carew in 1660. The "loving cup" having been filled by the worthy Mayor, Lord Talbot proposed health and prosperity to the ancient municipality and inhabitants of Evesham.

Some of the archæologists visited also Dr. Perry, who had collected at his residence certain antiquities and relics found in Evesham and in the neighbourhood ; amongst these was a large processional cross, supposed to have been part of the sacred ornaments of the conventual church ; it is now in the possession of Mr. Eade, of Evesham, and is described in the Catalogue of the Museum formed at Worcester during the meeting of the Institute, p. 19.

From Evesham the party proceeded to Buckland, a remote village in a picturesque position in Gloucestershire. The church presents some features of interest, and adjoining to it is an ancient abbatial manor-house: it is a good specimen of fourteenth-century work. Here Mr. Parker kindly took the part of *cicerone*: the house is noticed in his *Domestic Architecture*, vol. iii., p. 252. There is a fine old hall at the Rectory, where the visitors were courteously received by the Rev. W. Phillippo, who exhibited a curious pall or altar-cloth, consisting of portions probably of ancient vestments which may have belonged to Hayles Abbey, and also a singular wooden cup mounted in silver and inscribed with the donor's name: it is supposed to have been connected with church-ales or other parish festivities. These objects are noticed in the Worcester Museum Catalogue, before cited, pp. 40, 97. The parsonage at Buckland was built about 1520, by William Grafton, whose rebus, a graft in a tun, is to be seen in the hall windows.

Broadway was the next object. Mr. Parker directed the attention of the visitors to the old church now for some years disused, which contains some Norman work in the nave; the fabric is, however, mostly of the period of transition from the Decorated style. The rood-loft remains. Over the chancel-arch the arms of Charles I., dated 1641, attracted notice as an unusual instance of their preservation in the general removal of such insignia during the Commonwealth. Another manor-house, connected with Pershore Abbey, and of some architectural interest, was visited under Mr. Parker's guidance; and the party then proceeded to the residence of the Viscount Campden, on his friendly invitation to a collation, a most welcome refreshment after the fatigues of their pilgrimage. At the close of the repast Lord Lyttelton returned thanks for the hospitalities and friendly courtesy with which the Institute had thus been favored in their visitation of these parts of the Cotteswold range, and the excursionists took their leave, to inspect the picturesque little town of Chipping Campden, formerly a place of considerable wealth and successful industry in the manufacture of cloth. There are several interesting stone houses with good architectural details; the church, although of late work, is a striking example of the period, with its beautiful lofty tower and traceried windows; it contains also some remarkable sepulchral brasses, memorials of the ancient merchants of the staple, and some stately tombs of the Noel family. Lord Lyttelton, with Lord Talbot and many of their archæological companions, found a hearty welcome at the Vicarage from the Rev. C. E. Kennaway, where some ancient embroideries with other curious relics there preserved were kindly presented to their inspection by Mrs. Kennaway. A small party examined also the old chapel, at some distance from the general route, at Broad Campden.

In the evening a *conversazione* took place in the Museum of the Institute in the College Hall, which was effectively lighted up for the occasion. The numerous visitors lingered to a late hour, highly gratified by the attentions of Mr. Charles Tucker, in doing the honors of the valuable and instructive Worcestershire Collections tastefully arranged by him in chronological classification. Several gentlemen of the county friendly to the purposes of the Institute in their Worcestershire gathering, and whose kindness had enriched that collection of Worcestershire relics, were enabled to be present this evening. They had unfortunately been precluded from any participation in the proceedings of the congress through the unexpected selection of the same week by the Earl of Dudley (one of the local Patrons

of the Institute), Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the "Queen's Own Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry," for the periodical drill and review of that gallant corps.

Friday, July 25.

The Sections resumed their proceedings, the Hon. Lord NEAVES presiding in the Meeting of the Historical division. The following memoirs were read:—

On the history of Wulstan, Bishop of Worcester A.D. 1062. By the Very Rev. W. FARQUHAR HOOK, D.D., F.R.S., Dean of Chichester. This valuable paper will be printed in the ensuing volume of this Journal.

The Royal Councils of Worcester. By the Rev. CHARLES H. HARTSHORNE, M.A. Printed in this volume, p. 303.

Some account of Vacarius, the first Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford, and of a MS. of his Epitome of the Roman Law preserved in the Library of Worcester Cathedral. By Mr. GEORGE W. HASTINGS, LL.B.

At half-past one o'clock a Meeting of the Architectural Section was held in the Assembly-room at the Guildhall. In the unexpected absence of Sir STEPHEN R. GLYNNE, Bart., President of the Section, who was hastily summoned to London to attend a Parliamentary Committee, the chair was taken by Lord LYTTETON. Professor WILLIS then gave an admirable discourse on the Architectural History of Worcester Cathedral. The following is a very imperfect outline of his most interesting dissertation.

Professor WILLIS prefaced his remarks by observing that the cathedral was a structure of singular interest, from the various styles of its architecture. These styles and various peculiarities he hoped to have the opportunity of pointing out to his hearers, when he accompanied them later in the day in an examination of that remarkable structure. The early history of the cathedral had already been set forth very ably by other members of the Institute. He proposed to limit his observations to the fabric actually existing. In regard moreover to the Saxon Church he should say nothing; he did not believe that there was any fragment of it now existing; he would begin with the work of Wulstan. In enquiries of this nature it is requisite to ascertain first what historical evidence may be available for our guidance, and then to compare the building itself with these documents. The stones tell their own history, and the documents serve to illustrate that history. The principal document would be the Chronicle of Florence of Worcester, evidently written by one of the monks of Worcester. Wulstan was present with Edward the Confessor at the dedication of St. Peter's, Westminster, now called Westminster Abbey, a building which had given rise to controversy with regard to Saxon architecture; it was erected, as has been alleged, by Norman workmen brought to this country by the Confessor, and thus we had Norman work before the Conquest. After the battle of Hastings, Wulstan made his submission, and was continued in the see of Worcester. In 1084 he began his work at Worcester Cathedral, and it is recorded that four years after the monks entered into occupation, a short time to suffice for building a church and monastic buildings, but probably only a portion was completed. Quoting a passage from William of Malmesbury, in which Wulstan is described as comparing unfavorably the spirit which prompted his work with that which actuated the builders of the ancient cathedral, while he spoke of that edifice as materially inferior, the Professor inferred that the early edifice

was of insignificant character, and that no part was retained by Wulstan. In 1092 Wulstan summoned a Synod to be held, as stated, in the crypts which he had built from the foundation. This shows plainly that the crypts were the work of Wulstan. In 1113 the church and city were burnt. Wulstan died in 1095, and, according to Malmesbury, was deposited in a tomb, described as between two pyramids, with an arch over it; this was in early times a common form of monument, which subsequently became more elaborate. In 1175 Wulstan's tower fell to the ground, a casualty unfortunately of frequent occurrence in Norman structures, and of which Chichester Cathedral has recently been so sad an example. In 1202 another fire occurred; in the next year Wulstan was canonised; in 1208 King John visited the cathedral, and gave 100 marks for the repair of the cloisters and other buildings. In 1216 John was buried in the cathedral, and in 1218 the body of St. Wulstan was translated. Proceeding on these facts, the Professor pointed out that the styles exemplified in the cathedral are Norman, Transitional Norman, early Decorated, very late Decorated, in short, all the mediæval styles, the Debased or imitative Classical style, and lastly modern restorations. The crypt is undoubtedly old Norman, the work of Wulstan, and Professor Willis pointed out by his admirable diagrams how far that crypt had extended eastward, and that the fabric had been extended beyond that point by Early English builders, not by Wulstan, so that now the tower stands exactly in the centre of the fabric. The crypt is constructed with rows of pillars closely ranged; the apsidal end still remains; the crypt had external aisles serving as a circular procession-path. The piers are solid masses of Norman work standing under corresponding piers of the church above; some hope had been entertained of finding radiating chapels around the crypt, as at Gloucester and other places. Mr. Perkins, the architect to whom the important works in progress at the cathedral are entrusted, and of whose courteous assistance and ability the Professor spoke in the highest terms, had caused excavations to be made; a passage leading from the crypt was found, and upon a window-opening adjoining to it, a curious mural painting had been discovered, of which he produced a fac-simile drawing which Mr. Perkins had preserved; it represents an angel holding a thurible. Professor Willis proceeded to speak of the nave, in which vestiges of Wulstan's work are to be traced, such as unmistakeable Norman shafts and cushioned capitals, the staircase of the tower, of Norman ashlar in alternate courses of white and grey stone. The Transitional Norman style is well exemplified in various parts of the work having better mouldings than the Norman, capitals of more delicate execution, and pointed as well as round arches. The cathedral was burnt in 1202, but nothing is distinctly recorded as regards the precise part of the building damaged at that time; he believed that the fire so injured Wulstan's tower that it was determined to rebuild it in the style of the thirteenth century. The canonisation of Wulstan brought numerous pilgrims to the cathedral, and their offerings provided doubtless the means of repairing the damage. King John's visit had a similar effect, as had also the translation of St. Wulstan's body from the tomb to his shrine. The date, 1218, is before the Early English style, but sufficiently near to admit of the supposition that the work had begun, and was subsequently carried on. In the choir there are two styles; the first three arches have the "dog-tooth" ornament, of which the others are destitute. This corresponds with work at Salisbury executed in 1220,

