

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

November 4, 1864.

The Marquis CAMDEN, K.G., President, in the Chair.

THE noble Marquis opened the proceedings with some appropriate observations on the commencement of another Session. He alluded to the pleasure which he had derived from the successful congress held at Warwick, and from the varied subjects of historical and antiquarian interest to which, under the friendly auspices of their local President, Lord Leigh, the attention of the Society had been advantageously directed.

The Very Rev. CANON ROCK, D.D., begged permission to express the deep feeling of regret, in which many around him would heartily sympathise, on occasion of the untimely loss of their talented friend, Mr. Charles Winston. The sudden removal of one whose genial and kindly spirit had, from the earliest establishment of the Institute, cheered their progress and aided their researches, was no common calamity. Mr. Winston's cultivated taste, and his unequalled knowledge of a special subject of mediæval art, which he had thoroughly made his own, were well known even in foreign lands. His ability as a draughtsman in the faithful reproduction of the designs of painted glass in our cathedrals and other churches was of the highest class; whilst the critical judgment evinced in his memoirs, chiefly contributed to the Transactions of the Institute, had justly won the approval of many who appreciate the true principles of mediæval decorative art. The discourses delivered by their lamented friend at the late Warwick meeting were amongst his most instructive contributions to the History of Art in England. The recently completed painted windows at Glasgow Cathedral, to which his counsels and taste had materially contributed, would present a lasting memorial of his artistic attainments.

Mr. HENRY ROSS communicated a note of recent discoveries near Southfleet, Kent, on the supposed site of the *Vagniacæ* of the Romans. Traces of Roman occupation occur scattered between the Thames and the great line of road towards London, and recent excavations in a field belonging to Mr. Edward Colyer had brought to light vestiges of a building; the foundations lay about a foot beneath the surface; the ground plan had been exposed to view; the walls measure about 2 feet in width, they are formed of flints picked from the surface and set in excellent mortar with a few bonding tiles. The site adjoins the Sole Field, about 2 miles from Gravesend. The workmen, Mr. Ross observed, were actually engaged in digging up the Watling Street, but the concrete of which the Roman way is composed proved too hard to render its destruction remunerative. Charred wood in large quantities showed that the buildings had been destroyed by fire. Amongst the relics discovered were two British coins of bronze, it is believed unedited; they will be given by Mr. Roach Smith

in his *Collectanea* ; on one there is a representation of an elephant. An account of Roman relics found there has been given in that work, vol. i. p. 110 ; plates xl., xli.

Mr. G. W. HEMANS brought under the notice of the Institute the discovery of Roman remains in Essex, near the mouth of an estuary into which the waters of the river Pant and the Blackwater flow, a few miles east of Maldon. He laid before the meeting an accurate plan, with sections, of a considerable portion of masonry disinterred on the promontory known as St. Peter's Head. These vestiges had been found on the estate of Mr. J. Oxley Parker, during extensive works of reclamation of a submerged district on the coast of Essex, under Mr. Hemans' direction ; the Roman walling is of the usual massive construction, with bonding courses of tiles. The site is in the parish of Bradwell *juxta mare*, at the N.E. extremity of the Hundred of Dengey, where stood a chapel, of which the remains exist, called "Capella de la Val," or St. Peter's *ad Murum* ; this, however, had long since been desecrated. It is mentioned in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, in 1291, and in other documents. The recent discovery of Roman walling shown in the plan brought by Mr. Hemans appeared to show that this chapel had been erected within the area of the Station, and thence, doubtless, had taken the designation *ad Murum*. It is believed that the vestiges disinterred in Mr. Hemans' operations mark the position of the lost *Othona*, a stronghold constructed towards the decline of Roman power as a defence of the shores of that part of Britain against Saxon marauders. The garrison stationed there under the "Comes littoris Saxonici," according to the *Notitia*, was a "Numerus Fortensium." The place may have been the *Ithanceaster* mentioned by Bede.

Mr. PURNELL related the results of a visit which he had made a few days previously to St. Peter's Head, through the courteous invitation of Mr. Hemans, and he described the striking aspect of the massive walls, the profusion of broken pottery, of Samian, Castor, and other wares occurring in the soil lately disturbed. Several human skeletons had been found, and a few coins of the Constantine family which were brought by Mr. Purnell for examination.

The Rev. F. Spurrell, Rector of Faulkourn, sent also a detailed account of the discovery and of the chapel of St. Peter ; being a memoir read by him at a meeting of the Essex Archæological Society a few days previously. It will, doubtless, be published in their Transactions, to which we may refer for more ample notice of the remains.

Mr. JAMES YATES, F.R.S., gave the following account of instruments of iron found 1862-3, amidst the ruins of a Buddhist monastery at Sooltunge, on the Ganges, near Calcutta :—"The ruins consist of brick buildings of great extent, being traced over a distance of more than three miles in length, by about half to three-quarters of a mile in breadth. They include square courts, around which were cells for the monks. In one of the cells was found a colossal copper image of Buddha, about 9 feet in height, overthrown and lying prostrate. A Brahman temple, now also in ruins, has been built over the remains of the Buddhist Monastery. My design in this communication is chiefly to describe the instruments of iron found among the ruins. The copper image has been cast in a mould by using a core ; the core has been formed upon an iron frame-work consisting of strong rods fixed in different directions. These are visible at the end of one of the arms and one of the legs, which have been broken. The iron

implements consist of, 1, a hatchet, much corroded, being converted into oxide and carbonate of iron; the hole for the handle remains. The lamination of the metal is very distinct, proving that the hatchet was made by hammering. 2. A thin slender leaf-shaped spear-head,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, much corroded. 3. A celt or chisel, about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, bearing some resemblance to the celts of European antiquaries, but it is solid and does not appear to have been fitted to a handle. It is laminated, showing its formation by the hammer, and is much corroded. To all appearance it has been used to cut stone, and it may have been used in making the stone images of Buddha found in the ruins with the copper image. A description of these remains has been printed in London at the expense of Mr. Harris, C.E., by whom they were discovered. Photographs of the colossal statue and some other objects are given; a letter is appended, addressed in 1862 by Colonel Cunningham to the Secretary of the Asiatic Society." The statue and also many other antiquities found in the temple noticed by Mr. Yates are now in possession of Mr. S. Thornton, the Elms, Birmingham.

The Rev. GEORGE CLARKSON, Vicar of Amberley, Sussex, gave some account of the castellated residence of the Bishops of Chichester at that place, and of a series of paintings there in a chamber known as "the Queen's Room." Three of these paintings were brought for exhibition by permission of the Bishop of Chichester, and with the sanction of the Hon. Mrs. Leveson Harcourt, lessee of the Amberley estates.<sup>1</sup> They are on panel, and represent female figures of life size, half lengths, in fanciful armour gilded and silvered. It has been conjectured that they may either represent Sibyls or Amazons, or that they are impersonations of certain cities, as indicated by the heraldic bearing which is introduced in each instance. Amberley Castle was erected by Robert Reade, Bishop of Chichester, the licence to fortify being granted 1 Rich. II., 1379. The more modern buildings and the "Queen's Room" are attributed to Robert Sherborn, who was translated to the see of Chichester from St. David's in 1508.<sup>2</sup> According to tradition, the paintings were productions of a Flemish artist, Theodore Bernardi, much employed by that prelate, and by whom paintings in Chichester Cathedral noticed in Walpole's Anecdotes, and also decorations in the episcopal palace, are supposed to have been executed. The following remarks on the paintings exhibited were communicated on this occasion by Mr. Scharf, F.S.A.

These curious paintings are well deserving of attention. Each figure, the size of life, is seen to below the waist through an architectural framework, arched at the top; below is a panel bearing, in each instance, remains of an inscription in two lines. They represent females in rich suits of fanciful armour, gilded and silvered, being a mixture of mail and plate, with massive gilt foliage, jewels, bosses, and ponderous chains. Each has a shield on her left arm; the weapon held by each differs in every instance. The faces turn in various directions; the complexion in each instance is fair, shaded with a slaty or purple tint; the cheeks and

<sup>1</sup> Two of these paintings were exhibited by the late Rev. W. Leveson Harcourt in the Museum at the Meeting of the Institute in Chichester, 1853. See Museum Catalogue, p. 94.

<sup>2</sup> See an account of Amberley Castle in Dallaway's Rape of Arundel, p. 228, where a ground plan and a view of the gateway on the south side are given.

lips are bright pink, the eyes blue, eyebrows raised and much arched. The paintings may be thus described :—

1. A female figure seen nearly full face, holding a sword upraised, the hilt resting on the edge of the frame. She has gloves of mail, her bodice is pink ; a fringe of golden hawks' bells hanging from the epaulette on her right arm is very peculiar ; the shield is golden with a lion rampant *azure* langued and armed *gules*. The dress is quite in the taste of the period of Albert Durer and the Emperor Maximilian. The background is pale vermillion ; the panel is of three oaken boards joined vertically, and measures about 3 ft. 8½ in. by 2 ft. 9½ in.

2. A female figure seen in profile, turned to the right. She wears a large golden helmet with white plumes ; her right hand is raised and grasps a lance, the left resting on her shield which is placed on the edge of the frame in front ; the light being admitted on the face from behind produces a considerable amount of purple shadow. The shield is red, with three maidens' heads having long hair and coronets within a yellow *bordure* semy of hearts *gules*. Both hands are covered with gloves of mail ; the silvered armour of plate is varied with portions of mail below the elbows. A peculiarly feminine character is given by a plaited white covering to the throat beneath the chain and jeweled collar. In the spandrels of the arched frame are seen the letters R. S. doubtless the initials of the name of Robert Sherborn Bishop of Chichester. This compartment measures about 3 ft. 6½ in. by 2 ft. 6½ in. Background, dark dull blue.

