

Proceedings at Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

December 6, 1862.

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

THIS being the first meeting of another session, Mr. MORGAN, in opening the proceedings, offered some remarks in retrospect of the progress of the Society during the past year. He took occasion to allude to the pleasant and successful meeting in which he had participated at Worcester, and also to the encouraging prospects of the proposed congress in the ensuing year, under the presidency of the Marquess Camden, at Rochester, a locality remarkably rich in vestiges of antiquity, and replete with interesting historical associations. Mr. Morgan announced that the Central Committee, encouraged by the general satisfaction with which the occasional and special exhibitions in the apartments of the Institute had been regarded, proposed to form during their present session an exhibition illustrative of the art of sculpture in ivory. That subject had been selected as being one of particular attraction, in connexion with the progress of art, and as presenting a very advantageous occasion for the display of a series exemplifying the characteristic styles of sculpture at various periods, and prevalent in various schools of art, from the classical age through all the periods of mediæval taste.

A memoir was read by Mr. TREGELLAS, describing the remarkable fortress, known as Castell Dinas Brân, near Llangollen, Denbighshire. He placed before the meeting a plan of the site and remaining buildings, carefully surveyed by himself during the previous year, and accompanied by views, elevations, and other drawings, illustrative of his observations. Mr. Tregellas exhibited also, by the kind permission of Sir John Burgoyne, a map of the country around Llangollen, drawn on a large scale, and showing the importance of the site which nature and art rendered almost impregnable. He stated also the scanty evidence bearing upon the origin and history of the fortress and its ancient lords. It is now the property of Colonel Biddulph, of Chirk Castle. Mr. Tregellas pointed out that a considerable portion of the structure, on the south side, has been so undermined that its fall may speedily occur, unless some support be given, which might be readily effected at a small expense by underpinning the walls. We hope to give hereafter the valuable memoir and survey, illustrative of a very important position on the Welsh frontier.

Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN observed that, having recently examined Dinas Brân, he could bear his testimony to the curious character of the fortress, of which Mr. Tregellas had given so interesting an account. He read the

notes which he had taken on the spot, accompanied by a plan differing in some details from those exhibited.

Mr. J. H. PARKER stated that the remains of the remarkable castle under consideration indicate the reign of Henry III. as the date of its erection. He had regarded the fortress as one of those built in the time of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales; it resembles one attributed to that period near Conway, and another near Peniarth, in Merionethshire.

Mr. BLAAUW then gave a short account of the discovery, in September last, of some mural paintings of early date in Westmeston Church, Sussex; numerous tracings of the sacred subjects delineated on the walls, and also of inscriptions, diapered ornaments, &c., were sent for inspection by the rector, the Rev. C. H. Campion. A more detailed description of these relics of art, which may be assigned to the time probably of King John or of Henry III., was promised for the ensuing meeting.

Mr. GEORGE PETRIE, of Kirkwall, contributed a memoir on the curious structures known as Picts' Houses, in the Orkneys. Printed in this volume, p. 32.

Mr. HEWETT read a short notice of an unique sabre of the sixteenth century, which he had recently noticed in the collection at the Rotunda, Woolwich, now in course of arrangement by Colonel Lefroy, through whose kindness this weapon was brought for examination.

Mr. JOSEPH MOORE, of Lincoln, communicated some remarks on Oriel windows, and on the origin of the name, referring especially to a relic of some interest, a kind of mural niche or receptacle for a light, found some time since at Lincoln, and of which he had kindly exhibited a model on a former occasion.

Professor WESTWOOD communicated the following particulars regarding the recent discovery of a Roman villa at Beckley, about six miles to the north-east of Oxford:—"On casting the eye over the Ordnance Map of the district, it will be seen that a Roman way running from north to south, about three miles east of Oxford, united the two great Roman roads which, starting from the neighbourhood of Tring, diverged, the one towards the south-west, and the other to the north-west, but united again at Cirencester, inclosing, as it were, a large somewhat oval space of country between them. The cross-road ran over much high ground, and is now lost on Headington Hill, amongst extensive quarries which have been dug there. In the neighbourhood of Stow Wood, to the north of Headington, it is very distinct, but in the neighbourhood of Beckley it is again imperfectly visible; and a portion, which was formerly considered as part of the main way, appeared to the Rev. H. Hussey (who has published a memoir on this road) to be rather a side branch of it. The correctness of his observation has been fully proved by the discovery of this villa, to which the branch in question directly led. Dr. Wilson, the President of Trinity College, Oxford, informs me that Roman coins had often been brought to him from the neighbourhood of Beckley, but he never could prevail on the finders to state the precise locality. The discovery, however, of this villa has now doubtless shown where they were met with. The villa was built on the northern slope of the hill at Beckley, and must have commanded a very wide expanse of country to the north and east, of not less than 20 miles, the front of the house looking of course towards the north. It must have been a very bleak position in winter, and this is probably the reason why the spot has not been occupied for building purposes in modern times.

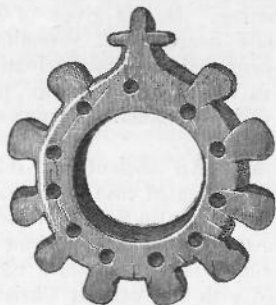
"The villa consisted of four oblong rooms, the walls of which are now scarcely higher than the floor, the stones having been carted away for agricultural purposes; and it appears probable that very shortly scarce a stone will remain to show the spot where the villa stood. The rooms are nearly of equal size, those on the front side of the house being somewhat the largest. Together they formed a building of a regular oblong form, about 30 ft. long by 24 ft. wide. There are no traces of a hypocaust in any of the rooms, the floors of which are level, and were covered with a tessellated pavement of very rude character; in one room somewhat regular patches of alternate dark and light tesserae were to be seen, and in the others darker longitudinal lines running parallel with the borders of the rooms. The frost and ruthless visitors have already destroyed what little there was of tessellated decoration. Two of the outer walls are traceable beyond the angles of the house, extending several feet further than the square of the building; there also appears to have been a kind of block at the angle enclosed within these two projecting walls, and it has been suggested that these may have been the supports of an open external gallery or passage, although, as they open towards the north and east, it seems hardly likely that an open passage would have been needed in such a position. The tesserae of the floors are about an inch square; numerous fragments of rough Roman pottery have been found scattered about, among which are several curved roofing tiles, likewise some flat tiles, having the upper surface ornamented with regular patterns, formed of impressed lines in different directions. The under side of these tiles has, along one of its margins, a flange of about an inch wide and deep, so that two of them placed together would form a good kind of roofing. Amongst the *debris*, a single coin, I believe of Constantine, has been found, and several fragments of bones, one of these, noticed by Mr. James Parker, to whom I am indebted for the greater part of the foregoing details, is considered of an extinct species of ox.

"The only other Roman building which has been found along this cross Roman road is at Wheatley, where there was a very perfect hypocaust; this is described in detail by the late Dr. Bromet, in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. ii. p. 350."

Mr. MACKIE, F.G.S., referring to the notice of the supposed remains of an extinct species of ox accompanying the Roman relics at Beckley, offered some remarks on the various species which appear to have existed in early times in the British Islands. Such remains are mostly attributed indiscriminately to the *Bos longifrons*, but those of the *Bos primigenius* and of the *Bos frontosus* likewise occur. The latter, a species of much larger size than the *longifrons*, may probably have been the ancient species of which mention is made by Cæsar. Mr. Mackie invited attention to the interesting results which might be obtained through more careful examination of the remains of early or extinct races of animals in Britain, and which may occur with the vestiges of Early British or subsequent periods.

Mr. EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A., gave the following notice of some rings of a peculiar class, of which he sent several specimens for examination:—"On a former occasion I exhibited at one of the meetings of the Institute some of the so-called—and wrongly—rosary-rings, one of which had seven, the other eleven, and the third thirteen knobs or bosses. I stated my opinion, that we ought to consider these examples as belonging to a form of ring prevalent about the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and

described in wills and inventories as rings with 'knoppes or bulionys.' I had never met with a proper rosary, or more correctly decade, ring of a date anterior to the sixteenth century. But a remarkable specimen has lately been added to my collection, which I send for exhibition. It is of ivory; there are ten knobs or bosses, for the *Aves*, and an eleventh, of larger size and different form, for the *Pater*. There are holes around the hoop, probably merely for ornament. (See woodcut, on a reduced



Ivory Decade Ring, in the Waterton Collection. Diameter of the original $2\frac{3}{8}$ in.

scale.) I am inclined to ascribe it to the fourteenth century, and think it not unlikely that it is of Irish origin. I am induced to form this opinion from the peculiar fashion of the eleventh boss, which presents a type found in rings discovered only in Ireland. This ring was found many years ago in an old tomb in Merston churchyard, in Holderness. I also send another decade ring, of silver, and of a later date and type. This ring was formerly in the possession of the Reverend Mother Anne More, Lady Abbess of the English Augustinian Nuns at Bruges, and sister of Father More, of the Society of Jesus, the last male descendant of Sir Thomas More; he gave the More relics to Stonyhurst College. It is stated to have belonged to Sir Thomas himself, and was given by the nuns to the mother of the Very Reverend Canon Corsitt, who lately presented it to Mrs. Waterton. Of the other rings sent for exhibition, one is Gnostic, and bears the usual figure with a cock's head. Gnostic rings wholly of metal are somewhat rare. I send a signet-ring of silver, of the fourteenth century, which has upon the bezel two stars and the tau. Another, a brass signet, with an escutcheon, and which appears to be Italian, has the hoop ornamented with niello. A posy ring, sent with these, has within, 'Time lesseneth not my love;' on the outside are represented two dogs in chase of a hare. Lastly I have to notice a bronze signet, on which appear two palm branches and a heart, from which issue three flowers; and on the heart itself are engraved three letters, P. B. K."

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. EDWARD KIDDLE.—A series of drawings of gold ornaments found at Thebes, in the tomb of the Queen Aah Hotep, *cir.* B.C. 1800, mother of Amosis I., and brought to the International Exhibition from the Museum formed at Cairo by the Viceroy. Mr. Morgan stated that Mr. Birch, being unavoidably absent on the present occasion, had promised to favor the Society, at their next meeting, with some observations on these exquisite

relics of antiquity; and, by the kindness of Mr. Kiddle, the drawings would be again submitted for inspection. Representations of the ornaments have been given, elaborately colored and gilded, by Daly, in the *Revue de l'Architecture*, Paris, 1860; with an account of the discoveries made by M. Mariette, in explorations made by direction of His Highness the Viceroy.

By Mr. J. F. W. DE SALIS.—A moiety of a stone mould for casting weapons of metal; it was found on his estates, at Laughgur, county Limerick, about 1850, and it has been presented to the British Museum, subsequently to this meeting. It was given to Mr. de Salis by Mr. A. Montgomery. This mould bears much resemblance to that found in Anglesea, in 1846, as communicated to the Institute by the Hon. W. O. Stanley, and published in this Journal, vol. iii., p. 257. It is formed for casting four objects of various fashion. A representation of this curious mould will be given hereafter.

By Mr. ROBERT MOORE.—An ancient four-sided Irish hand-bell, enclosed in an elaborately ornamented case or shrine, bearing inscriptions on silver plates enriched with niello, also figures of sacred personages in relief, and uncut crystals or gems, of which one only now remains. The original bell, thus carefully enshrined, is of iron plate rudely fashioned; bells of this description, associated with the earliest Christian teachers in Ireland and Scotland, are usually formed of a single sheet of metal hammered into the desired shape, the edges overlapped at the sides and riveted together; the bell thus fashioned was then dipped into melted brass or yellow mixed metal, which adhered to the surface both externally and internally, forming a complete coating, of which, however, few traces are now found on these relics, the oxidation of the iron beneath having thrown off the casing of brass. Some of these objects were regarded as of peculiar sanctity; they have been used from time immemorial in the administration of oaths, for the recovery of stolen property, and for purposes in some manner analogous to ancient judicial ordeals. The history and origin of the relic exhibited is unfortunately unknown. The four-sided iron bell, doubtless used by some saint or preacher of the Christian faith, probably in Ireland, is found, when removed from the exterior covering, to be partly encased in beautifully decorated work of chased bronze, presenting a cruciform ornament with varied patterns in the surrounding spaces, in the style of Irish work of the twelfth century, being portions of the costly coating which the veneration of an age, doubtless considerably later than the original relic, had affixed to it. The external shrine may be ascribed to the fifteenth century; it is in the form of certain ridged reliquaries, of which the upper part resembles the gabled roof of a church or chapel. On the principal face are to be seen figures in relief, originally gilded, a crucifix attached to a cross raguly, the B. V. Mary on one side, St. John on the other. Under the foot of the cross is a large uncut crystal, possibly covering a relic; at one side of this *cabochon* is a mitred figure, on the other an ecclesiastic, possibly an abbot, holding a pyx (?). The other face of the shrine is much defaced; it is engraved with figures of eleven apostles and St. Paul. On one side of the roof are small figures in relief,—Our Lord, the Virgin, and St. Michael,—designated by names inscribed over the figures. On the reverse are seen in *repousse* work the evangelistic symbols—the eagle and the angel, with the names below—lohenne—macheus (for *Johannes* and *Matheus*). On the gabled ends were the symbols and names of St. Mark and St. Luke, but the lion and the

inscriptions—marcus—luchas—now alone remain. On each side of the shrine is attached a metal ring to which a chain is appended, as in other examples. There are also inscriptions, which have not been decyphered, on silver plates with traces of niello: the groundwork of the shrine is decorated with foliage, flowers, &c., hammered up, and also with metal plates of pierced work; traces of gilding appear, but the object has evidently suffered through long use and much friction, having probably been transported from place to place for some hallowed uses. The shrine measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, the width of the principal faces being, at the lower margin, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in., and the width of the sides, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., but in each case, considerably less at the upper part of the shrine, the proportions of which are contracted towards the gabled roof, being conformable to the shape of the bell enshrined within. The character of the inscriptions bears resemblance to those on the remarkable object known as the Dunvegan cup. See the curious notices of the portable bells of the British and Irish churches, by Mr. Westwood, *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. iii., pp. 230, 301; vol. iv., pp. 13, 167; and the abstract of Mr. Petrie's observations addressed to the Royal Irish Acad., May, 1838, and given in their Proceedings. Several ancient Scottish examples are also noticed in *Arch. Scot.*, vol. iv., p. 117; Dr. Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals*, pp. 652, 663; Catalogue of the Museum of the Institute at the Edinburgh Meeting, p. 33, &c. A very curious specimen, the bell of St. Mura, has been figured in the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, vol. i., p. 271, and described by the Rev. W. Reeves, D.D., and Mr. John McClelland, jun., of Dungannon, in whose possession that remarkable relic is now preserved. It is attributed to the seventh century, and has long been held in great esteem for its virtues in facilitating child-birth.

By Mr. HENDERSON, F.S.A.—The following exquisite objects of oriental art in metals:—A Persian shield of steel, damascened in gold. The inscriptions are an invocation to Allah, reciting his attributes, another inscription round the boss states that it was made by Mahmoud, the son of Ibrahim. There is no date on it, but the high *kulpack* worn at present in Persia, and here seen in the ornamentation on figures following the chase, would give a date not earlier than 1700. It was brought from Persia by a French officer long resident in the country, who stated that he had seen nothing so fine of its kind.—A poniard, in a plain black sheath, brought from Persia with the shield.—A beautifully wrought belt-clasp, brought from Persia by the interpreter to the late ambassador to this country, who purchased it, as he stated, from the descendants of Nadir-Shah, now in poverty. It may have belonged to the Shah, but the workmanship appears to be anterior to his time.—Two richly ornamented Persian poniards, a battle-axe, damascened in silver, and a dagger of the peculiar kind commonly called a stirrup-dagger, from India. It was obtained in Oude.—A choice silver Russian vase from the Soltikoff collection, decorated with *repoussé* and chased work, of the seventeenth century. The following is a translation of a Russian inscription around the rim of this beautiful vase: "True love is like a golden cup, nothing can break it, and if it be bent the mind can restore it."

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A decorative pavement tile, found at Ulvescroft Priory in Charnwood Forest, Leicestershire, founded in the reign of Stephen. Its date may be assigned to the fourteenth century. The device is a ram within a circle, and accompanied by the inscription—

SOL IN ARIETE. This tile was evidently part of a set with the signs of the zodiac. A similar tile found at Ulvescroft has been figured in this Journal, vol. ii., p. 89, where some curious particulars, communicated by the Hon. Henry Stanley, are given.—A German executioner's sword, of the later part of the sixteenth century: the mountings are of brass; the gripe has its original covering; on each side of the blade is seen the imperial mound (Reichsapfel), ensigned with a patriarchal cross, and accompanied by the date, 1589. On one side of the blade is the following inscription:—WER KLUG IST SPGLF (or SPIGLE) SICH ANDERER VERTERBEN AVF SINDE VOLGT (or FOLGT) DER TOD AVF MISSETAD DAS STERBEN; which may be thus rendered—"Who is, or wishes to be, wise, let him think on the ruin of others; on sin follows death, on crime destruction." There is also the name—IOHANNES HEIN(RICH?) KIHN. On the other side is inscribed—DOCH IST ES BESSER HIER MIT RECHT DURCHS SCHWERDIGE STORBEN ALS EWIG SONDER RV MIT GANTZER HAVT VERLORBEN—"Yet is it better here to die by the sword, than with a whole skin to perish eternally." This curious weapon was obtained from Dresden.—Four beautiful examples of locksmiths' work, of the seventeenth century; steel keys, with their handles elaborately ornamented with coronets, interlaced cyphers, &c., resembling the chamberlains' keys of the period.—A pair of short Japanese swords inlaid with gold, silver, and copper.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A MS. Service Book, of the fifteenth century, with several illuminated pages, on which are delineated subjects of curious design. It has been long preserved in the possession of Lord Tredegar's family in Monmouthshire.

IMPRESSIONS OF SEALS.—By JAMES KENDRICK, Esq., M.D.—Impression of the fine official seal of John Bassett, of Tehidy, or Tydy, Cornwall, as Vice-Admiral of the northern parts of that county. The family of Bassett, descended from the Bassetts of Ipsden, Oxfordshire, was resident at Tehidy early in the thirteenth century; in the civil wars they were noted for their loyalty, and the head of the family, Sir Francis, was Vice-Admiral of Cornwall and Governor of St. Michael's Mount. John Bassett, his son and heir, suffered imprisonment and heavy losses for his father's disaffection. This beautiful seal represents a three-decker; on the mainsail there is a large escutcheon of the arms of Bassett, three bars wavy. The inscription is as follows—SIGI : IOH : BASSETT : ARM : VICEADM : PARTIV : BOREALIV : COM : CORNVBIE.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

January 9, 1863.

The Very Rev. CANON ROCK, D.D., in the chair.

AFTER some gratulatory expressions at the opening of the new year, Canon Rock specially adverted to the satisfaction with which all friends to the Society must notice the increasing interest in the periodical meetings of the Institute in the metropolis, not less than in the more exciting attractions of the annual congress, such as had been held so pleasurably at Worcester in the previous year. Dr. Rock observed that the occasional exhibitions of works of art and ancient relics in classified arrangement had drawn forth numerous hidden archæological treasures which might otherwise never have been brought under notice, whilst the liberality shown on every occasion by their possessors could not be too highly appreciated. During the previous year the Institute had been specially favored by the Master of the Rolls, through whose permission documents of the greatest interest had been brought before them: the liberality of the Earl of Winchilsea must likewise be gratefully recalled; he had brought for examination from his rich stores at Eastwell Park the precious memorials and drawings collected for Lord Hatton by Dugdale, with a roll of the unique French version of the "*Modus tenendi Parliamentum*," subsequently published in the Journal under the editorial care of Mr. T. Duffus Hardy. On the present occasion Canon Rock had the gratification of placing before the Society a Register of Chertsey Abbey, Surrey, a MS. of the fourteenth century, preserved in Lord Clifford's library at Ugbrooke Park, Devon, and which by the liberal permission of that nobleman had now been entrusted to him for exhibition. He had also learned with high satisfaction that the Marquis of Westminster had kindly placed at the disposal of the Institute for publication a remarkable collection of charters and evidences relating to the earlier period of the history of Reading Abbey, hitherto wholly unknown to writers on monastic antiquities. The value of such original evidences is very great, in supplying numerous details auxiliary to historical and topographical researches.

Dr. BIRCH, Keeper of Antiquities in the British Museum, delivered an interesting discourse on the collection of gold jewelled ornaments discovered in 1859 near Thebes, in the tomb of the Egyptian Queen, Aah Hotep (cir. B.C. 1800), sent by his Highness the Viceroy to the International Exhibition, where they had excited great interest. A series of drawings, which had been shown at the previous meeting by Mr. E. Kiddle, were again brought for examination. He had fortunately been permitted to execute memorials of these objects, unrivalled in beauty of workmanship

and in historical importance. Mr. Kiddle has since announced for publication a set of chromo-lithographs of his beautiful drawings, with descriptive text by Dr. Birch. The work will be dedicated by special permission to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. These precious ornaments have been published in Paris by Daly, in the *Revue de l'Architecture*, with an account of M. Mariette's explorations, in the course of which the discovery occurred.

In the discussion which ensued, Dr. Birch expressed his opinion that no object enriched with enamel, properly so termed, has hitherto been found amongst Egyptian antiquities; a specimen which has been cited is, as he believed, fictitious. The Egyptians made considerable use, however, of vitreous compositions imitating precious stones, and they were frequently introduced, as were also various precious materials in decoration incrustated upon metal, but not by fusion. Dr. Birch questioned also the use of enamel amongst the Etruscans. Mr. Franks concurred in this opinion: no ancient Egyptian enamel, he remarked, had come to his knowledge: some ornaments found in Nubia by Signor Ferlini, and now at Berlin, had been cited as examples of enamel; they were, however, found in a brick pyramid with Roman relics, camei, &c., and may be of the early part of the Christian period, although bearing analogy to Egyptian relics in style. A necklace in the Campana collection, enriched with enamel, is apparently of Greek art; it was obtained at Alexandria, but probably had been brought from Melos. Numerous Greek ornaments are thus decorated.

On the proposition of Mr. HOWLETT, seconded by Mr. JAMES YATES, a vote of thanks was heartily offered to Mr. Kiddle for the exhibition of his beautiful drawings.

The following communication from Dr. ORMEROD was read, relating to an extensive discovery of Roman coins in Gloucestershire, between Gloucester and Caerwent, to which he had invited the attention of the Institute at the recent meeting in Worcestershire:—"The discovery was made at High Woolaston, in Woolaston parish, 5 miles north of Chepstow, at the foot of Bowlash Hill, one of the hills of Tidenham Chase, about half a mile to the right of the vicinal way which passed between the Chase and the Severn towards Caerwent, and is marked in the map given in my 'Strigulensia,' p. 8.¹ The spot would be equally distant from a central point between the Roman works at 'the Chesters' and at 'Oldbury Field,' noticed in that volume, p. 41, and about half way between the recently discovered position on the Severn Cliffs in my own grounds at Sedbury and the camp and temple at Lydney. On March 19 (1862) a labourer excavating a ditch at the point described came upon a mass of coins, several hundreds in number, cemented together by verdigris. The coins are now widely scattered, but I have seen many of them, and about 30 are in my possession. All that I have seen are small brass coins of Constantine the Great, of the Empresses Helena and Fausta, of the sons of Constantine, namely, Crispus, Constantine, and Constantius, as Cæsars, and his municipal coins. None are later or earlier. It is observable that all the coins except two (hereafter described) correspond precisely with those noticed by Mr. Roach Smith in his Antiquities of

¹ This map is likewise to be found in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxix. pl. 2, accompanying Dr. Ormerod's memoir on ancient remains in the district adjacent to the confluence of the Wye and the

Severn. He had the kindness to present to the library of the Institute a copy of his "Strigulensia," privately printed in 1861, 8vo.

Richborough, as having been found at that place, a position of the *Legio Augusta Secunda* which also had a principal position at Caerleon, and of course close connexion with all the district traversed by the line of vicinal way from *Venta Silurum* towards *Glevum*. The point of discovery had nothing to distinguish it from the character of the fields adjacent, but, as I have stated, it is in close proximity to military sites." The two small brass coins above mentioned as those which alone vary from the coins found amongst the relics of the *Legio Augusta* at *Rutupiae*, are the following :— 1, Obv., Head of Constantine to right ; Rev., under a wreath, CONSTANTINUS AVG. Exergue, S.M.R.S. 2, Head of Constantine II. to left, holding a winged Victory. CONSTANTINVS. JUN. NOB. C.—Rev., under two stars an altar inscribed VOTIS XX. with a globe upon it. Legend, BEATA TRANQVILLITAS. Exergue, S.T.R.

The Rev. C. HEATHCOTE CAMPION, Rector of Westmeston, Sussex, gave a full description of mural paintings of the close of the twelfth, or earlier part of the thirteenth century, which had been brought to light during the previous autumn in the church of that parish, and of which he exhibited colored tracings of the full size of the originals. This remarkable discovery of examples of early decoration of more artistic character than is usually found in wall-paintings, which, moreover, rarely occur of so early a period, had been brought before the Institute by Mr. Blaauw at their previous meeting. The whole church had been enriched with paintings ; they had unfortunately been covered over with mortar and hair, and the difficulty of removing such a coating without serious injury to the designs beneath proved very great. The paintings have subsequently been destroyed, the decayed state of the fabric rendering its demolition unavoidable. The subjects of which tracings were shown by Mr. Campion were on the eastern wall of the nave, filling the spaces over the chancel-arch and at its sides. They were—The Scourging of Our Lord, the Taking Down from the Cross, the Saviour's Commission to St. Peter and St. Paul, the Holy Lamb, &c. Some portions were traced of a representation of the Adoration of the Wise Men ; also a curious subject of the early persecutions of the Christians, in which a truculent-looking crowned personage appears wielding a large sword, and accompanied by the inscription—DATIANVS REX. This subject may doubtless be referred to the times of Diocletian and Maximian, whose cruel edicts were rigidly carried out in Spain by the governor or proconsul of the province, Datianus, as related by Gibbon. The martyr of Saragossa, St. Vincent, was cruelly tortured early in the fourth century, under the orders of the Roman tyrant, here incorrectly designated as king. Several churches in England are dedicated to St. Vincent, and it is by no means improbable that the martyrdom of that saint may have been the subject of the painting at Westmeston. A full account of these curious paintings will be given, it is hoped, by Mr. Campion in a future volume of the Sussex Archæological Collections.

Canon Rock observed that such evidences of the state of the arts in England at so early a period as the time of Henry II., or that of the lion-hearted Richard, are of unusual interest, even if the types of their design are considered to have been originated by productions of some continental school, whether they are supposed to betray a certain tradition of Greek design, or may be regarded as copies of early Italian works. Dr. Rock, however, took occasion to point out that the merits of English art, even at an early period, have not been generally recognised as they deserved ; he

alluded to certain examples of great interest in various classes of the arts, especially to some recently brought under his notice through the Loan Exhibition at South Kensington.

The Hon. WILLIAM OWEN STANLEY, M.P., communicated a notice of a metal tripod-pot or caldron, lately found in a turbarry at Bodidris, Denbighshire, and now in possession of Sir Hugh Williams, Bart., at Bodelwyddan, near St. Asaph. This vessel, of which Mr. Stanley sent a drawing, and which is here figured, is of mixed metal or bell-metal; it holds 9 quarts.



Caldron found in Denbighshire. Dimensions—height 10 in., diameter $11\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Bodidris, situated in a remote position on the mountains above Wrexham, was of note as a border fortress in early times. It was doubtless one of the strongholds of the lordship of Denbigh granted by Elizabeth to her favorite, Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester, in 1563, with the castles of Chirk and Denbigh and the lordship of Yale. Mr. Stanley described the ancient mansion, subsequently in possession of the Lloyds and of the Vaughans of Corsygedol, as stated by Pennant:² it is a curious half-fortified dwelling in the Tudor style of architecture; around the parapet the device of the bear and ragged staff is frequently repeated, with an escutcheon of arms under each. The building presents, however, in several parts, features of an earlier period than the grant to the Earl of Leicester; some portions may be as ancient as the times of Richard II. The great hall stands on the boundaries of the counties of Denbigh and Flint, so that the two ends of the long table are in different counties; there are stables for 100 horses in a long timbered building of oak rudely fashioned with the axe. Tripod metal vessels of the same description as that found at Bodidris have been noticed in other parts of England, and they have sometimes been regarded as relics of even as early a period as that of Roman occupation. A good example obtained in Northumberland is in the museum at Alnwick Castle, and they have occurred repeatedly in North Britain. One, found near the Roman Wall at Haydon Bridge, is figured in Dr. Bruce's account of the Great Northern Barrier, p. 435, pl. xvii. They are, however, probably of mediæval workmanship. One, described as a hunting pot, precisely similar in form to that in possession of Sir Hugh Williams, was exhibited by the late Hon. Col. Greville at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, in 1801; it may be assigned to the fourteenth century, and it is figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xiv. p. 278, plates

² Tour in Wales, vol. i. p. 379.

51—53. It is ornamented with the symbols of the evangelists, the chase of the stag, an unicorn, griffin, fleurs de lys, &c. in relief, and bears two inscriptions,—“*Vilelmus Angetel me fieri fecit,*” and the following significant distich—

“Je su pot de graunt bonhur
Viaunde a fere de bon savhur.”

The smaller vessels of this description may doubtless have been used in the hunting expeditions in olden times, and the specimen last mentioned appears to have been so regarded by Col. Greville. See notices of several ancient brass caldrons or *marmites* in France, *Gent. Mag.*, vol. ccxi., p. 254; vol. ccxiv., p. 318.