and it rarely occurs that such a correspondence can be found in Early English work as exists between that at Worcester and the work at Salisbury. In 1222 there was a great tempest, which blew down two small towers; and in 1224, the new work of "the front," or east end, of the church was begun. In 1281 it is recorded that the sacrist received sixty marks towards rebuilding the tower. From 1268 to 1302 Godfrey Giffard was Bishop of Worcester; he is said to have ornamented the columns in the eastern part of the church with rings of gilt brass, which still exist. The Professor explained in detail the mode by which shafts were affixed to the main shaft of a pillar, and showed that these rings would serve to conceal the points of junction. Some of the piers in the choir appear to have been pressed out so much by the thrust of the arches, that a wall was constructed between two of the piers near the lesser north transept. Recently the piers had been reconstructed in a sounder manner. Although architects of the present day may fail in designing with the skill and taste evinced by their predecessors, they doubtless follow a far more substantial mode of construction. Between 1318 and 1321 the stone vaulting of the north aisle of the nave was completed by Bishop Cobham; the vaulting of the nave was the work of Bishop Wakefield, about 1377. The tower was built in 1374, but the stone is so subject to rapid decay that the work has undergone the process of "skinning" more than once; the general outline has been retained, but all original details have been lost. The Professor then traced the history of the fabric to the Reformation, when the altars were removed, the shrines taken down and the relics of saints buried, and all things appertaining to Roman Catholic worship were destroyed. At the Reformation some kind of decency and order was observed; but in the Great Rebellion the greatest irreverence was shown by the Puritans, possibly in revenge for the loyalty of the city. To that period is to be attributed the defacement and ruin now to be seen; the violence of religious and political faction brought with it reckless destruction. At the Restoration much was renewed in the best spirit, but in the worst possible taste, the elements of the classical styles being introduced through the revival of classical learning in this country. We doubtless, however, owe much to the zeal and liberality of those who restored the building, even though these restorations were badly conceived; but it must be remembered that workmen at that period were accustomed only to the new or classical style of architecture. The learned Professor recalled how, in his own young days, no advance had been made beyond what was termed "Cockney Gothic;" the workmen had no experience in executing details, and even those architects who produced good designs were unable to have them properly carried out. In 1800 the east window was rebuilt, and the central tower scaled. Later again came the time of periodical disease, and the fabric had fallen into such a dilapidated state, that it had become indispensably requisite to arrest the ruin with which the fabric was threatened, through the decay of the peculiarly perishable material of which it is constructed. An extensive and costly repair is now in course of execution in the most substantial manner, the stone also being carefully selected to withstand the weather. Professor Willis had examined the works with great interest; the sculptured work and other details had been judiciously treated, the old work having in no case been removed when it could be safely retained; when it could no longer be preserved, the portions substituted were of the best workmanship and material. He believed

that the restorations had been carried out in a judicious and highly conscientious manner. Of course, for antiquarian purposes the restoration had destroyed all external features of interest ; in the interior, however, as he hoped to point out in the afternoon, abundant evidence of the greatest value to the architectural student is to be found. He was desirous to record distinctly his conviction that the zeal and liberality with which provision had been made for a costly work, rendered indispensable unfortunately through the decay of time, were only equaled by the skill and conscientious care evinced throughout the work by Mr. Perkins, the architect to whom the difficult charge had been entrusted. After referring to the statements of those who had previously discussed the history of the cathedral, and endeavoured to fix the periods to which various portions may be assigned, Dugdale, Brown Willis, Dr. Thomas, Green, and other recent writers, the Professor observed that their opinions appeared to be chiefly grounded on an account of the structure obtained by a prebendary of Worcester, Dr. Hopkins, who died in 1700. He devoted much attention to local history and antiquities, aided doubtless by the collections of the earliest Worcestershire antiquary, Habingdon ; and Professor Willis was of opinion that Dr. Hopkins's curious statement had been derived from some old record which unfortunately is no longer to be found. The Professor concluded his observations by giving some description of the conventual buildings, as illustrated by a plan which he had prepared. A remarkable feature of these had been the Guesten-hall destined for the entertainment of distinguished visitors. It had been a fine structure of the flowing Decorated style, with a timbered roof of remarkably beautiful character. At the Restoration it was appropriated as a residence for the Dean, and divided into floors and numerous apartments, partitions, staircases and chimneys being constructed to suit modern convenience. When the number of canons was reduced and some prebendal houses demolished, a portion of the deanery was removed ; thus the Guesten-hall was brought to light, but in so ruinous a condition, so mutilated by the reckless injuries inflicted in its conversion to the purposes of a modern dwelling, that, in his judgment, the expense of restoration was greater than the object justified, whilst funds available for the extensive repairs required in the cathedral, the chapter-house, and other parts of the fabric, were scarcely adequate to the works most imperatively demanded. It had therefore, after much discussion and deliberation, been concluded that the restoration of the Guesten-hall should be abandoned ; the roof had been removed, and given by the Dean and Chapter to be used in the erection of a church in Worcester ; unfortunately, its reconstruction in a satisfactory manner might prove impracticable, from the decayed condition of the timber. Greatly as archæologists must regret the decision which circumstances had thus compelled the Chapter to take, Professor Willis was of opinion that the course adopted in the emergency was, on the whole, preferable to any modern reconstruction of the hall, reduced as it had been to so shattered and mutilated a condition.

The thanks of the meeting were cordially conveyed to Professor Willis by the noble President, amidst loud acclamations. The company then dispersed, on a summons by the cheerful strains of the trumpeters attendant on the High Sheriff, who had most kindly invited Lord Lyttelton and the members of the Institute, with the ladies and visitors attending the meeting, to a collation prepared in the lower Hall. Nearly 300 guests

enjoyed Sir Edmund Lechmere's kind hospitality and courtesies on this agreeable occasion.

At four o'clock Professor WILLIS resumed the subject of his interesting dissertation; he then guided his audience in an examination of every part of the fabric of the cathedral and conventual buildings, pointing out on the spot the peculiarities of construction and the actual evidence upon which the conclusions, previously stated in his discourse, had been grounded.

At the evening meeting in the Assembly Room of the Natural History Society, the chair was taken by Lord NEAVES, and the following communications were read :—

An Historical Account of the Battle of Worcester, with notices of its Local Memorials. By Mr. EDWIN LEES, F.L.S., F.G.S.

Notices of Ancient Mosaics found in Britain. By ROBERT WOLLASTON, M.D. Several excellent diagrams and models of Roman construction of tessellated floors and *suspensuræ* were exhibited in illustration.