3. This figure is the most artistic and pleasingly colored. She holds a scarlet banner in her right hand, and bears a shield on her left arm, slung by a black guige ; her left hand, covered by a leathern hawking glove, rests on the front of the picture. This figure is turned to the left, the face seen in three quarters, the eyes cast down, and the grey shadows of her features remarkably well massed. The richly ornamented gilt head-dress is lined all round the face with small gilt hawking bells or *grelots*, and to the end of the banner is appended one large round gilt bell. The armour on the body is entirely of silver chain mail, except the two upper rows at the neck, which are gilded. A white sash, shaded lilac, passes over the right arm and round the waist. The background, like that of No. 2, is painted flat dull blue. The device, also, on the shield is similar, excepting that there is no *bordure* of hearts.

The style and ornamentation, together with the costume, would seem to point to a German rather than a Flemish origin. The figures are boldly painted with thick black outlines and well-massed shadows. The black outline on the golden ornaments is enriched by touches of rich transparent brown. The colors are all dull and look like *tempera*. In many parts the panels are sadly worm-eaten. These ladies, viewing them in the German treatment, seem rather to represent Amazons than personifications of towns or Flemish provinces, as has sometimes been conjectured. The single glove of leather and the hawking bells must have borne a marked significance. It is quite clear that the figures are not Sibyls, nor are they in any way connected with religious subjects.

The style of the painting belongs to the early part of the sixteenth century, and so far coincides with the time assigned to the Bernardi family. It is said that Bishop Sherborn (1508-36) employed Theodore Bernardi, a Flemish painter, who came to England with his two sons in



1519 ; of their actual works we know nothing. Vertue ascribed two large paintings that exist in Chichester Cathedral to one Theodore Bernardi, on the ground that they are in the Dutch taste. Walpole adds that they were repainted in 1747 by Tremaine, and he states that Van Mander mentions Theodore Bernardi, of Amsterdam, the master of Michael Coxie. Van Mander distinctly speaks of the master of Coxie as being Bernard of Brussels (Van Orley), a painter well known in the history of art as an assistant of Raphael, and commonly called Bernard Van Orley. It is easy to admit a probable connection, in point of authorship, between the Amberley paintings and the large pictures in Chichester Cathedral. Theodore, whoever he was, and his descendants seem to have lived in Sussex ; Anthony Bernardi and two persons, each named Lambert Bernardi, are registered in the parish of All Saints, Chichester. The quaint old woodcuts in books afford many parallels to the vigorously designed half figures at Amberley ; several figures of similar character occur in some of the " messengers " in the fine painted glass at King's College Chapel, Cambridge. In the Nuremburg Chronicle, also, may be found compositions of a kindred nature. The good and undisturbed condition of the pictures at Amberley, free as yet from the restorer and varnisher, is a matter of great good fortune, and care should be taken in their future preservation to guard against any chance of any alteration of their present genuine, untampered-with condition. They were evidently intended to produce the effect of the old tapestry hangings, and, in their original condition, with all the brilliancy of gold, silver, and the tinsel on the jewels, must have looked very splendid.

The three paintings were subsequently exhibited, by permission of the Bishop of Chichester, at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries ; through the liberality of their Council a grant was made towards the expense of certain indispensable repairs, which were skilfully carried out under the care of Mr. Henry Merritt. The crumbling panels have been incorporated with size, the disunited portions joined, and the paint by which the inscriptions had been covered over, apparently in modern times, was removed. These inscriptions, in bold black-letter character with rubricated initials, seemed to have been damaged previously to their being thus painted over ; possibly, their imperfect and unsightly condition had led to their being concealed by a coat of ordinary paint. This was carefully taken off by Mr. Merritt, and the inscriptions were deciphered as follows. Under the painting first described by Mr. Scharf are the lines—

" The excellēt qwene Sinopis to magnify  
Which ruled the hole cōtre of Enay."

Under the second, with the initials R. S. in the spandril—

" Cassandra post data vaticinia  
Apollinis derisit adulteria."

And, under the third, the words, partly illegible—

" Sirus the noble King of . . . err  
Submytte hym sel to . . . . ."

Sinope, carried off from Bœotia to the shores of the Euxine by Apollo, gave birth to Syrus at the spot where a city named after her was built. We have not found any connection with the Sicilian city Enna situated

near the supposed scene of the rape of Proserpine, and possibly referred to in the lines given above. The story of Cassandra, daughter of Priam, and of her prophetic gifts conferred by Apollo, who sought in vain to ravish her, is well known.

A full description of Amberley and of the paintings will be given by Mr. Clarkson, with a colored facsimile of one of the figures on a reduced scale, in the forthcoming volume of the Sussex Archæological Collections. They have also been described by Mr. Planché, *Journal Brit. Arch. Ass.*, 1864, p. 315. He has suggested, with much probability, that the figures were intended to portray the Nine female Worthies, of whom, and of the Nine Amazon queens, lists, considerably varied, are given by Ferne, Favine, and other writers, with the blazon of the capricious achievements ascribed to these heroines. In some of these coats resemblance may be traced to those occurring on the shields borne by the figures in the "Queen's Room" at Amberley.

Mr. HEWITT DAVIS gave a notice of the discovery of numerous flakes or roughly fashioned implements of flint on the surface of land newly broken up, formerly heath, in the ironstone or Hastings sand district, and on the estate of Mr. Louis Huth at Possingworth Manor near Uckfield, Sussex. They occurred singly, as if accidentally scattered; the material being the flint of the chalk formation, from which the spot is about ten miles distant. Mr. Davis is of opinion that the flakes are artificial, and that they may have served as knives, chisels, or points for weapons. Possingworth is situated in a district probably of ancient forest, and he suggested that these relics may have been connected with the pursuits of the chase in early times.

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER.—Bronze celt, with engraved chevron ornaments, comparatively rare, except on bronze relics found in Ireland; it was obtained in co. Sligo.<sup>1</sup>—Four bronze arrow-heads of the leaf-shaped type, from the Island of Elephantine in the Nile, in Upper Egypt.—Two small disks of glass, bearing Cufic characters in relief, and described as having been used as coins.—An oval intaglio on red jasper, found on the Esquiline at Rome. The impress is here figured. A monogram on a gem is rare, as we are informed by Mr. King, who states that he had only met with one example, on which is to be read ANTONIVS. Under the Lower Empire monograms are common on signets of metal. The first allusion found by Mr. King to such a mode of express-



ing the name occurs towards the close of the fourth century, in the writings of Symmachus, who alludes to it as the most accredited kind of seal. It was customary among the later Romans to write their names in Greek. Mr. King suggests that the monogram on Mr. Greville Chester's intaglio may read Πρανον (genitive), or perhaps Πριανον. Such signatures may, however, be ascribed to some of the numerous freedmen and slaves of Greek extraction or education.

By the Rev. R. P. COATES, by permission of the Rev. George Rashleigh.—Roman ornaments found in 1801 at Southfleet, in a leaden coffin con-

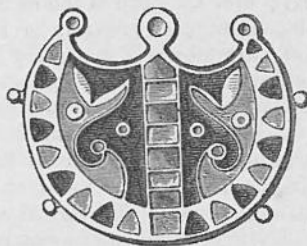
<sup>1</sup> Compare Wilde's *Catal. Antiqu. Roy. Irish Acad.*, pp. 390-1.

taining the skeleton of a child of about eight years old. Two little coffins had been deposited in a chest formed of hewn stones clamped together; with one of these deposits lay the relics brought for inspection; they consist of two penannular gold armlets with the ends fashioned like serpents' heads, a small gold ring set with a pointed jacinth, and a beautiful flat chain, probably a necklace, of gold elaborately wrought and set with small bluish-green stones and pearls; appended to the chain is an ornament of square form set with an oval intaglio. Two large urns, glass vessels, and traces of Roman interments, were brought to light near the spot, which adjoins the Watling Street way, and is supposed to have been near the site of the station *Vagniacæ*.

By Mr. JAMES E. NIGHTINGALE.—A bronze stamp of oblong form, apparently for impressing certain objects, possibly of merchandise, and to have been used with a hammer. It bears the legend in reversed letters boldly cut—ELEPAV—the last two being conjoined. This specimen of a class of objects, the intention of which seems not satisfactorily determined, and rarely found in this country, had been obtained in Oxfordshire. Count Caylus has figured several stamps of this description; other examples are given by Grivaud de la Vincelle, *Arts et Metiers*, pl. 23.

By Mr. JOHN E. WEATHERHEAD.—A fibula of bronze, enriched with red, blue, and yellow enamels, found at Leicester in January, 1864, near the cemetery, at a depth of about three feet. (See cut, orig. size.) It was presented to the Leicester Museum by Thomas Viccars, Esq., and is figured, with other Roman relics of bronze, in the Report of the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society for 1864. This tasteful example of Roman *champleve* enameling, sent by permission of the Council of that Society, is in form of the small lunate shield or *pelta* usually appropriate to the Amazons, and used by certain Asiatic nations. A good illustration of the lunate shield, resembling in form the fibula exhibited, occurs on an urn in the Capitoline Museum, representing Penthesilea offering aid to Priam.<sup>2</sup> An enameled fibula of the like fashion, found at Lincoln, was exhibited by the late Mr. Willson at the Meeting of the Institute in that city in 1848; and similar ornaments, one of them found near Castor, Northants, richly enameled with blue, the other disinterred at Wellingborough in the same county, are figured in the *Journal of the Archaeological Association*.<sup>3</sup> Mr. Weatherhead stated that in June last a slender gold ring, with the inscription + AMOR VINCT OMNIA, was found opposite the Red Lion Inn in Higher Cross Street, Leicester. It was described as found at a depth of nearly nine feet, on fragments of Roman pavement. The ring, which is broken and part probably lost, weighs only 14 grains; it appears to be of the fourteenth century. A gold ring with the same posy, found in Norfolk, is in Mr. Fitch's collection; it is figured in this *Journal*, vol. xx. p. 172.