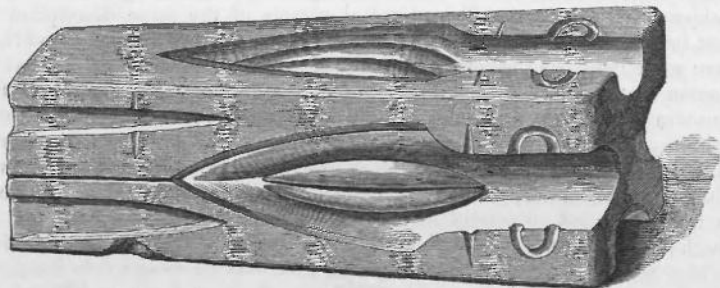
Mr. HEWITT read a notice of a Flemish weapon known as the *Goedendag*, or Good Day. Printed in this Journal, vol. xix. p. 314.

Dr. ROCK desired to invite the attention of English archæologists to the recent completion of the first volume of an important work on Christian Epigraphy edited by the Cavaliere Rossi. It will contain eleven thousand inscriptions of Christian Rome, from the earliest period to the end of the sixth century, reproduced in fac-simile.³

Dr. ROD. DE BERLANGA, of Malaga, on the part of the Marquis de Casa Soring, presented two large admirably executed fac-similes of the inscribed bronze tablets found, in October, 1851, near Malaga, and containing Roman municipal laws or constitutions relating to that city and to Salpesa, which were first published with a commentary by Dr. de Berlanga, and subsequently by Mommsen and other learned German archæologists. The Marquis, in whose possession these precious tablets are preserved, has caused accurate lithographic reproductions to be made, and these he kindly presented to the Institute through Lord Talbot de Malahide. The text of these tablets has been printed by Henzen, *Orellii Inscr. Lat. Ampl. Coll.*, vol. iii., p. 524.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. J. F. W. de SALIS.—A moiety of a stone mould for casting spear-heads of various sizes and also pointed objects, possibly arrow-heads. It was found about 1850, on the estates of Mr. de Salis in Ireland, at Loughgur, co. Limerick, and has been presented to the British Museum by Mr. A. Montgomery. It is a four-sided prism measuring $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length, the breadth of each face being $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at one extremity, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch at the other. The form of this interesting object is here accurately shown.



³ Mr. Stewart, 11, King William Street, Strand, will receive any orders for the

“*Inscriptiones Christianæ urbis Romæ*”; the work will consist of six folio volumes.

It is obvious that a second similar prism was requisite by means of which four perfect moulds for casting weapons, slightly varying in form, would be obtained; the spear-heads thus produced were in each case provided with two side-loops or ears for attachment to the haft. Another example of a like ingenious contrivance was published in this Journal in 1846,⁴ being the moiety of a similar mould of hone-stone, of rather larger dimensions than that here figured; it measured 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by 2 inches in breadth at the broadest extremity. This mould was intended to produce socketed celts with two side-loops, spears, and sharp-pointed spikes, probably for some missile weapons; it was found in the western parts of Anglesea, between Bodwrddin and Tre Ddafydd. We have been informed by Mr. Franks that a precisely similar four-sided stone mould for palstaves and other objects of metal is preserved in the Museum at Clermont, the ancient *Augustonemetum*, dep. Puy de Dôme. It was found at Cisternes la Forêt in Auvergne. In this instance both moieties of the mould, which is formed of micaceous schist, have been preserved; the cavities on three sides are adapted for casting palstaves of three forms, slightly varied; the fourth side presents, in one moiety, a long groove of equal width in which a kind of ingot might be cast; the corresponding face of the other moiety of the mould is perfectly plain.

By Dr. FERDINAND KELLER, President of the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich.—Cast of an unique die for casting Gaulish gold coins, found at Avenches, in Switzerland. See Dr. Keller's account of the discovery in this Journal, vol. xix. p. 253.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A portion of the horn of the extinct species of elk, perforated doubtless to serve in affixing a haft to a stone celt or other implement, in like manner as in certain relics found in Switzerland and other foreign countries. The object, unique in this country, is much worn, apparently by rolling in shingle. It will be more fully noticed and figured hereafter. Any account of the like objects discovered in the British Islands will be highly acceptable.

By Capt. EDWARD HOARE.—Lithograph of a gold ornament found in the South of Ireland, described as a fillet or bandlet for the hair; it was found in 1857, near Mallow, in the barony of Duhallow, co. Cork, and is now in possession of Mr. Thomas Hewitt, of Summerhill House, Cork; it is formed of nine strands of twisted gold wire, 20 in. in length; the weight is 22 dwts. 4 grs. Figured in the *Ulster Journ. of Archæology*, vol. ix., p. 28. This interesting object is of very fine gold; it had suffered some damage before its discovery. Gold hair-fillets are of great rarity amongst Irish antiquities. Two only had come under Capt. Hoare's notice. Of one of these, formerly in his own collection, and now belonging to Mr. Forman, of Dorking, he presented a lithograph with that exhibited. It is described and figured in the *Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society for 1857*. Capt. Hoare stated that no example is to be found in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. The precious series of gold ornaments there to be seen, and comprising the celebrated collection formed by the late Dean of St. Patrick's, has been described and fully illustrated in the recently published portion of Mr. Wilde's *Catalogue of the Museum*. With the gold fillet first mentioned, found near Mallow, a representation was given of an Irish bronze

⁴ Arch. Journal, vol. iii. p. 257, noticed also and figured in Mr. Yates' memoir on the use of bronze celts in military operations, *ibid.*, vol. vi. p. 384.

brooch in Mr. Hewitt's possession, remarkable chiefly on account of its unusually diminutive size.

By Mr. C. FAULKNER, F.S.A.—A Romano-British urn found, in June, 1862, about 4 feet below the surface at Blacking Grove near Deddington, Oxfordshire. It measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at the middle; within it was found a tooth, and close to the urn lay a thin leaden plate, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, which was broken by the workman's pick. Within a few yards were found fragments of Samian vessels, one of them stamped inside with the potter's mark—DONATVS F.—the other has the mark—VIRTVTIS.—Both these names occur in the list given by Mr. C. Roach Smith in his *Collectanea Antiqua*, and likewise in that appended to Mr. Thomas Wright's *Celt, Roman, and Saxon*.—Also a miniature brass dag or pistol, apparently a boy's toy of the time of Elizabeth or James I., found at Little Bourton, Oxfordshire.

By Mr. WEBB.—An enameled *plaque*, representing our Lord surrounded by the Apostles.—Another choice specimen of enameled work, French art of the fifteenth century; the subject is the Adoration of the Magi.

By Mr. ROBERT FITCH.—A gold ring found at Heigham near Norwich, and lately added to his choice collection of Norfolk relics and antiquities.



This beautiful ornament, of which Mr. Fitch has very kindly presented the accompanying woodcut, is thus inscribed—† IE SVI : ICI : EN LIV— and † AMOR : VINCIT : OMN—Three quatrefoils or florets are elegantly introduced at intervals. The bezel, which is considerably raised above the hoop, is set with an uncut ruby. Date, fourteenth century. The *chanson* first mentioned occurs thus on other personal ornaments of the period—*Je suis ici en lieu d'ami*, and the word DAMI is doubtless here to be understood. The second, *Amor vincit omnia*, is likewise not without precedent. In the Prologue to Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, it will be remembered that the dainty Prioress, Madame Eglentine, wore on her arm a string of beads of coral:—

“And theron henge a broche of gold ful shene
On which was first ywriten a crowned A,
And after, *Amor vincit omnia*.”

By Miss FFARINGTON, of Worden, Lancashire.—A little volume containing a collection of almanacs and prognostications for a series of years, between 1551 and 1568. 1. Almanac and prognostication for 1551, “practised by Simon Heuringius and Lodowike Bogard, Doctors in Phisike and Astronomye. Imprynted at Worceter in y^e hyghe strete by Ihon

Oswen. They be also to sell at Shrewesbury." This rare production of a local press is possibly unique; no copy of any almanac printed by Oswen is noticed in the list in Herbert's edit. of Ames' Typ. Ant., vol. iii. p. 1459. It is more fully described in the Catalogue of the Museum formed at the meeting of the Institute in Worcester, p. 64.—2. Almanac and prognostication for 1552, by Anthony Askham, Physician. "Imprinted at London in Lumberdestrete, at the signe of the Egle, by Rycharde Kele." The Prognostication was printed in London by William Powell.—3. Almanac by Anthony Askham for 1553. "Imprynted at London in Fletestreate at the signe of the George nexte to seynt Dunstones Church by Wyllyam Powell."—4. Almanac for 1554, by Anthony Askham, printed by William Powell; the Prognostication declaring the four seasons, the sicknesses of the same, "with a dietary in miter (*sic*) and also the farre cours of the mone Northwarde."—5. Almanac for 1555, the year succeeding that of the accession of Mary: on the title Askham describes himself as "preest," with the following observation:—"And this I have wrytten for a token and remembraunce, that I determyne by gods grace to set forth the Cosmographie and Syte of Englande in respecte to all the worlde, that Gods hygh power and glory thereby may be magnified. Also I haue added a certeyne allegorye to euery moneth, of oure late Heresies, with an exclamation, a counsell, and redresse of the same." London, printed by William Powell.—6. Almanac for 1556; also is added "how ye maye knowe all tymes and howres of the daye by your horse rodde, or any other staffe, by the shadow therof when the sonne shineth, made and deuysed by Anthonye Askham, Phisycyon and pryest. Imprinted at London, in Fletestrete at the signe of the Princes armes, by Thomas Marshe."—7. Almanac for 1557, printed by Thomas Marshe; also a prognostication "Practised at Medlay in Yorkeshyre by Anthony Askham prieste."—8. Almanac, &c. for 1558, made for the meridian of Norwich, &c. by William Kenningham, Physician, London; printed for John Daye, dwelling over Aldersgate. In this commence announcements of Eclipses, also of Fairs. To the prognostication is prefixed an address to the reader, with a well-executed woodcut portrait of the author, holding a globe and compasses. In the "disposition of thayre, thorow the .xii. Monethes," spirited woodcuts are introduced, representing the occupations of the months; each cut with a monogram composed of an I within a C (? Jean Croissant). The dimensions of the cuts are $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Also the planets, Saturn, Jupiter, &c. each in a triumphal car, engraved by the same.—9. Prognostication for 1560, "Practysed in Salisburie by Maister Henry Lon, Doctour in Phisike, dwellynge nere to the close gate." London; printed by Henry Sutton, in Pater noster row.—10. Almanac for 1561, calculated for the meridian and situation of Gloucester by Lewes Vaughan. London, printed by Thomas Marshe.—11. Almanac for 1563, "composed by M. Michael Nostradamus Doctour in Phisicke, of Salon of Craux in Province," with a long prognostication translated from the French; at the end is the autograph.—"This boke perteynethe to Edwarde Fynche of Laytoun, Esquier, 1563." No printer's name.—12. Almanac for 1564 by Nostradamus. Imperfect; no printer's name.—13. Almanac for 1567, serving for all England; by Thomas Buckmaster. Imprinted at London by Ihon Kyngston, for Garet Dewes. This contains the same pretty woodcuts of the occupations of the months, by C. I., used in No. 8.—14. Almanac for 1568, by M. Thomas Buckmaster. Printed by Ihon Kyngston for Garet Dewes. Without the

woodcuts. On the last leaf is written the following memorandum:—"This yeaere theaere was a verrey Riche lottarie generall of 400000 lottes, every lotte x. s., set forth and graunted by the consent of the qwenes majestie and her counsell for the commoditie and Renowne of this Realme. In the same lottarie theaere is 30001 gayners—369999 losers, and the whole lottarie doth amounte to 200000 li., wheareof 61979 li. rewardeth y^e gainers, 46349 li. 10 s. dischargeth (?) y^e losers, 91771 li. 10 s. remaynthe to"

By Mr. HEWITT.—Engraved silver counter, date probably about the time of Charles I. On the obverse is a half-length figure of a man walking towards the left, carrying a long staff over his left shoulder and a basket on his back attached by a strap round his arm. Legend—*Sum broken Breade and Meate*. Reverse, a flower like a marigold, and the numeral 15, probably the number of the counter, the set being commonly of thirty pieces, and in this instance, it may be supposed, they were engraved with a series of figures of various trades or occupations.

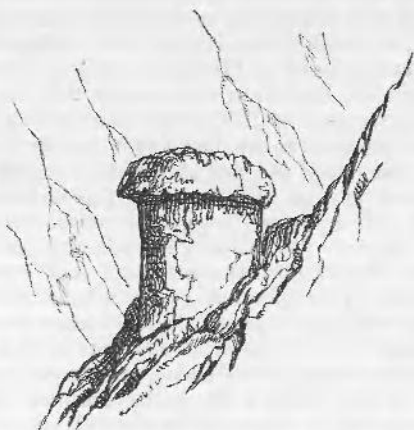
MEDÆVAL SEALS.—By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A leaden cast of the seal of the Tinnors of Cornwall found in 1842, near Lee Down, Bath, as stated in a notice by Mr. Edward Smirke in this Journal, vol. v. p. 65, where this interesting relic is figured. It has also been described by Sir Charles Lemon in a notice addressed to the Truro Institution. The leaden cast exhibited is now in possession of Mr. Benjamin Bright, of Malvern Link, Worcestershire.—Bullæ of the following Popes: Martin V., Alexander VII., Clement XI., Clement XII., and Clement XIII.—Bulla of Agostino Barbarigo, Doge of Venice, A.D. 1486—1501.—Thick leaden disc., diam. $1\frac{7}{16}$ in., stamped with an escutcheon charged with a cross, a dagger, possibly marks of the City of London, and a third device, St. Michael weighing souls.—Two leaden objects, probably cloth-marks; on one is an escutcheon ensigned with a crown, the bearing is apparently billey a lion rampant (? Nassau); the other is stamped on one side with the bust of a bald, bearded ecclesiastic vested in a cope, and like a papal head, but no tiara visible; on the reverse is a castle.

February 6, 1863.

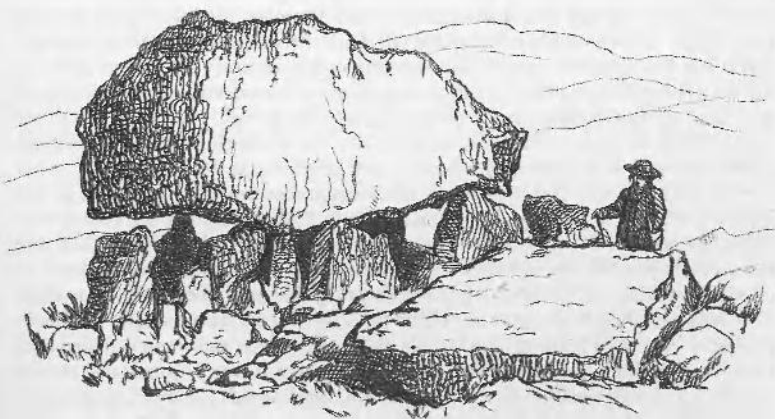
OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., F.S.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following communication was read, from Mr. J. E. LEE, Hon. Secretary of the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Archæological Association:—

"So many foolish things have been said and written respecting cromlechs, that it is with hesitation I venture to send a suggestion which occurred to me during a tour which we took last autumn in South Wales. I send a rough sketch of a cromlech, called Arthur's Stone, situated on a high ridge of land known as Cefn Bryn, in Gower, a peninsula south-west of Swansea, chiefly inhabited by descendants of a colony of Flemings. The covering stone is of large size, 13 ft. long, 7 ft. wide, and in its greatest thickness 8 ft.; so that it is of enormous weight. I send also with this a hasty sketch, taken in July, 1857, of what is called an 'earth-pillar,' in the Valley of Stalden, leading from Wisp to Zermatt, in Switzerland. These 'earth-pillars' are singular natural productions. It is well known that on the glaciers, large rocks called 'glacier tables' are found mounted, as it were, on pedestals of ice, simply because the stalks or pedestals have been protected from the sun by the size of the rock, while the surrounding ice, in the course of months or years, has gradually



"Earth-pillar," in the Valley of Stalden, leading from Wisp to Zermatt, canton du Valais.



Cromlech called Arthur's Stone, on Cefn Bryn, in Gower, Glamorganshire.

thawed away. A somewhat analogous action, as shown by Forbes and others, has produced the 'earth-pillars.' The earth or clay beneath a large rock is protected by it from the wearing away of the Alpine rains, which, as every traveller knows, descend in torrents, and lower the surrounding earth, till in process of time the rock appears perched upon a kind of neck. These earth-pillars in the Swiss valleys have been mentioned by various authors, and at the late meeting of the British Association at Cambridge, Mr. Godwin Austen stated that they are also well known in the Alpine regions of India. While sketching the cromlech in Gower, the question occurred to me, how was it possible for a race of men, evidently without machinery and probably without regular tools, to have placed in its present position this enormous superincumbent mass? A suggestion flashed into my mind, Can glacial action, and the earth-pillars of Stalden, at all explain the difficulty? It is now generally agreed by geologists that the large blocks and masses of rock scattered over the country were dropped by ice-floes during what is called the glacial period, before the land was raised to its present level. Recent investigations seem to have thrown back the first appearance of man on the earth to a time almost immediately succeeding this period, whenever it may have been, and it certainly is at least probable that in the ages after the glacial period there would be numbers of these blocks perched on earth-pillars, in a similar way to those of Stalden. If so, is it not probable that a rude people would look up to them with veneration, and that they would be used as sacred places or as the memorials of deceased heroes? If they were wanted as places of burial, the large covers would require to be supported by stones of a size easy to be transported by the aborigines, before the pillar of earth was removed, or possibly the upper rock, from its great weight and the failure of the earth beneath, might begin to sink, and similar measures would then be taken to support it: in either case it would afford to the early inhabitants the type or model of the regular cromlech. It is not here imagined that all cromlechs were thus formed; doubtless the greater proportion were arranged entirely by human hands; all that is here suggested is, that these two actions, viz., that of ice-floes, and that of the formation of earth-pillars, may possibly explain the mode by which these enormous masses have been placed in their present position, a problem which has puzzled nearly every thinking antiquary.

"It may be said that the rocks of Stonehenge are equally large, if not larger; but then it must be borne in mind that Stonehenge shows a considerable amount of workmanship and some architectural skill, so that the race which erected Stonehenge must have been much farther advanced in civilization than the framers of the rude cromlech now under consideration.

"It is somewhat singular that shortly afterwards, when at St. Davids in company with two leading geologists, the subject was mentioned, they both thought the idea probable, but neither they nor I were aware, till on our return home we received the report of the meeting of the British Association at Manchester, that a paper had been read there by Mr. P. O'Callaghan, Hon. Secretary of the Leeds Philosophical Society, throwing out the suggestion that these large blocks had been dropped by ice-floes in the glacial period, so that there is nothing new in this part of the suggestion. It is, however, remarkable that Mr. O'Callaghan, having advanced so far, did not go still farther, and refer to the earth-pillars. His theory, that when these huge rocks were dropped from the ice-floes, they fell upon

other stones, 'broke them, and remained ever since securely supported upon these rude props,' seems untenable, from the artificial mode in which the supporting stones of cromlechs are placed, as well as by their usual form, which does not at all answer his description.

"I fear that you will call this letter a theoretical one, and that you will say, facts and facts only ought to be admitted in the study of antiquities. Still, if there is no attempt to dogmatise, and if a supposition is merely suggested for consideration, I do not see that much harm can be done, even if the theory be pronounced valueless."

The following short notice of Roman vestiges recently brought to light in London was then read by Mr. ALBERT WAY :—

"During the last month a discovery of remains of a Roman building and of part of a tessellated floor has occurred in the city, in a locality where Roman vestiges of remarkable character have formerly been found. During the progress of the demolition of the India House in Leadenhall Street, and clearing out the foundations of that structure for the erection of buildings upon its site, our accomplished Vice-President, Mr. Tite, who is constantly on the watch for traces of the ancient Roman city which may be brought to light in the course of public works under his charge, had been looking out for any vestiges of *Londinium*, which, it might reasonably be anticipated, would there be disinterred. Until about the middle of January, however, nothing was noticed; a small tessellated pavement was then found at a considerable depth, and my attention having by Mr. Tite's kindness been invited to the discovery, I lost no time in visiting the spot, with his recommendation to the Clerk of the Works, Mr. Vincent, through whose obliging attention I was enabled to examine the pavement, and obtain the following particulars. The portion of a tessellated floor which has thus been rescued from oblivion during the last month, although inconsiderable in dimensions and of the coarsest description of mosaic, is not without interest to the archæologist, as a fresh evidence of Roman occupation in the metropolis. The discovery may be regarded as comparatively insignificant when compared with that of the elaborate mosaic floor brought to light in Leadenhall Street, opposite the eastern end of the portico of the India House, in 1803. A fine pavement was also found in Lothbury in 1805, inside the western gate of the Bank; both these floors have been figured in Mr. Roach Smith's *Illustrations of Roman London*, where may also be seen representations of two beautiful portions of mosaic disinterred in 1841 in Threadneedle Street, on the site of the late French Church. We are indebted to Mr. Tite for a full account of the discovery of another tessellated floor, in February, 1854, under the vaults of the south-east area of the late Excise Office. Mr. Tite's memoir in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxvi. p. 203, is well known to all who take interest in the vestiges of Roman times in our metropolis. The fine example last mentioned, representing Bacchus and Ariadne, is moreover familiar to visitors of the Crystal Palace, where it is now preserved, having been successfully taken up by the late Mr. Minton, and relaid without injury. Other discoveries of Roman tessellated work might be mentioned; and of the floors of more simple fashion and homely character, an example found in 1847 in works for the new Coal Exchange was brought under the notice of our Society in a memoir in our *Journal*, vol. v. p. 25, by Mr. Tucker. It will be seen, however, from this enumeration, that the remains of Roman construction, combined with the beautiful decorated works in ques-

tion, are numerous, and present important evidence as regards consideration of the relative position of *Londinium* amongst the Roman cities in Britain. Although not the capital city in days of Imperial dominion, it evidently occupied a leading position in its commercial relations, and for the wealth and luxury of its inhabitants, as is abundantly shown in Mr. Roach Smith's work, to which allusion has been made, and also by his valuable collection of London antiquities now in the National Museum. The fragment of tessellated work which is the subject of this short notice, has been found at the great depth of 19 ft. 6 in. below the present pavement of Leadenhall Street, at a spot 20 ft. west of the old portico of the East India House, and under the façade of that structure towards the street. The India House, it will be remembered, was erected in 1799 by R. Jupp, on the site of a previous building; it was subsequently enlarged under the direction of Wilkins and Cockerell. The pediment, of which the colossal sculptures now lie prostrate amongst the ruins, was executed by Bacon the younger. On forming the foundations, it appeared that the builders had formerly carried their excavations, adjoining the spot where the lately found floor lay concealed, to the depth of the natural stratum of London clay; closely adjacent, and about 6 ft. below the level of that stratum, the Roman building was brought to light. It consists, as was pointed out to me by Mr. Vincent, of part of a small chamber, lying nearly north and south by east and west, the internal dimensions in the former direction being 14 ft. 3 in.; the area at present exposed measured 12 ft. east and west, but the site had not been wholly cleared towards the west. The lower portions of the walls of this little chamber having thus been exposed to view on three of its sides, were found to measure 2 ft. in thickness; they were constructed chiefly of rubble of chalk and Kentish rag, with bonding courses of brick about 2 ft. apart. The interior face had been plastered, and a band of color appeared along the base, about 6 to 8 in. in breadth, forming a kind of ornamental skirting. In part of the area only the tessellæ remained undisturbed; they are of red, black, and white color, but no decorative pattern in their arrangement can now be perceived. The tessellæ measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. square. The floor is perfectly level, and is doubtless carefully laid on the concrete and substratum usually found in Roman constructions, and of which Mr. Tite has given us an excellent description in his memoir before cited.

"It is remarkable that all the pavements discovered at various times in the City have occurred within a very small area. They have in some instances been found at a very great depth. I am not aware, however, whether any such remains have been noticed at so great a depth as the building which I have described, nearly 20 ft. It must be borne in mind that this Roman construction had been formed several feet lower than the natural stratum of the clay at that spot. It may have been some sub-structure or vault, possibly some chamber connected with a bath, but the occurrence of fresco on the walls near its floor may, I apprehend, indicate that it had not been used for any purpose of the nature last mentioned, where water had been admitted. No coins or Roman relics had been found. Mr. Vincent showed me a few copper pieces of late date, but nothing coeval with the pavement. He informed me that in June last Roman remains were exposed, about the same depth from the surface, near the south-east angle of the old India House, and near Leadenhall Place. A portion of pavement formed of large black and red tessellæ,

like those of the floor lately found, was exposed, measuring 4 ft. by 3 ft., and fragments have been preserved."

Mr. TITE offered some observations on these Roman vestiges. It is probable, as he believed, that a main thoroughfare, leading from the ferry across the Thames, in Roman times, towards the great line of way into Essex and to *Camulodunum*, may have passed over the site of the India House, and that upon this street several important structures, of which remains have from time to time been exposed to view, may have been situated. The building recently discovered had probably been part of some edifice of note; it lay at a considerable depth below the present surface, but the like traces of Roman occupation had repeatedly been disinterred in excavations in the city at even greater depths, as Mr. Tite believed, than 19 feet below the surface level of the present streets. He had promised to communicate to the Society of Antiquaries a detailed report, when the works now in progress on the site of the India House were completed, and he would refer those who might desire further information on the subject to the *Archæologia*, in which his memoir on Roman pavements discovered in London at various times, and especially on the fine tessellated floor found in 1854 under the late Excise Office, had been already published.⁵

The Rev. CANON TROLLOPE, F.S.A., sent an account of Anglo-Saxon tombs at Baston, Lincolnshire. (Printed in this volume, p. 29.)

The Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER gave a short notice of some Roman relics found in September last in Norfolk, at Ditchingham near Bungay, in preparing the site of an orphanage in course of erection. At a depth of several feet were disinterred three small Roman urns of dark-colored ware, the largest measuring in height $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the two others about 5 inches. They lay, placed on their sides, in a large vessel of dark iron-colored Roman pottery, of singular fashion, measuring 18 inches in depth, 3 feet in diameter at the top, and from 3 to 4 inches in thickness. The larger vase, which unfortunately was broken by the workmen, had doubtless in this deposit been used instead of a sepulchral cist, or as an *obruendarium*; globular *amphoræ* have repeatedly occurred in England, within which, the neck and upper portion having been broken away, cinerary vases of glass and pottery had been deposited. Mr. Chester had described previously some Roman remains at Ditchingham, in a Memoir on the Antiquities of the Valleys of the Yare and the Waveney (*Norfolk Archæology*, vol. iv. p. 310). The late discovery occurred at a spot more distant from the river than that formerly noticed, and near the church.

Mr. G. V. DU NOYER communicated a note and drawing of a sculptured figure of St. Christopher, formerly at Jerpoint Abbey, co. Kilkenny, and preserved in the collection of the late Mr. Anthony, at Pilltown, co. Tipperary. The slab of limestone upon which this curious figure is carved measures 34 inches in height by 13 inches in breadth. Mr. du Noyer considers it to be a work of the thirteenth century, and no similar example had fallen under his observation in Ireland. The infant Saviour is seen seated upon the left arm of St. Christopher, his hand upraised in the gesture of benediction. The saint wears a head-covering of a prevalent fashion of our own days, with the brim turned up; in his right hand there is a stout staff,

⁵ *Archæologia*, vol. xxxvi., p. 203. Mr. Tite has there given a map of London and the vicinity to the S.E., showing the

lines of ancient roads and their probable continuation in Roman London, which supplies much valuable information.

which terminates at top in a sort of bud, denoting its miraculous germination ; the lower extremity, seen amongst wavy lines crossing the legs of the saint and indicating the stream which he is crossing, appears to throw out roots, whilst a large fish is introduced at the side to denote the waters of the river. Mr. du Noyer remarked that the mural painting at Knockmoy Abbey, co. Sligo, of which a drawing, of the full size of the original, was shown at the Dublin Exhibition by the Fine Arts Committee, was not intended to represent, as explained by Dr. Todd, the martyrdom of St. Sebastian,⁶ but that of St. Christopher, who was in much higher repute in Ireland as well as in Great Britain. Mr. du Noyer, in proof of his explanation of the Knockmoy painting, referred to the remarkable representation of the legend of St. Christopher in mural paintings discovered April, 1847, in Shorwell Church, Isle of Wight, and figured by Mr. Fairholt, Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc., vol. iii. p. 85. According to the Golden Legend, the King of Lycia ordered forty archers to put St. Christopher to death, but their shafts hung in the air, and none reached him. The representation of this incident, at Shorwell, closely resembles the subject which appeared on the wall of the chancel at Knockmoy.