Saturday, July 26.

A meeting of the Section of Antiquities was held at ten o'clock, the chair being taken by the Rev. J. FULLER RUSSELL, B.D., F.S.A. The proceedings commenced with the following memoir :—

Notices of the ancient monumental Remains and Effigies in Worcester Cathedral, and of certain discoveries of remarkable interments. By Mr. M. HOLBECHE BLOXAM.

A paper, replete with valuable local information and the results of long and careful research, was then read by Mr. JOHN NOAKE, whose volumes illustrative of Worcester in the Olden time, and also of the Parochial Antiquities of the county, form very interesting additions to local topography. The memoir read by Mr. Noake on the present occasion was on the Ancient Guilds of Worcester. He brought, by the kind permission of the High Master of the Ancient Company of the Clothiers, the embroidered pall, silk flags, silver seal, processional shields, and other relics of state and ceremony belonging to that guild. Also, by kind permission of the High Master of the Cordwainers' Company, their documents, ordinances, and a fine silver cup, a relic of their ancient convivialities. These objects are described in the Catalogue of the Museum of the Institute at the Worcester Meeting, pp. 43, 45 (Worcester, published by Messrs. Deighton).

The Rev. C. H. HARTSHORNE made some observations on the embroidered pall exhibited by the courtesy of the Clothiers' Guild. It is formed of portions of a cope of the time of Henry VII., possibly of more than one such vestment, with figures of saints, seraphim standing on wheels, the double-headed eagle, with other conventional and usual ornaments of the elaborate needlework of the fifteenth century. Such devices are described in Mr. Hartshorne's notices of Mediæval Embroidery in this Journal, vol. iv. pp. 290, 298. Mr. BLOXAM also signified his opinion that the Clothiers' pall consists of English embroidery of the time of Edward IV. or of Henry VII.

A memoir was then read, on Little Malvern Priory, by Mr. DANIEL A. PARSONS, preliminary to the proposed visit in the afternoon to the remains of that conventual establishment. Another paper, kindly prepared by Mr. Parsons, on Birts Morton Court, was unavoidably deferred.

About noon a numerous party set forth for Great Malvern, special accommodation being provided by the West Midland Company, whose

liberal arrangements and consideration for the convenience of all persons taking part in the archæological proceedings was shown, throughout the week, in a very gratifying manner. On reaching Malvern, where carriages were provided, the visitors were welcomed, in the absence of the Vicar, by the churchwardens, Mr. J. R. Wilton and Mr. W. Archer, and by Dr. Grindrod, who has devoted much attention to local archæology. Lady Emily Foley, Major-Gen. Wilmot, Sir Robert Buxton, Bart., with other residents in Malvern, also joined the gathering. Assembled around the stone cross near the northern entrance of the churchyard, they listened to the account given by Mr. Freeman of the history of the Priory, and of the church, now undergoing extensive "restorations." The inhabitants of Malvern had, he observed, originally no interest in the Priory church; the old parish church stood at no great distance from it and had wholly disappeared. The existing church therefore is purely monastic, and almost wholly preserved, no parts being lost, with the exception of the south transept and the Lady-Chapel. Externally the fabric is wholly of Perpendicular character; but in the interior a large portion of the original Norman minster, erected in the twelfth century, is to be seen, which, although it may not rank with the church of Peterborough or that of Tewkesbury, having been a third-rate Norman structure, was almost raised to the second rank of churches by the subsequent additions to its height and general importance in the Perpendicular period. The central position of the tower gives, probably, a better effect than if it had been placed, as at Worcester, precisely in the middle of the building: it resembles the tower of Gloucester Cathedral, of which, being later in date, it may be an imitation. On proceeding to the east end, Mr. Freeman pointed out the site once occupied by the Lady-Chapel, which appeared to have had a crypt, of which excavations, under direction of the late Rev. F. Dyson, revealed a few years since the remains, and some traces are still to be discerned. The presbytery and apse had been Norman, the Lady-Chapel Transitional, but reconstructed in Perpendicular times. There is, however, no doubt, from evidence supplied by the crypt, that the Lady-Chapel had been added about the end of the twelfth century or early in the thirteenth. The Perpendicular structure must have resembled that at Gloucester: the builders had sought to obtain at once a spacious Lady-Chapel and a great east window; a combination not easy to carry out. The present doorway at the east end was the ancient approach from the church into the Lady-Chapel, a space intervening between the two portions of the fabric. Mr. Freeman then accompanied his hearers into the interior. The Norman nave had doubtless, he observed, been erected at a later time than the old presbytery; the church being purely monastic, the monks would first complete the eastern portion requisite for their services. The choir was under the tower, as at Pershore. The original design of the Norman presbytery might still be ascertained. It had an apse, which in Perpendicular times was changed into a square east end. At each side of the high altar there is a door opening into a kind of vestry behind it, a segmental wall of Perpendicular work being found behind the reredos. Had that wall been a true semicircle, Mr. Freeman stated that he should have regarded it without doubt as representing the old Norman apse. The arrangement of the eastern end of the Norman fabric had, however, as he had been informed by the clerk of the works, been ascertained; a portion of semicircular walling had been revealed a little to the north-east of the eastern door,

doubtless the remains of the wall of an aisle which, as pointed out at Worcester by Professor Willis, ran round the apse. Having made some remarks on the character of the massive circular piers of the nave, which, although simple, are not on that account necessarily of early Norman date, Mr. Freeman observed that the triforium had been destroyed by the builders of the Perpendicular period, and nothing done to supply its place; so that the blank between the Norman arches and the clerestory presents a poor appearance. Norman aisles were mostly narrow, and here the south aisle retained its original proportion, the builders being unable to alter it on account of the cloisters, whilst they extended the north aisle to its present wider dimensions. The painted glass, of which considerable portions have been preserved throughout the church, is of much interest, and illustrative of the history of the fabric. In one of the clerestory windows may be read—*Orate pro anima*, referable to a prior of Malvern about 1453: the works of the presbytery were in progress, probably, about that time. It was consecrated in 1460. In another window is seen a memorial of John Alcock, Bishop of Worcester in 1476. Mr. Freeman called attention to the side-panelings included within the outlines of the windows, and also to indications that the roof of the presbytery, as originally designed, had been intended to be vaulted. He spoke favorably of the repairs carried out under Mr. Scott's directions; there is always difficulty, however, in adapting a conventual church to parish purposes, and some compromise is generally found inevitable.

Mr. MARKLAND observed that, when the parishioners of Malvern purchased the church and preserved it from destruction, the work of demolition evidently had commenced, and the south transept was partly taken down. It had been hastily reconstructed, materials being taken wherever they could be obtained; and in proof of this he cited the fact that the lower extremity of the curious mailed effigy, still to be seen in the church, had been discovered, during his residence at Malvern, built into the wall of the transept; the sculptured portion was extracted and reunited to the effigy. Mr. John Gough Nichols offered some remarks on the decorative tiles, made, as he believed, in a kiln which was found some years since near the church: he called attention especially to those used as wall-decorations at the east end, forming two sets, dated 1453 and 1457 respectively. The late Dr. Card had unfortunately removed a large number of these surface-enrichments, of which no example has been found elsewhere; and, having been laid down as flooring, they have speedily perished. A drawing by Lysons, taken in 1797, and exhibited in the Temporary Museum of the Institute, has preserved the only memorial probably of their application to the external face of the apsidal wall behind the altar.