By the Very Rev. CANON ROCK, D.D.—A silver globular calfactory for



<sup>2</sup> Smith's Dict. of Antiqu. v. Pelta.

<sup>3</sup> *Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. i. p. 327, vol. iii. p. 251.

the hands, a liturgical appliance called in old inventories "*pomum ad manus calefaciendas*." It is probably of French workmanship, the diameter is  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. ; height, including a little circular foot, 4 in. ; it opens by a broad hinge : of the two equal moieties the upper has numerous perforations, the lower being less freely perforated for admission of air to the heated nucleus within. Weight 8 ounces. On the top is the achievement of the bishop for whom doubtless this *pomum* was made ; the bearing is *arg.* a lion passant between three crescents *gules* ; the escutcheon is ensigned with a ducal coronet, on the dexter side of which is a mitre, on the sinister side a pastoral staff ; over all is a bishop's hat with its two cords, each knotted and tasseled in four rows. Canon Rock has given an account of the ancient use of such calefactories in "The Church of Our Fathers," vol. ii. p. 163.—Impression of the chapter seal of Durham Cathedral ; it bears the date 32 Hen. VIII. (1540), being that of the new foundation after the suppression of the larger monasteries ; on the obverse appears Our Lord seated on the rainbow, and on the reverse, the coronation of the B. Virgin. This seal is described and figured in Dugdale's *Monast.*, edit. Caley, vol. i. p. 229, Seals, pl. iii.

By the Rev. JAMES BECK.—An oval medallion of copper plate enameled, a portrait of General Washington transferred from an engraving printed in black ; the enameled ground of the medallion is white. The General is represented in military uniform, with a cocked hat, three-quarters to the left ; over the head is the name—G. WASHINGTON. The dimensions of the plaque, intended probably to serve as an ornament of a snuff-box or the like, are nearly 2 inches by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch. This object, lately purchased at Brussels, is probably a specimen, hitherto unnoticed, of the enameled work of Battersea, of which many productions have been noticed in this Journal, vol. xix. p. 297, and in the Catalogue of the Museum formed at the Meeting of the Institute at Worcester, pp. 31, 34.—Several heart-shaped charms used in some parts of Germany as of virtue against epilepsy.—A folding spoon, in the original case of stamped leather in form of a tortoise.—Leaden medallion of Christian II., Duke of Saxony, 1601.

By Capt. WYNNE WILLIAMS.—A copy of the first edition of Chaucer's works, from the press of Pynson, unfortunately imperfect ; it contains numerous woodcuts of spirited design.—A jeweled crucifix, date sixteenth century, of Spanish workmanship.

By Mr. ALBERT WAY.—Two gold posy-rings, recently obtained at Dover ; one of them is thus engraved within the hoop—"In love abide till death devide ;" with the initials of the Christian names of the wedded pair, E and S, and, above, S, being probably that of the surname Smart, a Kentish family from whom the ring had been obtained. The second ring bears the following posy—"God's providence is our inheritance ;" with the initials W and M ; that of the surname on this ring is W.

By Mr. C. DURNFORD GREENWAY.—Four documents of unusual interest, preserved amongst evidences relating to the town and county of Warwick.—The original grant to the canons of St. Mary's, by Roger, son of Henry de Newburgh, first Earl of Warwick of the Norman line, constituting them a dean and chapter, in like manner as the canons at London, Lincoln, Salisbury, and York. Date about 1123. Dugdale printed this charter from a register in the Exchequer ; *Monast. Angl.* vol. vi. p. 1327, edit. Caley.—Rescript of Pope Clement V. addressed to the Prior of Stone, Staffordshire, regarding a complaint of Robert Tankard, Dean of St.

Mary's, Warwick (1306—1314), concerning certain aggressions by John de Snitterfield and others. Dated at Avignon, 15 Cal. Dec., in the fifth year of his pontificate. A well-preserved impression of the leaden *bullæ* is appended by a hempen cord.—Letter from Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, Captain of Calais *temp* Hen. V. and Hen. VI., dated from that place April 18, and addressed to Thomas Hufegord and others in behalf of Sir William Oldhall, to whom the earl had given the stewardship of his lordship of "Saam," probably Saham Tony, Norfolk. A perfect impression of the earl's signet is appended, the device is the bear and ragged staff; a small neatly-formed torse (of paper?) surrounds the impression, a mode of protecting seals not unusually adopted at the period.—Writ of Henry VI., under the royal signet, dated at Coventry, May 31, relating to the affairs of the late Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who died in 1439, and with whose executors Richard Wright and others had interfered in regard to the execution of his will.

IMPRESSIONS OF SEALS. By the Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER.—Seal of the Prior of the Dominican Friars of Bologna; an old impression on dingy colored wax detached from a document. The seal, of small size, is of pointed oval form; device, a figure in monastic attire, probably representing St. Dominick. Around the head there is a nimbus: legend,—  
+ s' PRIORIS FRA[TRVM PREDI]CATORVM D' BONO'IA. The impression was obtained at Bologna.

December 2, 1864.

Sir JOHN P. BOILEAU, Bart., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following notice of a remarkable sculpture in blue slate, found in India, and brought for exhibition, was communicated by Col. HOGGE, C.B., R.A., through Brigadier-General Lefroy. It represents a bearded figure, strongly resembling antique representations of Jupiter or of young Bacchus, and seated on the ground; naked, with the exception of a waistcloth and a pair of closely-fitting boots reaching nearly to the knees. The head is of fine character; it is encircled by a wreath, and at the back there seems to have been an eagle, of which the outspread wings alone remain. The left foot is lost. The figure in its present state measures 8 inches in height. The interesting particulars regarding the discovery, given by Col. Hogge, are as follows:—

"In the beginning of 1858 a party of the Guide Corps, under the command of Captain, now Brig.-General, Lumsden, accompanied a surveying party to the hills which bound the Valley of Peshawur to the north. Whilst engaged on this duty, Captain Lumsden's attention was called to the ruins of a temple, at a place called Jurnal Ghurrie, which was said by the natives to be of great antiquity. On examining the site, it was found that the ruins were those of a Jaina Temple, but, from the appearance of some of the carved work on the stones, it seemed that the temple had been constructed out of the remains of a much older structure. The place was accordingly cleared out, and the ruins carefully examined. Most of the sculptured ornaments found were of decided Hindoo origin, the statues having the sleepy, downcast look peculiar to Buddhist figures; but amongst them were portions of friezes with figures of a different character; one showed a procession, the leading figures of which seemed to be engaged in making some kind of votive offering to a horse. Several small statues similar to that exhibited were also found, and the whole were sent to

Peshawur. This particular statue having been given to me by Captain Lumsden was separated from the rest. It unfortunately happened that the house in which the remainder were placed was sold, and the new purchaser finding a lot of old stones of the value of which he knew nothing, broke them up and filled up some holes with them. When in Calcutta the statue was sent to the Asiatic Society, and although there seemed to be no doubt of its Greek character or origin, being evidently a statue of Jupiter, it was supposed to have been copied from some older statue by a Hindoo sculptor, who had added the boots and waistcloth to suit his own idea of propriety. Many persons, however, differed from this view, as boots are not known to have been used by the natives of India, and even the waistcloth differs in the folds from anything of Asiatic origin."

On a previous occasion, as stated in this Journal, vol. xviii. p. 373, a bronze statuette of Bacchus, terra cottas, coins, and other relics indicating influence of Greek art in the remote parts of the North of India, were sent for inspection by Mr. H. Lawes Long; they had been obtained at Peshawur by Major Hastings, R.A. These relics had been regarded as vestiges, possibly, of the invasion of the northern districts of India by Alexander the Great, B.C. 327. It is impossible, as Gen. Lefroy observed, not to connect the frieze disinterred at Jurnal Ghurrie, representing the deification of a horse, and figures offering incense and performing acts of homage or worship, with the story of the respect entertained by Alexander and his followers for his steed Bucephalus, and the fact that the city Bucephala was founded in its honor on the site of the camp of the Greeks before their battle with Porus. This, however, was on the west bank of the Hydaspes, whereas the ruined temple above noticed is on the west of the Indus, at too great a distance to be identifiable with Bucephala. The statuette, as Gen Lefroy remarked, appears highly curious as marking the gradation of Greek art and, so to speak, the infusion of religious feeling into the mysticism of the Buddhist religion.