Mr. ALBERT WAY read a short notice of a Register of Chertsey Abbey, Surrey, preserved in Lord Clifford's library at Ugbrooke Park, Devon, and sent by his kind permission at the request of the Very Rev. Canon Rock. The volume contains the acts of John de Rutherwyke, who was Abbot of Chertsey in the reigns of Edward II. and Edward III. This MS. contains the record of his administration, year by year, from 1313 to 1345. It is in the handwriting of the period ; another transcript, somewhat more complete, is preserved in the British Museum, Lansd. MS. 435. The following entries may not be without interest to some of our readers. Under 1324, the following acts of the Abbot are recorded :—"Erexit aulam, camaras et capellam apud Ebesham" (Epsom) ;—"Eodem anno fecit fieri novum baculum pastorem." In 1327, "Edificavit novum cancellum apud Egeham, in quo scribuntur isti versus,—

*Hec domus efficitur baptiste laude Johannis,
Bis deca septenis trescentis mille sub annis
Christi, quam statuit Abbas ex corde Johannes
De Rutherwyka, per terras dictus et ampnes."*

In the same year—"Erexit cameram super foltam apud Ebesham." Certain other entries occur by which the precise date of buildings still existing might be ascertained ; for instance, under 1320, "fecit pontem de petra apud Stevynton," probably in Berkshire, as the monastery had possessions in that county. Of the curious documentary evidence throwing light on the internal economy of conventual institutions, some extracts have been given in this Journal, vol. xix. p. 350. Mr. Way cited certain singular personal names, of which some may still be found in Surrey. In 1324, mention occurs of several persons named Richebel resident at Banstead, where the name is still found. Of names derived from occupations or the like, the following may deserve notice :—Ric. le Kembere, Rob. le Zukyere, Simon le Twynere, Walt. le Marlere, Pet. le Potiere, and Ric. le Crockere or le Crochere Courteys, both of Clandon, where earthenwares were probably manufactured in the fourteenth century. There are also found Joh. le

⁶ Proceedings of Roy. Irish Acad., vol. vi. p. 3 ; Wilde's Catal. Mus. Roy. Irish Acad., p. 316.

Brocwarde, Hugo le Kache, Will. le Cuchenere, Joh. le Synyere, &c. Joh. de Gatsslydere seems to have derived his name from a moor-land so called; Michael le Waeps, Joh. le Foghel, Henr. le Goym, may claim mention, and also Rad. Halvelorde and Edolina Halveledy, names of very uncommon character.

The MARQUESS CAMDEN, K.G., President of the Kent Archæological Society, and who had favored the Institute by consenting to preside at their meeting at Rochester, being present on this occasion, expressed in most kind terms his desire to promote the general gratification of the members on their visit to his county.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. ASHURST MAJENDIE.—Fragment of a Roman mirror, formed of white mixed metal, extremely brittle. It was found at Sible Hedingham, Essex.

By Miss HILL, of Bath.—Several singular leaden seals, found with Roman remains at Brough-upon-Stanmore, Westmoreland, and formerly in the collection of the late Mr. John Hill of Appleby. They are mostly of irregular oval or oblong form, measuring about $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, by $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, with letters and ornaments or symbols in relief, mostly on both sides, and produced by a stamp, apparently in like manner as the marks on modern *plombs* used commonly in custom-houses on the Continent for securing merchandise from being opened in transit. The little leaden relics found at Brough, and also very rarely in some other localities, appear to have been intended for a similar purpose: the country whence they came has not been ascertained; the characters and ornaments have been regarded as indicating a Phœnician or Celtiberian origin. Mr. Roach Smith has figured several specimens in his *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iii. pl. 32, p. 197, and a more extended notice of these very curious relics of commerce in Britain in Roman times will be given in vol. vi. of that valuable work.

By Mr. J. W. BRETT.—A valuable little collection of Egyptian relics, of gold and bronze, inlaid with gold. Amongst them may be particularly mentioned a small figure of the goddess Neb-ti, or Nephthys; another, described as of the goddess Pacht; a small figure of Osiris, such as were deposited with mummies; it bears the usual inscription from ch. vi. of the Book of the Dead. The name of the deceased was Psammetichus, the son of Sba-rekhi; the date may be about B.C. 600.—A bronze, showing remains of ornament by gilding with leaf-gold: the figure may have been wholly so enriched; a like specimen of great beauty exists in the Louvre, ornamented with gold and color.—A collection of “Phenico-Egyptian ornaments found in Sardinia, and obtained there in 1854.”

By Mr. BISHOP.—A set of medallions of the Cæsars, small profiles in yellow marble obtained at Naples.

By Mr. VILLIERS BAYLY.—The head of a fool’s *marotte* or bauble, of brass, with a long peaked hood attached, so as to be moveable on pivots inserted at the sides of the face. (See woodcut, orig. size.) It is now fixed on a plain wooden staff, possibly copied from the original handle. Objects of this description are of rare occurrence. A similar brass *marotte*, however, is to be seen in the South Kensington Museum; a very elaborately sculptured specimen, exhibited by Mr. Farrer at a former meeting of the Institute, is of boxwood, curiously carved with grotesque heads and ornaments, amongst which are the arms of a cardinal, probably Philip, brother of Pope

Nicholas V. ; date, about 1450. This singular object had been in the possession of Cardinal York, and is now in Lord Londesborough's collection ; it is figured by Mr. Roach Smith, *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. vi. pl. 22, p. 201, where notices of court-jesters and of their baubles may be found. The subject has been more fully discussed by Mr. Douce, *Illustrations to Shakespeare*, vol. ii. p. 209, where several representations of the fool with



Brass *marotte*, in possession of Mr. Villiers Bayly.

his *marotte* are given ; there is a fool's bauble of silver with an ivory handle in the Doucean Museum at Goodrich Court ; another, carved in box-wood, is in the Musée Sauvageot at the Louvre ; it is described as the "insigne de la Mère folle dans la fête des Fous." See M. Sauzay's Catalogue of that very interesting collection, p. 52. The *marotte* exhibited by Mr. Villiers Bayly may be assigned to the fourteenth century.

By the Rev. H. M. SCARTH.—A diminutive vessel of motley green glazed ware, with a handle and a small spout, found in a bed of sand near Langport, Somerset, and supposed to have been a lamp of very primitive fashion. It had been regarded with interest, on account of its occurrence in a stratum apparently of undisturbed *alluvium*, but the little vessel is probably not more ancient than the fourteenth century, it may be of later date. The spout is formed of a small tube, which extends within the vessel to its bottom. Such a little jug is called, in South Wales, a "dollin."

By Mr. R. T. PRITCHETT, F.S.A.—A fine old sword, the blade stamped with the name of Andrea Ferrara, accompanied by various devices, an armillary sphere, a three-masted ship in full sail, a roundel of the arms of Arragon with those of Castile and Leon quarterly ; bees and crescents ; another roundel in which may be discerned a head in profile and the inscription—+ SIR FR [AN] SISCVS DRACVS ARMIGER.—Also, within an elegantly foliated compartment, a cross potent or Jerusalem cross. This sword, supposed to have belonged to Drake, was found, as stated by Mr. Edward Hawkins, jun., through whom it was obtained for Mr. Pritchett, in a cottage near Brockwear, Gloucestershire. The blade may be contem-

porary with the great naval commander whose name it bears, although possibly not actually used by him; the hilt appears to be of rather later date. Examples occur of swords decorated with medallion portraits, such as the sword of Wolfgang Wilhelm in the Goodrich Court Armory, which displays his portrait with that of Philip III., King of Spain; a sword in the Dover Museum, with medallions of Cromwell, figured in this Journal, vol. ix. p. 306; and a hanger, bearing likewise the head and name of the Protector, with the date 1652, described *Gent. Mag.*, vol. ix. part 1, p. 412. The weapon in Mr. Pritchett's valuable collection of arms was probably a sword of honor presented on some memorable occasion, of which unfortunately all evidence is lost.

By the Right Hon. Lord TORPHICHEN.—A curious clock-watch striking the hours, of skilful construction, with the name of the maker, *Samuel Aspinwall*, engraved upon the works. It was lately found at Lord Torphichen's seat, Calder House, Mid Calder, with other objects of value, in an old cabinet which had not been opened for nearly a century. The outer case of the watch is of steel wrought in open-work studded with silver; the inner case is of silver, likewise of open-work, and amongst the ornamental details are an eagle, a rose, lily, &c. The dial is of silver beautifully engraved, the subject being the accusation of Susannah by the elders. There is only an hour-hand; the hours are struck on a fine-toned bell serving as an inner case within the pierced work. The watch measures about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diam., by 1 in. in thickness; there are two seals appended, one of steel, the other of jasper, engraved with the armorial bearings of the Torphichen family. Mr. Octavius Morgan observed that the date of this watch is about 1650 or 1660; the silver pierced work of floral designs was much in vogue in the time of Charles I. It has a hair-spring and regulator, also a very fine chain which may have been added, in place of the original catgut, about 1675. Mr. Morgan stated that he had not met with the name of Samuel Aspinwall, but, in 1675, Josiah Aspinwall was admitted a brother of the company of clockmakers.

By Mr. HENDERSON, F.S.A.—A choice specimen of Oriental damascened metal-work; it is a slender wand or tube, about 16 inches in length, richly inlaid with gold and silver. At one end there is a diminutive human hand, clenched, and apparently covered with scale armour; there are jeweled rings on the thumb and little finger, the cuff on the wrist is likewise jeweled with rubies and emeralds. On unscrewing the hand, a stiletto may be drawn out of the tube; at the other extremity there is the head of a dragon or monster with ruby eyes, and forming when unscrewed the handle of a little knife. This curious appliance of Eastern luxury has been designated a "scratch-back;" it is believed that in India and other hot climates objects used for that purpose, to which the little hand is well adapted, are not unusual. It has, however, been suggested that it may have served in some synagogue in India as a pointer, or wand used in reading the Law, and called *Yad*, a hand, the reader being forbidden to touch the sacred roll with his fingers. Mr. Octavius Morgan has a pair of small wands of ebony terminating in ivory hands, and possibly intended for such purpose.

By Mr. EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A.—A silver ring recently obtained in Dublin, and of which Mr. Waterton gave the following account:—"It is of a remarkable type, which appears to be exclusively Irish, and it is for this reason that I wish to draw attention to it. The part of the hoop which

corresponds to the bezel projects considerably, tapering almost to a point, and to this is affixed a boss composed of five balls arranged pyramidally. Two similar ornaments are affixed to the shoulders, and the remainder of the hoop is divided into a number of little concave compartments, three of which are blank, and the others contain each a letter, making the inscription AVE MARIA. Mrs. Waterton's *Dactyliotheca* contains a gold ring of a similar type, but without the knobs or bosses. The projecting bezel, the hoop divided into concave compartments, and also the bosses, are features which hitherto I have only observed in rings found in Ireland, and thus this ring fills up a blank in Mrs. Waterton's *Dactyliotheca*. Three or four rings of this type are preserved in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy."

By the Lord LYTTLETON, President of the Institute.—Patent by writ of privy seal, creating Sir Edward Littleton, lately Solicitor-General and then Lord Keeper, Baron Littleton of Mounslow in the county of Salop, with remainder to the heirs male of his body. It is dated 18 Feb., 16 Charles I. (1641-2). The great seal has been detached, and the document, now preserved at Hagley, has been placed in a frame. The parchment measures $30\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth by $24\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. The margins are elaborately emblazoned. In the initial letter is introduced an oval engraved portrait of the king, three-quarters to the right, affixed to the parchment, and colored so as to appear at first sight like an illumination. In the upper margin is introduced an atchievement of the Royal arms, between the crest of England and that of Scotland. In the dexter margin is the lion of England holding the banner of St. George; and lower down is the triple plume within a garter ensigned with a crown, and with the initials C. P. In the sinister margin is the unicorn holding the banner of St. Andrew; above and below are escutcheons, one being of the arms of France, the other of Ireland. The margins are ornamented throughout with roses, thistles, honeysuckle, lilies, and other flowers, in colors and gold. In the lower dexter corner there is an oval miniature of the newly-created peer, three-quarters to the right, in black dress, falling band, and black scull-cap; the purse in which the great seal was preserved appears at his side. The portrait resembles that engraved by Van der Gucht, after Vandeyck. In the lower sinister corner is introduced an atchievement of the arms of the Lord Keeper with numerous quarterings; of these, with other particulars regarding this remarkable document, a detailed account is given by Mr. John Gough Nichols, in the *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. i. Lord Littleton died without issue in 1645, when the barony became extinct.

By the Rev. J. FULLER RUSSELL.—A folio MS. on parchment, in fine preservation and elaborately rubricated. It is a rental of the Abbey of Espinlieu, near Mons in Belgium. The volume is thus entitled:—"Cartulaire des Rentes et Revenues heritables appartenant a leglize et abbaye Nostre Dame d'Espinlieu, empres la ville de Mons, tant en rentes dargent, fors blans et tournois, aussi dauaines, chappons, pains, et fourques empret assis et de sour pluseurs lieux et heritaiges en la ville et terroir de Saint Simphorien, escheant a pluseurs termes, renouvellez sour les anchiens cartulaires et escript de laditte eglise par la prinse que en a este fait aux anchiennes personnes et connoissant audit lieu, en lan xv. cens et vingt troix, par Anthonne Yeuwain, Recepteur dudit Espinlieu."

By Mr. W. BURGESS.—A piece of curiously painted linen cloth, of coarse texture, decorated in water colors on a primed ground, as a substitute for tapestry. It is a portion of a set of wall-hangings formerly, as stated, in

a chamber at Yarde House, Kingsbridge, Devon, and representing subjects of the chase of the boar, &c. The piece exhibited, given to a friend of Mr. Burges by Mr. Robert Swansborough, displays in rude coloring a country house or pavilion, a garden and terrace, with trees planted in vases.—Two framed pieces of elaborately embossed embroidery of the seventeenth century, one of them representing Charles II. as Orpheus charming the animals, the whole being in high relief, and a considerable portion of the dresses, &c., wrought like the knitting of a stocking; the mermaid holds a mirror of talc; a vine, various flowers, and other ornamental work, fill every vacant space. The second specimen, of rather earlier date, represents a shepherd and shepherdess; a lion, stag, &c., near them; and a city appears in the background.

By Mr. HEWITT.—Two fine partizans of the time of Louis XIV., from the collection at the Rotunda, Woolwich, and exhibited by obliging permission of Colonel Lefroy.

MEDÆVAL SEALS.—By Dr. Kendrick, M.D., of Warrington.—A collection of impressions, formerly in possession of the late Dr. Prattinton, of Bewdley, whose extensive Worcestershire collections are now in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries. Amongst the seals exhibited were some impressions detached from old documents.—Seal of oval form, device a fleur de lys with two birds respectant: legend— \div s' WILELMI: WYNTER.—Seal of circular form, being that of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, 16 Eliz., with a portion of the document to which it had been attached, and bearing his signature. Device, an escutcheon with eight quarterings, ensigned with a coronet and surrounded by the garter.—Small circular signet; device, a scorpion or a lobster (?). On the label, Dr. Prattinton has written—"Clifton, No. 28, Sir Hugh de Mortimer, a scorpion."—Seal of the hospital of St. John the Baptist at Lichfield; of pointed oval form; xvi. cent., the legend in letters reversed.—Impression from a circular intaglio, apparently on a piece of metal of irregular form. The device is Sampson astride upon the lion, and tearing open the jaws of the animal. The design, which seems to be of xiv. cent., is spirited. Legend— \div DISTRAIT (*sic*) HIC: SANSON: HORA: LEONIS: HOMO. A crescent is introduced at the end of this hexameter line. On an angular portion of the metal is cut the Maltravers or Verdon fret. The central intaglio measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter.

March 6, 1863.

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

Mr. R. W. GREY addressed a letter to the Society, inviting special attention to the great interest of the explorations at the Basilica of St. Clement, at Rome. The works undertaken had resulted in the exhumation of what may be termed three distinct strata of constructions, belonging respectively to the three periods of the history of Pagan Rome—the Imperial, the Republican, and that of the Kings. For more than a thousand years this Basilica, noticed by St. Jerome, by Zosimus, Leo the Great, and Gregory the Great, had been wholly forgotten, and no writer has alluded to its existence since the time of the pontiff last named. In 1858 the Archæological Commission commenced excavations which continued until February, 1860. In September, 1861, the researches were resumed under direction of Father Mullooly, who now appeals to archæologists to aid the undertaking. Amongst the valuable results already achieved, may be mentioned mural

paintings of the greatest interest as examples of early art. Donations in aid may be remitted to Mr. Masters, 78, New Bond-street, London. Three most curious photographs of the fresco paintings above mentioned have been sent to this country.

Mr. J. J. ROGERS, M.P., read a notice of some ancient vestiges in West Cornwall. (Printed in this volume, p. 64.)

Mr. W. W. E. WYNNE, M.P., gave a short account of three valuable MSS. from the celebrated Hengwrt collection, now deposited at Peniarth, and brought by him for examination. The first was a MS. of the early part of the fourteenth century, being the earliest copy of the works attributed to the celebrated Welsh poet Taliesin. We must not offend our Welsh readers by doubting that such a person existed—in fact, there is no reason to doubt it—but certain it is that much which he never wrote is attributed to him. Taliesin, we believe, is said to have lived in the fifth century; in the volume under consideration, however, there is a reference to Venerable Bede! Mr. Wynne justly observed that the foundation of these poems may be by Taliesin, but that in successive generations they have probably been very greatly altered and added to.—The second MS. exhibited was a service-book of the church of Salisbury, partly of the thirteenth and partly of the fifteenth century. Mr. Wynne observed that he had not carefully examined it, but it was not improbable that it might contain allusions to, or directions for the ceremonial to be observed on the election of a “Boy Bishop.”—The third MS. was one of the thirteenth century, containing the “*Secretum Secretorum*” of Aristotle;—“*De Gulielmo Conquestore*,” a life of William the Conqueror;—and “*Generatio Regum Scotie*,” a history of the Scottish kings, with other tracts.

The following communication by the Rev. H. LOWDER, of Bisley, Gloucestershire, was then read, relating to some Roman remains found at that place, and sent through his kindness to the recent meeting of the Institute at Worcester:—

“During the removal of the south aisle wall of the church of Bisley, in March, 1861, there were discovered, first, a great many ancient monumental cross-slabs employed as building stone in the construction of the wall; they also served as stone gutters in the parapet. After the workmen had removed the plinth of this wall, they dug up, in the south-west corner of the tower, where the west wall of the south aisle abutted upon the tower wall, a large number of calcined stones; among these were two Roman stone altars, from their comparatively small size intended possibly for domestic use. One of these is in very perfect condition, retaining the square focus in which incense or other offerings were burnt, and the marks of fire are still apparent; on one side is carved a figure of Mars beneath a round-headed niche, holding up a hare to a wolf which is jumping at it. This altar measures $25\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $13\frac{1}{2}$ in.; width 5 in. Upon the other altar, which measures 24 in. by 13 in., and 6 inches in width, there remains a mutilated equestrian figure, probably of Castor. Besides these, a capital was found, bearing marks of Roman workmanship. This fragment measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth. Without attempting to account with any precision for the presence of these relics in the position in which they were found, the following suggestions may afford some help towards the solution. About a mile and a half from the church there is a field called the Church Piece, in the parish of Oakeridge, in which a Roman villa was discovered some years ago, and its existence made known to archæologists.

The remains of *thermæ* and of a hypocaust were found there. It seems probable that this site was not unknown to the builders of Bisley Church, the most ancient portion of which dates from the eleventh century, while there is reason to conjecture that an earlier church existed. In search for materials the builders may have made use of what was within easy reach, in preference to digging stone on the spot. The presence of so many calcined stones may seem to strengthen the conjecture that they had originally formed part of the hypocaust."

It is remarkable that on neither of the altars above noticed, which seem to be of the oolitic stone of the district, are any traces of inscriptions; other examples of uninscribed altars, however, occur, such as one in London, given by Mr. Roach Smith in his *Collectanea*, and another disinterred in a Roman cemetery near Maidstone. That able antiquary informs us in regard to the sculptures at Bisley, that he believes them to be simply allusive to hunting and to war; one was probably set up by a local votary of the chase, the other by an *emeritus* retired from war's alarms. On the first of these interesting sculptures, the figure supposed to represent Mars *Venator* has the *sagum* over body-armour formed with lappets probably of leather; the helm is of extravagant height, terminating like a Phrygian bonnet; the left hand apparently leans upon a shield, which rests on the ground at the side of the figure; the animal leaping up to snatch the hare in the warrior's upraised right hand is probably a hound. The second altar has had its face wholly cut away, possibly to render the stone better available for the mediæval builder. The mounted warrior bears a general resemblance to figures on several sepulchral sculptures, for instance, two found at Watermore, near Cirencester, figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii. p. 212. In those and other representations, however, of deceased soldiers, a prostrate foe is usually seen under the feet of the horse, but this feature is wanting in the sculpture at Bisley, which may possibly represent the god of war. He brandishes a sword raised over his crested helm, and protects his face and breast by a large circular shield, recalling those bronze defences repeatedly found in this country; the inner side is here seen with the hollow within the *umbo*, and a transverse bar at the back of the shield which is grasped by the warrior. On the top of the stone there is a small focus, which deserves notice as a proof that the sculpture cannot have been sepulchral.

Mr. HEWITT communicated the following observations on a remarkable sword of the sixteenth century:—

"I am enabled, by the kindness of Colonel Lefroy, to bring before the Institute a very curious example of a two-hand sword of the beginning of the sixteenth century, from the Royal Artillery Museum at Woolwich. The sword is double-edged, has a plain cross-guard, and pear-shaped pommel. The blade is engraved on both sides, and the ornamental portion has been gilt. On one side appears a figure of Saint George, on the other that of Saint Barbara. Around them is a scroll-pattern in pounced work, including a coat of arms, the bearing being a fesse with a demi-lion in chief. The cross piece is worked in a twisted pattern. The wire wrapping of the grip is not original. The breadth of the blade at the hilt is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; the length of the blade is 3 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the whole sword measures 4 feet 4 inches. The thinness of the blade is a necessity of the size of this weapon; the ordinary proportions of the knightly sword would render it too heavy to be properly manageable. In one of the wood-

cuts by Hans Burgmair, in the Triumph of the Emperor Maximilian, pl. 40, the weapon carried by a two-hand swordsman is almost identical with that preserved at Woolwich. Though this sword is a two-hand one, it may not be without interest to compare the dimensions of the ordinary knightly swords in use through the Middle Ages, and to those may be added one or two examples from the cavalry armament of a more recent date. In the following tabular statement the authorities consulted have been the sculptured figures of princes and knights for the earlier period, and real weapons for the later time. Thus, No. 1 is from the monumental effigy of Henry II. at Fontevrault; No. 2 is from the sculpture of a Montfort in Hitchendon Church, about 1275; No. 3 is from the monument of Sir John de Ifield, at Ifield, Sussex, 1317; No. 4 is from the tomb of the Black Prince at Canterbury; No. 5, from the figure of Talbot, the great Earl of Shrewsbury, at Whitchurch, 1453 (these five from the admirable engravings in Stothard's *Monumental Effigies*); No. 6 is a real German sword of about 1450, from Hefner's *Costumes*; No. 7 is from the same work, a very rich sword preserved at Munich, which belonged to Duke Christopher of Bavaria, date 1490 (all the above are cross-swords); No. 8 is the Cromwell sword figured in the *Archaeological Journal*, vol. ix. p. 306; No. 9 is the cavalry sword now in use in the British Army.

No.	Date.	Length of blade only.	
		ft.	in.
1. King Henry II.	1189	3	4
2. De Montfort	1275	3	4
3. Sir John Ifield	1317	3	0
4. Black Prince	1376	3	0
5. Talbot	1453	3	2
6. German sword of	1450	3	2
7. Duke of Bavaria	1490	3	3
8. Cromwell sword	1645	2	10½
9. Cavalry sword of	1863	3	0

Curious illustrations of the sword conflict of mounted men will be found in Jost Amman's *Kunstbüchlein*, edit. 1599; Cruso's *Military Instructions for the Cavalry*, in 1632, give a good account of the same subject; and, for the close of the eighteenth century (a time when illustration of horsemen's equipment is somewhat rare), the plates accompanying Colonel Koehler's translation of Warnery's *Remarks on Cavalry*, may be consulted with advantage."

The Rev. H. M. SCARTH then called the notice of the Society to the very curious discoveries recently made near Aldborough, in Suffolk, and of which, as he believed, no communication had been made, with the exception of the interesting narrative addressed during the previous month, accompanied by some illustrative woodcuts, to the *Field* newspaper, by Mr. Francis Francis, with whose obliging permission the following particulars were brought before the meeting.

The road from Snape to Aldborough passes over a wild open tract, now for the most part common covered with whin and bracken, while the inclosed pastures have evidently been reclaimed from the same condition by persevering industry. The greater part, however, is still common and marsh, the river Alde winding along the vale below at a distance of half a mile to a mile. About midway, or rather nearer to Snape, the road passes

between six large barrows, which stand on either side. Of these one measures not less than 28 yards in diameter; its height at the centre may be 7 or 8 feet, but it was originally perhaps of greater elevation. The road had cut off a considerable portion of one of the barrows; three of them stand on the north side of its course, three on the south, in a line east and west and parallel to the road; many other like mounds are scattered over the common, mostly, however, singly, and some at wide distances apart. The three barrows on the north side of the road are upon an enclosed portion of this tract of land not yet under tillage, and belonging to S. Davidson, Esq. The whole of the barrows forming this group had been opened, it is stated, about twenty or thirty years ago, by some persons supposed to have come from London, but nothing is known of the result. Mr. Davidson lately was desirous to make further examination, in the hope of finding some deposit which might have escaped the previous search: his first discovery was the lower portion of a large cinerary urn, of the Anglo-Saxon period, ornamented with scored compartments, triangular and rectangular alternately at intervals, enclosing impressed markings in form somewhat resembling ermine spots. The ware is dark-colored and lustrous: the contents were charred bones forming a hard mass. A few days later Mr. Davidson proceeded to examine the smallest barrow of the group nearest to the east, and Mr. Francis was invited to join in the enterprise. He stated that towards the middle of each of the three mounds there appeared signs of previous diggings to a considerable depth; Mr. Davidson's operations were accordingly directed from the centre towards the circumference. On removing the surface, traces of large fires were distinctly noticed; the soil was a sort of peaty sand, and on cutting through it, layers of charred matter, soft and unctuous to the touch, were seen, whilst in some places the soil was black and caked, as if by the effect of some substance which had produced this caking: these appearances were supposed to indicate the actual spots where human corpses had been consumed, the bones having been collected and deposited in the urns. These hard core-like places, burned almost to the consistence of brick, occasionally indicated the neighbourhood of an urn, and they occurred in all parts of the mounds, apparently without regularity. On proceeding to the larger tumulus towards the west, of which a considerable portion has been cut off by the road, a fine urn, of Saxon character and dark lustrous ware, was fortunately found perfect: it is ornamented with scorings, vertical ribs, and a cruciform pattern at intervals. Its form is globular, contracted at the neck, and slightly expanding at the rim, resembling urns disinterred by Lord Braybrooke at Linton and Wilbraham. It contained calcined bones. Another vase, entirely crushed, lay near it. In the course of this excavation large quantities of broken jagged flints were found, and all around near the tumuli were heaps of these broken flints; a few fragments seemed on close examination to bear some rude resemblance to implements or arrow points. The locality is not a flint country, and it is a remarkable fact that so large a quantity of fragments of silex should be found collected in one spot. Mr. Davidson determined, encouraged by this success, to cut a wide trench across the centre of the principal tumulus: the first result of this laborious operation was the discovery of an urn of very different fashion and age; it is of the familiar type occurring with early British remains, the ware coarse and cracked, the upper part scored or moulded in parallel bands, horizontal

and diagonal ; it had been placed inverted, and was empty. One or two iron spear-heads were found at the same time, and portions of the wooden shaft remained in the socket ; numerous fragments of urns were noticed : there were no bones, and it may deserve consideration whether these remains of the dead had wholly perished when the urns had become decayed or crushed. Mr. Francis inclined to think that the absence of any bony matter in connection with the pottery in this part of the exploration was due to such a cause. The diggings hitherto had exposed to view vestiges apparently of mixed character and periods, deposited at various depths, from one to three feet, and in all parts of the mound. It is obvious that these were in all probability secondary interments, and Mr. Davidson proceeded to explore at a lower level, and to examine the undisturbed soil upon which the mound had been raised. On trenching deeply, the soil no longer presented any appearance of the black strata or peaty matter, and consisted of bright yellow sand. Whilst digging in this, remains of woodwork were noticed, and on careful examination it seemed to have formed a kind of flooring ; the wood was decayed, but retained its form and fibre. On proceeding cautiously, fragments of glass appeared, and close to them a mass of human hair of dark dingy red color, the quantity being about as much as a single head of hair : no trace of a cranium could be discovered, but the hair or the skull which it had covered had evidently been wrapped in a coarse cloth, of which, although its fabric had totally perished by decay, the texture and the warp and woof were distinctly to be discerned : about four feet from it lay a smaller mass of hair, but no vestige of bones could be detected. It is a question not undeserving of the investigation of anatomists, under what conditions, or after what lapse of time, human bones may totally disappear and become resolved into their natural elements, whilst the hair alone is preserved, apparently indestructible under the action of decay through which the hard bony substances become wholly consumed. A remarkable evidence that this may occur, probably under peculiar local conditions, is presented at a much later period than the remains disinterred in Suffolk, namely, at Romsey Abbey Church, where a leaden coffin was found in 1839, in which had been deposited in a shell or inner chest of oak the corpse of a young female ; all the bones had wholly fallen to dust, and nothing appeared except the scalp of beautiful flowing hair with long plaited locks found in the position where the head had rested, as on a pillow, upon a block of oak, which may have contributed to the remarkable preservation of the hair.⁷ The glass fragments before mentioned appeared, on carefully arranging them, to have been a two-handled vase supported on four feet ; the material is pale green-colored glass, described as corrugated ; there was also a portion of a second vessel. In clearing away the sand, a fine gold ring of large dimensions was thrown out : it was decorated elaborately with filigree, and set with an intaglio on onyx, the device being a nude figure holding ears of corn in one hand. The ring, and also the hair, the broken vase, and some small fragments, as supposed, of jasper, lay apparently on the middle of the woodwork before noticed, and which at first sight might have been considered to be the floor of a wooden cist. Its real character had yet to be ascertained. All around were noticed at equal distances small masses of iron, encrusted with sand, and entirely

⁷ Spence's Abbey Church of Romsey, p. 58 ; Gent. Mag. Aug. 1840.

oxidized: these were hollow in some places, so as to suggest that they might have been remains of iron weapons, bosses of a shield, or the like. A few days later, on carefully clearing out the excavation, these objects of iron were traced throughout the length of the trench; it is believed that they were satisfactorily proved to have been large nail-heads or fastenings of the timber framing. On either side there were six rows exactly corresponding; they appeared distinctly to indicate the ribs of a boat which had fallen into decay: these iron bolts were all in a horizontal position, but on arriving at the flooring or bottom of the vessel they appeared in a vertical position. The two ends of the boat were distinctly traced: it had measured about 46 to 48 feet in length, and about 10 feet in width at the midships: the woodwork at the bottom, although quite rotten, was sufficiently defined to show distinctly what had been its construction. The precise position in which the ring, the hair, and the broken glass vessel were found, was the middle of this ancient vessel, whether to be regarded as a Roman galley, or the stoutly constructed sea-boat of some Northman, it will be for the archaeologist to determine. The general outline indicated skilful construction and knowledge of the principles of ship-building. The vestiges were subsequently examined by a person conversant with naval matters, who fully confirmed the supposition that they were the remains of a vessel.