The next object was the Priory Church of Little Malvern. The vestiges of architectural interest were pointed out by Mr. D. Parsons and Mr. Gough Nichols: the chancel and tower alone remain. The church was built in the time of John Alcock, Bishop of Worcester, in the reign of Edward IV. The east window originally displayed a series portraying that sovereign, his queen, and family; the kneeling figures of the Prince of Wales, the queen, and three princesses remain, but the glass is much broken. Two of the figures which were in best condition were carefully re-leaded and preserved from further damage, in 1846, under the skilful direction of Mr. Winston. The visitors were kindly welcomed by Mr. Berington, whose residence, once the Prior's house, adjoins the church; thence they pro-

ceeded to ascend the heights, and to examine the Herefordshire Beacon, one of the most remarkable and extensive entrenchments in England. Mr. Edwin Lees offered some observations, stating the supposition that the camp had been occupied by the Britons permanently as a stronghold, between the time of the departure of the Romans and the full establishment of Saxon sway; the late Dr. Card, however, and also other antiquaries, have regarded it as a fortress occupied by Caractacus when the Silures were assailed by Ostorius Scapula.

Having returned to Great Malvern, the excursionists reassembled at the newly-erected hotel at Malvern Link, where they were joined by Sir Edmund Lechmere with several friends from Worcester. An excellent dinner was here provided; the chair was taken by Lord Lyttelton. At the close of a social and very agreeable repast the special train conveyed the party to Worcester; the Museum of the Institute was lighted up, and the attractions of a very pleasurable *conversazione* again detained the numerous visitors till a late hour.

Mr. R. W. BINNS, F.S.A., through whose kindness an instructive and beautiful display was presented in illustration of the origin and history of the Porcelain Manufacture at Worcester, was requested to favor the assembly with some account of the series from his valuable collection now before them. Mr. Binns proceeded to give a discourse on the Establishment and Early Progress of the Manufacture of Porcelain at Worcester, a subject with which he is doubtless more fully conversant than any person who has investigated our fictile manufactures. His Memoir is printed with the Descriptive Catalogue of the Museum of the Institute which was greatly enriched through his contributions and friendly assistance.

A brief communication was made by Mr. G. A. WALKER, who sought to prove that the earliest production of porcelain in this country was by Thomas Fry, of Dublin, who went to London in 1738 and obtained a patent in 1749 for the manufacture of porcelain, as Mr. Walker affirmed, at Bow, where he continued until 1762. The works at Chelsea and Worcester thence, as he supposed, took their origin.

Monday, July 28.

The proceedings of the Sections were resumed at the usual hour at the Guildhall. The first communication was the following Notice of the Ancient Mint of Worcester; by Mr. EDWARD HAWKINS, F.S.A., formerly Keeper of the Antiquities at the British Museum, and Treasurer of the Institute:—

“At a meeting of archæologists in the city of Worcester, it may seem necessary to say a few words respecting the mint formerly established in that city. Athelstan ordered that no one should strike coins except in a town, and about the same time granted to certain cities and towns the privilege of coining, and prescribed the number of moneyers to be employed in each place. The name of Worcester does not appear in any record of this reign as a place of mintage; but there are coins of this monarch in which appear the words VERI and WE, and these have been generally assigned to Worcester; but documents exist which record that two moneyers were established at Wareham, and it seems more reasonable to suppose that in that town these pieces were struck. Otherwise we have coins struck at a place not recorded, and no coins which can be assignable to a place where two moneyers are known to have been established.

"Upon coins of Eadmund, Eadred, Eadwig, Eadgar, and Eadweard II. we have not any indication of Worcester, except WE upon a coin of Eadwig, which may more probably be assigned to Wareham for the reason stated above.

"Upon coins of Athelstan we read WIGEA and WIHR, which I think may very reasonably be interpreted Worcester, as may also WIR and WIRI upon coins of Canute. On coins of Harthacnute the city is indicated by WICE.

"Domesday Book mentions a mint as existing in Worcester, and on coins of Edward the Confessor we read WIGER, WICR, WIHER, WIHRE, which may be safely assigned to that city. Harold II., William the Conqueror, and Henry I. also had mints in that city. A coin of Stephen reads WERE, which may indicate Worcester, Wareham, or Warwick. After this we have not any notice of Worcester till the troublous times of Charles I., when we have a halfcrown, the mint mark upon which is one pear on the obverse, and three pears on the reverse. These are now part of the arms of the city, and establish Worcester as the place, and this may perhaps be confirmed if any curious and patient archæologist could ascertain to whom the letters H C refer. They are to be found in the ornamental garniture at the bottom of the shield, if carefully looked for.

There are other half-crowns of Charles I., on which appears the letter W, which has at times been supposed to refer to Worcester, but the peculiarity of the type, unlike that of the Worcester coin, refutes that opinion, and the late Rev. T. F. Dymock has given good reasons for assigning those pieces to Weymouth."—See *Numismatic Chronicle* for Oct. 1861, p. 185.

A memoir was then read by Mr. JOSEPH BURTT, Assistant Keeper of the Public Records, On Documentary Evidence relating to Worcester in Repositories of Records in that city.

"The notices which I may be able to lay before this meeting respecting the documents relating to this city and county must, I need scarcely say, be imperfect. It was never my intention however to attempt to present more than some indication of the stores that exist. To any one disposed to research, and especially to the members of the Institute, it would be a waste of time to show the great value of documentary evidence upon every subject which comes under their notice. Their value has been more apparent than ever, when so many are doing their best to fill up the bald pictures which the writers of past times have presented to us. We now know the value of the curious and interesting details illustrative of the inner life of our ancestors, which have lately been brought before us in the communications to the Sections. All who heard the valuable discourse upon the Cathedral must have been struck with the few references to documentary evidences which the learned Professor was able to give. Repeatedly was their absence deplored by the lecturer, and the only data for the periods of the construction of the main portion of the building were given by him from a document drawn up by a prebendary many years ago, 'from some old record which was now destroyed.' So, too, with regard to other ecclesiastical buildings to which attention has been directed during our visit. And yet we know enough of the careful and businesslike manner in which the affairs of monastic establishments were conducted during the Middle Ages, and we know so much of the records of many such establishments elsewhere, to be sure that, as regards this county, such evidences must have existed, and that they have either perished or are lying neglected and

unknown. It was to assist in ascertaining these facts that I ventured to request permission of the authorities to examine the collections in their charge, and never was such a request more cordially responded to than it has been, on the present occasion, by the officials of the Cathedral and of the Corporation. I think that I shall be able to show that you must not expect any great illustrations of new facts, or satisfactory solutions of grave doubts. It is for those who may come afterwards upon the field to effect these results; I shall be content if my efforts may in any way have cleared the way, or indicated the path which might be followed. It seems to me that to act simply as pioneers in the way of historical truth is the right position of those who have the administration of the records of the county. The range of subject which those records comprise is too vast, the field too large, for the workers to be the gatherers of the harvest.

"I shall now attempt to give some account of the MS. stores which have passed under my hands. The registers of the bishops are well known. It is not my intention to give a catalogue, and to describe details that may be uninteresting to many. It is sufficient to say, as regards the bishops' registers, that they are generally in good condition; their contents have been much used. They are the only evidences which have been rendered, to any great extent, available for historical or topographical purposes, but they are by no means exhausted. They are full of copies of charters and documents, attesting numerous important transactions, which teem with local names, and which will supply many particulars of the changes through which they have passed. As an example of their miscellaneous character, I may instance the will of Bishop Giffard, enrolled in the second volume of his register, and printed in Dr. Thomas's History of the Cathedral. There is a curious record of proceedings as to the marriage of William de Monte Caniso, and several cases recorded of serious disputes arising out of the infraction of the sanctuary privileges. Besides these bishops' registers are the 'cartularies' or books of register of the see during a vacancy, and of the ancient priory independent of the see. Among these I am confident that a zealous inquirer would find much new and valuable material which has escaped the researches of previous workers. I can give an example by referring to the existence of portions of MSS. of a date long antecedent to the books themselves which have been worked up in the binding. These have not yet been submitted to the notice of a competent authority; I need hardly say that every portion of Anglo-Saxon MS. has value, and a very interesting addition to the literature of that time was made by the discovery at Gloucester of a portion of the life of St. Swithin, found under exactly similar conditions to those I have mentioned. These were the subject of a valuable paper by Mr. Earle, read at the meeting of the Institute in 1860, and which has subsequently been published by him with photographic facsimiles of those interesting MS. fragments.