A notice, by Dr. THURNAM, M.D., of Devizes, was read, relating to the incised symbols on Stonehenge first noticed by Dr. Tate in 1861, and figured in this Journal, vol. xix. p. 77. This discovery had excited considerable interest and learned discussions during the recent meeting of the British Association at Bath, when a visit was made to Stonehenge under the guidance of the Rev. Harry M. Scarth. Dr. Thurnam pointed out the remarkable evidence recently collected from rock-markings near the flanks of the Cheviots, also in Argyleshire and in other places. The highly curious vestiges in Northumberland have been lately described and accurately figured by Mr. Tate, of Alnwick, in the Proceedings of the Berwickshire Field Naturalists' Club. An important work is also in preparation by direction of the late Duke of Northumberland, to whom the attention lately given to the subject is chiefly due. It might be expected that markings or symbols should be found also on Stonehenge, as they had been noticed by Sir Gardner Wilkinson on Long Meg, at the circle of stones near Penrith in Cumberland; they occur also on other megalithic monuments. Nothing, however, had been noticed until the symbols in question were detected by the well-practised eye of Dr. Tate; they were at that time so thickly encrusted with lichen as to escape the notice of any ordinary observer. The circumstance was forthwith made known by him to the Institute, without venturing to speculate on the age or intention of the



symbols, in the fashion of which the archæologist doubtless failed to trace indications of any very remote antiquity. This discovery connected with so remarkable a monument excited attention, and Dr. Thurnam, who is fully conversant with the remains of the obscure early ages, was induced to give it careful investigation; he was led to conclude that the mysterious symbols had been cut on the stone in comparatively recent times, and might have been the work of some casual visitor, who must have found considerable difficulty in the operation, the "Sarsen" stone of which Stonehenge is formed being extremely hard. The subject assumed a fresh interest through the visit of the *savans* congregated at Bath, and Dr. Thurnam pointed out how important it is to ascertain with precision the age and origin of these symbols, in which possibly some ardent advocates of the very remote date of the monument might trace resemblance to Phœnician characters. Professor Rawlinson had, however, truly observed during the late discussion that the markings cannot possibly be earlier than Roman times, if indeed they can claim that degree of antiquity. Dr. Thurnam stated that, according to the testimony of aged persons, it should appear that the symbols were actually cut by an unknown travelling artificer about forty or fifty years ago. Through active researches made by Mr. Kemm of Amesbury, immediately after the visit of the Members of the British Association to Stonehenge, the statement, of which full particulars were given, had been obtained from three persons, of whom one is alleged to have been an eye-witness of the proceeding and resident near the spot. It is difficult to conceive through what motive so laborious an operation, by which, without doubt, the learned might well have been led astray, should have been devised. Dr. Thurnam's memoir on the subject will be given in the Transactions of the Wiltshire Archæological Society.

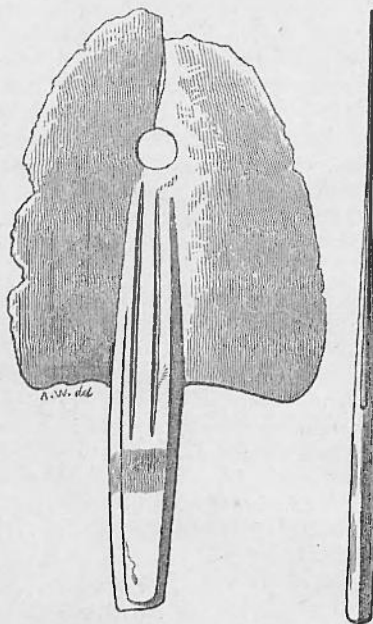
Professor WESTMACOTT, R.A., delivered a discourse on the statue of the *Diadumenus*, obtained for the British Museum from the collection in the Farnese Palace. Printed in this Journal, vol. xxi. p. 338.

An animated discussion ensued upon various questions suggested by the Professor's discourse. Mr. BIRCH remarked, that the expression "*fecit molliter juvenem*" in Pliny's description of the *Diadumenus* by Polyclethus (see this Journal, vol. xxi. p. 341), refers to the age of the youth and the treatment of the statue; that it indicated that the sculptor made a youth just emerging from boyhood with an effeminate type, and that the expression must be taken in contradistinction to "*viriliter puerum*," a manly boy, or a boy coming upon the age of manhood. Mr. Birch said, moreover, that, although the statue is of Pentelic marble, it does not follow that it is the original; it may be an ancient copy, and there are certain peculiarities in the treatment, for instance in the hair, which induced him to think that this may be the case. He desired particularly to call attention to two circumstances connected with the statue. One of these is the stump of a palm-tree at the right leg; Mr. Birch thought that such mode of treatment does not accord with that of the statues of Phidias and other artists of the period; there are, however, few examples on which to ground an argument. The other is the peculiarly rude manner in which the statue had been clamped together, certainly not the kind of reparation used by sculptors of the last two centuries; and, if this could be shown to be Roman, it would go far to prove that the statue was highly esteemed (if not the original) in the days of the Roman empire. Mr. Birch considered that there may have been some haste in deciding that this remarkable sculpture

represents an athlete; it may be a victor who is crowning himself after winning the prize in the foot-race.

### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Hon. W. O. STANLEY, M.P.—Antiquities of bronze, a necklace of large amber beads, a number of bronze rings of various sizes, a pair of tweezers, an armlet of thin bronze wire, with some other relics, found at the bottom of a little stream which flows by Llanwyllog Church, in the centre of Anglesea. The Ven. Archdeacon of Bangor, by whom these objects were entrusted to Mr. Stanley for exhibition to the Institute, observed that the stream was unusually low, and the channel had lately been widened at that part, which is about 400 yards above the church. There is nothing peculiar in that immediate locality, but Archdeacon Jones stated, that

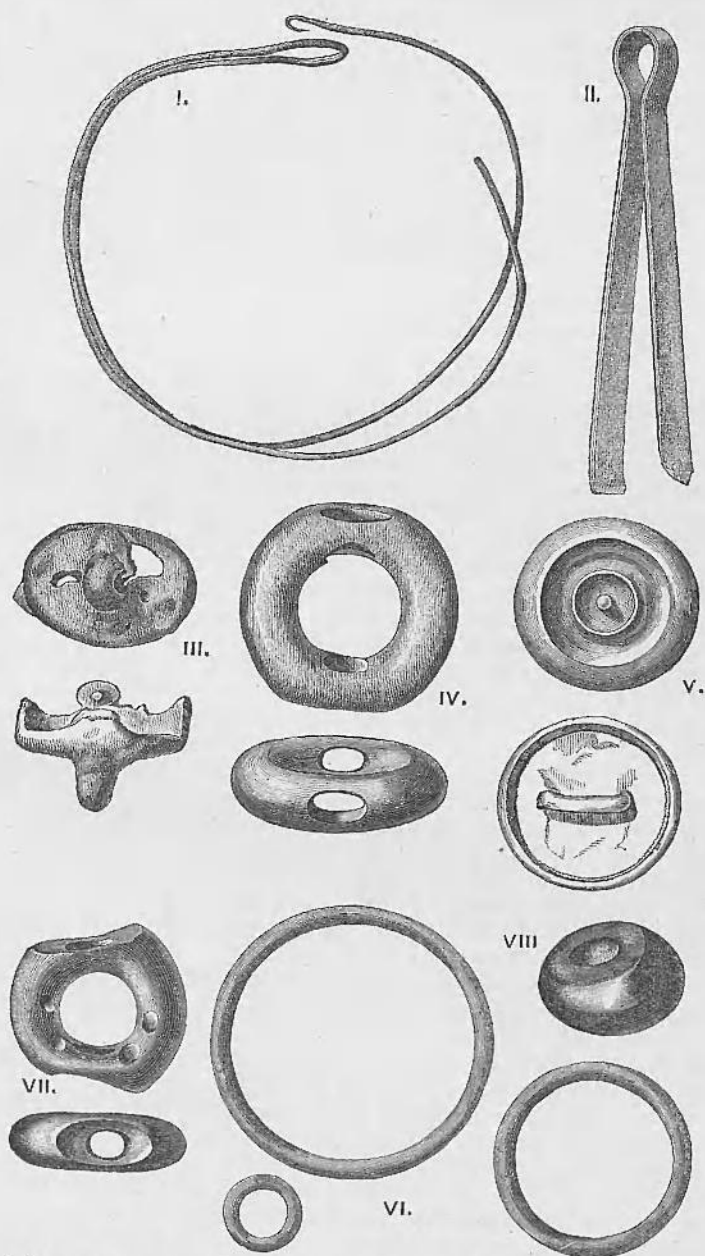


about half-a-mile to the S.E. there is a field called *Caer Gad*, or the *Field of Battle*, probably the place which has been pointed out as the scene of a conflict in 1143 between the forces of Owain Gwynedd and the united hosts of the Erse, Manx, and Norwegians. The relics must, however, be regarded as of a much earlier period, and closely resemble objects of similar class found in Ireland, more especially the bifid flat object of bronze here figured (orig. size), resembling an arrow-head, but, according to the conjecture of Irish antiquarians, used as a razor. These peculiar objects are rare, and, as we believe, had previously occurred exclusively in Ireland. Compare a specimen, figured in Sir W. Wilde's *Catal. Antiq. Roy. Irish Acad.* p. 549, fig. 433.

A more detailed notice of the discovery at Llanwyllog will be given in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. The archdeacon has presented the relics to the British Museum.

By the MARCHIONESS OF HUNTLY, through Mr. Soden Smith, F.S.A.—Three massive armlets of bronze, found in ploughing, about three miles N.W. of Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, in ground which apparently had never been broken up. One of them is of almost pure copper, the two others of yellow bronze. Several examples have occurred in North Britain; two are preserved in the British Museum which are ornamented with discs of enameled work, and there are several in the Museum of the Antiquaries of Scotland. See Dr. Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals*, p. 448; *Archæologia*, vol. xxii. p. 285. In some instances these remarkable ornaments are in the form of a coil, like a serpent, from which the general type seems to

ANCIENT RELICS OF BRONZE AND JET FOUND AT LLANWYLLOG, ANGLESEA.



I. Bronze Armlet; II. Tweezers; III. Looped Setting or Mount, possibly for a Charm; IV. Ring perforated transversely; V. Stud or Button (four of these found); VI. Bronze Rings of various sizes; VII., VIII. Rings of Jet or Stone. All original size.

have been derived; they are of considerable weight: one, found near Altyre, Morayshire, would measure in length, if extended, 37 inches; it weighs 2 lb. 9 oz. It is supposed that these armlets were votive offerings or honorary gifts, and they are assigned to the late Celtic period.