Mr. YATES offered some observations on points of special interest in Mr. Francis' narrative; he adverted to a discovery of a Roman interment at Geldestone, in the same quarter of England as the locality in which these curious sepulchral vestiges had now been brought to light; in that discovery (described in Mr. Yates' memoir in this Journal, vol. vi., p. 109), the deposit was made in a receptacle formed with oaken planks, and was likewise accompanied by a glass *diota* containing bones of a child. Mr. Yates cited some facts illustrative of the total disappearance of bony matter in graves, under certain conditions, as shown in Mr. Francis' explorations near Snape.

Mr. GREAVES, Q.C., stated some facts from personal observation relating to the same subject. A new approach was made to Worcester College, during Mr. Greaves' residence at Oxford, across an old cemetery of the Grey Friars' Convent; excavations were made for cellars on each side of the new street, and they were cut so as to give a cross section of the graves, which were formed in a stratum of compact gravel so that their forms were perfectly distinct. Instead of being dug perpendicularly, each side sloped gradually to the place where the body had lain, the width of the grave at the surface being possibly a yard. The bones had entirely perished, all that remained being a dark seam at the bottom of the grave. Mr. Greaves had observed generally that wherever water can percolate from the surface and carry the existing temperature with it, all perishable matters rapidly go to decay; there is nothing through which water percolates more freely than loose gravel or sand, and the total disappearance of the bodies in the cemetery at Oxford led him to infer that the same cause had produced the destruction of all remains of the corpse in the barrow at Snape. The question claims consideration on various grounds, and especially with reference to the fact that ancient implements occur in gravel in which no human remains are to be found. In regard to the preservation of the hair, Mr. Greaves suggested that it might be owing to unctuous substances commonly used, it is believed, amongst the Scandinavians and other ancient nations.

M. HENRI PLON, printer to H.M. the Emperor of the French, addressed a letter inviting the attention of archaeologists to an important publication

by order of the Emperor, the "Trésor des Chartes," a complete collection of the documents preserved in the archives of the empire, nearly 17,000 in number, from the year 755 to 1559. The first volume of this important series, which will consist of nine quarto volumes, has recently been published at Paris.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Hon. HENRY COWPER.—A flint celt of comparatively unusual dimensions and perfection in workmanship; it was found in clay, at a depth of three feet, on the estates of the Earl Cowper at Panshanger, Herts. The cutting edge, it will be observed, although it is still sharp, has been considerably chipped and injured by use at a remote period. Implements of such long proportions are comparatively uncommon; a good specimen of somewhat similar form found in Aberdeenshire, length nearly 7 in., is figured in the Catalogue of the Museum, Edinburgh Meeting of the Institute, p. 10.

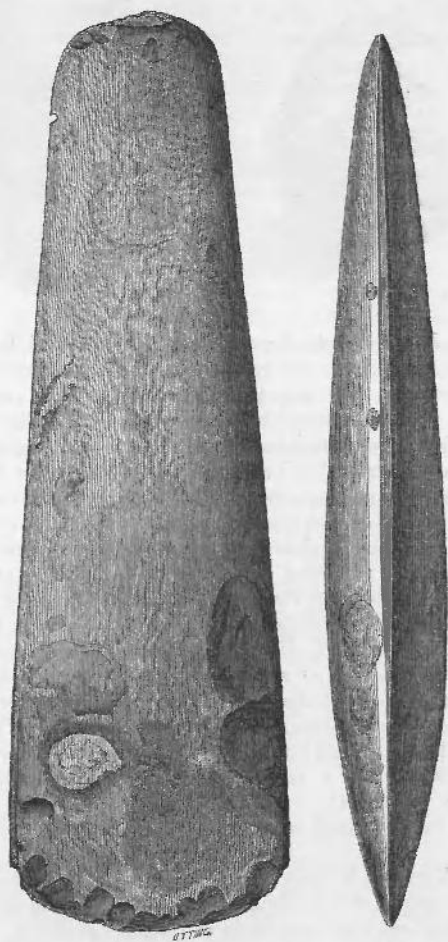
By the SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, through Mr. Blaauw.—A collection of bronze palstaves, socketed celts, also a bronze mould for casting celts, and two broken bronze blades; these relics, presented to the Society's Museum in Lewes Castle by the Rev. G. M. Cooper, were found in 1861, in draining pasture land at Wilmington, Sussex. They had been deposited in an urn of coarse pottery. See Mr. Cooper's memoir in *Sussex Archæol. Coll.*, vol. xiv., p. 171.

By Mr. C. D. E. FORTNUM, F.S.A.—A very fine tragic mask of terracotta, found at Torre del Greco on the Bay of Naples.

By Mr. THOMAS PRICE, of Rhug near Corwen, through Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, M.P.—Specimens of a large hoard of Roman coins found in an urn near Maesmor, in a field near the road leading to Bettws; the spot is situated in Denbighshire near the borders of Merionethshire. The pieces sent were small brass coins of Constantine, one being of the usual type, *Urbs Roma*, &c. There are some ancient mounds in the neighbourhood, and Mr. Price suggested that there had probably been a Roman way into Flintshire by Maesmor and Bettws to the Vale of Clwyd, which he had sought to trace.

By Mr. ROBERT PHILLIPS.—A large bronze Japanese vase, obtained from the Japan Court at the International Exhibition. It has two handles in form of bulls' heads, and a third of like fashion near the base, as if intended to tilt the vessel, which is supposed to be of considerable antiquity. It has some peculiar ornamental roundels attached around the upper part.

By the Rev. H. T. ELLACOMBE, F.S.A.—Casts of a pair of heads, forming corbels or terminations of a dripstone moulding over the west window of the church of Clyst St. George, Devon. He has kindly presented the accompanying woodcuts of these relics of fifteenth-century sculpture. The male head is much damaged; it is covered with a singular kind of skull-cap, the fashion of which is not easily to be understood; it appears at first sight to be a warlike head-piece, a kind of *salade*, but Mr. Ellacombe was informed by Mr. Planche that it is a coif, and that the person here portrayed was doubtless a civilian, date about 1410. The heart-shaped, reticulated head-dress with a cover-chief thrown over it is of that period: in its more exaggerated form amongst the female fashions probably intro-

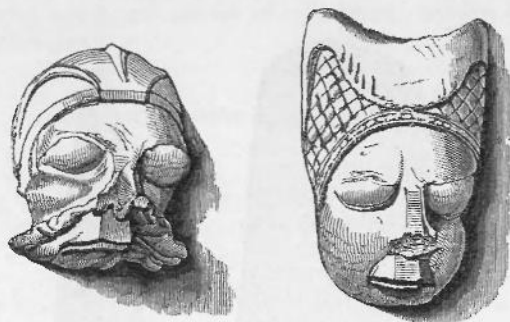


Celt of light-colored Flint found at Panshanger, Hertfordshire.

Exhibited by the Hon. Henry Cowper.

Length of the original $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

duced from France by the Queen of Henry V., the horned head-dress provoked the satire of Jean de Meun and the popular writers of the day.



The carved heads here figured were doubtless intended to pourtray some parishioner and his wife who were benefactors to the church of Clyst, and by whom the western end and tower may have been rebuilt in the fifteenth century. The patronage belonged to the Abbey de Valle S. Mariæ, in Normandy, but it was transferred before the fourteenth century to the Priory of Merton, Surrey.⁸ The manor had been the property of the Champernownes, and subsequently of Sir William de Herle, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; it was afterwards held by Lord Bonville, and by the Prideaux family. There is, however, no evidence by which these curious corbel-heads may be identified as memorials of any particular persons; examples are not wanting, in Devonshire and elsewhere, of representations of benefactors to the fabric introduced in like manner as at Clyst.

By Mr. W. W. E. WYNNE, M.P.—A rubbing from a boss upon the magnificent rood-loft and screen of sculptured oak in the church of Llanegryn, Merionethshire; date about the close of the fifteenth century. It is figured in the *Glossary of Architecture*, edit. 1845, pl. 122. The device or monogram upon this boss appears intended for the Arabic numerals 7 and 4 (or 4 and 7), and probably on a second boss there may have been the Arabic numerals 1 and 4, the whole denoting 1474 as the date of the work.—Rubbing of an early incised cross on the south wall of the church of Llanegryn.

By Messrs. LETTS.—A map recently published at Brussels, entitled "*Carte Archéologique, Ecclesiastique et Nobiliaire de la Belgique, dressée d'après les publications des Académies et Sociétés savantes, &c. à l'échelle de 1 à 200,000, par Joseph Van der Maelen.*" Besides indications of camps, roads, tumuli, Roman stations, tombs, battles, &c., sites are marked where weapons, coins or ancient remains, have been found, indicating the periods to which they belong respectively. The ecclesiastical and territorial divisions, positions of monasteries, &c., are also shown. The map, measuring about 56 inches by 44, appears to be executed with care; it might serve as a model for a map of our own country in ancient and mediæval times, an auxiliary to the studies both of the antiquary and the historian much to be desired.

⁸ See Dr. Oliver's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities in Devon*, vol. i., p. 151.

By Mr. ROBERT FOX.—A plain gold betrothal ring, inscribed with the following posy within the hoop,—God continue love to us.—It was presented to Mr. Fox about twenty-seven years since by a relation, and may have been a marriage gift worn in the seventeenth century by some person of his family, at that time settled at Yardly, Worcestershire.—A silver coin of James VI., king of Scots, found in draining at Cowden, Kent, about six inches below the surface. The field in which it was found still shows numerous indications of old diggings for iron ore, and in the immediate neighbourhood there is a large piece of water known as the "Furnace Pond." The iron railings which surround St. Paul's churchyard were cast, according to local tradition, in that locality; they were, however, as has been ascertained, made at the Gloucester furnaces, Lamberhurst, Kent.

By the Rev. JAMES BECK.—Several gold rings inscribed with posies, also gimmel-rings, puzzle-rings and betrothal-rings of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, some of them jeweled. That earliest in date is a broad massive hoop, but of small diameter, suited for a lady's finger; it was dug up at Godstow Priory, Oxfordshire. The decoration on the hoop consists of three lozenge-shaped panels, in which are represented the Trinity, the B. Virgin with the infant Saviour, and a Saint, nimbed, clad in a monastic habit with the cowl falling upon his shoulders. The intervening spaces are chased with foliage and flowers of the forget-me-not; the whole surface was enriched with enamel, of which no remains are now visible. Within the hoop is delicately engraved in small black-letter character—

Most in mynd and yn myn herrt
Lothest from you ferto depart.

Date early in the fifteenth century.—A plain gold hoop, which has been tooled diagonally, and may have been enameled; within is engraved—DEVX · CORPS · VNG · CVER—with the initials C. M. united by a true-love knot. Found in 1862 at Glastonbury Abbey. Date sixteenth century.—Gold ring, formed of three hoops united by a rivet at the lower side; the head of the ring consists of conjoined hands, and under these there is a small heart-shaped receptacle for hair; the wrists are jeweled with small turquoises.—Gold gimmel of three hoops, one of them inscribed within—AMOUR · ET · CONSTANCE.—A pretty Italian ring of cinquecento work, set with a ruby; the hoop enameled, and formed with a *fede* at the lower part, opposite to the bezel.—Three "puzzle-rings," one of them of gold, consisting of seven slender rings linked together, which, when properly adjusted, combine in a knot; another, of silver, of four slight rings, set with a blue stone and ornamented with flowers of forget-me-not; the third, likewise of silver, consisting of nine rings which when intertwined unite so as to present a *fede* as the head of the ring.—Several plain gold betrothal rings of the seventeenth century inscribed with the following posies, in each case within the hoop:—

I haue obtaind, whom god ordaind.—(Goldsmith's mark RC.)
God unite our hearts aright.—(Marked ID.)
Knitt in one by Christ alone.—(Marked D.)
Wee Ioyne our loue in god aboue.—(Marked WW.)
Ioyned in one by god a lone
God above send peace and love.

Also six small oval Battersea enamels, suited for the covers of patch-

boxes, &c., the decorations printed in black and transferred to the enameled surface ; the subjects are rural and pastoral scenes.

By Mr. ROBERT H. SMITH.—A gold Etruscan ring, and a Sassanian signet-ring of cornelian.

By Mr. W. STUART.—Three gold cups, set with diagonal rows of uncut rubies, probably of old Delhi work.

By Mr. H. G. BOHN.—Several specimens of Chinese enameled work, chiefly from the plunder of the Summer Palace, consisting of a sacred incense-burner in form of a bird ; a basin of remarkably beautiful coloring ; a large beaker ; a bottle and stand ; another bottle curiously enameled in relief ; a large deep dish, considered to be very ancient, human figures in curious costume are introduced in the decorations, a feature of rare occurrence ; a pair of small vases ; also a remarkable tall vase, described as of Japanese enamel, supposed to be an incense-burner serving also as a cap-stand, it being the common practice to perfume the head-covering by placing it on such a stand, in fashion like a lantern.—Four plaques of jade inscribed in gold with sentences, as stated, from the writings of Confucius.—A small Chinese cylindrical vase of tortoise-shell, decorated with gold in *piqué* work. Also a piece of stained glass with the figure of St. Christopher, dated 1423, probably a reproduction of the rare woodcut of that period.

April 10, 1863.

The Very Rev. Canon Rock, D.D., in the Chair.

The first communication was a report from the Secretary of the Wroxeter Excavation Committee at Shrewsbury, Dr. HENRY JOHNSON, M.D., relating to the recent progress of investigations on the site of *Urioconium*. During the latter part of the past year the old diggings had not been touched, but the excavations have been kept open, and they have attracted numerous visitors. In October last the ground where the North Gate is supposed to have stood was examined, in order to ascertain whether any vestiges existed. The foundations of the city wall were found running in the direction of Norton, but no trace of a gateway appeared. Some excavations were also made in the cemetery on the east side of the city, and they afforded sufficient evidence that the burial-ground had extended thus far from the gate. The work was carried on at the request of Mr. Thomas Wright, who has in preparation a detailed work on Wroxeter and the recent explorations. Amongst the vestiges and ancient relics discovered may be enumerated the substructure of a square building : there was no floor, nor any trace of human remains ; it had, however, the general appearance of a place of sepulture. About a dozen urns were found, of various dimensions and forms, some of them containing incinerated human bones ; and in a few instances the small glass *ampullæ*, usually designated “lachrymatories,” were found ; in one of these little vessels, taken by Dr. Johnson’s own hands out of an urn filled with bones and sand, he was enabled to detect traces of oil. These little bottles doubtless contained unguents or perfumes. A beautiful globular vase of clear glass was found in perfect state, and also a bottle, measuring 8 inches in height, both of them being excellent examples of the skill of the Romans in the fabrication of glass. Also an entire *speculum*, measuring 4 inches in diameter, and a second in fragments ; the former is slightly convex, so as to enlarge the face reflected

in it; these mirrors appear to be of copper with a large proportion of tin, rendering the metal white, very brittle, and capable of bearing a brilliant surface. Several fictile lamps have been disinterred; these appear to be of foreign manufacture; one of them presents a head of Hercules, as indicated by the skin of the Nemean lion. Dr. Johnson described, moreover, a singular relic of bronze, which had been, according to the suggestion of a medical friend, an object of surgical use, a kind of lancet to be used in operations similar to the modern cupping, and to which allusion is made by Celsus and other ancient writers. Dr. Johnson observed, however, very truly, that the use of bronze for any instrument of this nature is highly improbable, whilst iron was readily obtained and generally employed for implements or weapons of every kind. The Museum at Shrewsbury had, as he observed, been greatly augmented by the recent investigations, and it now presents a series of very instructive character.

The Rev. F. W. BAKER, of Beaulieu, Hants, gave an account of excavations for several years in progress on the site of Beaulieu Abbey, by direction of the Duke of Buccleuch. An accurate plan of the church and conventual buildings was shown by Mr. Baker, with other interesting illustrations of the architectural and monumental remains which have been brought to light and preserved through His Grace's care and judicious arrangements. Amongst remarkable results of the investigation, Mr. Baker related the discovery of the remains and incised memorial of Isabella, wife of Richard king of the Romans, brother of Henry III. The heart of Richard was also, according to Leland, deposited at Beaulieu. A full description of the conventual arrangements, the church, and relics rescued from oblivion at Beaulieu in the course of long-continued explorations in which Mr. Baker has keenly participated, will be given hereafter.

The Chairman, in expressing the esteem with which the practical encouragement of archæological science by the Duke of Buccleuch, and other distinguished patrons of the Institute, must be regarded, took occasion to advert to the varied character of researches both in foreign countries and at home, of which the fruits were constantly placed at the disposal of the Institute at their periodical meetings. Dr. Rock wished also to call attention to an important work in course of publication, in accordance with a commission from the Emperor of Austria to Dr. Franz Böck, canon of the cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle, and an honorary corresponding member of the Archaeological Institute. That learned archæologist, well known through his beautiful history of mediæval tissues, has long been engaged in collecting materials for a work on the Imperial Regalia, entitled *Clenodia sacri Romani Imperii*; the portion already completed was shown in the Austrian division at the International Exhibition. During his researches in the Treasury at Aix-la-Chapelle, Dr. Böck had made a discovery of interest to English antiquaries. The emperors, it appears, were crowned thrice—with the iron crown of Lombardy, at Monza, with the golden imperial crown, at Rome, and with the silver crown of Germany, at Aix. The latter is still preserved, but with a comparatively modern addition, giving it the arched or closed fashion of a later period; it appears to have been made, probably in England, for Richard, brother of Henry III., elected king of the Romans, and crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1257. He took over with him a crown and robes; in the archives of the church a document is preserved, by which Richard presented his regalia as an offering on the altar at his coronation.

Mr. W. MOLYNEUX, of Stafford, who is engaged in preparing a History of that town shortly to be published, described certain remains of a mediæval structure brought to light by him in excavations on the estates of the Marquis of Anglesea at Beaudesert, Staffordshire, within an extensive entrenchment on Cannock Chase, known as Castle Ring. This interesting subject is reserved for future publication.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Count d'ALBANIE.—A leaden *glans* or pellet for the sling, stated to have been found amongst the scoria of an extensive ancient lead-working in the kingdom of Granada. It is believed that the mine was worked by the Romans and also by the Celtiberians, and the scoria are still smelted in order to extract portions of silver. The curious *glans* exhibited by the Count bears the word, in inverted letters, ACIPE—namely *accipe*, which may be compared with similar inscriptions upon leaden pellets found in Greece, such as ΔΕΞΑΙ—take this—and the like, given in Bockh, Corp. Inscr., tom. i., p. 311. These little missiles, which have been found on the plain of Marathon and elsewhere, are of a form between that of the acorn and the almond. A valuable memoir on these *glandes* has been given by Mr. Walter Hawkins, Archæologia, vol. xxxii., p. 96, in reference to a specimen found lodged in the walls of Same in Cephalonia, and inscribed with Greek characters signifying “Appear,” or “Show yourself.” A series of more than seventy varieties of inscribed *glandes* is given by the learned Mommsen, in the recently published volume of the great *Corpus* of Roman Inscriptions, produced at Berlin under the direction of the Prussian government. Mr. Fortnum possesses four specimens found at Perugia, of which two are inscribed. Of these one bears the inscription—ATIDI · PR · PIL · LEG · VI.—Atidius being probably the name of the *Primipilus* or chief centurion and bearer of the eagle; the other bears the letters—OCTAVI, explained as indicating that it was used in the civil wars at the close of the Republic.

By Mr. MOLYNEUX.—Ancient relics found in excavations at the Castle Ring, on Cannock Chase, Staffordshire. They consisted of pottery, objects of metal, flint chippings or flakes, an ancient implement resembling a mason's chisel, strips of lead, horns of the stag, &c.

By the Duke of BUCCLEUCH, K.G.—A vessel of stone ware found in excavations on the site of Beaulieu Abbey, Hants. It is of late Flemish manufacture.

By Mr. H. FARRER, F.S.A.—A beautiful *pax* of silver parcel-gilt, date fifteenth century, in the original case of *cuir bouilli*; a statuette of Venus, a specimen of cinque-cento art, and a tazza of Limoges art in the sixteenth century, painted in *grisaille*.—Also a curious bust sculptured in boxwood, and supposed to represent queen Fredegonde, consort of Chilperic.

By Mr. W. BURGESS.—An ewer of Chinese work, enriched with *cloisonné* enamel.

By Mr. JOSEPH BOND.—A chalice, and a tazza of silver gilt.

By the Rev. LAMBERT LARKING.—A brass object found in Kent, probably part of the mounting of a weapon or official staff. It is ornamented with the triple plume of the Prince of Wales, and underneath is introduced the wild horse of the heraldic bearing of Saxony.

May 1, 1863.

The Lord LYTTELTON, M.A., F.R.S., President, in the chair.

AN unusually numerous assembly was attracted on this occasion by the promised discourse of PROFESSOR WILLIS on the Cathedral of Worcester and the Conventual buildings, supplementary to the Architectural History of that church given by him at the meeting of the Institute in Worcester. He had prolonged his stay there, and availed himself of facilities afforded by the repairs at that time in progress, more especially in the Chapter House and adjoining buildings. The results of these investigations were now brought before the Society by Professor Willis. He explained certain peculiar features in the crypt, as compared with the crypts at Winchester, Gloucester, and Canterbury. The most interesting portion of his discourse related to the Chapter House, of which the original Norman work had been so disguised by fourteenth-century alterations, that it had been considered a building of the Transition period. The removal of bookcases with which it was encumbered had brought to light the fine arcade and polychromatic decorations of the interior, and minute examination proved it to be a genuine Norman structure of very curious character. This portion of Professor Willis' valuable Dissertation will be given in the Transactions of the Institute of British Architects.

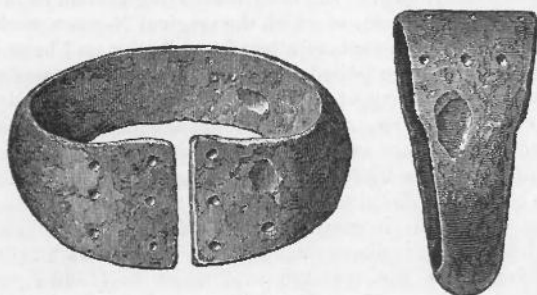
The noble President, in moving thanks to Professor Willis for this valuable addition to his discourse received with great gratification at Worcester, adverted to the pleasure with which he (Lord Lyttelton) had listened to that lucid exposition of the History of the great Architectural Monument of his county. The learned Professor had invested it henceforth with fresh interest. The Society would warmly appreciate the kindness of Professor Willis, in consenting to bring before his archaeological friends those supplementary details of his researches at Worcester, which had excited unusual interest amongst his professional friends at a recent meeting of the Institute of British Architects.

Mr. W. W. E. WYNNE, M.P., gave a short account of the celebrated *Llyfr-du*, or Black Book of Caermarthen, which he brought for examination. It had formerly been preserved at the Priory of St. John the Evangelist at Caermarthen, but now forms part of the valuable Hengwrt collection of MSS. in Mr. Wynne's possession. Mr. Duffus Hardy had confirmed the opinion of other able palæographers that the MS. is in the writing of the twelfth century, and it is believed that this statement is confirmed by internal evidence. The volume contains a collection of Welsh poetry, including odes, probably of contemporary date, addressed to some of the ancient princes of Wales. Mr. Wynne supposes a large portion of the MS. to be in the handwriting of a celebrated bard named Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr. Mr. Wynne announced that the *Llyfr-du* would shortly be published, under the editorship of Mr. W. F. Skene, in the ancient and modern Welsh with an English translation. Fac-similes of some pages prepared by Mr. F. Netherclift for that publication were exhibited. Mr. Wynne brought also a licence of alienation of lands in Peniarth, Merionethshire, in the reign of Henry VII.; and a document, *temp.* Henry V., under which his ancestors became possessed of estates at that place.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Very Rev. CANON ROCK, D.D.—A curious bronze ornament lately found in Flintshire; it measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch; on the upper side is a circular cruciform ornament, which may have been enameled. It had evidently been used as a pendant, possibly of a talismanic character, and has a large perforation at its upper end, apparently for suspension. A leaden seal, described hereafter, was found near the spot where this singular relic was brought to light. A similar object found in Merionethshire, and described as a "British amulet," is figured Arch. Camb. vol. iii. p. 97, and in this Journal, vol. viii. p. 219.

By Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, Director of the Museum of Practical Geology.—A bronze armlet, of very unusual fashion, here figured about



one-third less than the size of the original. This object is penannular, the extremities dilated, thinner than the other part of the hoop, and coarsely ornamented with two rows of somewhat indistinct punctures on each of the flat broad ends. It was found with another bronze armlet of smaller size, about 1839, with portions of a human skeleton; it lay 3 feet deep in marl, at Stoke Prior, Worcestershire. The discovery occurred in the formation of the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway. The second armlet was perfectly plain, more massive and of greater breadth than that here figured. Some blocks of dressed sandstone, apparently vestiges of a building, lay near the spot.—See Allies' *Antiqu. of Worcestershire*, second edit., p. 111. This relic, a type, of which as it is believed no example had been noticed in this country, has been presented to the British Museum. There exists in the collection there preserved a silver armlet ornamented with impressed circles, which bears resemblance in general fashion to that found in Worcestershire; it was obtained from the collection of the late Dr. Comarmond, of Lyons.

By Mr. EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A.—A crucifix of German workmanship, sculptured in wood, date sixteenth century; it was purchased at Aix-la-Chapelle.—Also several rings and ring-brooches. Of the former, one of gold is engraved with the *chanson* or posy—*FOR. TOVS. IOVRS.*—Another, set with a sapphire, has the shoulders chased with griffins' heads.—On the bezel of the third, probably of Florentine work, is a female head nielloed, and on the hoop a scroll inscribed *AVE MARIA.*—Lastly, an Italian ring of cinquecento character retaining its original setting, a garnet.—A silver seal, device an escutcheon charged with a merchant's mark: legend—*SIGILLV.*

MAGISTRI · PETRI · IONGE.—A silver ring-brooch nielloed, with the legend—
 †IHESVS · NAZARENVS · REX · IVDAEORVM. It was found in the old garden at Terregles, Dumfriesshire, and presented to Mr. Waterton by the Hon. M. C. Maxwell.—Another silver brooch enriched with niello, obtained at Florence in 1860; the hoop is three-edged, and bears the following mystic or cabalistic inscription on the upper side:—

†EZERA EZERA ERAVELAGAN.

†GVGGVGBALTERANI · ALPHA ET ω.

and, on the flat surface underneath—

†AOTVONO OIO MO · O · OIOAV.

By Mr. T. SELBY EGAN.—A diptych and a crucifix sculptured in box-wood, both enclosing relics.

By Colonel LEFROY, through Mr. Hewitt.—Two wheel-lock pistols from the Museum at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich; one being of the close of the sixteenth century, the other of the beginning of the seventeenth; both are highly ornamented with chasing and inlaid silver. The ironwork also of one is damascened in gold and silver; the decorations on the stock are chiefly hunting and hawking subjects. Mr. Hewitt remarked, that probably these arms were not intended for war but for the chase; as an illustration of the use of such pistols in field sports, he placed before the meeting a detached wheel-lock, on which is engraved a mounted *chasseur* accompanied by his hounds; his attendant on foot appears in the act of discharging a pistol, similar to one of those exhibited, at a stag and hind which he had overtaken.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—Three steel locks, remarkable examples of the *serrurerie* of Nuremberg in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, enriched with elegant designs etched and engraved on the metal. The largest of these locks, of steel of the most perfect temper and workmanship, consists of not less than 159 distinct pieces.—A curious *briquet* or steel for striking a light, date sixteenth century.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—An Asiatic sabre with European mounting; the blade is covered with representations of hunting scenes, men and animals, including some of fabulous character, chased out of the solid steel. This fine weapon was taken from an Affghan chief slain in fight. Blades thus decorated with figures, animals, &c., are rare.—An early Asiatic matchlock pistol, from the collection of the late General Codrington; also two daggers, called *kuttars*, ornamented with figures chased out of the solid metal.

By Mr. F. NETHERCLIFT.—A transcript of the “Magna Charta de Forestis,” 9 Henry III., with a well-preserved impression of the Great Seal.