"I will now proceed to the mine of unwrought material contained in the accounts of the officers of the priory; and here I must again remind you of the elementary character of the report I am able to make. You will find in nearly every one of the small documents submitted to your notice in the Museum some point of interest—some item of instruction—which would occupy considerable time if properly considered. During the short time I have been able to devote to this inquiry, some hundreds of rolls of accounts and some thousands of deeds of various kinds have passed through my hands, and you will not, therefore, expect any detailed description. I wish

simply to indicate their existence as a fact. In the record quoted by Professor Willis as the production of a Prebendary of Worcester, Dr. Hopkins, in the time of Queen Anne, there is a list of the officers of the ancient priory. Accounts of all the officers there mentioned have been found, and besides these, I have found others furnished by the 'Precentor,' the 'Refectory,' and the 'Subcellerarius.' There are no lists of these rolls of account. Therefore, if Dr. Hopkins's list of these officers is that upon which our idea of the priory is to be established, we have at once to make three additions to it. Many of these accounts contain interesting particulars of the daily life of the members of the priory. I have already spoken of the considerable number of the deeds and other documents not entered in books. Among them it may be safely said that very many exist bearing with great particularity and minuteness upon points and circumstances which we should have great interest in elucidating. I will specify a few, of which the subject-matter seemed of more than usual interest.

"A pitiful letter from the Prior and Chapter of Worcester, transmitted by the Bishop to the Archbishop of Canterbury, setting out the causes (particularly specifying actions with the citizens of Worcester) through which they had come to such decay and poverty that it was a scandal to the church. A.D. 1330.

"Numerous notarial instruments relating to matters in which the priory was concerned.

"Grants of land in the city and county of Worcester, leases and records of other transactions relating to the same, containing many local names and boundaries.

"Notification by the Bishop of Worcester of the limits of the cemetery and sanctuary (A.D. 1460), in consequence of many disputes having arisen respecting them. They were said to begin 'from the great door of the Cathedral charnel-house, by the great stone wall of our palace to the great gate of the said palace,' and continuing through the whole circuit.

"A portion of a copy of a Statute roll, 5 Edward III.

"An account of arms and soldiers' apparel in the reign of Elizabeth, headed 'A Remembrance what was bestowed at London for Furnyturc for Mr. Deane and Chapter.'

"A letter to the Dean and Chapter of Worcester on behalf of Bartholomew Mason, in respect of the vicarage of St. John's; signed by Lord Burleigh and others of Elizabeth's council.

"Ordinances made for the almsmen of the priory in the fourteenth century, setting out that they should be clerks of elegant stature, poor, but apt to learn, and containing provisions as to their food and education, together with their due castigation and monition when required.

"Lastly, I would mention a Saxon copy of a charter nearly three centuries earlier than the copy by which Uhtred 'Regulus' of the Wiccians, grants certain privileges to his officer Ethelmund. In Dr. Thomas's History of the Cathedral there is a notice of a charter of the same date to the monastery of Worcester, granting land at Stoke. Without consulting authorities not now at command, it is impossible to speak of the interest to be attached to this instrument. It is, however, a remarkable specimen of Latin written in Saxon character. The mention of this deed brings me fairly to some remarks upon the neglected condition of the collection now kept in a chamber in the clerestory of the Cathedral. Here was an instrument not later than the eleventh century, and probably anterior to the Norman

conquest, found crumpled and dirty, pushed into a drawer with dozens of others more crumpled and dirty still, of all kinds and of all dates ! Certainly, with the accommodation at the disposal of those having charge of these documents, nothing less could be expected, however it might be desired. The conveniences at their disposal seem not to extend beyond those due for the safety of documents which relate to the business matters in their administration, and to which, of course, attention is first given. It is not for me, however, to trace the causes which have reduced the numerous documents I have been most obligingly permitted to examine to the condition in which they now exist, but it would be easy to do so. Their condition is doubtless a source of regret to those having charge of them, but it is not easy to propose a remedy. In the dedication of the History by the learned Dr. Thomas, he speaks of many original evidences and letters which he had transcribed and printed, as having 'long lain a prey to moths and worms, and in several places scarcely legible.' With the exception of some to which the attention of the officers has been called, they are still in the condition lamented by Dr. Thomas. The rolls of accounts have been only partly sorted out, and many of them are injured by dirt and by being crumpled up. But the smaller deeds are perhaps in the worst condition. It is probable that for centuries they have had no protection, and large numbers may have been lost, while others are damaged beyond repair. Under such circumstances many seals also must have perished, and I must draw special attention to the fact that the unique example of the seal of Wulstan, known to Dr. Thomas and engraved in his survey of the Cathedral, p. 88, is not now known to be in the collection. In our Museum we have, however, been able to exhibit an example of the seal, attached to a charter which has been printed in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. iii. p. 261, and was obtained for exhibition to the inhabitants of the place to which it refers, through the kind mediation of the Rev. James Raine, of York, the son of our late talented friend, the historian of North Durham.

"Before leaving the collection of the Chapter documents, I must refer to a parcel brought to our notice by the obliging attention of Mr. Hooper. It is a packet of original letters of Charles I., signed by him, and dated from the 5th May, 1641, to 20th October, 1643. They are directed to the Bishop of Worcester, who was then Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, and, in that position in the chief city devoted to the royal cause, of great consideration to his sovereign. They relate chiefly to matters coming before him in that capacity, but one of them refers specially to Worcester ; it directs the levy of troops to protect the bishop, and prevent his being removed from his diocese, as he 'hath bin menaced to be sent for in disgracefull maner to the Parliament.'³

"I have very few remarks to offer upon the documents belonging to the Corporation, to which access has been most courteously afforded. The collection is small, but it is in excellent condition, and, with the exception of one small parcel, the substance of every document has been fairly calendered. Their contents have been turned to considerable account in the entertaining volumes relating to Worcester which have been produced by Mr. Noake ; but, to show that they have not been exhausted, I may refer to a highly interesting paper upon the 'Fortifications of Worcester,'

³ This letter is printed in the Catalogue of the Museum formed at the meeting of the Institute at Worcester, p. 54.

written by Mr. Woof, and contributed to the Worcestershire Natural History Society. I should wish to direct attention particularly to this memoir. I think, however, that the municipal documents would supply many illustrations of the early condition of this city which have not yet been noted.

"I will now make a few references to the collections of those gentlemen who have so kindly contributed some of their documentary stores to our Museum. These, however, must be looked upon simply as specimens. I have been informed that the documents relating to the Hanley Castle property of Sir Edmund Lechmere are numerous, and among them many of interest would doubtless be found. I would specially mention a small and very remarkable charter of Ralph de Mortimer, in the twelfth century, to which the seal is attached in a manner of which no example has yet been noticed. The MSS. of various kinds preserved at Stanford Court, independently of those relating to the property, are considerable; many, it is believed, may have been derived from the ancient possessions of the Jefferies family, of Homme Castle, and some were collected by Sir Francis Winnington, Solicitor-General to Charles II. By the obliging courtesy of Sir Thomas Winnington we were permitted to exhibit in the Museum two documents of great interest, not, however, connected with the county. One is an illuminated MS. of the Rolls of Parliament, written at the latter part of the fifteenth century, the other is an able State paper drawn up by the advisers of Queen Elizabeth to exonerate her from blame in the matter of the Queen of Scots. It is a valuable document, though not unknown in substance to the historical student, and Sir Thomas has kindly placed it at the disposal of the Camden Society, who are about to publish it. The most considerable collection of original charters shown in the Museum were those belonging to the Right Hon. Sir J. Pakington. Possessing the site of the nunnery at Westwood, the title deeds of that house are also in his hands; although I am not aware of their extent, nor can I speak of their importance or interest beyond those exhibited in the Museum. If they are at all complete or considerable, they may contain much of interest relating to the community to which they belonged, to its transactions with those about them, and to its connection with neighbouring estates.