By Mr. H. HARROD, F.S.A.—A curved implement of black flint, found on Corton Beach, midway between Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft, by Mr. C. Cory, Town Clerk of Yarmouth, who resides near the spot where the discovery occurred. Length  $7\frac{1}{8}$  inches, breadth, at the thickest end, where it seems to have been affixed to a haft, possibly of stag's horn or of wood, nearly  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch. This object, resembling the curved blade of a small dagger, is beautifully formed, the edges are chipped with great regularity, and it is skilfully shaped to a point.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A cylinder of the best Babylonian period, the century immediately preceding the conquest of Cyrus. The design seems to be Belus, or some deity, crowned, and wearing a long Babylonian robe of numerous squares of needlework (*vestis picta aca*), he is seated on a throne which is covered with a rich hanging, his footstool being the crowned human-headed bull, or Greek minotaur. The king (perhaps Evil Merodach himself), similarly attired as the god, approaches him with the offering of a young ram, to receive the sceptre and bracelet. Ensigns of royalty are held forth by his tutelary divinity. Behind the monarch stands his queen, or, as some think, a priest, clothed in a similar royal robe, her hands raised in the attitude of adoration, seconding the prayer of the king. Next stands the human-headed bull, with hands crossed upon his breast in the posture of respect; he is shown in front face, and is followed by a crowned female, also in front face, her hands similarly folded. There can be no doubt that these two figures represent the genii of the king and queen respectively. This gem is most remarkable for the admirable drawing and extreme beauty of its mechanical execution. In the latter it equals the finest Greek work in the Archaic style. In its class it is a priceless work of primæval art. The material is the finest fibrous hæmatite (loadstone), the usual material, on account of its mystic virtues, of the cylinders belonging to the Babylonian Empire.—A Jewel of St. George, cut in high relief in a precious sardonyx of several layers, 2 inches long by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide. The engraver has most skilfully availed himself of the numerous shades in his material to give effect to the different figures. The dragon is represented in the brown with greenish reflex; the Knight's body in a lighter shade of the same, but his face in opaque white, as are also the fore-quarters of his steed. The trappings of the latter are in light brown. The princess Saba, kneeling in the distance, is in pure white, and the trees have an actual shade of green. The execution of this cameo is truly wonderful; the dragon, St. George and his horse, being in almost full relief, owing to which one fore-leg of the horse has been broken off. This cameo may be placed among the first of the Cinquecento, and is probably the work of Matteo del Nazaro, chief engraver to Francis I., or else of that pupil, whose name is unknown, who has left such extraordinary cameo portraits of Henry VIII. and his family. It is mounted in a simple gold frame surrounded with a cable border marked with black enamel, with an elegant enrichment in green enamel at the back imitating a laurel wreath; and, being a jewel of such extraordinary value, taking into account the estimation in which such works were held at that period, there can be little doubt it was originally a jewel worn

by the sovereign himself or one of his successors, as a jewel of the Garter. This supposition is confirmed by the Tudor rose engraved on the lid of the silver box made to contain it. This jewel, and also the Babylonian cylinder above described, are the property of Samuel Richard Bosanquet, Esq., of Dingeston Court, Monmouthshire, and they were entrusted for exhibition by his kind permission.

By Mr. HEWITT.—Drawings of sculptured coffin-lids found during recent repairs of St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury; the drawings were sent for exhibition by Mr. H. Bloxam, of that town. One of these early memorials appears to be of the twelfth century; the design has much of the Anglo-Saxon character; it was disinterred in June last, beneath the base of a column on the North side of the nave, part of the lower end of the slab being hidden by the column. The second, which seems to be of the same age, was found in September in the South porch. The earliest part of the church is of the twelfth century. A third coffin-lid lay under the tower arch. Mr. Hewitt stated that these relics will be preserved by being affixed to the walls in the restored building.

By Mr. EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A.—A remarkable double-edged sword, the blade being engraved on each side with the inscription—SIXTVS . V . PONT . MAX : ANNO . III. —between bordures of arabesque ornament, and also an escutcheon of the family arms of that pontiff (Peretti, a lion rampant, holding in its dexter paw three pears, over all a bend) ensigned with the tiara and cross keys. The blade measures in length 3 ft. 9 in., the guard and hilt have probably been renewed. The accession of Sixtus V. took place April 12, 1585; he reigned for five years. It has long been customary that the Sovereign Pontiff, Mr. Waterton observed, should bless on Christmas-eve, about midnight, a sword, and a cap of maintenance. These are afterwards sent as presents to some sovereign prince, but if, as is sometimes the case, they are not given away, they are preserved and blessed again on the ensuing Christmas, and so on until required. The chronicler, Hall, it will be remembered, relates that on May 19, 1514, was received a cap of maintenance and a sword sent from Pope Julius II. with a great company of nobles; and that on the following Sunday they were presented to Henry VIII. with great solemnity in St. Paul's Cathedral. The sword came into the possession of Elias Ashmole, and may be seen amongst the objects given to the Museum founded by him at Oxford; the hilt is of silver-gilt richly chased and set with crystals.<sup>4</sup> Mr. Waterton has ascertained, on a recent visit to Rome, that the sword blessed by Sixtus V. in the fourth year of his pontificate, 1588, was sent to the Duke of Guise. The fine weapon now in Mr. Waterton's possession is doubtless that which was thus conferred on the head of the Catholic League.

February 2, 1865.

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

In opening the proceedings CANON ROCK alluded with deep regret to the great loss sustained by the Institute during the previous month, through the decease of two of their earliest and most valued friends, one of them

<sup>4</sup> Catal. of the Ashm. Mus., p. 140, No. 381. The sword is there described as "given by the Pope (Leo X.) to Henry VIII." Julius II. died in February,

1513-14, and the presentation at St. Paul's Cathedral, on May 21, 1514, actually occurred shortly after the accession of his successor, Leo X.

being the Earl of Ilchester, for several years a member of the Central Committee, and who had very kindly promised to take the part of Local President at the Annual Meeting of the Society to be held in his county in the ensuing summer. The other friendly supporter, now no more, was Dr. Markland, of Bath, formerly Director of the Society of Antiquaries; his cordial encouragement had promoted the purpose of the Institute from the commencement, and his participation in the proceedings and the annual gatherings had frequently cheered their progress during twenty years of friendly intercourse.

A memoir by the Rev. C. W. KING was read, on the Use of Antique Gems in the Middle Ages, being a sequel to his dissertation on Mediæval Glyptic Art given on a previous occasion, and printed in this Journal, vol. xxi. p. 319.

The Hon. ROBERT CURZON described a series of ancient helmets preserved in his armoury at Parham Park, Sussex, and brought for examination. His memoir will be found in this volume, p. 1, *ante*.

It was stated that a communication had been addressed to the Central Committee, relating to proposed arrangements for the appropriation of part of Wimbledon Common as a place of public recreation. The apprehension had arisen, apparently on sufficient grounds, that the entrenchment known as Cæsar's Camp was threatened with injury through the projected formation of roads, as it was alleged, crossing the fosse and rampart of the work. A map was sent for the inspection of the Society, indicating certain operations by which, as it appeared, the ancient British fortress must suffer serious injury. In the discussion that ensued the hope was strongly expressed that so remarkable a relic of tribes occupying Britain at a very early period, the only vestige of its class within so short a distance from the metropolis, might be carefully preserved in any operations which may be contemplated.

Mr. WALTER TREGELLAS read a memoir on the camp in question, giving a detailed account of the opinion of writers from the days of Camden relating to Cæsar's Camp at Wimbledon. This memoir will be given hereafter. Some notice of the earthwork, accompanied by a plan, has lately been published by the Rev. W. A. Bartlett in his "History and Antiquities of Wimbledon." Mr. Tregellas stated that he was enabled to make the gratifying announcement of the intention of Col. Biddulph to make the necessary repairs at Castell Dinas Brân, to the perilous condition of which he had on a former occasion called attention.

The following notice of a recent discovery of vestiges, as supposed, of ancient salt works at Northwich, Cheshire, by some writers considered to be *Condite* of the Romans, was received from JOHN ROBSON, Esq., M.D., of Warrington.

"Last Autumn some men who were engaged in making or enlarging a dock in a boat-builder's yard in Castle Northwich, on the west bank of the River Weaver, came upon three shallow leaden vats ten or twelve feet below the surface: they had evidently been used as salt-pans, and were described as lying side by side imbedded in charcoal or burnt wood, the natural soil being sand and clay. There was no appearance of walls, flues, or furnace, but one of the pans had come in contact with the burning wood and had been partially melted, as a portion still has fragments of wood imbedded in the metal. The men had taken possession of the prize, and begun to cut it up for sale as old lead, when the authorities intervened, and



one entire vat with fragments of the others are deposited in the Warrington Museum. The pan that is entire measures about 3 ft. 4 in. by 2 ft. 10 in., and 4 in. in depth; the sides are a little flanged outwards, and at each end is a hole large enough to admit a finger at about half the depth, with a sort of fillet mould with a small loop in the centre, and at each one a fillet going off at an obtuse angle. The rim appears to have been finished with a thin cord moulding. At one end, on the outside, are three perpendicular stamps in low relief. There is a hole at one corner, said to have been made with a pick by the men in getting it out. The bottom surface is also covered with pick marks, but these are original, and the results of salt-making. The lead is from half to three-quarters of an inch thick, and the outside seems in no respect worn or to have suffered injury, so that the brine must have been evaporated by means of hot air in flues. The end of another vat has a more elaborate ornamentation. It is a segment of an ellipse of cord moulding, with crescents externally and below; on one side of this are some letters. This fragment corresponds with the breadth of the first, of which one may suppose about eight inches have been cut off. There is no hole in the centre as in the other pan. Another fragment is in the possession of Dr. Kendrick of Warrington; it contains letters, which have been read—DEVÆ. I am doubtful whether the first and last are anything more than a crescent ornament. The left bank of the Weaver is close to the Castle Hill, which rises above it. This hill has two heads, one just below the other, and was ascended by a narrow, steep footpath. The character of the fortification, if such it had been, was not plain, as the larger summit would hardly have afforded standing room for thirty men: all this is considerably changed within the last ten years. A deep, narrow road runs down to the river. On the hill, and in several parts of the neighbourhood, small urns with burnt bones have been found, some of which are in the Warrington Museum. The very interesting questions—to what period do these salt-pans belong, and how may we explain their deposit in the place where they were found? are much more easily asked than answered. In digging through the towing-path of the river to make a passage into the dock, some human remains were discovered at a depth of seven or eight feet. The greater portion of a male skeleton was removed, which was said to have laid prone, with a thick piece of wood 5 feet long by the side. The head is well formed, and had all the teeth (which, however, were much worn) when taken up. The greater part of another was left in the bank, but nothing else was known to have been found."