By Mr. GEORGE WENTWORTH.—A document preserved amongst the evidences at Woolley Park, Yorkshire, and relating to a lease of the park of Creskeld near Otley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, now written Kirskill. Some curious particulars concerning Creskeld have already been given, through Mr. Wentworth's kindness, in this Journal, vol. xviii., p. 60. He now pointed out that “Lamely,” where a document previously given was dated, and which he had sought in vain to identify, is Lambley near Nottingham. Sir Ralph de Cromwell, who had possessions there held of the honor of Tickhill, was party to the following indenture dated at Lambley in 1353, and containing certain precautions for the preservation of woods in the aforesaid park from injury by cattle placed therein on

agistment or otherwise, whereby the young growth after periodical cutting might be destroyed. To this document is appended the seal of Sir Richard de Goldesburgh, the device being an escutcheon charged with a cross pattée, as described by Mr. Wentworth. The instrument is as follows :—

“Ceste endenture faite entre monsire Rauf de Cromwell chevaler, dune part, et monsire Richard de Goldesburgh chivaler, dautre part, temoigne que come le dit monsire Richard soit tenuz au dit monsire Rauf en quarant livres desterlinges à paier à certains jours, sicom plus pleinement en un escript de ceo fait est contenuz, ne purquant le dit monsire Rauf voels et graunte por lui et por ses executours que à quel hure que le dit monsire Richard face couper ou avera coupe le park de Creskeld ou partie de ceo, que si le dit monsire Richard deinz les cink aunz procheinz apres le dit couper fait ne suffre que le dit park soit brounce por bestes gistez, ne por ses bestes propres, ne aubres, ne destruit, que a donques le dit escrit obligatorie perde sa force et de tut soit anientie, en qui mains que il deviegne ; et si deinz les cink aunz prochains avant ditz apres le couper avant ditz en le park avant dit bestes seient agistez ou mises, porqui le dit park soit destrui et brouncez, et les tendrons en ceo crossantz puez et defoles, estoise la dite obligacion en sa force. En tesmoignance de queles choses les parties avant ditz à cestes endentures entre changeablement out mis lur seals. Donc à Lamely le Vendredi lendemain de lassension notre Seignour, lan du regne le roi Edward tierce puis le conquest vint septisme.” (A.D. 1353.)

By Mr. LEWIS L. DILLWYN, M.P.—A fine oval medallion of Oliver Cromwell, in gilt bronze ; length $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches, breadth $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches ; the bust looks to the left. It is in high relief ; the Protector is represented in armour, which, as well as the head, is highly finished ; the hair is long, hanging over the shirt-collar, the folds of which, and also the hair, are very skilfully arranged. The ground is matted with minute dots, and the medallion has been cast, and afterwards very finely chased. According to tradition, it was given by the Protector to Colonel Nichol his secretary, who died unmarried, and his property, library, and effects passed to his brother, an ancestor of the present possessor of the medallion.

MEDIEVAL SEALS.—By the Very Rev. CANON ROCK, D.D.—Impression of a leaden matrix found lately on newly ploughed land in the parish of Tremeirchion, near St. Beuno's College, St. Asaph, where it is now preserved. It is of circular form, diam. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch ; the central compartment, or field of the seal within the inscribed margin, is crossed by four lines, so as to present a device resembling a wheel with eight spokes. Legend—S' : ITHEL FIL' KVN(V)RICI. On the reverse there was a small perforated shank for suspension. This seal has been figured in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. ix., third series, p. 244, and two pedigrees are there given, in each of which an Ithel ap Cynwrig is found, about A.D. 1400. The seal appears, however, to be of an earlier period. It had been assigned to Ithel (velyn o Ial) in the twelfth century, but he was son of Llewelyn Aurdorchog.—Silver seal of oval form, measuring about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by rather more than three-quarters of an inch. The device consists of the B. Virgin holding a lily in her hand, with the infant Saviour on her left arm, and standing under a tree which occupies the middle of the seal ; on the other side of the tree is seen a man kneeling, with the following inscription in black letter on a scroll which issues from his hands raised to his breast—*Mater dei miserere mei*. Date fifteenth century.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

June 5, 1863.

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

THE Noble Chairman expressed the satisfaction with which he surveyed the rich series of examples of art illustrated by SCULPTURE IN IVORY, which had been selected as the subject of the Special Exhibition on the present occasion. The members of the Institute, with many possessors of treasures of ancient art friendly to the purpose of the Central Committee in the formation periodically of such instructive exhibitions, had responded to their invitation with cordial liberality, and Lord Talbot could not too highly commend the skill and taste shown by Mr. Tucker, and also on many former occasions, in the classification and arrangement of the numerous treasures now entrusted for public gratification.

Mr. CHARLES TUCKER, F.S.A., offered some introductory remarks on the precious collection submitted to the Society, enumerating the chief exhibitors, and briefly describing their contributions. Many valuable examples of sculpture in ivory existed both in our own country and in continental collections, amongst which the series recently formed at the British Museum, through the laudable exertions of Mr. Franks, presented one of the most important exemplifications accessible to the student of art. Mr. Tucker believed, however, that the large collection submitted to the Institute might be regarded as unique; so many and such remarkable specimens of ancient and of Christian Art of their particular class had never before probably been brought together, commencing from the earliest classical period, and extending through the various phases of progress and decay of art to its final *décadence*. Mr. Tucker congratulated the Society on the very gratifying continuance of the friendly aid and ready encouragement received during many years, and more especially evinced in regard to the periodical special exhibitions which the Institute had carried out so successfully. The results of their present undertaking would be hailed as highly satisfactory. Amongst numerous names of exhibitors whose liberality they had often experienced, that of Mr. Mayer of Liverpool, whose invaluable collection known as the "Føjervary Ivories" was now before them, must be held in honored remembrance, whilst in the choice series exhibited by Mr. Webb would be found some of the most instructive existing examples of various periods and schools of art.

We regret that it has been found impracticable to offer a complete description of the numerous specimens entrusted for this occasion. Amongst the principal exhibitors were Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Gambier Parry, Mr. Hawkins, F.S.A., Mr. Rohde Hawkins, Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., the

Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Rev. J. Fuller Russell, F.S.A., Mr. Edmund Waterton, F.S.A., the Hon. Mrs. Stapylton, His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, the Earl Amherst, the Very Rev. Canon Rock, Dr. Charlton, M.D., Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Henderson, F.S.A., Mr. C. Bowyer, Mr. C. Warne, Mr. Bowyer Nichols, F.S.A., Mr. R. Goff, Mr. T. W. Brett, Mr. Henry Vaughan, Mr. H. G. Bohn, Lieut.-Col. Vernon, Mr. Akroyd, F.S.A., Mr. J. E. Rolls, Mr. E. A. Cooke, R.A., Mr. R. Pritchett, F.S.A., Mr. Charles Mainwaring, Mr. Attenborough, Mr. Dunn Gardner, Mr. A. W. Franks, Dir. S.A., Mr. Albert Way, Mr. Phillips, Mr. W. Burges, Mr. Osborn Smith, and other collectors.

Mr. DIGBY WYATT delivered an address on Sculpture in Ivory, with especial reference to the collection thus liberally placed before the meeting, and which he considered to surpass in variety and interest any series hitherto brought together, comprising as it did specimens of almost every style and period of art, and of every country in which working in ivory had been practised. Mediæval times, however, as might be expected, furnish the greater number of sculptures in this material; but there were now displayed Consular diptychs produced by pagan workmen before art had become imbued with the spirit of Christianity; Consular diptychs also, with indications, such as the cross introduced amongst the ornaments, that the influence of the new religion was beginning to be established; and a multiplicity of devotional folding-tablets, crucifixes, paxes, with other appliances of sacred use at a later period, when art existed as the handmaid of the religion to which it had become joined, and which for centuries was its chief patron and protector. Many fine examples also were to be found in the present collection, illustrative of the period of transition and of the renaissance, when Art became dissociated from its close intimacy with religion, and found both an aim and range as well as a new stimulus in the encouragement of the laity. With all these, and more for the sake of comparison than for any intrinsic merit, and to give greater completeness to the special illustration of the art, had been placed in juxtaposition certain select objects of Chinese, Indian, Burmese, and Japanese workmanship in ivory, the latter especially being exemplified by the spirited although grotesque little figures recently brought from Japan, and now exhibited by Mr. Henderson and Mr. Dunn Gardner. The endeavor to represent Art in all its phases, and in its progress or retrogression in any particular period or country, had on the present occasion been carried out with remarkable effect through the medium of the miniature productions of plastic dexterity, upon which the skill and fancy of the best artists of past ages have been unsparingly lavished. Mr. Wyatt then briefly adverted to the sources of the supply of ivory, namely India and Africa, the earliest known carved works in ivory being those from Assyria preserved in the British Museum, and a few examples now exhibited by Mr. Mayer and Mr. Webb. Mr. Murray had also kindly sent faithful representations of the Nineveh ivories, so that an opportunity was afforded to compare the sculptures of this nature brought to England by Mr. Layard with those now first exhibited. Besides fragments of Assyrian sculpture in low relief and two small lions from the palace at Nimroud, of admirable execution and spirited expression, Mr. Mayer had contributed a tiger's head of fine Greek work, another of bone, probably part of a chair of state, a cylinder with figures in low relief of great beauty, and a remarkable head of a Cupid. After some interesting remarks on the characteristics of Assyrian, Egyptian, and Greek sculpture,

Mr. Wyatt alluded to the works in ivory, comparatively of rare occurrence, which belong to the classical period; the large importation of elephants for the purposes of warfare and of the public games must have given extension to the use of ivory. Amongst the most remarkable relics which have been preserved are *pugillares* or waxed tablets, and *diptycha*, also carvings in relief which may have been affixed to costly furniture, caskets, and various personal ornaments. The Consular diptychs are unquestionably the ivories of greatest value and importance, because to these a certain date may be assigned; and having been produced for the highest officers of state they may be considered the most favorable specimens of contemporary art.¹ Mr. Wyatt pointed out the diptychs contributed by the kindness of Mr. Mayer, some of the most beautiful doubtless preserved to our times; the magnificent fragment of a tablet representing the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, date about A.D. 167, the mythological diptych of *Æsculapius* and *Hygeia*, the imperial diptych of Philip the Arab, A.D. 248, and the Byzantine diptych of Flavius Clementinus, Consul A.D. 513. A leaf of an object of the same class exhibited by Mr. Webb, and representing a bacchante throwing incense on an altar, was also noticed as a work of singular beauty. From Mr. Webb's choice collection also, amongst many exquisite sculptures, was a small female head of deep chestnut-colored ivory, of Egyptian or Oriental character of design, which had been regarded as of Greco-Egyptian art, but may possibly be referred to the period of assimilation to the Egyptian style in the time of Hadrian. Some precious fragments found with Roman remains at Caerleon, the *Isca Silurum*, had been sent, by the kind mediation of Mr. J. E. Lee, from the museum at that place, and claim notice, not only on account of the extreme rarity of such relics of art on Roman sites in this country, but as works, although much decayed, of no ordinary artistic merits. It is supposed that they may have formed the sides of a *cista mystica* or sacrificial coffer.² Of Christian ivories from the time anterior to the iconoclasts down to the renaissance, an ample and precious assemblage was shown. Mr. Wyatt offered some observations on the most important of these varied and tasteful objects, pointing out their singular interest and value to the student of art and of the obscure details of religious iconography and symbolism.³

The thanks of the meeting were cordially tendered to Mr. Digby Wyatt by Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P. Lord Talbot proposed also a vote of special acknowledgment to Mr. Charles Tucker for his kind and valuable services in arranging the collection, which proved the source of unusual gratification to a large number of visitors. The exhibition continued open to the members and their friends from June 1 to June 13.

The Very Rev. CANON ROCK made some observations on the skill of the

¹ See the Catalogue of the Fejérvary Ivories in Mr. Mayer's museum, with an Essay on Antique Ivories by Mr. Pulszky, accompanied by a descriptive enumeration of Consular and other Diptychs. Liverpool, 1856.

² See Mr. Lee's Illustrated Catalogue of the Museum at Caerleon, p. 59, pl. xxix., where they are figured. These remarkable sculptures were noticed also in this Journal, vol. vii. p. 98.

³ We may refer our readers for more complete information to Mr. Digby Wyatt's excellent lecture on the History, Methods and Productions of the Art of Sculpture in Ivory, delivered at the meeting of the Arundel Society in 1855, and printed with Mr. Oldfield's Catalogue of specimens of Ivory carvings, of which admirable casts are sold by that society.

Anglo-Saxon artificers, exercised not only upon chasings in metal and other productions of the once celebrated *opus Anglicanum*, but shown also in sculpture in "Elpen ban" or ivory, for which, however, it is probable that walrus-tooth or sea-horse ivory was frequently substituted. Alluding to the desecration of ancient objects by ignorant persons, he stated that the precious ivory throne at Ravenna had, as reported, been lately cleaned by order of some members of the Chapter, and its aspect is now as fresh and white as a work of yesterday. He invited attention to the art of sculpture in ivory in Spain and in Spanish America, where it has reached a high degree of advancement.

Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P., took occasion to advert to the great variety of purposes, not only sacred, but of ordinary daily life, to which ornamental objects of ivory had been applied. He pointed out some elaborately sculptured snuff-boxes and *rappoirs* in the present collection, some of them being exhibited by himself. It has been stated that snuff-taking came into vogue in England in consequence of the capture by Sir George Rooke of the Spanish galleons in Vigo Bay, in 1702, when a vessel laden with powdered tobacco from the Spanish American possessions was captured. Many costly snuff-boxes are doubtless of that date, but some of the objects exhibited seem to prove that on the continent, if not in our own country, the fashion prevailed somewhat earlier. A *rappoir* figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxiii. p. 416, is ornamented with a carving in ivory of a gallant in the costume as there described of the reign of James I. or Charles I. In the *Dictionnaire de Trevoux*, however, such a snuff-mill, termed *Grivoise*, is said to have been contrived at Strasbourg about 1690.⁴ These graters seem to show that at first snuff-takers carried a roll or *carotte* of tobacco about them, and a small rasp for making a fresh supply when wanted, thence doubtless called *rappee*; in early days probably only a small quantity for immediate use was thus prepared; the grater terminated at one end in a small spoon for the snuff, and at the other in a little box for a reserve of the pulverised herb, which passed into it by a small aperture closed by a little sliding hatch. The next step, Mr. Morgan observed, seemed to have been the separation of the grater and the box, the latter only being carried about the person, and snuff supplied by aid of the *rappoir*, which was left at home. Very possibly in the early time of snuff-taking the notion may have prevailed that fresh-grated tobacco, like fresh-ground coffee, had an aroma which was deteriorated by keeping. The elaborate ornamentation of these ivory rasps shows that it was not considered derogatory for nobles or persons of condition to prepare their own *rappee*. Gil Blas, it may be remembered, found Don Mathias da Silva occupied in this manner. The snuff-rasps seem mostly to be of French workmanship.

July 3, 1863.

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

Lord Talbot called the attention of the members to the recent accession of Transactions of certain kindred continental Societies presented to the library of the Institute, consisting of the publications of the Historical and

⁴ There are several beautiful specimens of the *rape a tabac* or *grivoise* in the Sauvageot collection in the Louvre.

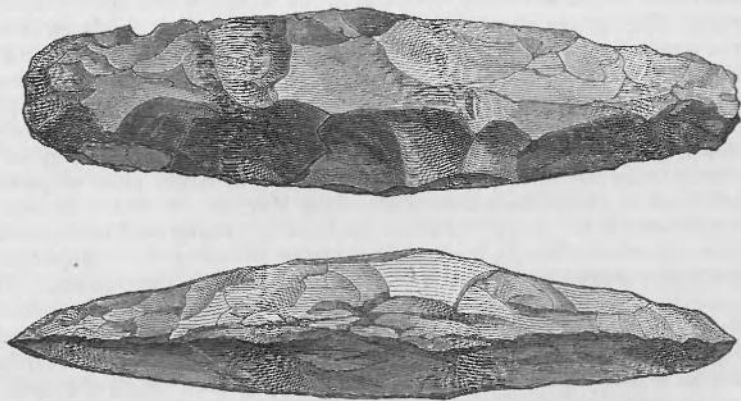
See the Catalogue by M. Sauzay, Nos. 178-182.

Archæological Society of Savoy, the later publications of the Antiquaries of Zürich, of the Archæological Society of the Duchy of Luxemburg, &c. The recently published Manual of Marks and Monograms on Pottery and Porcelain, by Mr. Chaffers, the most comprehensive and useful work of reference hitherto compiled in regard to the fictile arts of all countries and periods, was also brought before the Society.

Professor WESTWOOD delivered a discourse describing the numerous treasures of Middle-age Art which he had examined in a recent visit to the public libraries at Leyden, Xanten, Treves, Munich, Milan, and St. Gall. He exhibited a series of facsimiles of illuminations, casts of sculptures in ivory, and drawings of early examples of design, especially from Anglo-Saxon and Irish MSS. They will be described hereafter in the continuation of the Professor's Notes of an Archæological Tour on the Continent given in this Journal.

A notice by Mr. WESTON S. WALFORD was then read on an inscribed coffin-lid found on the North side of the Temple Church, London. Printed in this volume, p. 138, *ante*.

Sir J. CLARKE-JERVOISE, Bart., M.P., described some singular vestiges of early occupation which he had investigated in the neighbourhood of his residence, Idsworth Park, Hants. He brought a plan of a remarkable fortified site surrounded by concentric circular entrenchments, evidently of very remote antiquity, situated in the ancient forest of Bere near Horndean. In that locality he had noticed considerable deposits of flints, which have evidently been exposed to the action of fire; from its peculiar white appearance, caused by calcination, the silex which thus occurs in abundance is commonly called "milk-stone." It is mostly found on the clay, occasionally in beds, as if a cartload of the burnt stones had been thrown out in



Implement of yellow flint found in the forest of Bere, Hants. Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

the forest and elsewhere. It is remarkable that the spots where the flints occur are not marked by any particular elevation or depression of the surface. Sir Jervoise brought several specimens for examination; also

a barbed arrow-head of white flint found near Horndean, and a flint celt of somewhat unusual fashion, possibly an unfinished specimen, which had been found in the neighbourhood. (See woodcut.) The notion that the milk-stone may indicate the sites of old kilns for burning lime appears, on careful observation, very improbable, and Sir Jervoise desired to invite the attention of antiquaries to these singular deposits, the nature of which he had hitherto in vain endeavored to ascertain. We hope that he will give hereafter a more detailed account of the remarkable relics of antiquity which occur in and near the forest of Bere.

Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN observed that the peculiar crackly appearance of the milk-stone seemed to indicate that the flints had been exposed to a great heat and quenched in cold water, probably when red hot. The South Sea Islanders, in their primitive condition, were accustomed to seeth their food in gourds or other appliances which could not be exposed to fire, by throwing heated stones into the water. Possibly the calcined flints found in Hampshire, in a locality which had evidently been extensively occupied at an early period, may have been reduced to the condition in which they now occur through some such cause. In any case, the subject to which Sir Jervoise had been the first to call attention may appear well deserving of careful consideration. The only analogous fact hitherto noticed, so far as we are aware, is the occurrence of very large quantities of calcined and crackly flints at Blackbury, an oval entrenched work in Devonshire, between Honiton and the coast, described by Mr. Hutchinson in the Journal of the British Archæological Association, 1862, p. 56. It has been conjectured that in that instance the large deposit of burned flints may mark the sites of beacon fires, an explanation, however, which Mr. Hutchinson was unwilling to accept.

Mr. WALTER H. TREGELLAS gave the following notes on some fragments of ancient pottery and copper which he brought for examination; they were found in "The George Gravel Pits," on Kingston Hill, Surrey, during recent diggings, as shown by a sketch of the site which he placed before the meeting. "The only apology I have to offer for calling the attention of the Institute to the discovery of these fragments is a desire to induce some of the members to take an opportunity of watching the excavations in progress. I am induced to believe, from numerous remains already found in the neighbourhood, that closer attention than has been hitherto given to this site may lead to interesting discoveries. The larger piece of pottery exhibited was found by me, *in situ*, on 10th May last, in what is known to the laborers in the gravel pits as a "pot-hole."⁵ The ground had evidently been disturbed where it lay, and bore marks of having been subjected to the action of fire, an appearance which the pottery itself also presents. The pot-hole measured about 7 ft. wide by 3 ft. deep. Numerous other remains have been found, consisting of fragments of pottery and tiles, and some burnt wheat; human teeth and bones; a boar's tusk; a small earthen vessel, probably a drinking-cup, which I have not seen; cakes of copper, of one of which a fragment is exhibited; examples found in 1858 and 1861 were presented to the British Museum by the Duke of Cambridge, the owner of the Combe Estate, but these were in very small pieces; a small oblong

⁵ Like the small and very curious urn figured Arch. Journ. p. 364, vol. xix., recently found in a ballast pit at March,

Isle of Ely, this fragment was brought to light "not in the gravel but in the soil over-lying it."

plate of lead; charcoal, the durability of which is well known; a small stone disc with a convex surface; and a larger block of sandstone also with a convex surface. The manufacture of the pottery is very rough, and it has not been formed on a lathe. It is without ornament; another and smaller fragment, however, found apart from the larger one bears traces apparently of ornament, though this may have had some purpose which I have been unable to discover. The ornamentation consists of small holes which passed nearly through the vessel. One of the Dorsetshire urns, found by the late Mr. Sydenham and Mr. Warne, has a series of somewhat similar holes running round it in five or six lines. The fragment, which I removed from the spot where it had rested for so many centuries, is different in fashion from that of any which, in my limited experience, I have met with. The nearest approach to it that I have seen is an urn figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxx. p. 330, pl. 17, fig. 1, but only $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. high and 4 in. in diameter at the mouth; it was found in a barrow three miles west of Dorchester, near the skeleton of an infant; the side of that urn has a double curve instead of one continuous curve as this had. Imperfect as the fragment is, enough remains to show that it was probably a wide-mouthed vessel; from its inverted though somewhat oblique position, and from the cinereous character of the ground around it, it will probably be allowed that this urn was sepulchral. The edge of the smaller fragment shows, more clearly than that of the larger one, what must have been the shape of the mouth. The ground has been under cultivation for so long a time that there are no signs of barrows or other elevations of the surface, but the numerous fragments which have been found, without any systematic search, and moreover disinterred so far apart from each other as some have been, seem to indicate that there was at one period an extensive British settlement near this site, which it would be interesting to investigate fully. The gravel-pits are on the top of Kingston Hill, and within a pleasant walk of two miles through Combe Wood from the entrenchment on Wimbledon Common; there are, probably, few objects of greater antiquarian interest so easy of access from London."

Mr. F. FRANCIS communicated some account of recent discoveries at Snape near Aldborough in Suffolk, on the property of S. Davidson, Esq., in the tract of land adjoining the remarkable tumuli before noticed in this Journal.⁶ Mr. Francis had received from a friend on the spot, who had been an eye-witness of the explorations lately made, the following interesting particulars accompanied by sketches of several cinerary urns, some of them ornamented with zigzag patterns, also with impressed markings of circular and other forms; these urns resemble for the most part those disinterred in Saxon cemeteries by the late Lord Braybrooke, and figured in his *Saxon Obsequies*.

Stimulated by the success of the explorations during the previous summer, Mr. Davidson had directed the field in its whole length east and west, next the side of the road from Snape to Aldborough, by a breadth of more than twelve yards north and south, to be double trenched. By this arrangement the whole circumference of the base of the largest tumulus was included. Complete success has attended these labors, and Mr. Davidson may well feel satisfaction in having thrown fresh light on the obscure sepulchral vestiges in this district. More than forty vases, mostly in

⁶ See p. 188, *ante*.

fragments, have been exhumed ; but the most remarkable circumstance is the fact that by far the greater number have been found in the level between the two largest tumuli, and much outside the extreme base of either of them, these barrows being separated by a wide interval, whilst the conjecture is improbable that the ground might have been at one time elevated in small mounds covering these deposits, as the surface in every case was rather depressed than otherwise and singularly bare of furze, so common elsewhere over the surface of the field. No urn was discovered at a greater distance north and south than about ten yards ; the majority were within a short distance of the hedge to the southward ; they were invariably found about a foot below the surface and in most instances were brought to light on the removal of the first sod. The mould presented the appearance noticed elsewhere, being black and greasy-looking. Many of the vases were completely collapsed. From examination of some of the bones, the process of cremation must have been imperfect ; and it has been suggested that possibly the evolution of gases from the decomposing remains may have fractured these urns from within, and that they afterwards collapsed from pressure of the superincumbent soil. Some of the bones must have been very large ; attention was particularly arrested by the dimensions of fragments of a *trochlear* and of a *humerus*, which certainly exceeded the average size of those of the present race. No arrangement could be traced in the deposit of the vases ; they came to light often unexpectedly, in some cases at considerable intervals and elsewhere in close juxtaposition. They varied much in shape and pattern, as was shown by the sketches sent for examination, and also in the quality and thickness of the ware. Without exception, all contained incinerated bones. The only relics or ornaments found were two small pieces of ivory (as supposed), mounted with a serrated margin of metal, and showing remains of a rivet in the centre ; a portion of a convex plate of copper, having the appearance of part of a helmet ; an oblong copper ring, evidently the remains of a buckle ; an iron spear-head, ten inches in length, joined in the centre by a rivet ; and a human tooth. On minute examination of the broken urns and their contents a few other teeth were noticed ; also a small round bead of bone ; a piece of charcoal apparently shaped and grooved for some purpose not ascertained ; and some fragments of fused glass. These relics were found only in the smaller vases, and nothing but bone in those of larger size. The peaty or turfy covering of the soil was nearly seven inches in thickness and closely matted together ; this has been burned, and it is hoped that as it decays other relics may come to light ; this sod lay directly above the vases, so that some small objects or ornaments may very probably remain concealed in it.

There can be little doubt that a considerable settlement was located in Anglo-Saxon times near Snape, the " Snapps " of the Domesday Survey, and that these early occupants of the banks of the Alde had their cemetery in the neighbourhood of the ancient grave-hills explored by Mr. Davidson. There occur other tumuli near some of the villages in the neighbourhood, which probably indicate other sites of occupation in remote times, and are deserving of careful exploration.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. C. D. E. FORTNUM, F.S.A.—A choice collection of antique lamps, consisting of thirty-seven specimens of terra-cotta and four of bronze. Amongst the former the following claim particular notice.—A lamp with eight burners, the handle ornamented with a bust of Jupiter.—Lamp with a crescent-shaped handle; it is ornamented with a shell in relief.—Long triangular-shaped lamp with a horse's head in bold relief; on the under side is the potter's mark, a pair of feet, each stamped—PVF.—Lamp in form of the head of a bull or a buffalo harnessed; a similar specimen is figured by Bartoli in the *Antiche lucerne*, part 1, pl. 17; Licetus, p. 200, fig. 4; and in Passeri, *Lucernæ fictiles*, vol. 1, pl. 98.—A satyr seated astride on the body of the lamp and vigorously blowing the flame; the burner, which was probably phallic, broken off: from Rome.—A lamp found at Cologne; the device is a hare eating a bunch of grapes.—Two specimens with the potter's mark—SAECVL—on one, with half figures of Apollo and Diana, the name is traced merely with the point; on the other, bearing whole length figures of Æsculapius and Hygeia, the letters are on a small tablet in relief.—Lamp of fine workmanship, with a draped figure of Victory holding a disc inscribed—ANNV NOVVS FAVTVS (*sic*); around the figure are loaves of bread and other symbols of plenty; this may have been a birthday present or a new-year's gift, or, if sepulchral, expressive of good wishes for the future state; a similar lamp is figured, Passeri, *Lucernæ fictiles*, vol. 1, pl. 6; Bartoli, part iii. pl. 5.—A specimen with dark green glaze in excellent preservation, the device being two gladiators with helmets, shields and other equipments. Glazed lamps are rare.—Two other glazed lamps, the glaze decomposed and iridescent; one has the potter's stamp of a human foot.—Two lamps with draped busts, probably Castor and Pollux, a star being upon each of the heads; stamp, in relief, AVFFRON.—Lamp with a female bust surrounded by an elegant wreath of laurel.—Two lamps with wreaths of laurel or olive; on one is the mark H. Compare Passeri, vol. iii. pl. 43.—Tragic mask, same mark as the last.—Lamp with the device of a crow perched on a cornucopia, behind which is the caduceus. Mark, a pair of feet.—Another with the same mark; the device being Cupid holding a garland of flowers in his left, a sword in his right hand.—Several specimens of the type without a handle; on one of them is a draped figure of Cupid: on another, two nude female figures, one of them pouring water from an urn into a *labrum*; on other specimens appears the dolphin, also an eagle, a lamb feeding on a branch, &c.—An early Christian lamp, with a bust of Our Lord, full face; lozenge-shaped ornament on the border.—A singular specimen (of Phœnician or Assyrian character?); device a male figure holding a branch or a musical instrument.—Lamp in form of a fruit, with the mark R.—Two small lamps fused together in the kiln; device the head of Phœbus.—One of the bronze specimens has two burners, the handle is flower-shaped, and with rings for suspension; probably early Christian; obtained at Naples.—Also another from Naples, with heart-shaped handle; and a specimen from Rome with a burner at each end, and adapted for suspension.

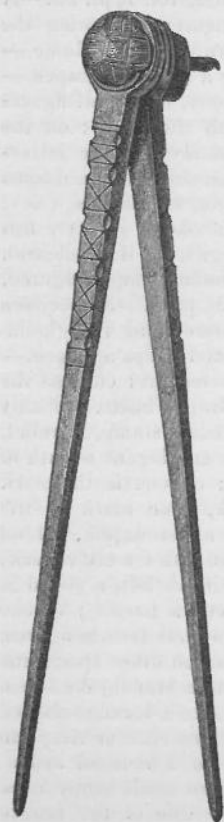
By Mr. HENDERSON, F.S.A.—Thirteen Greek and Roman lamps of terra-cotta, one of them with two burners, another supported on a sphinx. Also two bronze lamps, of which one is curiously fashioned in the form of a goose.