"I must close these notices by referring to the invaluable collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps, at Middle Hill in this county. The wealth of that collection in cartularies and documentary evidences of all kinds is well known, but it is a matter of regret that little has been made known of their nature and extent; and, though one of the earliest friends and members of the Institute, Sir Thomas is not with us on the present occasion, to afford any information respecting them.

"I will conclude by requesting you to consider these remarks simply as aids to those who may have leisure and inclination to examine the original sources of information. The time at my disposal has been short, and, as regards the Chapter documents, their condition is so unfavorable, that my examination has been carried on under great disadvantage. If these remarks should in any degree conduce to their improvement in that respect I shall feel amply repaid."

"Since writing the above, I have been permitted to examine the MSS., &c., preserved in the Chapter-house of the Cathedral. In one of the presses was a considerable number of rolls of account of the officers of the priory, similar to those previously referred to. Of the MSS., an account given in Smith's

'Catalogus MSS. Anglie,' has been lately reprinted. It gives an imperfect idea of the collection, which is rich in the religious, medical, and philosophical works of the Middle Ages. Many of the volumes are, unfortunately, much injured by damp, and by the very bad condition or total want of covers or bindings. There is a fine specimen of the English language of the middle of the fourteenth century, a large Psalter, of which the text is the only Latin portion. The books had obviously suffered through being shut up in presses placed close against the wall; they have been removed, and a fine Norman arcade found behind them."

Two interesting communications relating to Roman antiquities in the adjoining county of Gloucester, were, in the absence of the authors, read by the Rev. E. Venables. The first, by the learned historian of Cheshire, Dr. ORMEROD, D.C.L., F.S.A., related to the discovery, in March last, of a large hoard of coins in the parish of Woolaston, at a short distance from the vicinal road from Gloucester towards Chepstow and Caerwent, and in proximity to Roman sites. Dr. Ormerod kindly sent impressions and electrotypes of some of these coins, of the Constantine family, also a map of ancient roads and entrenchments in the district near the confluence of the Severn and the Wye, indicating the vestiges of Roman occupation near the spot where this remarkable find of coins occurred. The other paper was a notice, by the Rev. W. H. LOWDER of Bisley, of two sculptured altars and Roman relics lately found used as building materials in the walls of the parish church at that place. He had the kindness to send these sculptures for examination.

The following memoirs were also read. On the Vision of Piers Plowman, and the connexion of its author with Great Malvern. By Mr. WILLIAM WARWICK.

On Worcestershire Families, Extinct or Extant. By Mr. STEPHEN TUCKER, M.A.

Two other papers, sent by Mr. LLEWELLYN JEWITT, F.S.A., were unavoidably deferred, time unfortunately not sufficing for their being read. One of these related to the Scold's Bridle, or Brank, and especially to several examples hitherto unnoticed; three, of very singular character, from Bewdley, Bridgnorth, and Shrewsbury, were, through the kindness of Mr. Jewitt, sent for exhibition. The second memoir related to pavements of Decorative Tiles, a subject of considerable local interest, in connexion with the numerous tiles at Worcester, Malvern, Bredon, Tewkesbury, &c.

The time for an excursion to Bredon, Tewkesbury, and Deerhurst had now arrived, and a large party took their departure by train. At Bredon they were received by the Rev. J. K. Booker. A paper was read by Mr. Severn Walker, explanatory of the architectural character of the church, of which Professor Willis also pointed out certain peculiar features. On reaching Tewkesbury, many of the visitors proceeded to Deerhurst, to examine the long-and-short work of the tower, and other supposed indications of Saxon date, as explained by Mr. Parker. The Vicar of Tewkesbury, the Rev. C. G. Davies, accompanied them; on their return, passing near the field of the memorable defeat of the Lancastrians by Edward IV., he kindly provided refreshments at the vicarage, and, under his guidance, with the assistance of Mr. Parker, a detailed examination of the noble abbey church, its monuments, painted glass, and numerous points of interest, took place.

In the evening a memoir was read by Mr. FRANKS, Dir. S. A., in the Museum of the Institute, relating to the earliest manufactures of porcelain

in this country, and especially to that established at Chelsea. It has been printed in this volume, p. 340.

Tuesday, July 29.

The Annual Meeting of Members to receive the Auditors' Report, with the Annual Report of the Central Committee, and to select the place of meeting for the following year, was held, at half-past nine, in the Council Chamber at the Guildhall. The chair was taken by Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P., Vice-President.

The Report of the Auditors for 1861 (printed at p. 190 in this volume) and also the following Report of the Committee were then read. Both were unanimously adopted.

The period has arrived when the Committee is called upon to submit their Annual Report, with the retrospect of the progress of the Society during the past year. They hail with renewed encouragement the assurance that, since the successful gathering at Peterborough, there has been no diminution in the unanimity with which the co-operation of their fellow-laborers has aided the extension of historical and archæological research, which it is the special purpose of the Institute to promote. The accession of numerous coadjutors in the ranks of the Society has marked in an encouraging degree an increasing interest in these purposes, and the influence upon public opinion which the Institute has been enabled to exert; it is satisfactory also to recall, that at no period has more ample provision been supplied of evidence bearing upon all those subjects to which our attention is particularly directed. The notices of discoveries in various localities in our own country which have from time to time been received, and more frequent communications with correspondents on the Continent, have constantly brought under consideration, at the meetings in London, and in our quarterly publications, instructive materials bearing upon many of the great questions associated with national annals and archæology. In the combination of efforts for the furtherance of their common purpose, as evinced, not only by the individual members of the society, but by numerous kindred institutions throughout the country, the Committee recognise the pledge that archæology is no longer pursued as an agreeable pastime, or attractive to its votaries as congenial with loyal and patriotic feelings, but that it has taken that position which it may claim as a science auxiliary to intellectual advancement.

Whilst, however, in thus adverting to the encouraging aspect of the position of the Institute, in many points of view, the retrospect of the year is marked in a painful degree by the remembrance of that heavy loss which we have had to deplore. The deep sorrow and bereavement which have fallen upon our beloved Queen have aroused in every loyal heart sympathy without precedent in any occasion of national calamity. To our Society, in common with institutions devoted to the promotion of the arts and of national cultivation, the loss of the Prince, our generous and intellectual Patron, must be an occasion of most keen regret, especially when we recall his recent favors, his encouraging courtesies, his hearty appreciation and furtherance of every purpose of national instruction.

The Committee cannot refrain from the expression of their deep and grateful sense of the gracious consideration of Her Majesty, which on

a late occasion has been extended towards a Society which had thus enjoyed her lamented Consort's patronage and encouragement, and they cherish the hope of the future continuance of royal favor.

The year now concluded has been marked by the progress of archæological discovery: the accessions to collections available for public instruction have also been of increasing interest and importance. In the collection of objects illustrative of successive periods of national history, largely augmented and combined in chronological system at the British Museum under the able direction of Mr. Franks, many classes of ancient remains, especially of the Prehistoric period, heretofore imperfectly represented in that series, have been satisfactorily supplied. The National Museum has been augmented by many additions to the stores of evidence, the value of which as auxiliary to historical inquiries, has, it is hoped, now been fully recognised by the Trustees. The presentation of the unique monument found at Fardell, in Devon, bearing an inscription in Roman letters and also in the cryptic characters designated Oghams, has, through the mediation of Mr. Smirke, added an important palæographic relic of the greatest rarity. The antiquary will hail with satisfaction the deposit of such remains in a National Museum, where they are not only more extensively available for comparison, but are rescued from risks by which so many valuable links in the chain of archæological evidence have been destroyed. The destruction of the Cork Museum, during the last year—in which, amongst other ancient remains of value, was an interesting monument of Roman art found at Bath—presents a fresh proof of the importance of precautions for the secure preservation of antiquities in some suitable public depository. The acquisition of a Roman tablet from Lincoln, bearing the name of the colony, *Lindum*, and published in our transactions through our constant friend Mr. Trollope; of Anglo-Saxon antiquities also, brought to light by Mr. Akerman in researches at Long Wittenham, Berks, deserve notice in connection with the growth of the long-desired National Series under the efficient exertions of Mr. Franks.