The remains which may serve to illustrate the introduction of arts or manufactures, and any processes connected with them, are of such rare occurrence that the foregoing notices cannot fail to prove interesting to our readers, although, as Dr. Robson observes, it may be very doubtful whether these vats or coolers can be assigned to so early a period as that of the Romans. The letters, moreover, are very indistinct. He remarks that the Romans doubtless made salt in the valley of the Weaver. Middlewich is considered to occupy the site of the *Mediolanum* of Antoninus; and the *Salinæ* named by Ravennas as near Chester may have been Northwich. It is clear from Domesday that salt was obtained in the whole district between those places. The manufacture was always under restrictions. Dr. Ray, about 1670, gives an account of the process: the pans were of lead and always of the same size, holding 24 gallons.

The Rev. EDMUND VENABLES described a mural painting lately brought to view on the south wall of the church at Whitwell, Isle of Wight. He placed before the meeting a drawing by the Rev. R. B. Oliver, curate of Whitwell. The little church is a rude, two-aisled building, originally consisting of two chapels, one of St. Rhadegund, belonging to the parish of Gatcombe; the other, of St. Mary, to that of Godshill. In course of time the parish of Whitwell was formed, and the two chapels became the parochial church, the rights of the rector of Gatcombe, to whom the larger chancel belonged, being reserved. The parish altar was almost out of sight at the east end of the smaller aisle. The rector of Gatcombe having lately resigned his rights, his chancel, which was filled with pews, has been cleared, and the altar placed in its proper position, but the old altar remains, so that the church now presents the unusual feature of two Communion tables. The Gatcombe chancel contains some Norman work; the principal part of the church is Early English, but rude, the windows mostly later; the small square tower at the end of the south aisle, and the stone-ribbed south porch, are Perpendicular. Mr. Venables stated that the rock staircase leading through a rift in the cliffs from the Undercliff to the church, at about a mile distant, is known as St. Rhadegund's Path, in common parlance "Redgun." The wall-painting, of which a drawing was shown, represents the martyrdom of St. Erasmus; it seems to be of the fifteenth century. Mr. Akerman has noticed some representations of this legend, *Gent. Mag.* April, 1865, p. 402.

Mr. BURTT gave the following notice of a Book of Ordinances of the City of Worcester, entrusted to him by Mr. Charles Woof, F.S.A., Town Clerk, and brought through his kindness for exhibition on this occasion.

"This interesting volume is lettered 'Ordinances, Edward IV.;' the contents are more comprehensive than its title. Besides the 'Ordinances' of the time of Edward IV., it contains similar regulations in the 12th Henry VII., and transcripts of charters of privileges granted to the city. The later set of 'Ordinances,' embodying in effect the earlier series, is printed in Green's History of Worcester, and a few extracts have there been printed from those of Edward IV., but without any comments or notes. I may, therefore, be justified in drawing attention to such of the principal enactments as appear to have general interest.

"These 'Ordinances' are said to have been made 'by the Kynges comaundement, and by hole assent of the Citesens inhabitantes in the Cyte of Worcester, at their yeld marchaunt holden the Sondag in the feste of the Exaltacon of the Holy Crosse,' in the 12th year of Edward IV. (A.D. 1466—67); and they relate to the administration of the whole of the affairs of the city, especial regard being had to the corporate property. By the 3rd Ordinance there was to be provided 'a stronge comyn cofur, wt vj. keyes, to kepe yn ther tresour, oon key therof to be delyvered to the High Baillye, and another to oon of the Aldermen, and the iij<sup>d</sup>. to the Chamb'leyn chosyn by the grete clothyng, and the other iij. keyes to be delyvered, oon to the Chambleyn by the comyns chosen, and ij. other keyes to ij. thrifty comyners trewe, sufficient, and feithfull men.' By the 8th Ordinance the 'Acts' of the Guilds were to be engrossed on parchment, and put into a box called 'a Casket,' which was to be kept by the high bailiff. Ordinance 15 is as follows:—'Also that the bitters be redy with hur horses and bittes to bringe water unto every citezen when he ys required by eny man or child, when eny parrell of fuyre ys w'in the Cite, in peyne of lesynge

of 40<sup>d</sup>., to the baill' half, and the other half to the comyn tresour.' The word 'bittes' is probably a corruption of 'buts,' for carrying water. Compare the ordinances 12 Hen. VII., regarding 'all persons having bytts.' While on the subject of precautions against fire—always a most serious matter in mediæval times—I will bring together the other regulations which deal with it. At No. 25 we find 'Also that ther be v. fuyre hokes, to drawe at ev'ry thyng wher paryle of fuyre ys in eny parte of the Cite, and they to be sette in iij. parties of the Cite, and grete helpe and nede be that god defende, and the same hokes to be made by the Chamberleyns.' No. 26: 'Also that no chymneys of tymber be suffred, ne thacchyd houses w'tyn the Cyte, but that the owners do hem away, and make them chymneys of stone or bryke by Mydsomer day next comynge, and tyle the thacched houses by the seid day, in peyne of lesynge of a noble, and after that day, every half yere a noble, tyll it be done, to be payde to the comyn tresour.'

"The 'Assize' or Ordinance for the City of London, in reference to disputes arising out of the building of stone houses instead of wood, was passed in the year 1189. By that assize the aldermen were directed to have hooks and cords for pulling down houses endangered by fire. It is notorious, however, that wooden houses thatched with reeds and rushes were common for a period long subsequent in London, and in the Worcester Ordinances we have evidence of the general construction of houses there at the fifteenth century.

"By another Ordinance it was to be 'a substanciall rule that v. pageantes amonge the craftes be holden yerly,' and 'more certainly kept then they have be before this tyme. The 78th Ordinance is also in support of the pageants of the crafts of the city. It is too long for quotation, and is full of directions for the encouragement and extension of these shows of the citizens.

"The Council of the City of Worcester appears to have governed by two bodies, called respectively 'the Twenty-four,' and 'the Forty-eight,' and they are directed by these Ordinances to be ready to attend the Council House 'as often as they shall here the grete bell of the Parishe of Seint Andrewe to be knotted by many ad divers tymes, and after that rongen out for the same.' The same Ordinance directs—'Also the Bow-bell accustomed in the seid Cite to be rongen at ix. of the bell, to be contynewed yerly for grete ease of the said Cite; the parysh clerk ther to have his fees accustomed therefore.' I am enabled to say that there are payments annually 'for ringing Day-bell and Bow-bell' in the Corporation accounts from a very early date. It appears to have been an almost immemorial custom. The 'Day-bell' is said to have been the fourth bell at St. Helen's Church, and to have been rung for a quarter of an hour every morning at four o'clock. The ringing of the 'Day-bell' ceased about 1750. The 'Bow-bell' is doubtless the same as the Curfew, and at the present time it is rung at eight o'clock instead of nine, as at the time of the Ordinances. There seems to be no local explanation of the name 'Bow-bell,' but Mr. Woof suggests a very probable one, viz. that as the Curfew-bell of London was rung at Bow Church, the name of that church may have been adopted in other places, and applied to the bell. In the 'Liber Albus' edited by Mr. Riley for the series of Chronicles and Memorials published under direction of the Master of the Rolls, we find, amongst the Ordinances of the City of London, 'Qe nul voise wakeraunt

apres Curfeu soné at Bowe ;' also that no 'Braceour' should keep 'huis overt apres Curfeu soné at Bowe.'

"Ordinance 29 is directed against persons using 'eny wyndowes, dorres, or holes of new made in to the yeld hall, wher thorough eny persons may se, here, or have knowleth what ys done in the seid halle.'

"I will now conclude my remarks, as the remainder relates entirely to regulations for the trade and other affairs of the city, interesting only in a local sense. At the end of the second set of 'Ordinances,' is an account of fees, followed by transcripts of charters to the city. The first of these charters is by Edgar, dated Dec. 28, A.D. 964. It is preceded by a brief narrative respecting the foundation of the City by Wolfarius, King of the Mercians, A.D. 679, and by reference to a charter of King Offa granting the Hundred of Oswaldislowe to the Bishop of Worcester and his family, as the secular clerks were called. The confirmation of this grant is the subject of the charter of Edgar, together with the reform of the Cathedral establishment which had been made at the instigation of Bishop Oswald. Upon the date of this transaction some question exists, and doubt has also been thrown upon this charter of Edgar by Green the local historian, who says that he is supported by Burnet. It is printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon* (Caley's ed.) from the Charter Roll 9 Edward III., which records a confirmation by that sovereign of a previous confirmation by Edward II. of Edgar's charter. Dugdale's second reference to the Charter Roll 4 Edward IV., is not correct, but as the *Inspeximus* by Edward III. gives a complete recital of the charter, I have not attempted to trace his second reference. Edgar's charter is also printed in Spelman's '*Concilia*,' and Kemble's '*Codex Diplomaticus*,' but apparently from some other copy, as a page of that in the MS. sent by Mr. Woof is omitted. It does not appear that the *Inspeximus* of Edward III. or the copy in the Book of Ordinances was known to Green. There are many verbal variations between the copy in the Book of Ordinances and that on the Charter Roll, and it is evident that the transcriber of the former was not master of the MS. from which he copied, or that it was very corrupt. The other charters are those of Henry II., of which I believe that the original no longer exists, of Richard I., and of Henry III."