By Sir SIBBALD D. SCOTT, Bart., F.S.A.—Two antique lamps of terra-cotta obtained in Italy.

By the Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER.—Three lamps of terra-cotta obtained in Italy; the devices in relief are a hare, bird, tragic mask, &c.; and two with Christian symbols, found in the catacombs at Syracuse. Also several terra-cotta fragments of beautiful design, from Pæstum and Rome.—A skull of white marble, of natural size, lately found amongst the ruins of the Baths of Tiberius in the Isle of Capri. It is well sculptured, and has been considered to be a relic of antique art.—A Flemish moulded brick found at Walsoken, Norfolk. The subject consists of six figures, and represents prisoners led away by their captors, walking towards the left.

Six bricks of similar manufacture, found in the construction of the St. Katherine's Docks, are described by Mr. Kempe, *Archæologia*, vol. xxiv. p. 356. Another, found at Wisbeach, is figured as a Roman brick in the *Antiquarian Itinerary*. See also Mr. Cruden's Description of three ornamented Bricks found at London and Gravesend. All these are of the earlier part of the sixteenth century; dimensions about six inches by four inches. The designs are mostly sharp in execution, and the bricks very hard and well burned.—A string of small charms of red cornelian, purchased at Malta from a Moor who brought them from Tunis, as 'good for the blood.'

By the Buckinghamshire Archæological Society, through the Rev. CHARLES LOWNDES.—A pair of bronze compasses found with numerous Roman relics on the site of a Roman building, of which the foundations were excavated, on the property of Mr. R. P. Greaves at Tingewick, Bucks, about two miles west of Buckingham, and near the ancient Roman way from Bicester (*Bina Castra*) towards Towcester. An account of the discoveries made there in 1860–62 has been given in the *Records of Buckinghamshire*, vol. iii., p. 33, by the Rev. H. Roundell, Honorary Secretary of the Bucks Archæological Society. The compasses, which measure $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, are of somewhat unusual construction, as shown in the accompanying woodcut. A pair of bronze compasses found at Cirencester has been figured in the *Illustrations of Roman Remains at Corinium* by Professor Buckman, p. 103, and in this *Journal*, vol. vii., p. 412; these, however, are constructed like modern compasses. Roman implements of this description are of considerable



Bronze Compasses found at
Tingewick, Bucks.
Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.

rarity. A pair almost precisely similar has been found with Roman remains at Yverdon in Switzerland, and are figured in a memoir by M. Louis Rochat in the *Transactions of the Antiquaries of Zürich*.⁷ The Comte Caylus has

⁷ *Mittheilungen*, t. xiv.

given some examples in his *Recueil d'Antiquités*, tom. v., pp. 236, 238, and pl. 85; tom. vi., pl. 99. Representations of compasses and other implements are seen upon a Greek tomb figured in the same work, tom. vi., p. 201, pl. 62.—An iron stirrup, supposed to be of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, found on Longdown Common, Bucks, and presented to the Buckinghamshire Society by Mr. Wilson of Amersham.

By Mr. W. BURGESS.—A specimen of chain-mail of steel curiously welded and riveted, stated to have been found in the Thames but probably of oriental work.—A pair of small shears or ladies' scissors of unusual construction, cutting edges of steel having been inserted in the margins of a well-contrived and pliable implement of brass, showing considerable elegance of fashion as well as ingenious workmanship. These scissors are supposed to be of the fourteenth century; they were found in the ground about ten years since, on the north side of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, at no great depth and not, it is believed, accompanying an interment. Shears of brass edged with steel were in the Japanese collection at the International Exhibition, and Mr. Stevens notices some other examples in the Catalogue of the Salisbury Museum, p. 47. Copper axes edged with iron have been found in Denmark, and also daggers with the like peculiarity of construction.

By Mr. EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A.—Twenty-one rings, recent additions to his precious *Dactyliotheca*; amongst them were five Roman rings of glass, of great rarity; three Roman rings of amber; a gold episcopal ring of the thirteenth century set with a sapphire; a massive ring, the hoop chased with the arms of Aragon—RE ALFONSO, probably Alfonso V., the Wise, 1416—1458; gold ring found at Glastonbury, engraved with the posy *Deux corps ung cver* and the initials—C M—united by a true-love knot; gold ring inscribed *por tous jours*; gold Italian ring enameled and set with a topaz, on the hoop is the device of the Farnese family; Italian ring enriched with niello—AVE MARIA; silver ring encased in a substance resembling horn, probably the hoof of the wild ass supposed to be of medicinal virtue; silver ring of the fourteenth century set with a toad-stone, &c.—Two pendant jewels of German workmanship, sixteenth century.—Fragments of bone sculptured, found near Rome, probably the remains of a *cista* similar to one preserved at Munich.—Silver Russian spoon enriched with niello of Tula work, date sixteenth century.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—Miniature on ivory representing Charles Louis, Elector Palatine of the Rhine, and the Electress his wife, accompanied by their attendants, walking on a terrace at Heidelberg, a view of the castle appearing in the background. He was born in 1617, and was son of Frederick V. and Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of England, who, for accepting the crown of Bohemia in 1619, were put under the Ban of the Empire and deprived of their territories in 1623. Frederick died in exile, 1632, and, after the close of the Thirty Years' War, Charles Louis was restored to his ancestral dignities in 1650, in which year he married Charlotte, daughter of William V., Landgraf of Hesse Cassel, but they separated, and he died in 1680. This curious miniature was doubtless painted soon after 1650. The view of Heidelberg Castle is minutely accurate, and every portion of the buildings may be identified with the ground-plan and existing remains. It gives a very faithful representation of that picturesque palace, with its gardens, terraces, &c. On the right, adjoining to the large round tower, is seen the structure erected by

Frederick for his bride, and called, to the present day, "the English Building." The castle was destroyed in 1764 by fire, the octagonal tower seen in this representation having been struck by lightning.

By Mr. E. RICHARDSON.—A miniature model of the effigy of the Black Prince at Canterbury, in an erect attitude.

By Mr. ASHURST MAJENDIE.—A small portrait of Charles I., three quarters to the right.

By Sir SIBBALD D. SCOTT, Bart., F.S.A.—Tortoise-shell oval tobacco-box mounted in silver; on the lid is a profile head of Charles I. in silver, three-quarters to the left, in low relief, copied apparently from a fine medal by Warin. Within is a silver plate bearing a coat of arms of some loyalist possessor of the box, the charge on the escutcheon is a wolf salient.

By Mr. H. VAUGHAN.—A *tazza* of oriental onyx mounted in silver gilt, on a pedestal of ivory sculptured with figures.

By Mr. H. G. BOHN.—An ivory casket sculptured with sacred subjects; and an elaborately carved devotional standing tablet of ebony, the chief subject being a figure of the Virgin Mary, the breast opens and within is seen a representation of the Trinity; at the sides are symbols of the Virgin and figures of saints. Date sixteenth century.

By the EARL OF MANSFIELD.—An ovoid vase mounted in ormolu, a choice specimen of *Lac* or *Vernis de Martin*. A carriage painter named Martin, early in the reign of Louis XIV., produced imitations of the lac of China and Japan which are highly esteemed, and he invented a varnish or lacquer which he applied to copper as well as wood, and decorated snuff-boxes, fans, &c., with his pretty paintings.—Three enameled watch-cases decorated with fancy subjects and miniature portraits; these have been submitted to Mr. Scharf, who has identified the miniatures upon one case (from which the works have been removed) as portraying Frederic V., King of Denmark, born 1723, died 1766, and his second wife (married 1752), Juliana Mary, daughter of Frederick Albert, second Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbützel. Their arms are respectively enameled inside the case. The first wife of Frederick V. was Louisa, daughter of George II., King of England. Another watch-case, as Mr. Scharf suggested, may probably present a portrait of the famous Struensee, prime minister of Denmark, executed in 1772 for a presumed intrigue with the queen of Christian VII.; he supposes that the portrait of a lady on the inner side may represent the unfortunate young queen Caroline Matilda, sister of George III., King of England; she died in 1775. The other pair of portraits are of two distant periods and therefore more puzzling, one being of a young cavalier of the time of Charles I., the other portraying a personage in more advanced life, and contemporary with our George II.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—Portions of highly ornamented Italian or Spanish plate-armour, chased, gilded, engraved and fluted; some parts are embossed with heads of lions and gorgons, &c. They have suffered from the action of fire. One portion, an elbow-piece, has formed part of a very rich suit; it is embossed with a seated figure of Fame and with garlands of fruit and foliage, the ground being damascened in arabesque work with gold and silver.

By the Rev. C. R. MANNING.—A leaden matrix found at Lynn, Norfolk. It is of circular form and measures in diameter somewhat more than 1½ in. At the upper edge there is a loop for suspension. The device is a lion. Legend + SIGILL M GODEFRIDI FILII PETRI. Date thirteenth century.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, 1863,

Held at Rochester, July 28 to August 4.

THE Annual Meeting was held under the patronage of His Grace the Lord Primate, the Lord Lieutenant of the County, the Bishop of Rochester, the Earl Stanhope, President of the Society of Antiquaries, and other influential Kentish noblemen. The proceedings commenced in the Guildhall at two o'clock. Shortly before that hour Lord Talbot de Malahide, accompanied by some leading members of the Institute and influential promoters of the Meeting, received, in the Council Chamber, the Marquess Camden, K. G., President elect, with the Earl of Darnley, the Earl Amherst, the Recorder of Rochester, and other members of the Kent Archæological Society, attending as a deputation to offer welcome on behalf of that body. On proceeding into the Guildhall, where the Mayor with the members of the Corporation, the Town Clerk and civic officers, and also a numerous assembly of members of the Institute, had already congregated, Lord Talbot expressed to the Meeting the regret of the President of the previous year, Lord Lyttelton, that public business in Worcestershire prevented his taking part in the Meeting at Rochester. In his absence Lord Talbot then invited the noble Marquess, under whose auspices the Kentish archæologists had successfully prosecuted a purpose kindred to that for which the Institute had been organised, to take the chair.

THE MARQUESS CAMDEN then took his place as President of the Meeting ; he observed that he lamented the unavoidable absence of his excellent relative, Lord Lyttelton, who had very efficiently discharged at the last Meeting of the Society the duties of a position which had now devolved upon himself. When requested to preside on the present occasion his first desire had been to have given his hearty co-operation and encouragement to the Meeting under the Presidency either of Lord Talbot, or of some other influential member of the Institute conversant with their proceedings in previous years. He was, however, anxious and most willing to render every aid in his power in furtherance of the objects of the Society in their visit to his County, and as President of the Kent Archæologists to hail that visit with fraternal welcome, feeling assured as he (Lord Camden) did, that the two Societies had in view one common aim and purpose, the conservation of national monuments, the endeavor also to elucidate obscure points of history and the manners or arts of bygone generations. Lord Camden adverted to the previous visit of the Society to Kent ; on that occasion the metropolitan city had been selected as the place of meeting, but the County possessed two cathedral cities as well as numerous sites of archæological

interest which had not then been investigated ; he was gratified that the Institute had determined to explore the second of the Kentish cathedrals, and that its history would now be elucidated by an antiquary so eminent in his special department of archæology as Professor Willis.

The Town Clerk, at the Mayor's request, then read the following address :—

“ To the most Noble the Marquess Camden, K. G. (President of the Meeting), and to the members of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

“ My Lord Marquess, Ladies, and Gentlemen—

“ We the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the ancient City of Rochester, in Council assembled, beg to be permitted to offer you our cordial welcome on this your first visit to our ancient city.

“ We received with feelings of the greatest pleasure the intimation of the wish of the Institute to make our city this year the place of its annual meeting, and we have been most desirous to afford you every proof of our welcome.

“ Not only does the city of Rochester possess within it especial objects of archæological attraction, among which the Cathedral and ancient Castle may be particularly mentioned, but there are also in its immediate vicinity many subjects, situated amidst the beautiful scenery for which the county of Kent is justly famed, well worthy of your attention.

“ We highly appreciate the value of the investigations of the Institute, and congratulate ourselves if we have been in the least degree instrumental in bringing you amongst us ; and we trust that while to our citizens and the inhabitants of the county generally, your researches into subjects of so great interest to them cannot but be productive of much pleasure and advantage, the result will afford a material and useful addition to the interesting and valuable fund of information which the labors of the Institute have been the means of bringing to light.

“ We again tender you our hearty welcome, and hope that your visit may be a pleasant and agreeable one to the members attending your congress.”

The Noble President expressed, on behalf of the Institute, hearty appreciation of this friendly welcome from the Mayor and Corporate authorities, and of their kindness in affording every facility in the use of the Guildhall and other public buildings, which had proved of essential advantage in the arrangements for the meeting.

The BISHOP OF ROCHESTER then addressed the meeting. Although appearing in that assembly as a novice in archæological pursuits, he should have felt very unwilling that such a gathering as that in which he had now the pleasure of participating should take place without the expression of that warm sympathy, which, in common with the clergy of his diocese, he felt towards the purposes and exertions of the Institute. It was with sincere gratification that he offered the assurance of welcome on the present occasion, and he hoped to participate in the proceedings so far as pressing engagements would permit.

The EARL OF DARNLEY, on behalf of the Kent Archæological Society, expressed the pleasure with which that Society regarded this visit : they had the greatest satisfaction in welcoming the Institute to Kent. In coming to that county the Institute had entered upon a most interesting field of archæological and historical inquiry. Rochester must rank second only to Canterbury in archæological riches, possessing, if not one of the

most magnificent, one of the most interesting cathedrals in regard to its architectural history, its peculiarities and many instructive details; Rochester presents also a noble castle. The Institute had as President, that day, the President of their own local society. He congratulated the Noble President on the progress of the county society; though only five years old, thanks to the exertions of some of its members—especially of Mr. Larking whose absence through serious indisposition they must all regret—it already possessed nearly a thousand members and has published four volumes of highly interesting transactions. In the name of the Archæologists of Kent, Lord Darnley desired to tender to the Institute a hearty welcome, and expressed his earnest hope that the members would carry away agreeable recollections of their visit to Rochester and of their explorations of the varied and remarkable vestiges of every period which its neighbourhood presented to their examination.

Lord TALBOT, as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Institute, desired to return thanks to the Noble Earl and to the Kentish Archæological Society. He remarked that the Institute had always warmly appreciated the encouragement of kindred local societies; there were none, probably, whom they regarded with more hearty sympathy and esteem than the Archæologists of Kent. He congratulated that body, so favorably established under the auspices of a President whom the Institute had now the honor and gratification to hail as their own, that so rich a field of research was presented to the Kentish antiquary; the local Society had shown a degree of energy and intelligence which might well stir up others to emulation. Lord Talbot, in conclusion, alluded to the singular beauty of Saxon ornaments found in Kent and to the valuable labors of Mr. Roach Smith, whose works had done much in throwing light upon the relics of that period, more especially upon that unrivalled archæological treasure, the Faussett Collection, which, through the generosity of its present possessor, had been once more brought back to Kent and would be displayed in the Temporary Museum.

The PROVOST OF ORIEL COLLEGE, as Canon in residence, expressed, in the absence of the Dean who was precluded by the infirmities of age from taking part in the meeting, the sincere welcome of the Chapter and their desire to promote in any manner the gratification of their learned visitors, especially in the full investigation of that very remarkable architectural example, upon which, twenty years previously, he (Dr. Hawkins) had the pleasure of hearing a discourse from Professor Willis. He anticipated with gratification the results of the Professor's matured conclusions upon a structure full of interest,—a cathedral occupying the hallowed site of the second church erected in this country in Anglo-Saxon times. The fact might well claim consideration that amongst the possessions of the Church of Rochester is still found the "Priest Field," given by Ethelbert in the days of St. Augustine and of the earliest Christian establishment on the banks of the Medway.

The Hon. Lord NEAVES addressed the meeting in acknowledgment of the welcome thus kindly conveyed by the Provost of Oriel on behalf of the Dean and Chapter and of the clergy.

Lord TALBOT proposed cordial thanks to the Noble Marquess to whom, in common with his friends the members of the Institute assembled around him, Lord Talbot had the gratification of pledging loyal and willing allegiance as their future President. This acknowledgment was seconded by Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, who took occasion to advert to the true bearing and

purpose of such archæological gatherings, which should be something more than the mere pleasurable interchange of social amenities, and ought to produce those substantial results of valuable accessions to knowledge which had marked the progress of Archæology in Kent under Lord Camden's auspices. He viewed with satisfaction the four goodly volumes of local history and antiquarian investigations, the permanent fruits of the pleasant summer progresses of the Kent Society under the genial influence of their Noble President.

The vote of thanks was carried with much applause; the MARQUESS CAMDEN, after expressing his acknowledgments, renewed the assurance of his anxiety to promote the gratification of the Institute in carrying out the agreeable duty which had devolved upon him.

The Rev. EDWARD HILL was about to make his customary announcements in regard to the excursions and general arrangements of the week, when Mr. CHARLES ROACH SMITH, whose exertions in the cause of Archæological Science long since justly won a European reputation, addressed the meeting. He observed that he could not refrain from expressing the satisfaction with which he witnessed the present assembly, connected as he had been with the movement in which the Institute had its origin. It was with singular pleasure that he reviewed the good results which had accrued since their first archæological assembly at Canterbury in 1844. In that ancient metropolis of Kent the foundations were laid upon which the great Institution had been based which had extended its beneficial influence through the length and breadth of the land. He (Mr. Roach Smith) was proud to see the gathering of the Institute that day in the locality full of antiquarian interest in which he had fixed his abode, and to have the gratification of tendering hearty welcome to a society which had done more, as he believed, to infuse intelligent taste for the study and preservation of National Antiquities, than any body which had participated in that widespread archæological movement in which he had from the outset taken so lively an interest. The Institute had received from many quarters,—from the nobility of Kent, from the Corporation of Rochester, and from the Chapter and clergy,—cordial promises of assistance and welcome, and to these agreeable pledges of local encouragement Mr. Roach Smith desired to add some gratifying tokens which he also had received of friendly sympathy in the purposes of the present meeting. He then announced the courteous invitations which he had been requested to convey to the Institute on the part of Mr. Walter of Rainham, Mr. Bland, and other gentlemen, to visit various places of archæological attraction, the remarkable vestiges of Roman industry in the Upchurch Marshes, Hartlip, Tenterden, the Celtic remains at Addington and Coldrum, and other objects of considerable interest which, it was hoped, might be brought within the range of the numerous occupations of the week.

The meeting then dispersed. A large party assembled in the High Street to inspect, under the obliging guidance of Mr. S. Steele, the remains of the city walls, the ancient houses, the crypts under the Crown Inn and elsewhere, the Bridge Chapel, Boley Hill and the site of the residence of the benevolent Richard Watts in which he received Queen Elizabeth; the "Restoration House," where Charles II. was entertained on his journey to London in 1660; the sites of the city gates, and other points of local interest. The circuit of inspection terminated at the remarkable accumulation of piles from the old Rochester Bridge, now heaped up in a field near

the Medway in the occupation of Messrs. Foord, by whom the difficult operation of removing the bridge was undertaken. The mass of timber, chiefly of elm, presented a most striking appearance; the iron-shod piles, many of which were during 500 years in the bed of the river, are found to be in sound condition and were drawn out with no slight difficulty. In constructing the new bridge considerable traces of a submerged forest were also noticed. At the close of the tour of exploration thanks were tendered to Mr. Steele, by the Bishop of Rochester and the Rev. E. Hill, for his kind services and the curious local information which he had imparted.

The Temporary Museum was formed, by permission of the Mayor and Corporation, in the Corn Exchange. The collection there arranged by Mr. Charles Tucker was singularly rich in Kentish antiquities and objects associated with the History or Archæology of the county. Amongst these special mention should be made of the invaluable "Faussett Collection," entrusted for exhibition by the liberal permission of Mr. Mayer, who became possessed of this unequalled treasure of Kentish antiquities in 1855 when the acquisition had been declined by the trustees of the British Museum. The original narrative of excavations carried out by the Rev. Bryan Faussett in the last century has been admirably edited by Mr. Roach Smith, and forms one of the most important contributions to Archæological Literature. With this large collection was displayed another, scarcely less important, namely, the Saxon ornaments and relics recently disinterred near Faversham and contributed to the museum by Mr. Gibbs of that town. Some of the ornaments, of gold and silver richly jeweled, have been published in the Transactions of the Kent Archæological Society. Numerous antiquities and other objects were sent from the museum of that body now deposited at Maidstone, from the Charles Museum in that town, from the museums at Canterbury and Dover, and from the place last named were also entrusted for exhibition regalia, seals, charters, &c., belonging to the Corporation, the silver oar of the Lords Warden, the ancient horn used for assembling the commonalty, &c. By permission of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief the ancient keys of Dover Castle, a sword of parade, with other relics there preserved, were placed in the Museum. The gracious condescension of Her Majesty claims most grateful remembrance; by her special permission the remarkable painting of the embarkation of Henry VIII. for France, in 1520, in the renowned "Harry Grace à Dieu," was sent from Hampton Court, with other valuable objects from the Royal Collections at Windsor Castle. An instructive selection of armour and arms was sent, by sanction of the Secretary at War, from the Tower and the Arsenal at Woolwich. By permission of the Earl Stanhope, the President, and the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, several highly important MSS. relating to Kent were received, including a transcript of the Liber Roffensis, Heraldic Visitations, memorials of Canterbury Cathedral, and a minutely detailed inventory of the ancient evidences belonging to the Chapter of Rochester. The endeavor to illustrate the productions of the prototypographer, Caxton, as a native of Kent, was attended with successful results. By liberal permission of His Grace the Primate, the precious MS. of the "Dietes of Philosophers," containing what has often been accepted as a portraiture of the venerable printer, was sent from the Lambeth Library with several rare printed volumes, and the series was augmented through the kindness of the Earl Spencer, Mr. Tite, M.P., the Rev. J. Fuller Russell, and other collectors. Through the

obliging mediation of Mr. Roach Smith, whose exertions in favor of the Institute and the proposed display of Kentish Antiquities mainly ensured the success of the Museum, the vestiges of Roman and other periods were copiously illustrated; mention must be specially made of the friendly contributions of Mr. H. Wickham, Mr. J. E. Price, Mr. John Brent, Mr. Crafter, Major Luard, Mr. Murton, Mr. Bowyer Nichols, Mr. Walter, and other Kentish collectors. Amongst choice works of mediæval date may be specified family relics connected with the county sent by Mr. Elsted of Dover.

The Evening Meeting was held, by the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury and with the kind approval of the local authorities, in the Court Room at the County Court. The Chair was taken by the MARQUESS CAMDEN, and the following memoirs were read:—

Bayham Abbey; by the Rev. J. L. PETIT, F.S.A. The architectural peculiarities of that picturesque structure, on the borders of Kent and Sussex, were illustrated by a beautiful series of drawings executed by Mr. Petit specially for this occasion. A plan of the remains, on a large scale, showing the arrangements of the conventual church, which presents very peculiar features in its proportions and in the details of the adjacent buildings, was brought by the Marquess Camden on whose property this remarkable Premonstratensian abbey, now in ruins, is situated.¹

Legal Archæology, with notices of legal celebrities connected with Kent, from the earliest times; by EDWARD FOSS, Esq., F.S.A. Mr. Foss adverted to the remarkable fact that not less than fifteen Archbishops of Canterbury and seven Bishops of Rochester had attained to the dignity of Chancellor.

Wednesday, July 29.

At a very early hour a few keen archæologists, under the guidance of the Rev. Edward Hill, set forth on a visit, accompanied by the talented antiquary and geologist of Maidstone, Mr. Bensted, to the remains near Aylesford, the chief attraction being Kits Coty House near the road from Maidstone to Rochester, and what is called "Lower Kits Coty," an overthrown cromlech about midway between Kits Coty and Aylesford. The slabs of which these remarkable monuments are formed are of huge size; they are situated adjacent to the ancient "Pilgrims' Way." Mr. Bensted kindly gave a full account of these curious vestiges of the earliest period, and he pointed out the monolith known as the "Coffin Stone," and the stones at Tottenden. He brought a map on a large scale which, besides these remains, indicated the position of others destroyed within the last forty years, such as a tomb discovered in 1822, and near to this was formerly an erect slab known as the "White Horse Stone."²

A meeting of the HISTORICAL SECTION took place in the Guildhall, the MARQUESS CAMDEN presiding in the absence of the Dean of Chichester. The following memoirs were read:—

¹ A memoir by the Rev. G. M. Cooper, On the Origin and History of Bayham, is given in *Sussex Archæol. Coll.*, vol. ix. p. 145.

² A very interesting little volume on these remains was published at Maidstone

in 1861, entitled "Round about Kits Coty House; an Essay on popular Topography." London: Bell and Daldy. Much valuable information may here be found regarding this curious district of Kent.

Roger de Leybourne—his share in the Barons' War ; by JOSEPH BURTT, Esq., Assistant Keeper of Public Records. Mr. Burt took occasion to invite attention to a valuable Roll preserved amongst the records of the Royal Exchequer, a document of great historical interest especially to the Kentish antiquary, hitherto unnoticed and almost unknown. It comprises the expenses incurred by Roger de Leybourne in the service of Henry III., commencing in May, 1264. Some extracts were given showing the value of the document, and the precise details which it supplies regarding military movements at the period, particularly in Kent. These accounts are more-over the earliest known record of household expenditure. The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne and Mr. Beresford Hope made some remarks on the great value of such evidences of the state of the country during so momentous a period, and the desire was strongly expressed by the Marquess Camden that the Roll to which notice had been first drawn on this occasion should be published entire in the *Archæologia Cantiana*. Mr. Burt expressed gratification that the few extracts which had been read had sufficed to show the local interest of a document which he begged to leave entirely at the disposal of the Kentish Society, in accordance with the suggestion of their noble President.

The Chair having then been taken by Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, President of the Section of Antiquities, a Report was read on Excavations at Wroxeter during the last three years, with notices of Inscriptions and other relics discovered ; by the Rev. H. M. SCARTH, Prebendary of Wells. At the close of this communication Mr. ROACH SMITH offered some interesting remarks on the value of the results already obtained through private liberality in the excavations at *Uriconium*, and the opportunity afforded of acquiring definite information regarding the construction and arrangement of buildings in Romano-British cities, and the amount of domestic comfort and civilization at the period of Roman occupation. No great remains, he observed, are found at Roman towns near the coast such as Rochester or Canterbury ; the Romans there held comparatively peaceful possession, whilst the inland settlements required extensive military works to keep the natives in subjection. It was to be regretted that only so small a portion of the extensive area of *Uriconium*, about three miles in circuit, had hitherto been laid open ; the work might well claim the aid of Government, and the influence of archæologists as well as of the numerous archæological societies should be combined in the endeavor to prevail upon the Government, according to the example of some continental countries, to encourage researches into National Antiquities.

The next memoir was On the Landing of Julius Cæsar in Britain ; by EDWIN GUEST, Esq., D.C.L., Master of Gonville and Caius College.

In the afternoon a numerous party proceeded to Cobham Hall, on the invitation of the Earl of Darnley, to inspect the precious collection of paintings by the great masters, under the obliging guidance of George Scharf, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary of the National Portrait Gallery. On leaving the gallery the noble Earl conducted the visitors to the gardens, and offered to them tea and other refreshments under the spreading shadow of a large horse-chestnut tree in the pleasure-grounds. Cobham Church was also visited. The archæologists were very kindly welcomed by the vicar, the Rev. E. H. Loring, and some remarks on its architectural features were offered by Mr. Parker ; Mr. J. G. Waller gave an account of the remarkable monumental brasses of the Cobham family ; and a few observations were

added by Mr. Bloxam on the tomb in the chancel with the effigies of George Brooke, Lord Cobham, who died 1558, and his lady. This fine memorial was much damaged some years since by the fall of a beam. The Brasses, forming an unique series of great interest, have been illustrated in Messrs. Waller's excellent work, recently completed, on the Sepulchral Brasses of Great Britain.

Whilst the majority of members were thus occupied at Cobham, a small number proceeded, under the friendly direction of Mr. Roach Smith, to the sites of extensive Roman potteries in the Marshes near Upchurch and Otterham Creek. At the former place they were welcomed by the Rev. J. Woodruff, and examined his large collection of "Upchurch ware," of which a considerable variety of specimens were likewise shown in the Temporary Museum. This district, where an extensive branch of Roman industry was carried on, is very difficult of access, being intersected by numerous creeks, and the broken *fecilia* lie at a considerable depth in the mud. Mr. Roach Smith has given a very interesting account of these remains in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxix., p. 223. See also Mr. Wright's *Wanderings of an Antiquary*.

At the Evening Meeting in the County Court the Chair was taken by the Very Rev. the DEAN of CHICHESTER, and the following memoirs were read :—

Visits to Rochester and Chatham by Royal and distinguished Personages, English and Foreign, between the years 1300 and 1783 ; by W. B. RYE, Esq., Assistant-Keeper of Printed Books at the British Museum.

On a hitherto unpublished Passage in the Life of John Warner, Bishop of Rochester ; by the Rev. JAMES LEE WARNER.

Thursday, July 30.

At an early hour a large party set forth by special train to Sevenoaks, where carriages were in readiness at the station to convey them to Knole ; where Mr. Scharf was a most efficient and agreeable cicerone in the examination of the valuable collection of historical portraits, with various objects of art and of ancient date preserved in that stately mansion. Thence they proceeded, by the kind invitation of the noble President, to Wildernesse Park, and were very hospitably entertained by the MARQUESS CAMDEN, to whom, at the close of the *dejeuner*, a hearty expression of thanks was offered on behalf of the Institute by Mr. Beresford Hope ; the visitors then took their leave, and proceeded by a drive of peculiar interest to The Mote at Ightham, where they were welcomed with the greatest courtesy and kindness by Major and Mrs. Luard. The party assembled in the Hall of that venerable and singularly picturesque mansion, and Major Luard read a notice of its history and ancient possessors, to which we are indebted for the following particulars.