In departments of the national collections comparatively less attractive to the student of British antiquity, acquisitions have been made through the excavations in the Cyrenaica by Lieut. Smith and Lieut. Porcher, for which funds were provided by the Lords of H. M. Treasury. The results are to be seen at the Museum, as are also those of *scavi* at the Necropolis of Camirus in Rhodes, achieved by MM. Bigliotti and Salzmann, under a firman obtained by the British Government. It is with greater gratification that the Committee advert to these recent acquisitions, since the treasures of classical antiquity in the British Museum have been entrusted to the charge of our accomplished friend Mr. Newton, selected by the Trustees, since our last annual meeting, as successor to Mr. Hawkins in an important portion of the functions which for many years had devolved upon our excellent Treasurer. The recollection of the kindness of Mr. Newton, at that time recently nominated Consul at Rome, in delivering at our Carlisle Meeting his admirable discourses in Ancient Art and on his discoveries in Halicarnassus, is fresh in our remembrance.

The gratification generally expressed has given encouragement to the Committee to continue the Special Illustrations of subjects connected with Ancient Arts and Manners. During the late season, however, amidst the fervor of excitement which has accompanied the International Exhibition, and especially that noble display of archæological wealth generously and

lavishly made at South Kensington, the Committee deemed it expedient to limit the exhibitions of the Institute. One collection only has been formed during this season; a series of enamels, combined with examples of niello, was arranged for the June meeting, and, although comparatively inferior to the assemblage of mediæval art of that class at Kensington, the Committee was enabled to present, by the continued generosity of their friends, a collection unrivalled possibly as exemplifying the history of the art of enamel at all periods and in all countries. Amongst subjects of interest or historical importance submitted at recent meetings in London, the Committee cannot omit to record their sense of the favor shown by the Earl of Winchilsea in bringing from the treasures of the Hatton Library at Eastwell, the volumes containing transcripts of charters, and Sir W. Dugdale's collections of tombs, painted glass, heraldry, &c., as they existed in various cathedral churches in the seventeenth century. Still more remarkable than this mass of valuable evidence to the archæologist and topographer, were the fictitious charters of Edward the Confessor, brought by Lord Winchilsea to the meeting in May, which drew forth from Sir Frederic Madden a discourse replete with curious information.

Amongst results of antiquarian explorations which claim notice, none is more striking than the discovery of vestiges of the Roman Bridge across North Tyne, *per lineam valli*, near the Station of Cilurnum, in Northumberland, brought to light by Mr. Clayton, and to which our attention was recently invited by that able antiquary, and also by the historian of the Northern Barrier, Dr. Collingwood Bruce.

In passing hastily in review the leading incidents in archæological enterprise since our last gathering, the Committee cannot refrain from the expression of satisfaction at the signal success which has attended the formation of that precious display, the Loan Exhibition at South Kensington. At no period, nor in any country, it may confidently be asserted, has so rich a demonstration been made of the wealth of Art in all the varied processes of Middle Age skill and taste; a sumptuous display, to which collectors and public bodies have most generously contributed. It is gratifying to recall that the earliest of such Art-Exhibitions originated at the annual meeting of your Society at Winchester in 1846. With deep feelings of satisfaction also would we cherish the remembrance of the personal kindness and encouragement with which our late lamented Patron, the Prince Consort, participated in the organisation of the first effort to give to such illustrations of Arts and Manners a more extended development, in the Exhibition jointly arranged by the Society of Arts and the Institute in 1850.

Your Committee cannot refrain from alluding to the recent change in their official arrangements, and to the loss of the valued services of Mr. Warwick Brooks, who has been suddenly called away to a distant country through the dangerous illness of a near connection. They recall with satisfaction the efficient services of that gentleman during the short period of his connection with the Society, and the advancement of its interests through his energy and intelligence. The committee have at the same time to congratulate the Society on the accession of an early and very constant friend, Mr. Joseph Burtt, one of the Assistant Keepers of Records, who has accepted the post of Honorary Secretary, and to whose kindness the Society had been of late indebted for an excellent Catalogue of their library, supplying a deficiency of which complaint had been frequently

made. The appointment also of an able Assistant Secretary, Mr. Thomas Purnell, well versed also in many subjects of historical and literary study, will, as they confidently hope, prove permanently advantageous to the best interests of the Society.

It is the painful duty of your Committee to bear a tribute of respect to patrons and friends whose loss they have had to deplore during the year. They would bear in honored remembrance the memory of their generous and accomplished President at the Salisbury Meeting, the late Lord Herbert, whose graceful hospitalities at Wilton, and cordial furtherance of the interests of our meeting in Wiltshire, can never be forgotten. They have with regret to record the loss of that erudite antiquary, a member of the Committee, Charles Edward Long, whose genial sympathy in the purposes which we delight to prosecute had for many years endeared him to many in our ranks. Amongst those of our earliest members and supporters whose active lives have recently been closed, must be mentioned the talented Professor Quekett, whose skill, auxiliary to our investigations, had on many occasions been kindly manifested, the Rev. Arthur Hussey, Mr. Dearden, Mr. Hill, one of our earliest friends in Westmoreland, the eminent historian of Arundel the Rev. M. A. Tierney, the Rev. John Ward, Mr. Thornton of Brockhall, and Mr. Kell, one of the zealous antiquaries of the shores of Tyne. Amongst others by whose influence and participation our proceedings have on various occasions been aided, we may bear in honored memory Lord Muncaster, the Earl of Eglinton, Mr. G. Sydney Strong, for some years a member of the Committee, and Mr. George Colson, local correspondent of the Institute at Cairo, whose communications contributed much to the interest of the meeting at Carlisle, where he was at that period resident.

In concluding the brief retrospect of a period thus chequered with sadness, especially in that great National loss which, with every loyal subject, we deeply deplore, the Committee may be permitted to advert to cheering assurances of advancement in the purposes for which the Institute has been constituted, and to gratifying evidence of increasing interest in archæological science and in the conservation of National Monuments.

THE following propositions, relating to certain modifications of the Laws of the Institute, having been received in due form by the Central Committee, were then submitted to the Meeting and adopted unanimously :—

LONDON, *June 19, 1862.*

We, the undersigned members of the Archæological Institute, desire to propose the following Resolutions in regard to certain alterations in the existing laws of the Society, which we wish to submit to the General Meeting of Members at the approaching Annual Meeting at Worcester.

1. That, in Law 3, after the words—"the President's tenure of office shall be for one year," be added—"he shall, however, be immediately re-eligible."

2. That, in Law 5, after the words—"the election of the President," be added—"the President of the Local Meeting."

3. That Law 9 shall stand as follows:—"In default of a Local President having been elected by the General Meeting of Members at the Annual

Meeting, or in the event of the Local President so elected declining or being unable to serve, the Central Committee shall have the power of electing a Local President, and also Vice-Presidents, Committees, and Officers of the Annual Meeting."

(Signed) OCTAVIUS MORGAN, V.-P.

C. S. GREAVES.

D. ROCK.

EDM. OLDFIELD.

TALBOT BURY.

EDWARD HILL.

EVELYN PH. SHIRLEY.

JOHN FULLER RUSSELL.

After the election of new members, twenty in number,—including the Lord Lyttelton, the Viscount Campden, the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Lyttelton, Sir Thomas E. Winnington, Bart., the Mayor of Worcester, the Sheriff of Worcester, the Rev. John Ryle Wood, Canon of Worcester, with several other gentlemen connected with that city, the following list of Members of the Committee retiring in annual course, also of Members of the Society recommended to fill the vacancies, was proposed and unanimously adopted.