#### *Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.*

By the Rev. GREGORY RHODES.—A fragment of a remarkably fine intaglio, on sard, of the best Greek period, found near Kertch in the Crimea. The subject may be the head of the Tauric Artemis, or possibly of Iphigenia, her priestess.

By the Rev. R. P. COATES.—Bronze celt of unusual type, found at Wrotham, Kent.

By Mr. WILLIAM OWEN, of Haverfordwest.—Two twisted rings of iron, diameter about 7 inches ; on the surface there seem to be slight traces of mixed yellow metal ; also an iron object, decayed with rust, formed with five projections, and bearing resemblance to a human hand about half life size. They were found at "the Rath," in the parish of Rudbaxton, near Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, sometimes called "St. Leonard's Rath," an encampment on the summit of a conical hill, about four miles N.E. of that town. It is a circular work with a single fosse, the rampart so high that from the area within no view can be gained of any part of the sur-

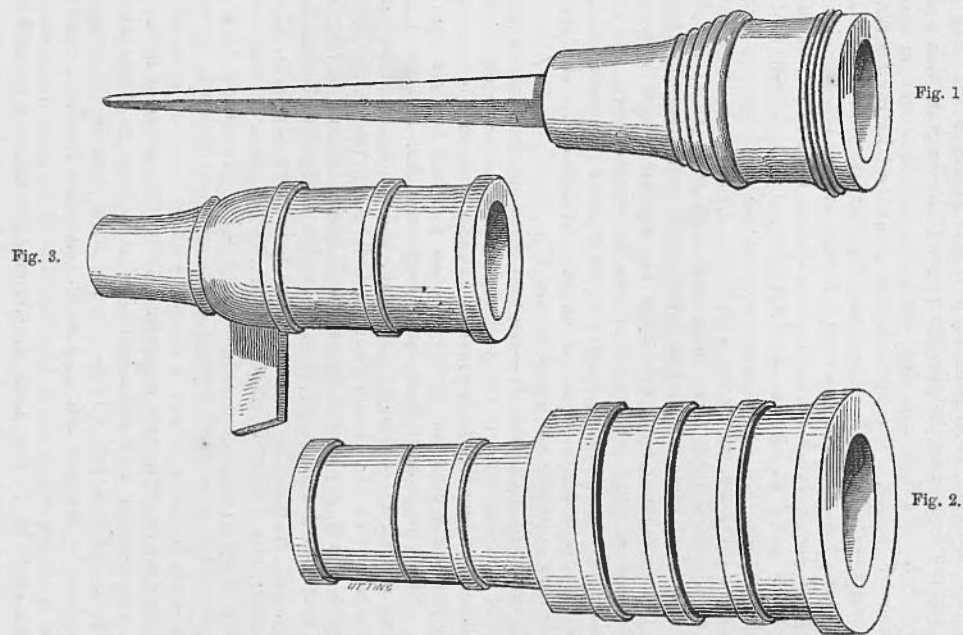
rounding country. A plan and section is given in Mr. Llewellyn's Memoir on the Rath of Pembrokeshire, *Archæologia Cambr.*, third series, vol. x. p. 12. It is said that it was occupied in the Civil Wars, and that portions of armour had been disinterred near it. A chapel adjacent to this entrenched work was called "Capella S. Leonardi de Castro Symonis," formerly connected with the Commandery of Slebeck, and near a copious spring of water; there is another remarkable spring on the N.E. side near the vallum. The date and purpose of the iron rings, which have been presented by Mr. Owen through the Institute to the British Museum, are doubtful; it had been supposed that they might have been the cores or frames of certain bronze collars, such possibly as the beaded torques noticed by Mr. Birch in this Journal, vol. iii. p. 32, and mostly formed with stout iron rings on which the bronze ornaments were strung. Iron collars have occasionally occurred, supposed to be the badges of slavery, and it is believed that such a mark of servitude was not uncommon in Anglo-Saxon times. Around the neck of a skeleton found about 1841 at Dorchester, Oxfordshire, with Roman pottery, there was an iron collar fastening with a catch or spring. *Gent. Mag.*, Sept. 1841, p. 303.

By Sir GEORGE BOWYER, Bart., M.P., through Mr. Bernhard Smith.—Roman relics, pottery, calcined bones and remains, with the dorsal *scutum* of the broad-nosed sturgeon, found at Barton Farm, about a mile from Abingdon, on the Oxford side. The ruins of Barton House, destroyed by the Parliamentarians in the Rebellion, stand on this farm, on the property of Sir G. Bowyer. The exhibition of these vestiges of Roman occupation was accompanied by a few notes from Dr. Rolleston, Linacre Professor of Physiology at Oxford. The species of sturgeon above mentioned is taken occasionally in the Solway Firth, but less commonly than the sharp-nosed fish, *Accipenser sturio*, abundant in Northern parts of Europe. Possibly the sturgeon may, in Roman times, have been taken frequently in the Isis; it may, however, have been brought from the tidal rivers of remote parts of Britain, "peregrinis . . nobilis undis," as it is designated by Ovid. It is well known how highly the fish sometimes called *helops* was esteemed by the Romans; the "pretiosus helops nostris incognitus undis" is commended in the verses of the poet before mentioned. It may deserve notice that Anthony à Wood records in his Journal, in 1677,<sup>5</sup> the capture of a sturgeon of 8 ft. long at Clifton Ferry, about 3 miles lower down the river than the spot where the Roman remains brought by Mr. Bernhard Smith were brought to light.

By Mr. J. E. LEE, F.S.A.—Drawing showing the construction of part of the Roman wall of Clermont-Ferrand, in France (*Augustonemetum*), at a spot called the *Blanchisserie*. It is formed with half-round pilasters at intervals of about 9 feet; each pilaster, or small demi-rounder, measuring nearly 3 ft. in diameter. The height of the wall is about 22 ft., constructed with four rows of bonding tiles, each consisting of three rows of tiles.—Drawings of flint arrow-heads in great variety of form, and of knives or implements of flint, stone celts, &c., from *Gergovia*, the district of the *Arverni*, in the volcanic range near Clermont; their chief city was in vain besieged by Cæsar; a very large collection of these relics is to be seen in the Museum at Clermont.—Also drawings of perforated objects of bone, there

<sup>5</sup> Athenæ Oxon., Life of Anth. à Wood, edited by the late Dr. Bliss for the Eccles. Hist. Soc., p. 196.

EXAMPLES OF ANCIENT ARTILLERY.



Hooped Iron Guns, in the Museum at Clermont. From Drawings by John Edward Lee, Esq., F.S.A.

Fig. 1.—Length, 31 inches. Fig. 2.—Length, 16 inches. Fig. 3.—Length, 22 inches.



also found, supposed to have been whistles or portions of flutes. They have occurred frequently with Roman remains. See Mr. Roach Smith's Roman London, pl. 34.—Diagram showing a portion of construction found at Caerleon; piers formed of square tiles, and supporting overlapping courses, so as to form openings at intervals in lieu of arches; similar examples of masonry have occurred at other Roman sites; compare Artis' Durobrivæ, pl. 26, fig. 2.—Drawings of three small pieces of ancient iron artillery in the Museum at Clermont; it is not known where they were found. They are figured on the previous page. The longest, with a sharp spike, probably to affix it to a wooden stock, measures 31 inches in length; diameter about 8 inches. We are indebted to General Lefroy for the following remarks.—“The little guns from Clermont are very curious; the nearest approach that I can find to such a form is supplied by the pieces of the first half of the fifteenth century, given by Col. Favé in vol. iii. of the ‘Etudes sur le passé et l’avenir de l’Artillerie,’ by the Emperor of the French, pl. 7; these are copied from a MS. ‘de Machinis’ at Venice, and originally, I believe, given by Valturius. From their large calibre the guns at Clermont must have been used with stone shot; and, from their large powder-chamber, combined with their excessive lightness in proportion to calibre, they must date from the earliest period, when gunpowder was made of equal proportions of the three ingredients, and excessively weak. We have nothing so old, unless it be the pieces fished up in Morecambe Bay, Lancashire, by Mr. Archibald (Archæologia, vol. xxviii. p. 373), which may be of the fourteenth century.”