We first hear of the Mote in possession of Ivo de Haut, who lived according to Hasted in the time of Henry II., or, as stated by other writers, in that of John or Henry III.

From Ivo a succession of possessors, of that family, is enumerated by Philipot and Hasted, to Richard de Haut, who held his shrievalty at the Mote in 1478 and again in 1482. There exists, however, among the Surrenden MSS. a transcript of the will of Sir Thomas Cawne, whose beautiful mural tomb and effigy exist in the chancel

of Ightham church. By that document, brought to light by the Rev. L. B. Larking, and published in the *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. iv. p. 221, it should appear that Sir Thomas was possessed of the Mote, a fact which had escaped the notice of topographers; he bequeathed it to his son Robert, when of full age. Sir Thomas Cawne died c. 1374. How long the Cawnes held the Mote and how it returned to the Hauts has not been shown. Richard Haut, before mentioned, espoused the cause of the Earl of Richmond on the death of Edward IV., and was consequently attainted by Richard III., who gave the property to Sir Robert Brakenbury; Sir Robert having fallen at Bosworth Field it was restored to the Hauts by Henry VII. on his accession in 1485. There is a tradition that Henry passed several days at the Mote, and that Margaret of Anjou visited the loyal Lancastrian family re-established there. In 1521 Sir Richard Clement, of Milton, Northamptonshire, purchased the property, which was acquired in 1544 by Sir John Allen, and in 1591 it was sold by Charles Allen to Sir William Selby, brother of Sir John Selby of Branxton, Northumberland. The estate continued in possession of the Selbys till 1773, when on the death of the last male heir it passed into the female line, and became the property of Mr. Thomas Brown, who took the name of Selby, and it was bequeathed by his son Mr. Thomas Selby, who died in 1820, to Prideaux John Selby, Esq., of Twizell House, Northumberland, the present possessor. In regard to the dates of various portions, the buildings might be assigned to the following periods, respectively,—the time of Ivo de Haut, of whose dwelling-place no vestige can now be pointed out, unless a vaulted chamber or crypt may be ascribed to so early an age; the work of the fourteenth century; and lastly that of the Tudor period. The date of the hall and contemporary portions may be about 1350, or, as Mr. Parker places them, ten years earlier, and an interesting question arises whether the hall was erected by one of the Haut family or by Sir Thomas Cawne who occurs as possessor of the Mote about that period. The weather-moulding of the external door of the hall terminates in two well-sculptured heads, probably portraying the builder and his wife. There was originally a louvre for the exit of smoke, and Major Luard had found part of the original shingled roof under that now covering the hall. The fire-place and a large transomed window may have been introduced by Edward Haut about the time of Henry VII. The chapel with its curious painted ceiling and carved woodwork seems to be of the time of Sir Richard Clement who purchased the property in 1521, as before mentioned; his arms appear on a poppy-head on the right near the chancel-screen; they are repeated impaling those of his first wife, Ann daughter of Sir W. Catesby, on the poppy-head on the left. She died in 1528. On the ceiling may be noticed the badge of Katharine of Arragon, divorced in 1534, a sheaf of arrows, the rose and pomegranate, and also other devices which seem associated with her times. There may be seen in the chapel the damaged case of a very curious musical instrument, in which a pair of organs was combined with a clavichord; it bears the achievement and crest of the Hoby family, being probably those of Sir Edward Hoby, constable of Queenborough Castle; in another compartment are the arms and quarterings of Carey. The case had been elaborately painted with arabesque ornaments, enriched in parts with delicate patterns moulded in relief and colored. The maker's name is thus inscribed,—*Lodovicus Thewes me fesit (sic) 1579*. Sir Edward Hoby married Margaret daughter

of Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon. In concluding his notices of the Mote, Major Luard invited attention to a full-length portrait of a young lady, Dorothy, wife of Sir William Selby, and to a singular tradition associated with her memory, that through her sagacity the import of the anonymous letter addressed to Lord Monteagle as a warning against the Powder Plot was revealed. Two circumstances appeared to offer some corroboration of the story, one being the occurrence of the following lines in the epitaph in Ightham church which records the virtues of Dame Dorothy Selby,—

“Whose art disclosed that Plot, which had it taken,
Rome had triumphed and Briton's walls had shaken.”

The other is that in decorations incised on slate at the back of the niche in which her monumental bust is placed there occurs, with representations of Adam and Eve expelled from Paradise, and of Jonah and the whale, to which the epitaph likewise refers, a curious subject exhibiting the Pope and conclave in conference giving instructions to Guy Fawkes, whilst in another part is seen the House of Parliament and Guy with his lantern approaching a pile of faggots and barrels of gunpowder. Major Luard produced a drawing of this strange decoration, which is almost invisible in the deep dark recess of the monument. The tradition regarding Dame Dorothy Selby was brought under the notice of the Institute some years since by the late Mr. Kemble.³

Mr. PARKER then, at Major Luard's request, accompanied the visitors in a careful examination of the structure, of which some notices and illustrations may be found in his “Domestic Architecture.”⁴ The arrangements of the original house of the fourteenth century, which he considered to have been built by Sir Thomas Cawne, may be traced, almost entire, with the original chapel, over a picturesque vaulted chamber now used as a cellar. One of the original windows of the hall may still be seen in a pantry at its north side, but blocked up; the entrance gateway and other additions are of the time of Henry VIII.

The hearty thanks of the Society having been expressed to Major and Mrs. Luard, the excursionists next visited the ancient manor-house of the time of Edward I. now called Old Soar, of which a plan and view are given in Mr. Parker's “Domestic Architecture.” They proceeded thence to Offham Green, where the ancient quintain has lately been renewed,⁵ St. Leonard's Tower at West Malling, a striking architectural relic attributed to Bishop Gundulph, Malling Abbey, Leybourn Castle, supposed to have been erected by Sir Roger de Leybourne in the reign of Henry III., and the church of Leybourn, where there is a singular double niche formed

³ An engraved plate, with a design almost precisely similar, exists at Shepton Mallett, Somerset, as shown in the Temporary Museum at the meeting of the Institute at Bristol. Catalogue of the Museum, p. 84. A drawing of the slab at Ightham was shown at a meeting of the Institute by Mr. Kemble in 1856; it is described in this Journal, vol. xiii. p. 416. See also Notes and Queries, vol. ii. second series, p. 248, where the epitaph is given; it may also be found in Gent. Mag., Oct. 1863,

p. 444. Further notices are given in Notes and Queries, *ut supra*, pp. 314, 415; Gent. Mag., Nov. 1863, p. 624; Dec. 1863, p. 757, &c.

⁴ The views of the Mote by Mr. Fairholt in the Archaeological Album, p. 187, represent its chief features. See also Nash's Mansions, second series.

⁵ Hasted gives a representation of this quintain, which stood opposite the dwelling of the Tresse family, whose estate was charged with its maintenance.

as a receptacle for the heart of that warlike knight. Sir Roger died in the Holy Land, and his heart was sent home to be deposited here; it was found some years since enclosed in a leaden vase, of which an account will be given in the forthcoming fifth volume of the *Archæologia Cantiana*. His widow had caused a second niche to be provided, with the intention that her own heart should be placed therein at the side of her husband's; however, she married again and was buried elsewhere.

In the evening the Museum of the Institute at the Corn Exchange was lighted up, and the large Kentish collection there arranged was a source of high gratification to the numerous visitors.

Friday, July 31.

A meeting of the Section of History was held at the Guildhall; the chair was taken by the MARQUESS CAMDEN, K.G., who, before the proceedings commenced, presented to the assembly the distinguished archæologist, M. Alfred Maury, Member of the Institute of France, who had arrived on the previous evening, being specially deputed by the Emperor of the French to attend the Congress. His Majesty, having been informed during his absence in the provinces that Dr. Guest had undertaken to give a discourse on the vexed question of the first landing of the Romans in Britain, a point of singular interest in connection with the great work on the campaigns of Julius Cæsar upon which His Imperial Majesty has long been engaged, forthwith directed M. Maury, his private librarian, to proceed to Rochester in order to transmit an accurate report of Dr. Guest's views on the subject. The noble Marquess stated that he had received from the Baron Gros a strong recommendation of the Imperial envoy and distinguished *savant* by whose presence the Institute was now honored; and he expressed his regret that the discourse which had shown such intimate knowledge of the difficult questions involved in the inquiry had unfortunately been delivered before the arrival of M. Maury, who would, however, he felt assured, receive from Dr. Guest the fullest explanation of his conclusions, and of the important results of the local investigations of which on a previous day he had given so interesting a statement.

The following Memoirs were then read:—

The Life and Times of Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester; by the Very Rev. the DEAN of CHICHESTER, D.D., F.R.S. At the close of this discourse, which was received with deep attention, the Bishop of Oxford proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Hook, and he took occasion with graceful pleasantry to compare certain incidents in the career of that distinguished writer of Ecclesiastical Biography with those which the Dean had so ably brought before them in the history of Gundulph.

The Buildings of Bishop Gundulph; by J. H. PARKER, Esq., F.S.A.⁶

The Textus Roffensis; by W. H. BLACK, Esq., F.S.A. That invaluable record was brought to the Guildhall by permission of the Chapter, and through the kindness of George Essell, Esq., the Chapter Clerk, to be placed before the meeting during the delivery of Mr. Black's discourse.

The last memoir included in the proceedings of the morning was, The Architectural History of Rochester Cathedral and of the Conventual Buildings; by the Rev. PROFESSOR WILLIS, F.R.S. This important dis-

⁶ Printed in *Gent. Mag.* Sept. 1863, p. 255.

course is reserved for future publication. At the close of the afternoon service, the Professor accompanied his large audience in a minute examination of the Cathedral and of its structural peculiarities.

In the evening the MARQUESS CAMDEN presided at a meeting at the County Court; the following Memoirs were read:—

The Dialect of Kent in Early Times: by RICHARD MORRIS, Esq.

On Old Rochester Bridge, and ancient remains adjacent to its site; by JOHN ROSS FOORD, Esq. In the course of Mr. Foord's address, showing intimate practical knowledge of a subject of great local interest which he kindly undertook to bring forward, illustrated by photographs and numerous very curious diagrams, he observed that the old bridge had been constructed at the cost of one liberal individual, Sir Robert Knolles, about the year 1392. The cost of such a bridge would now exceed £70,000. Few, perhaps, who passed over the old structure thought of the generous founder; as few now appreciate the advantages accruing from estates given for the support of the bridge; the new construction had involved an outlay of £150,000; it had been carried out and would be maintained by funds arising from those estates. As no statement was on record how the foundations of the old bridge had been laid, it might be acceptable to the members of the Institute to receive some information on the subject. They were constructed by driving piles, mostly of elm shod with Swedish iron, into the bed of the Medway, here chiefly of chalk. These piles were 20ft. in length, driven close together, and forming platforms about 45ft. in length by 20ft. in width. Mr. Foord described also the construction of the starlings outside these platforms, with half-timber piles ingeniously secured by ties, enclosing a space about 95ft. by 40ft. the intervening cavities being filled with chalk, the top and sides planked over with elm. A course of flat-bedded stones of Kentish rag was laid over the platform, and on that the solid masonry was built, the mortar being nearly as hard as the stone. The number of piles removed under Mr. Foord's direction, an operation which presented unusual difficulties, was upwards of 10,000; the quantity of timber about 250,000 cubic feet. A vast accumulation of piles chiefly, as before observed, of elm, with some of oak, still lay near the river side below the present bridge, on Mr. Foord's premises; and it was inspected by many visitors during the meeting. Mr. Foord gave also an account of discoveries made in preparing the foundation of the new inn near the ancient hostelry of The Crown. Foundations of buildings had been found, with indications apparently of a water-gate near the corner of the present street; Samian ware and other Roman relics had been also collected, which Mr. Foord sent to the Museum of the Institute; and he exhibited a vertebral bone of a large whale found in the sand at a depth of 9ft.; he stated the grounds of his belief that the huge fish had been cast ashore and perished on the banks of the Medway at some remote period.

The Monumental Remains in Rochester Cathedral; by M. HOLBECHE BLOXAM, Esq., F.S.A.

Saturday, August 1.

This day was devoted to an excursion to Leeds Castle, by invitation of C. Wykeham Martin, Esq., and also to Battle Hall and other objects of archæological attraction around Maidstone. A numerous party set forth by

special train to that town, where carriages had been provided to convey them to Leeds Castle, a valuable example of the military architecture of the fourteenth century, of which a short account from particulars supplied by the present possessor may be found in Mr. Parker's *Domestic Architecture*, part ii. p. 284. The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne kindly took the part of cicerone on the occasion. Battle Hall, about a quarter of a mile from Leeds, was a manor-house of the same period as the castle, but it has been much mutilated, the chief objects of interest now to be seen being the singular lavatory, date about *t.* Edw. III., in the hall, figured in *Domestic Architecture*, part ii. p. 46, and a painted panel supposed to have been the *eredos* of an altar. The visitors proceeded to Leeds Church, a curious structure with portions of early Norman date; the west side of the tower-arch, although in fact of that period, presents the appearance of Anglo-Saxon work. These and other architectural peculiarities were explained by Mr. Parker.

On their return to Maidstone the friendly hospitalities of the Mayor and Corporation awaited the excursionists at the Town Hall. At the close of the entertainment the Marquess Camden expressed the thanks of the Institute for so kind a welcome, and the noble President's motion was seconded by the Bishop of Oxford, who observed that such a society as the Institute in its periodical wanderings through the land could never be so much at home as in the grand old county of Kent, with its associations of England's greatness in church and state gathered together within its beautiful compass. And, as the Right Rev. Prelate remarked, with his wonted felicity of expression, archæologists might well rejoice to be received so cordially in the good town of Maidstone, for, if Canterbury be the ecclesiastical centre, so is the King's Town—the King's Parish—the civil centre of Kent. Certainly, with Penenden Heath close at hand with all its historical associations, the scene of Kentish gatherings from the time of Domesday or even more remote antiquity, it must be felt that the good town of Maidstone had that day acted in the old spirit of the great county of which it is the centre.

The Mayor (G. Edmett, Esq.) returned thanks; he expressed the gratification with which, in common with the members of the Corporation, he had hailed the visit of the Institute, and desired to tender to the Noble Marquess and his friends a most hearty welcome to their ancient town.

After a short address by Mr. Beresford Hope, the Hon. Lord Neaves proposed the health of the Mayoress and the Ladies; the party then dispersed to inspect the College and adjoining buildings; All Saints Church, of which the chief features were explained by Mr. Hope;⁷ the Palace, opened to their inspection by the kindness of Lady Frances Riddell; an ancient vaulted building or crypt at the corner of Gabriel's Hill, pronounced by Mr. Parker to be the lower story or store-house of a merchant's dwelling of the time of Richard II.; and, lastly, the old mansion, Chillington House, where the Charles Museum and the Museum of the Kent Archæological Society are deposited. Of these, Mr. Pretty, the obliging curator, did the honors, accompanied by Mr. Roach Smith, who gave numerous interesting particulars in regard to the Kentish

⁷ See Mr. Hope's notices of this fine church, *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. iv. p. xxxviii.

antiquities there preserved, including the Roman relics from a villa at Hartlip,⁸ recent discoveries at Canterbury, and the remarkable contents of a walled cemetery in Lockham Wood near Maidstone, excavated by the late Mr. Charles and Mr. C. T. Smythe, of which no account has been made public.⁹

The archaeologists next proceeded to Allington Castle on their return to Rochester. In the evening a *conversazione* took place in the Museum of the Institute, which was very numerously attended.

Sunday, August 2.

In the morning the Lord Bishop of Rochester preached in St. Nicholas' Church; in the evening a very impressive sermon was delivered by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the nave of the Cathedral, which was crowded to excess. Sittings were provided for 1900 persons. The text selected by the Primate was Ephesians, c. iii. v. 8. The Marquess Camden, President of the Institute, attended the service, with a numerous assemblage of the members and distinguished visitors present at the meeting.

Monday, August 3.

A meeting was held at the Guildhall; the MARQUESS CAMDEN, K.G., in the Chair. The Lord Primate, the Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of Gibraltar, the Earl and Countess Darnley, Lord Talbot, Lord Neaves, M. Maury, Mr. Beresford Hope, and many other persons of note, were present.

The Rev. Edward Venables, in the absence of EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., Treasurer of the Institute, read the following communication from him relating to the Mint at Rochester.

"There is very little to be said about the Rochester Mint, either royal or episcopal. Ruding has told all that was known in his time, and all the knowledge we have acquired, since his work was published, is gleaned from a few coins which have come to our knowledge. The earliest fact respecting the establishment of a Mint at Rochester is derived from the *Leges Anglo-Saxonicae*, by which we learn that Æthelstan had two moneys in this city, but the only specimen of that monarch's coinage is one which was discovered in the South of Ireland, and was made known to the public by Mr. Lindsay in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. ii. p. 35, and reads, as legend, *HYNGAR MO ROF CIVIT*. See Lindsay's *Coinage of the Heptarchy*, pl. 4, no. 108.

A coin of Eadgar in the British Museum is the only one known, it reads *SIDEMAN ON ROF*.

Of Æthelred II. several coins are known. The names of moneys which occur upon specimens preserved in the British Museum are *EDSIGE*, *GOLDWINE*, *LEOFRIC*, *SIDEWINE*.

Cnut is recorded to have struck coins here, but I cannot quote a specimen.

⁸ See Mr. Roach Smith's *Collectanea Ant.*, vol. ii., where a plan of the villa is given.

⁹ Noticed in the *Archæologia Cantiana* vol. ii. p. xxxix.

Of Harold I. the British Museum possesses the only specimen which I am able to mention ; none were known to Ruding or Lindsay. It reads GODVUN ON ROC.

The moneyers known of Edward the Confessor are AEDWINE, GODWINE, ULCATEL.

Of Harold II. the British Museum possesses perhaps the only known specimen, it reads, LEOFSTAN ON ROFL.

It is somewhat remarkable that in Domesday Book there is not any mention of a Mint in Rochester, although coins are known to have been struck there by William I. ; and, as it is not quite easy to separate the coins of one from the other of these monarchs, the names of the moneyers which occur upon either in the British Museum are here given together, AELSTAN, GYÐRIED, LIFSTAN, LIEWINE, HORN, OEÐGRIM, WULFWINE.

The valuable record, the *Textus Roffensis*, mentions Goldwine and Rodbert as moneyers in the reign of Henry I., and also states that Goldwine granted a house &c., to Bishop Ernulph, who held the See for nine years, from Christmas 1115 to March 1124, and to the monks of St. Andrew, on condition that he should be received as a monk into that house.

In Henry II.'s reign we have, on coins still existing, two moneyers, Alisandre and Humfrei. Of John no coins are now known to exist, though in 1208 sixteen moneyers from various towns, Rochester amongst the number, were commanded to appear before the king, at Westminster, and to bring with them all their dies. By this it would appear not only that a Mint existed at Rochester, but that it had been actually in operation. Coins were struck here in the reign of Henry III., but after this time there is not any trace of a Rochester coinage.

Of the Episcopal Mint the information is extremely scanty. From the *Registrum Roffense* it appears that Æthelstan granted to Kyneferd and the monks of St. Andrew a moneyer, but no episcopal coins have been discovered, nor does there appear to be any other notice of this Mint, either of its operation or termination."

Mr. Venables then read the following letter from BENJAMIN THORPE, Esq., regarding subjects of interest in the early history of Kent, especially the local names and dialect of the county ; this letter was addressed to Mr. Roach Smith, and by him communicated to the Institute.

"I have learned with much pleasure that the Archæological Institute has chosen Rochester for its trysting place, a city which, next to Canterbury, appears to me the most desirable in England, as being a point around which are clustered localities, traditions, and objects of the highest interest to the historian, the archæologist, and the philologist.

"Passing by the period of the Roman occupation of Britain, with which very few are so intimately acquainted as yourself, but of which, I confess with regret, my knowledge is very slight, I date the few points in which I feel an interest from the landing of Hengest and Horsa in the year 449. To you I need not write on monumental antiquities of the Saxon period, even were I versed in them ; but what I would fain see become an object of prominent interest is the branch of archæology connected with philology and ethnology, a branch which has not until recently received in England the attention it deserves, at least as far as our own country is concerned, a circumstance which is no doubt in great measure to be ascribed to the inadequate knowledge possessed by our archæologists of former days of the old language of England. This state of things, however, happily no longer

exists, and we can now boast of many able Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian scholars ; and may, therefore, confidently look for the application of their acquirements to the solution of many questions of interest connected with our early history and ethnology. Of such I will mention our local names and provincial dialects ; and to these I would gladly see that attention directed which they so well deserve.

“ Our antiquaries of former times were undoubtedly men of vast industry and zeal, and, as such, must ever claim our gratitude ; for even now we work up, and improve upon, the old materials which they have bequeathed to us ; but a deficiency of accurate philological knowledge was the rock on which they split. In proof of this assertion may be cited the lexicographer Lye, who, while his great and valuable work, his Anglo-Saxon Dictionary and Grammar, stands perhaps unrivalled as a collection of examples, was manifestly unconscious of some of the most obvious rules of the Anglo-Saxon accidence. The like may be said of his learned and estimable predecessor Hickes. Yet, with all their short comings, to whom is the Anglo-Saxon student so deeply indebted as to Hickes and Lye ?

“ The establishment of the Kentish kingdom by Hengest may possibly form a topic of discussion at the meeting of the Institute. This has by some been pronounced a myth, though on what ground is not very evident. For there can hardly be a doubt of its having been founded by adventurers from the north, and that such adventurers were under a leader or (as was quite common in such cases) leaders, who had names, and why their names should not have been Hengest and Horsa, I am at a loss to conceive. It has been objected that these names both signify *a horse* ; but do not names derived from beasts and birds, and even fishes, abound not only in England but in other countries of Europe, even at the present day ? Have we not Wolfe, Lambe, Hawke, Spratt, Herring, &c. ? And down almost to our own time the noblest Danish families bore similar names, as Daa (Doe), Oxe, Giög (Cuckoo). The aborigines, too, of North America bear names derived from animals, as the Old Eagle, the Old Hawke, &c. Another objection is, that there were two leaders ; but such was the custom in the North, of which numerous instances occur in the Chronicles and Sagas, as Inguar and Ubba, Herlaugr and Hrollaugr, kings in Rumedal mentioned by Snorri. In most of these instances we have the alliteration, as in Hengest and Horsa. That Hengest and, of course, Horsa, were Jutish chiefs, we learn from Beda and (apparently copying from him) the Saxon Chronicle, also from an episode in Beowulf and from the fragment on the ‘ Fight at Finnesburh.’ From the two last mentioned he appears to have been a vassal or thane of the Danish or Jutish King Hålfðan, who lived probably about the middle of the fifth century. That he is identical with our Hengest cannot be affirmed ; though the character of the individual bearing the name celebrated in Beowulf and the ‘ Fight at Finnesburh,’ as well as the chronology, are both favourable to that supposition. Moreover, in Kent some indications still exist that such individuals as Hengest and Horsa once figured there. I allude to monuments and local names. Of the latter whether they are indebted to the two Jutish brothers, or to any one stallion and any one horse, is matter perhaps of doubt. Of such names are instances, Hengestesdun (Sax. Chron. a^o 735), Horsted, &c.

“ Of local names we find in Jutland many ending in *-ing*, as Salling, Kolding, Hiorring, Hiirting, &c., corresponding with which we have in Kent Malling, Selling, Stelling, and others. In Jutland we meet with

many in *-vig*, as Lemvig, Vestervig, &c., while in Kent we have its equivalent in *-wich*, as Sandwich, Greenwich, Woolwich, &c. *Stedt*, as a termination, seems less frequent in Jutland than in Holstein, while in Kent there are many places ending in *-sted*. The termination *-ham*, so common in Kent and elsewhere in England, corresponding to the German *-heim*, does not appear in Jutland, as far as my means enable me to ascertain; and it seems singular that in Kent names of places ending in *-by (town)* do not occur, while they abound in the parts of England colonised by Northmen from Suffolk to the Forth. But equally remarkable with the absence of the ending in *-by*, is the existence of so many in *-hurst* (Germ. *horst*, Low Germ. *horst*, *a thicket*) and in *-den* (A. S. *dene*, *a dell, dale*) words, I believe, unknown in Jutland and the rest of Scandinavia.

"From the foregoing it will appear that the German element has entered largely into the composition of the invading force under Hengest and his brother. In fact, there seems very little to show what may be termed the Scandinavianism of the Kentish people, or what they have not in common with the neighbouring Saxon counties of Sussex and Hampshire. Even the names of the leaders are German (Frisic), *Hingst* and *Hors*. And, indeed, Beda expressly says, that no sooner had the first immigrants (who arrived in three long ships) informed their continental friends of the fertility of Britain and the sloth of the inhabitants, than a larger force forthwith followed, and that 'non mora, confluentibus certatim in insulam gentium memoratarum (Saxons, Angles, Jutes) catervis, grandescere populus cœpit advenarum.' Now it can hardly be doubted that all these reinforcements arrived in Kent, and that it was composed of Nord-albingsians in general; whence perhaps may be explained the large proportion of Germanic terminations in the local nomenclature of the county.

"The termination in *-gate*, as in Margate, Ramsgate, &c., presents a difficulty. It would seem to be the Danish *gade*, Norse *gata*, signifying a *street*, as it does in Canongate, Ousegate; but how does this apply to the towns on the coast of Kent?

"But a source of knowledge of the population of Kent, besides the local names, is the local dialect, and to this due attention has not, as far as I am aware, hitherto been paid. Were my position such as to justify me in recommending this or that object as worthy of attention, I would say that a Glossary of Kentish words and phrases, comprising those of the Isle of Wight and the opposite coast of Wessex, would no doubt afford us some useful information on this subject, particularly if compared with the Jutish Glossary of Molbech. And surely among the Kentish peasantry some popular tales and traditions exist, of which one or other may be traceable to their continental home. I avail myself of this opportunity to draw attention to a remarkable manuscript in the British Museum (Arundel 57), written in 1340, in the Kentish dialect, which loudly calls for publication. To judge from such extracts as I have seen, it appears to me to be a valuable and singular specimen of the provincial dialect of the fourteenth century, more antiquated and far more good Saxon-English than the language of Chaucer, and would, if printed, no doubt largely contribute to our stock of Old English words and phrases, and not improbably to our Mythology. The author tells us that it 'is ywrite mid engliss of Kent.' And at the end he adds: 'þis boc is Dun Michelis of Norþgate, ywrite an englis of his ayene hand, þet hatte Ayenbite of inwyte. And is of the bochouse of Saynt Austines of Canterberi.' Some years ago Mr. Thomas

Wright issued a prospectus for the publication of this remarkable volume, but which unfortunately was never carried into effect.¹

"I enclose a translation of a curious document relative to a suit by Queen Eadgifu, widow of Eadward the Elder, and mother of Eadmund and Edred. It was first published in the supplement to Lye's Dictionary, and afterwards by Kemble in the Codex Diplomaticus. It will I trust be found of interest, both as a Kentish document, and as mentioning a *Dering* as a kinsman of the queen."

QUEEN EADGIFU'S DECLARATION.

"+ In the year of the Incarnation DCCCCLXI. I Eadgifu Queen and mother of the Kings Eadmund and Eadred, for the salvation of my soul, cede to the Church of Christ in Canterbury, for the monks there serving God, these lands:—Meopham, Cooling, Lenham, Peckham, Farleigh, Monkton, Aldington, free from all secular burden except the three, viz., the construction of bridges and forts, and the armed levy. Now how these lands came into my possession, I have thought proper to declare to you all, namely, to Archbishop Odo, Primate of all Britain, and to the family of Christ, that is, to the monks in the city of Canterbury. It happened, at a certain time, that Sighelm my father was in want of thirty pounds, which he borrowed of a certain nobleman named Goda, and, as a security, gave him the land which is named Cooling, which he retained for seven years. But in the seventh year the levy was proclaimed throughout Kent, which my father Sighelm had to accompany. While this was in preparation, he recollected the thirty pounds which he owed to Goda, and which he forthwith caused to be returned to him. And because he had neither son nor daughter except myself, he made me heiress of that land and of all his other lands, and gave me the deeds. It then happened that my father fell in the war; and when the said Goda heard that my father was dead in the war, he denied that the thirty pounds had been paid to him, and detained the land he had received from my father as a security for nearly six years. But in the sixth year a certain relative of mine, named Byrsige Dyring, began immediately to make plaint before the chiefs and princes and 'witan' of the kingdom, for the injury done to his relative by Goda. And the chiefs and the 'witan' found to be just, and by a just judgment decreed, that I who was his daughter and heiress should clear my father, to wit, by an oath of thirty pounds, that he had paid the same thirty pounds, which, with witness of the whole kingdom, I did at Aylesford. But even then I was unable to get my land, until my friends went to King Eadward, and made requisition to him for the said land. Which king to wit interdicted the said Goda, on peril of all his honours, which he held of the king, from the said land, and so he gave up the land. But it happened not long after, that the said Goda was so accused before the king that he was sentenced to forfeit all he held of the king, and his life to be at the king's disposal. But the king gave him and all his possessions to me, with the titles of all his lands, to do with him according to his deserts; but I restored to him

¹ A few copies (I think not more than 100) of the *Ayenbile of Inwit* have been printed for the Roxburghe Club; but such a very restricted impression, con-

fined to the members of the Club, in no way contravenes the desirableness of the MS. being published, in the full sense of the word.—C. R. S.

all his lands, except a plot of two sulungs (*aratra*) at *Osterland*; but I did not restore to him the deeds, because I would prove what faith, for the benefit, he would hold towards me against the many injuries he had done me. But my Lord King Eadward being dead, his son Æthelstán succeeded to the kingdom, which king the said Goda solicited to pray that I would restore the title-deeds of his lands; and I, from love to King Æthelstán, restored to him all the titles of his lands, except the title of *Osterland*, which he with good will relinquished to me. Moreover, for himself and all his relations, born and unborn, that he would never make plaint on account of the aforesaid land, he declared by oath together with eleven consacramentals. This was done in a place called Hamme by Lewes. And I had the land with the title-deeds during the lives of the two kings my sons, Æthelstán and Eadmund. But after the decease of my son Eadred, I was despoiled of all my lands and chattels; and two of the often-named Goda, Leofstán and Leofric, took from me the above-mentioned lands, *Cooling* and *Osterland*, and came to the boy Eadwig, then recently raised to the throne, and declared that they had a greater right to those lands than I. I therefore continued deprived of those lands and everything else till the time of King Eadgar, who, on hearing how I had been treated and despoiled, restored to me my lands and all my property.