Members retiring from the Committee:—Sir John Boileau, Bart., *Vice-President*; F. L. Barnwell, Esq.; the Rev. Tullie Cornthwaite; J. Hewitt, Esq.; the Rev. J. L. Petit; G. Poulett Scrope, Esq., M.P.; James Yates, Esq. The following being recommended to fill the vacancies:—The Lord Talbot de Malahide, as *Vice-President*; the Rev. John Bathurst Deane, M.A., F.S.A., Rector of St. Mary Outwich, City; Charles Drury E. Fortnum, Esq., F.S.A.; John Henry Anderdon, Esq.; Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.P., F.S.A.; Samuel B. Howlett, Esq., War Office; Edward Akroyd, Esq., F.S.A. Also, as Auditors for the year 1862, Frederic Ouvry, Esq., Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries; Robert Taylor Pritchett, Esq., F.S.A.

The members then proceeded to discuss the choice of the place of meeting for the ensuing year. Several localities were mentioned, highly eligible as abounding in archæological attractions, and from which requisitions or friendly expressions of encouragement had been received; amongst these places were Hereford, St. Albans, Warwick (combined with Stratford-on-Avon, Kenilworth, and Coventry), Derby, Bury St. Edmunds, and Southampton. A letter from the Rev. C. W. Bingham was read, suggesting the claims of Dorsetshire, which, although presenting indeed no cathedral, is rich in vestiges of the earlier races, in architectural monuments, and historical sites, such as Corfe Castle, Sherborne, Wimborne-Minster, with other objects now accessible by railway. Rochester was also recommended; the Committee desired to call the attention of the meeting to the invitation received some years since from that city through the friendly interest of the Recorder. A letter was read, from the Marquis Camden, K.G., President of the Kent Archæological Society, expressive not only of the kind feeling of that body, but also the gratifying assurance of his readiness to take the part of Local President, in the event of the selection of Rochester as the place of the Institute's meeting for 1863. A communication from the Town Clerk of Rochester conveyed also in very cordial terms the encouragement of the Mayor and Corporation. It was then moved by the Rev. Edward Hill, seconded by Mr. J. H. Markland, and carried unanimously, that Rochester be selected as the place of the next Annual Meeting; also, on the proposition of the Hon. Lord Neaves, seconded by

Mr. Foss, that the Marquis Camden be elected Local President of the Meeting at Rochester.

Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN observed that he felt well assured of a warm response, on the part not only of the Members now assembled but of the Society at large, to the proposition which he desired to make of heartiest acknowledgment to their late noble President. His friendly courtesies and constant participation throughout their proceedings, during many years, had endeared him to all. Lord Talbot's kindly consideration for the advancement of the Institute and the promotion of archæological science, had tended essentially to their successful progress under his auspices, and also to the personal gratification of all who had enjoyed friendly intercourse with him. All (Mr. Morgan was persuaded) would warmly unite in hoping that no long interval might elapse ere his noble friend would be prevailed upon to resume the influential position in the Society which he had long occupied so highly to their advantage and satisfaction.

An animated conversation took place in regard to the demolition of the Guesten-hall. It was understood that, the beautiful timber roof having been removed, portions of the walls only would be retained which might present a picturesque ruin, sufficing to preserve the remembrance of that interesting fabric, and of regret at its destruction. Mr. Freeman, Mr. Parker, Lord Neaves, Mr. Foss, Mr. Talbot Bury, and other members present took part in the discussion; all concurring warmly in deploring that the preservation of the building had not been found practicable, or funds been provided for so desirable an object, so as to render the Guesten-hall permanently available for some purpose of practical advantage. The following resolution was at length unanimously adopted:—

“That, whilst abstaining from the expression of opinion on the circumstances which may have led to such a result, the Archæological Institute cannot leave Worcester without recording their regret at the destruction of so unique a monument of Mediæval Architecture as the Guesten-hall in that City.”

The concluding Meeting was then held in the Assembly Room. The Hon. Lord NEAVES took the Chair, in the absence of Lord Lyttelton. He expressed warmly the gratification which, in common with his archæological friends, he had enjoyed throughout a week of most pleasurable and instructive occupation.

The following votes of thanks were moved:—by Mr. SMIRKE, Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, to the Mayor and Corporation, alluding to the general hospitalities of the Mayor, to valuable facilities and generous welcome, and especially to the address, full of friendly encouragement, by which the inaugural proceedings of the meeting had been cheered;—by Mr. Foss, to the Dean and Chapter, and particularly to the Rev. J. Ryle Wood, Canon in residence;—by Dr. MARKLAND, to the Lord Lieutenant, whose countenance and encouragement in taking the part of President had greatly promoted the success and satisfaction of their meeting; also to the High Sheriff, to Sir Thomas Winnington, and to the gentry of the county, and to those especially whose kindness had enriched the temporary Museum with so many treasures of local interest;—by Sir ROBERT KIRBY, to the Worcester Natural History Society and to their worthy President, Sir Charles Hastings;—by Mr. TALBOT BURY, to the local Committee and to the local Secretaries,—who had taken a very kind part in all the preliminary arrangements,—Mr. Severn Walker, Mr. R. W. Binns, and Mr. Edwin Lees;—

and, lastly, by the Rev. Professor WILLIS, to the Presidents and officers of the Sections, and especially to their friend Lord Neaves, hoping to have the satisfaction of again enjoying his kindly participation and interest in their proceedings, not only at Rochester in the ensuing year, but also at many a future archæological gathering.

Mr. J. H. PARKER observed that, before the meeting terminated, he was anxious to call upon the Institute to record publicly the expression, agreed upon in the meeting of the members that morning, signifying their regret that a very valuable architectural monument, the Guesten-hall, should have been destroyed. The spirit of destructiveness was still too prevalent; he lamented to see in many places the removal of relics of historical interest. He did not wish to enter into the causes which had led to the demolition of the greater portion of the Guesten-hall, but simply to express regret that it had perished almost under their very eyes.

Lord NEAVES responded to the conservative sentiments expressed by Mr. Parker, and lamented that means had not been found for the preservation of a structure of considerable interest, which might readily have been adapted for purposes of public advantage.

With a hearty farewell, and wishing long prosperity to the city and county of Worcester, Lord Neaves then took his leave, and the proceedings were brought to a close.

In the afternoon, by the kind invitation of Sir Thomas Winnington, Bart., a numerous party set forth for Stanford Court, and found in his cordial welcome and hospitality a most enjoyable termination of the week. On their way to the lovely valley of the Teme the excursionists visited the churches of Martley and Little Shelsley, a little Norman fabric with certain curious features and constructed almost wholly of travertine. They were received with much kindness by the incumbent, the Rev. W. Griffiths, and by the worthy residents in the adjoining old Court House, Mr. and Mrs. Smith. After partaking of the ample hospitalities of Stanford, and inspecting the curious portraits, the ancient library and literary treasures there preserved, the party proceeded to Witley Court, where, by permission of the Earl of Dudley, the gardens and stately mansion were thrown open. On the return they lingered at Hillhampton, where Mr. Gibbons possesses a collection of valuable paintings; and, after a passing visit to Holt Church and Castle, where Mr. Pickernell most courteously invited them to his picturesque residence, returned to Worcester.

The Central Committee desire to acknowledge the following donations in aid of the meeting and of the general purposes of the Institute:—The Lord Lyttelton, 3*l.*; Sir Edmund H. Lechmere, Bart., 5*l.*; Sir Thomas Winnington, Bart., 1*l.*; the Mayor of Worcester, 1*l.* 1*s.*; J. R. Appleton, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Rev. Slade Baker, 10*s.*; Rev. Dr. Collis, 1*l.* 1*s.*; E. Bickerton Evans, Esq., 1*l.*; W. Gibbons, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.*; Edwin Guest, Esq., LL.D., 5*l.*; J. R. Hill, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; E. Holland, Esq., M.P., 1*l.*; Hon. and Rev. W. H. Lyttelton, 10*s.*; Dr. Nash, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Rev. T. Philpott, 2*l.* 2*s.*; H. Foley Vernon, Esq., 1*l.*; J. W. B. Willis, Esq., 1*l.*