"Now I, with the permission and consent of him and the witness of all his bishops and nobles, have laid on Christ's altar in Canterbury, with my own hand, the charters of all my lands. If any one shall attempt to take this my gift from the jurisdiction of the said church, may the Omnipotent God take his kingdom from him."

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE then delivered an Address, intitled—General Considerations on the Church Architecture of South-Eastern England.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY having proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Hope, the noble President, in tendering this acknowledgment to his accomplished friend for a discourse of great general interest, as well as local value to the Kentish antiquary, took occasion to express on behalf of the Institute their high gratification at the presence of M. Maury, and the consideration with which the proceedings of the Meeting had been honored by his Imperial Majesty. The Marquess regretted that their distinguished visitor had unfortunately not arrived in time to hear Dr. Guest's discourse on Julius Cæsar; he hoped, however, that M. Maury had received since his arrival every information which he could desire.

M. MAURY briefly responded, assuring the Marquess Camden that he would report to the Emperor all that he had seen and learned in regard to the views of Dr. Guest and other subjects which might prove acceptable to His Majesty. The Emperor, he observed, takes lively interest in archæology; and he earnestly desires that France and England should be united alike by the bonds of science as by the ties of commerce.

The Rev. C. H. HARTSHORNE then read a memoir on Rochester Castle. (Printed in this volume, p. 205.) At the close of the meeting he accompanied the Lord Primate and a numerous party in a short examination of the structure.

In the afternoon an excursion was arranged to visit the churches of Stone, Dartford, Darenth, and Horton Kirby. The first of these was built from offerings at the shrine of St. William of Perth, the Rochester martyr, murdered near that city in 1201, and canonized 1256; his legend is very obscure. Mr. Parker placed the date of Stone Church as c. 1250, and

was disposed to attribute the work to the same architect as the builder of the Abbey Church of Westminster. The church has been restored by Mr. Street at the cost of the rector, the Rev. F. Murray, by whom the visitors were courteously received. On leaving this church they were entertained very hospitably by Mr. White, one of the churchwardens, to whom the Earl of Darnley expressed their hearty acknowledgments. From Stone the party proceeded to Dartford, where some notes on the church, nunnery, and town were read by Mr. A. J. Dunkin. Mr. Parker remarked that the church was probably rebuilt by Gundulph. It has some interesting features; on one side of the chancel there is a singular priest's-chamber over a sacristy, with a window looking upon the altar. At Darenth he pointed out some points worthy of examination; there are Roman tiles of large size worked up in the wall at the west end; over the groined roof of the chancel there is a small chamber, into which Mr. Parker mounted by aid of a ladder, and pronounced it to be merely intended to give air to the roof, which had been raised in the fourteenth century. A similar chamber exists in Compton church, Surrey. A discussion arose regarding the sculptured font, which has been supposed to represent subjects of the legend of St. Dunstan. The Rev. R. P. Coates, the vicar, stated how improbable is this conjecture. The font may be of the time of Henry I.; it has been figured in the *Registrum Roffense*. The last object visited was the fine Early English church at Horton Kirby, one of the most remarkable in Kent. The vicar, the Rev. George Rashleigh, possesses a collection of gold ornaments of beautiful workmanship, found in 1801, with Roman remains, at Southfleet near Gravesend. They are figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xiv. p. 37.

Mr. ROACH SMITH kindly undertook the guidance of a party to the early remains at Coldrum and Addington. At the former there exists a stone circle, well defined, and a chamber, originally composed of sixteen or more large stones, of which two only stand *in situ*; the others have been undermined and lie in a hollow below. The monuments in Addington Park, about a mile from Coldrum, consist of at least two chambers, and probably there has been a circle of stones, but some excavation is requisite in order to show these remarkable vestiges of remote antiquity to better advantage. The masses of stone employed in the construction of these remains are of huge dimensions. The visit to these somewhat inaccessible objects was made on foot from Snodland through Padlesworth, where the ruined chapel figured in Thorpe's *Custumale* was examined. Mr. Roach Smith and his friends were hospitably entertained by Messrs. Hoppy at Coldrum Lodge.

At the evening meeting at the County Court the following memoirs were read:—

The Sepulchral Brasses of Kent; by J. GREEN WALLER, Esq. Numerous illustrations were exhibited, including plates from Mr. Waller's work on the Sepulchral Brasses of England. The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, in proposing thanks, warmly eulogised the author's taste and knowledge of his subject, and expressed the hope that the valuable publication above mentioned might speedily be completed. We have the pleasure to announce that it is now ready for delivery.

The Poet Gower and his probable connection with the County of Kent; by WILLIAM WARWICK, Esq.

Tuesday, August 4.

The customary Annual Meeting of the Members to receive the Report of the Auditors of the previous year, with that of the Central Committee, and to determine the place of meeting for the ensuing year, was held in the Council Chamber at the Guildhall. The chair was taken by the Hon. LORD NEAVES.

The Report of the Auditors for 1862 (printed at page 202 in this volume), and also the following Report of the Committee, were then read by Mr. Tucker; both were unanimously adopted.

The growth of taste for the study of National Antiquities since the year 1844, when an energetic archæological movement was first made at the congress held at Canterbury in the summer of that year, has steadily progressed. The satisfactory evidence of this advance is clearly shown in the constant establishment of local societies in every part of the realm, formed for purposes kindred to those for which the Canterbury Meeting was organised. The beneficial tendency of such a movement in directing public attention to the landmarks of history, and to the better conservation of national monuments, is obvious to every loyal and intelligent mind. Whilst we lament the ruthless destruction of many precious memorials, archæologists may well combine their energies not only to preserve those which remain, but also to give such an impulse as may promote the true appreciation of their bearing upon historic truth. The rapid progress of public works and utilitarian purposes has in recent times swept away not a few of those time-honored relics which had been spared in the crisis of religious fervor and of civil warfare; some compensation may, however, be recognised, whilst we lament numerous injuries occasioned by modern requirements, when we recall discoveries made in the course of various excavations and works connected with railways and engineering achievements. It may be hoped that whilst the country is becoming intersected by railway operations, many vestiges of value as illustrations of the manners and habits of bygone generations must be brought to light.

Your Committee hail with increasing satisfaction the growth in the National Depository, under the intelligent care of Mr. Franks, of collections of ancient remains, obtained in our own country, or from foreign lands, and of high value for scientific comparison, essential more particularly in connection with the obscure prehistoric periods. The last year has been marked by valuable accessions to the series under Mr. Franks' charge at the British Museum. In the prehistoric period valuable light has been thrown upon the vestiges of the earliest races, through the extension given to the assemblage of weapons and implements of stone, bronze, and other materials, which present the earliest evidence of the customs, the warfare, and the industrial skill of the inhabitants of Britain. It were needless to insist upon the increasing value which a series of relics of stone now possesses, not less to the geologist than to the antiquary and the ethnologist, in connection with those remarkable and difficult inquiries recently suggested by vestiges of human industry brought to light in the drift of the tertiary strata. Those discoveries have opened out a fresh page in the history of man, which the labors of Sir Charles Lyell, of Mr. Lubbock, Dr. Falconer, Mr. Evans, and other able investigators, have already done much to

elucidate. Much however remains to be done before the curious facts connected with such traces of primeval man can be reduced to lucid order ; and in pursuing the search after truth with scientific method and care, it is obviously of great importance to present to the student in our national depository, an extensive exemplification of all the objects of primeval antiquity found in various countries of the world. Our accomplished friend Mr. Franks has not failed to recognise the value of such collections, comparatively unattractive, perhaps, to the admirer of mediæval works of artistic skill. The recent acquisitions which he has secured for the Museum comprise an extensive series of stone antiquities from Denmark, from India, and other parts of the world.

A valuable group of ancient remains of the same period, including numerous funereal urns chiefly disinterred in Berkshire, in the Seven Barrows on Lambourn Downs, under the direction of our lamented friend and member Mr. Martin Atkins, has been deposited in the British Museum by his relict, at the suggestion of the President of Trinity College, with whose zealous interest in all subjects of national archæology we have long been familiar through his friendly participation in our proceedings.

Mr. Wise, author of a work on the Scenery and History of the New Forest, has prosecuted, by permission of her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, extensive excavations in tumuli in that district, and also on the sites of extensive potteries of the Romano-British age at a spot popularly known as "Crock Hill." These remains of early industry have been presented to the National Museum, and the facts relating to their discovery are recorded in Mr. Wise's work.

The principal additions of objects from foreign countries which render the Museum daily more available for archæological study, are the vases acquired in Sicily by Mr. Dennis, who has resumed explorations which formerly threw much light upon the early history of Etruria and other districts of Italy. Recent political events in that country have been accompanied by increased activity in the exploration of ancient sites, especially in Magna Græcia. A precious assemblage of antique Christian relics of glass has been purchased by the Trustees—the well-known collection of the Counts Matarozzi, of very high interest in connection with Christian art and symbolism. The series of this class of objects at the Museum has thus been rendered the second in importance in Europe.

During the past year a remarkable discovery occurred near the Sussex coast, at Mountfield not far from Hastings, which presented a striking proof of the expediency of establishing some systematic regulation in regard to treasure-trove, a subject to which the attention of the Institute has frequently been invited. A laborer found, in ploughing, a hoard of ornaments of gold, such as rings, bracelets, and collars for the neck. In ignorance of their value he was content to dispose of this acquisition as old metal at 6*d.* an ounce. Having passed into other hands, it was ultimately sold for 500*l.* to a refiner, and forthwith melted down. The hoard has been estimated as equal in weight to 1000 gold coins of the earliest currency of the British islands, the imitations of the *stater* of Philip. It is greatly to be regretted that, in consequence of apprehension of this treasure being claimed, the purchaser hastily transferred it to the crucible, and all evidence of the peculiar character of these valuable objects, the largest deposit hitherto met with in England, has perished. The penalty of imprisonment, with hard labor, inflicted on the parties concerned in

this remarkable transaction, will probably only ensure the concealment of any like discovery in future, and thus deprive the archæologist of information which is so essential to the elucidation of prehistoric times.

The Special Exhibitions of specimens of art which in previous years had given much satisfaction, have been followed up in the last season by the formation of a series of carvings in ivory, claiming especial notice, both on account of the great liberality with which the appeal of the Central Committee was again met in all quarters, and also because the exhibition proved the best exemplification of the art of sculpture in that beautiful material ever yet brought together, and it included productions of every country and period, from relics of Assyrian and Egyptian art to the productions of the eighteenth century.

The Committee alluded with deep regret to many losses sustained during the previous year. The friends of the Institute had to deplore the decease of several of their early coadjutors, and of those whose influence and valued aid had promoted the Annual Congresses and the general interests of archæology. Amongst these was to be numbered Mr. Lestrange, one of their warmest friends in Norfolk, who was engaged at the time of his lamented decease in the arduous undertaking of the decorations of the ceiling at Ely Cathedral. The late Viscount Dungannon, the accomplished biographer of King William III., had rendered hearty co-operation at the meeting of the Institute in Shropshire, and on all occasions fostered archæological research; another kind friend also, the Ven. Archdeacon of Leicester, now no more, promoted zealously the gratification of the proceedings at Lincoln in 1848; the late Lord Monson must also be held in honored remembrance in connection with that successful gathering, at which he most kindly undertook the duties of President in the Section of Antiquities, and contributed a valuable Memoir to the volume of Transactions on that occasion. Lord Monson had long devoted his leisure to the investigation of family history and subjects of local research which, had his life been spared, might have formed, it was hoped, an important addition to topographical and historical literature connected with his county. Amongst other members and friends whose recent loss must be recorded are Mr. F. Lowry Barnwell, F.S.A., for some time a member of the Central Committee, Mr. Joseph Martineau, Mr. John Pegge, the Rev. Richard Duffield, local secretary for Essex, and Mr. Edward Scarth. Nor can we omit to name with grateful respect the Ven. Warden of the University of Durham, Archdeacon Thorpe, through whose invitation and welcome the visit of the Institute in 1852 derived so great a charm; his generous hospitalities in the old palatial hall of Bishop Hatfield's Castle will long be remembered. There is none, however, the loss of whose kindly and generous co-operation we have had so deeply to deplore, or who in his intellectual career, so sadly cut short, has rendered more essential service to archæological science than our lamented friend, Henry Rhind. On his return from the banks of the Nile, where his shattered health had in previous years been in some measure restored amidst the interest of those great vestiges of antiquity which his pen has so well described, he died early in the present month at Zürich. In his pursuit of knowledge Mr. Rhind was remarkable for calm unbiassed judgment and patient investigation of difficult questions. We may recall with gratification how much was due to his friendly co-operation in the instructive display of Scottish antiquities and historical relics by which the meeting at Edinburgh was

signalised. Our Journal was enriched by his acute researches, as were likewise other periodicals, the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, the *Retrospective Review*, and the *Proceedings of the Scottish Antiquaries*; to the body last named he has bequeathed his large collections and library, with the endowment, moreover, of a lectureship of archæology, and a fund for future explorations. The most signal service, however, rendered by Mr. Rhind, consisted in zealous advocacy of a modification of the onerous law of Treasure-trove in North Britain; the consequent adoption by the Government of a system analogous to that introduced in Denmark proves daily more and more advantageous to the diffusion of antiquarian knowledge and the enrichment of the national museum in the northern metropolis.

In closing the sad record of losses recently sustained, the untimely end of a distinguished member, the Duke of Hamilton, must be mentioned with deep regret. The rich treasures of his tasteful collections were ever liberally placed at the disposal of the Institute; it was always with friendly courtesy that he engaged in promoting every purpose connected with the illustration of ancient arts and manners.

The lease of the apartments occupied by the Institute since 1849 will terminate at Michaelmas, and the Committee have in vain sought to obtain a renewal. The heavy increase of rent demanded by the lessors, the Directors of the Union Bank, who, moreover, would only grant a yearly tenancy, has rendered it necessary to seek for other quarters. After some months of inquiry and advertising for other rooms, the Committee have concluded to take apartments at No. 1, Burlington Gardens, a desirable and commodious situation, comparatively free from the serious inconvenience through noisy traffic by which the meetings were often interrupted in the rooms in Suffolk Street. Some members may possibly regret that it has proved impracticable, in the present pressure for accommodation in the metropolis, to meet with more spacious apartments; it is hoped that the central and convenient position to which the Society is about to remove their office may make amends for certain disadvantages in other respects; and, if the new apartments should prove inadequate for the monthly meetings at seasons when the attendance is numerous, friendly arrangement has been effected to obtain accommodation in the more spacious rooms of the Arundel Society immediately adjacent.

A vote of thanks was then cordially proposed by LORD NEAVES to the noble President of the previous year, Lord Lyttelton, whose friendly encouragement and participation in the proceedings of the Institute at their meeting in Worcester could not fail to be borne in grateful remembrance.

It was also proposed and carried by acclamation, that the MARQUESS CAMDEN, who had consented with so much kindness and gratifying courtesy to undertake the duties of Local President of the Meeting of the Institute in Kent, be elected President for the ensuing year.

M. Alfred Maury, Librarian of H. M. the Emperor of the French, Member of the Institute of France and of many learned societies, was then elected an Honorary Member. A large number of new members, chiefly resident in Kent, were likewise elected. The following lists of Members of the Committee retiring in annual course, and of Members of the Institute recommended to fill the vacancies, were then proposed and unanimously adopted.

Members retiring from the Committee:—The Earl Amherst, *Vice-President*; E. Akroyd, Esq.; the Rev. J. Beck; the Rev. J. Bathurst Deane; the Rev. G. Rhodes; Evelyn P. Shirley, Esq., M.P.; W. F. Vernon, Esq. The following being elected to fill the vacancies,—Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., F.S.A., *Vice-President*; J. Hewitt, Esq.; Sir Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, Bart., M.P.; Robert T. Pritchett, Esq., F.S.A.; the Rev. William Stubbs, M.A., Librarian to the Archbishop of Canterbury; Bolingbroke Bernard Woodward, Esq., F.S.A., Librarian to the Queen; James Yates, Esq. Also, as Auditors for the year 1863, Frederic Ouvry, Esq., Treas. Soc. Ant.; Sir Richard C. Kirby, C.B.

The question of the place of meeting for the ensuing year was then brought under consideration. Amongst several places from which assurances of friendly reception had been given, were mentioned Bury St. Edmunds, Derby, Southampton, Hereford, St. Albans, Dorchester (combined with Sherborne, Wimborne, and other attractive objects in Dorset), and lastly, Warwick, with which might be united Kenilworth, Coventry, and Stratford-on-Avon. Letters were read expressive of the favorable feeling of the Mayor and Corporation of Warwick, and also of the promise of hearty co-operation on the part of the Warwickshire Natural History and Archæological Society. It was unanimously carried that the meeting for the year 1864 should be held at Warwick, and that if practicable a visit should be arranged to Lichfield, so that the Institute might avail itself of the valued guidance of Professor Willis in the examination of the Cathedral.

It was also proposed by LORD NEAVES, with unanimous assent, that the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, LORD LEIGH, be requested to confer on the Institute the honor of taking the office of President of the meeting at Warwick.

The Rev. C. H. HARTSHORNE and Mr. PARKER, in expressing warm concurrence in the decision to hold the next meeting in the midland parts of England, desired to call attention to the existence of an efficient kindred society at Birmingham, whose co-operation might essentially promote the success of the visit of the Institute to Warwickshire.

At ten o'clock the MARQUESS CAMDEN took the chair in the Guildhall, and the following memoirs were read:

The Ancient Connection of the Sees of Canterbury and Rochester; by the Rev. W. STUBBS, M.A., Librarian to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Notices of the Archives of Rochester, and of certain documents preserved in the Public Record Office; by JOSEPH BURTT, Esq., Assistant-Keeper of Public Records.

On a singular Sun-dial of stone found amongst the debris of St. Martin's Church at Dover; by AMBROSE POYNTER, Esq.

The following papers were also received, which were not read, time proving insufficient.

Sketches of Hollingbourne, Kent; by Mr. A. Pryer, Maidstone; communicated through Mr. C. Roach Smith.

On the Nationality of the Family of Vortigern; by D. W. Nash, Esq., F.L.S.

The Runic Inscriptions at Maes-how, Orkney; by George Petrie, Esq., Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Corresponding Member of the Archæological Institute, &c.

Memorials of Sir Anthony Deane, Commissioner of the Navy in the

reigns of Charles II. and James II. ; by the Rev. John Bathurst Deane, F.S.A.

Some Notices of Fairlawn and of Shipborne, Kent ; by Mr. Vane.

The meeting then adjourned, and a large party accompanied the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne to the Castle, in order to make a more detailed examination of its peculiar features than had been practicable in the limited time available on a previous day.

Soon after twelve o'clock the General Concluding Meeting was held in the Guildhall. The MARQUESS CAMDEN, K.G., presided. The Noble President observed that their first acknowledgments were due to the Mayor and Corporation, not only for the gratifying address of welcome by which the outset of the agreeable week now concluded had been cheered, but for the valuable furtherance of the objects of the meeting, in freely placing at the disposal of the Institute all public buildings and available accommodations.

The MAYOR (Henry Everist, Esq.) returned thanks, assuring the Noble Marquess that the Corporation had readily afforded every assistance in their power ; he was gratified by the assurance that the Institute had been pleased with their visit.

The Hon. LORD NEAVES proposed thanks to the Kent Archæological Society. That well-organized body had greeted them with fraternal welcome, as fellow-laborers in the great field of National Archæology, and permitted the Institute to select freely from their Museum whatever might best enrich the series formed during the meeting in Rochester. Within the limited range of recent operations, a scene of delight and instruction had been presented scarcely to be equalled in any other county. He, Lord Neaves, had come from the far North to enjoy the varied attractions of the gathering—from that part of Northumberland sometimes called Scotland ; he was delighted to find many points of sympathy between Kent and that remote district. In the North they took their stand under St. Andrew as their patron ; here he found the noble cathedral dedicated in his honor. It appeared, moreover, that the fabric had in great part risen from contributions due to a Scotchman ;—it was raised, not by Scottish bonds, but by Scottish bones ;—from offerings at the shrine of a sainted baker of Perth, of whom he must confess that he had no previous knowledge. Lord Neaves concluded an address in his accustomed happy vein of pleasantry, by a warm recognition of the services which the Archæologists of Kent had rendered, under the auspices of the Noble Marquess now presiding, to that common cause of the investigation and conservation of National Antiquities, which must unite in loyal sympathies all who engage in purposes such as those for which they were assembled.

The MARQUESS CAMDEN remarked, in conveying his acknowledgments, that, as President of the Kent Society, he had felt high gratification in occupying also, throughout the instructive and pleasant proceedings now drawing to a close, the position of President of the Institute. He heard with pleasure that the Institute had gained several Kentish members, now, like himself, enrolled in both Societies ; and he expressed also satisfaction that the distinguished Envoy of the Emperor, M. Maury, had been added to the number of Honorary Members of the Institute.

The Rev. PROFESSOR WILLIS proposed thanks to the Lord Primate and to the Bishop of the diocese, patrons of the meeting ; to the Dean and Chap-

ter, and to the Clergy generally, for encouragement and assistance in the purposes of the Institute.

The PROVOST OF ORIEL returned his acknowledgments on the part of the Chapter, alluding with high commendations to the special pleasure and instruction afforded by the Professor's elucidation of their Cathedral History.

Thanks were proposed by the Rev. C. H. HARTSHORNE to all who had shown hospitalities to the Institute,—to their Noble President—to the Mayor and Corporation of Maidstone; nor must the worthy Churchwarden at Stone be forgotten, who had cheered the pilgrims with most generous welcome. But in truth many an Archæologist during the past week (as Mr. Hartshorne observed) might well say of Rochester with Pepys, "In general it was a great pleasure all the time I staid here to see how I am respected and honored by all people; and I find that I begin to know now how to receive so much reverence, which, at the beginning, I could not tell how to do."

Sir RICHARD KIRBY, C.B., moved thanks to the Contributors of Memoirs,—to Dr. Guest, Professor Willis, the Dean of Chichester, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Black, Mr. Parker, and to others, whose learned researches had been so happily combined for general gratification.

The Hon. LORD NEAVES proposed a grateful tribute to her Most Gracious Majesty, through whose consideration the Museum of the Institute had been strikingly enriched; to H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief; to the Secretary-at-War; to the President and Council of the Society of Antiquaries; to numerous other Public Institutions also in the county, and to individual collectors, especially Mr. Mayer, of Liverpool, by whose generous confidence the assemblage of Kentish Antiquities and numerous instructive objects had been displayed, under Mr. Tucker's care, in the hall which the Mayor and Corporation of Rochester had kindly placed at the disposal of the Institute.

Mr. ROACH SMITH, in seconding Lord Neaves' proposition, expressed warmly the pleasure which he had derived from the visit of the Institute; it was at the close of such a gathering, which had given opportunities for friendly interchange of thought and knowledge with some of the best archæologists of the day, that the value of such proceedings might be appreciated. A pleasing episode in the meeting had been the advent from the shores of ancient Gaul of the Envoy specially deputed by his Imperial Majesty, who had honored the Society by so remarkable a proof of interest in their researches. Mr. Roach Smith observed that it had been his good fortune to conduct on two occasions during the week what he might designate the forlorn hope, in explorations attended with considerable fatigue and difficulty; on each they had been cheered by hospitable greeting, both in the unapproachable Upchurch Marshes, and amidst the wonderful vestiges of remote antiquity at Coldrum. By the learned Professor who had so ably elucidated the cathedral history, by Mr. Hartshorne, Mr. Parker, and others, well skilled in their respective departments, they had been guided in examining the works of civilized man, but he (Mr. Roach Smith) had undertaken to point out the landmarks of unrecorded races. In this inspection, and also in directing their attention to the wide-spread relics of Roman industry in the Upchurch Marshes, the series displayed in the Museum of the Institute had been of singular value, affording important illustrations of the vestiges of the earliest periods, and also of Roman occupation. He

could not too highly commend the service rendered by Mr. Tucker and his coadjutors in the arrangement of that remarkable museum. He drew especial attention to the large assemblage of Anglo-Saxon antiquities now first brought together through the generous permission of Mr. Mayer, by whom the Faussett Collection had once more been seen in Kent, accompanied by recent discoveries, especially the precious objects contributed by Mr. Gibbs of Faversham. No one could survey these beautiful relics without feeling how little in the ordinary course of education he had been taught regarding our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, and how much light these remains throw on their social and industrial condition. Mr. Roach Smith took this occasion to refer to the anomaly that, in what he might designate Archæological England, at the present moment the Saxon documents, our earliest historic monuments, remain unpublished with the desirable accompaniment of an English version, as promised by the late Mr. Kemble, whose friend Mr. Thorpe had devoted many years to the preparation of a select series—a “*Diplomatorium Ævi Saxonici*,” with translations; he had failed, however, to obtain two hundred subscribers, to cover the risk of publication. This matter Mr. Roach Smith thought well worthy of the consideration of the Congress, and hoped that the Institute would gladly promote such a purpose, which must essentially conduce to the knowledge of our earlier historical materials.

The Rev. C. W. BINGHAM said that the agreeable duty devolved upon him to express the warm esteem with which the Institute viewed the co-operation of those friends whose kind exertions had insured the success of the Congress. He proposed thanks to the Local Committee, particularly to the Local Secretaries, the Rev. R. P. Coates, Mr. G. Brindley Acworth, and Mr. Arnold; to another valued friend also, Mr. John Ross Foord, through whose obliging attentions and care the arrangements of the Museum had been carried out with excellent effect. Mr. Bingham felt that there were many—both public bodies and individuals—to whom a farewell expression of grateful regard was due; he might be permitted to make special mention of the noblemen and gentlemen, the Wardens of Rochester Bridge, through whose kindness facilities had been conceded in the use of the structure now occupying the site of a chapel associated with the honored name of John de Cobham and with his kindly consideration in olden times for the convenience of those who, like themselves, had been travellers to Rochester.

LORD NEAVES then proposed with warm eulogies the heartiest thanks of the Institute to the Noble President.

The MARQUESS CAMDEN responded, expressing the sincere gratification with which he had sought to promote the success of the visit of the Society to his county. He had delighted to form many valuable acquaintances amongst persons of kindred tastes. So far as archæological attainments were concerned, he could only lay claim to a lively interest in the pursuits of the Institute. He had, however, nearly gone through an apprenticeship with the Kent Society, in whose proceedings for several years he had taken active participation, and he congratulated himself to have had the opportunity, in the last year of his apprenticeship, of working with such masters of their art as those fellow-laborers with whom he had had the pleasure on the present occasion to be united.

The Meeting then terminated.

In the afternoon, some of the members visited Upnor Castle (of which a

view is given by Hasted), opposite Chatham dockyard. It was built in 1561 by Queen Elizabeth for the defence of the river. A large party proceeded under the guidance of Mr. Burt, on an agreeable excursion to Cooling Castle, where they were hospitably welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Murton. The license to crenellate was granted by Richard II. to John de Cobham in 1380. Mr. Parker explained the arrangements of the gateway, which is in a perfect state, with two round towers, on the summit of which are machicoulis; and he pointed out, a little below these, putlog holes in the walls for the insertion of timbers to support a wooden gallery, which was roofed and covered with hides; from this the defenders could securely operate. There was a porteullis, and remains are seen of the chamber for the windlass by which it was raised. On the outer face of one of the round towers is inserted a brass plate in form of a charter with a seal appended; it was so placed, doubtless, by the founder, whose arms, as it has been stated, appear on the seal; the inscription upon the plate is as follows:—

Knoweth that beth and shall be
That I am made in help of the contré
In knowing of whiche thing
This is chartre and witnessing.

An interesting drawing by Mr. Charles Winston, representing the gateway, and showing the position of this singular memorial, was exhibited, with other drawings of architectural subjects in Kent, in the Temporary Museum during the Meeting.

The archæologists visited also Cooling Church, which has some details of interest and traces of mural painting, and proceeded to the Church of Cliffe, by some supposed to be the Cloveshoo of Anglo-Saxon times. They were received by the Rev. E. H. Leigh, who read a short memoir on the history and architecture of the building.

The Central Committee desire to acknowledge the following donations received in aid of the expenses of the Rochester meeting, and of the general purposes of the Institute:—Sir John Boileau, Bart., £5; Dr. Guest, £5; Frederic Ouvry, Esq., £5; Alexander Beresford Hope, Esq., £5; Mrs. Alexander Ker, £4; Joseph Mayer, Esq., £2; Colonel Lefroy, £1.