By Mr. JOSEPH BELDAM, F.S.A.—An iron object of the Roman period, a specimen of a curious class of relics which have sometimes been regarded as lamp-holders of homely description—*lychnuchi pensiles*—but probably are shoes occasionally used for horses or oxen that had suffered injury in the hoof. They have been designated *hipposandalæ*, and have been found in various parts of England, France, and Germany, mostly near Roman remains. See Mr. Roach Smith's Coll. Ant., vol. iii. p. 128, and the Catalogue of his Antiquities now in the British Museum, p. 78; a remarkable specimen found at Blackwater Bridge is figured, Trans. Essex Arch. Soc., vol. i. p. 108; compare those found near Mayence, Lindenschmit, Alterth. uns. heidn. Vorzeit, Heft xii. Taf. 5; and several figured by the Abbe Cochet, La Seine Inférieure, p. 337. The example in Mr. Beldam's possession was found several years ago near Baldock, Herts, in the vicinity of the Icknield Way; it measures about 8 inches in length, by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches greatest breadth, and is encrusted with fragments of flint. An iron shoe, very similar in fashion and size, is figured in Arch. Journ., vol. xi. p. 416. It was found in London, and was sent for the inspection of the Institute by the late Mr. C. Ainslie. Another iron relic similar in form to that exhibited was found in Hertfordshire in the same neighbourhood in a pit, at a depth of 15 feet, near the Arbury Banks and a covered way which led to a copious spring. A drawing of this specimen, now in the possession of a chemist at Royston, has been sent by Mr. Beldam, with a representation of an iron axe of unusual fashion, stated to have been found near the same spot. Mr. Beldam brought also a stirrup of iron cased with bronze, found not far from the Icknield Way near Royston, but not, as he believes, with the relic last described. He is inclined to attribute it to the later part of the fourteenth century, or about 1350—1450. It is of a peculiar triangular form, with straight sides ornamented with bosses

at intervals; the bosses are engraved with diagonal lines, and there are remains of some other ornamentation rather elaborately worked. Tournaments were often held near Royston, and Mr. Beldam suggested the possibility that this object, of unusual character, may have been lost on the Hertfordshire Downs on some occasion of such popular disports in the times of Edward III. or Richard II.

By Mr. C. BOWYER.—A marble statuette of Narcissus stated to have been found at Herculaneum.—Four camei, one of them, on shell, representing the Judgment of Paris. These objects are from the collection of the late Mr. Brett; a notice of the statuette has been given in the *Fine Arts' Journal*.

By the Rev. H. M. SCARTH.—Drawings, by Mrs. C. S. Beckett, of the torso of a monumental effigy of a lady, and of a capital of Norman character, found in the church of Bradford-on-Avon during recent restorations of the chancel. Both relics are decorated with bright coloring. The costume of the lady, which seems to be late fourteenth century, is curious; her hands are joined and raised on her bosom; the gown, cut out at the arm-holes, is red, the sleeves of the under-dress blue; the head-dress is flat on the crown of the head, and the hair confined in a laced fret or *crespine*; the gorget is brought up over the chin and frilled at the margin, the face appearing in a triangular opening, through which the side hair may be seen tied up cushion-wise; the coverchief falls loosely on either side of the face. This effigy is supposed by Mr. Pettigrew to be the memorial of Agnes, relict of Reginald de Aula, a benefactor to Bradford, in the xiii. cent. The discoveries there made will be published in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*.

By Mr. J. FETHERSTON.—Photographs of Maxtoke Castle, Warwickshire, the picturesque structure now the property of Mr. Fetherston-Dilke, by whom the members were hospitably entertained during the Annual Meeting held at Warwick, and of which a short notice was given in this *Journal*, vol. xxi. p. 385.

By Mr. BEDFORD.—Photographs of the Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick, and of the sepulchral monuments there preserved.

By Mr. BURTT.—Photographs of the Gothic crowns found at Guarrazar, and now in the Musée des Thermes at Paris. These sumptuous ornaments have been described by Mr. Albert Way in this *Journal*, vol. xvi. p. 253. The beautiful photographic representations were lately placed in Mr. Burtt's hands at Paris by the Director of the Museum, M. du Sommerard, to be submitted to the Institute, of which he is an Hon. Member.

By Mr. FARRER, F.S.A.—A gold ring-brooch set with eight uncut rubies and sapphires alternately, in collets, which project considerably above the face of the ornament; the transverse *acus* is likewise set with a sapphire. The intervals between the jeweled collets are engraved with quatrefoils and letters, apparently portions of the posy which is engraved in full on the flat reverse of the ring—IO SVI ICI EN LIV DAMI:AMO.—A pendant medallion, enriched on each side with a round nielloed plate, diam.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch, mounted in a rim of silver gilt filagree; the subject of one of the niellos is the B. Virgin, seated and giving suck to the infant Saviour; on a scroll around the margin is inscribed—DVLCISIMO · LACTE EDVCAVI TE.—underneath is the initial V. On the other side is the Precursor, with the following inscription on a scroll—NVMQVAM OBLIVISCAR TV' I \*, and under the feet of the Baptist is seen the initial B.—Circular ivory medallion in

low relief, partly colored and gilded; diam.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.; the subject is the Death of the B. Virgin; angels support her pillow, the Apostles surround her death-bed. Date, fifteenth century.—A curious enameled plaque representing Our Lord seated on the rainbow, his feet upon an orb, the wounded side, hands, and feet are shown in a striking manner; from his mouth proceeds in one direction a branch, and in the other a sword, its point being towards the lips of the Saviour; below are kneeling figures, the B. Virgin and St. John; in the background numerous figures arise from their graves; on the right of Our Lord is a stately structure at the entrance gate of which St. Peter receives the Blessed; on the left the demon carries off the accursed. Date, late fifteenth century.—A leaf of an enameled devotional folding tablet representing St. James the Greater, a shell is in the front of his pilgrim's hat, in his hand he holds a staff with a scrip appended to it: the coloring is brilliant. The margins of the garments are set with sparkling imitative jewels *à paillettes*. It is attributed to Monvaerni; date about 1450; possibly after Martin Schoen.—A small enameled pax representing the Resurrection, and a second painted with an enthroned figure of the B. Virgin and infant Saviour; the date 1557 appears on a small cartouche on the left. This highly finished little work is attributed to Penicault.—A little MS. Book of Hours, with miniatures and borders elaborately painted with birds, flowers, and insects on a gold ground. Flemish art, late fifteenth century.—A scent-bottle of crystal, encased in an elaborately enriched frame of chased work enameled with rich translucent colors, a little group of Venus with Cupids, also flowers, dragon-flies, &c. It was obtained in Sweden, but is of Italian work.

By Dr. WYNN WILLIAMS.—A bronze mortar, supposed to be of Flemish workmanship, and bearing an inscription of religious character with the date 1598. It was described as from Caernarvon Castle.

March 3, 1865.

The MARQUIS CAMDEN, K.G., President, in the Chair.

The noble Marquis, before entering upon the ordinary proceedings of the Meeting, alluded with deep regret to the great loss which the Institute had sustained in the death of the Duke of Northumberland. That sudden and painful bereavement had fallen very heavily upon those most dear to that lamented nobleman, and their sorrow claimed the sincere sympathy of all who had enjoyed the privilege of intercourse or friendship with him; his life had been marked by noble beneficence, by the most warm and generous encouragement of every scientific purpose or intelligent enterprise. The Duke had long fostered archæological science with princely liberality, and the Institute could never forget how greatly the knowledge of History and Antiquities had been promoted in this country through his powerful impulse.

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE said that he could not refrain from bearing his tribute of sorrow and of veneration for the memory of the generous friend and patron whose death they had to deplore. He adverted to the important works carried out by the lamented Duke for the elucidation of the great monuments of antiquity in the northern counties; he was ever ready to promote intelligent investigation, and by personal participation to stimulate every purpose for extension of knowledge or for the welfare of his country. Lord Talbot spoke of the warm interest with which the Duke had taken part in the Annual Meeting of the Institute held at Newcastle

in 1852; he mentioned the excavations of the station of *Bremenium*, and other works specially undertaken by his Grace's direction, in order to stimulate the interest of the Society in the remarkable Roman vestiges of the north. Many now around him (Lord Talbot observed) would with himself recall the gratification conferred by the courtesy and welcome with which the Institute had been received at Alnwick Castle.

The Rev. CANON ROCK and the Rev. C. H. HARTSHORNE heartily concurred in the feeling expressed by the noble President and Lord Talbot; and, on the suggestion of Mr. Hartshorne, seconded by Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, M.P., it was unanimously agreed that the Central Committee should be requested to convey to the Duchess on behalf of the Society an address of heartfelt condolence on her recent painful bereavement.

General LEFROY, R.A., read the following observations on the chambered tumulus at New Grange, county Meath, and that more recently opened at Dowth in the same parts of Ireland, and brought for examination a series of rubbings of incised markings which occur on the massive slabs of which the chambers are formed.

"The New Grange Tumulus has been opened for 165 years, and, although religiously avoided by the native population of the neighbourhood, as sharing in an eminent degree the sacredness which they attribute to all the fairy mounts, it has been too often visited and described by antiquaries to offer the hope of any fresh discovery to the explorer. Inquiries in archæology however sometimes, like physical decay, 'let in new light, through chinks that time has made,' and so it has happened that the mysterious circular markings which the researches of Dr. Collingwood Bruce have recently rendered familiar to us, as occurring on the rocks of Northumberland, in Argyleshire, Yorkshire, and elsewhere, have suggested a speculation whether the well-known serpentine incisions of the chamber at New Grange (in which the ingenious Governor Pownall discovered Phœnician characters) might not really be referable to the same epoch and the same design as those incised markings. I think that a glance at their designs and the comparison with any of Dr. Bruce's reproductions of the markings occurring near the Cheviots will dispel this idea. The New Grange Tumulus, it is scarcely necessary to state, is in the county Meath, on the north side of the Boyne near Drogheda; it measures about 280 ft. in diameter, and 40 or 50 ft. high. It has been surrounded by a circle of unhewn monoliths, of which eleven are either standing or prostrate *in situ*; they seem to have been originally about 9 yards apart, so that it must have required at least thirty to surround the mound. I am not aware that any steps have been taken to ascertain the real dimensions of the stones still standing, but the largest stands more than 8 ft. out of the ground, and is about 17. ft. in circumference; supposing that 3 ft. of the base are below the surface, it may weigh 6 or 7 tons; a weight which argues considerable mechanical power on the part of the people who transported and erected the stone. All that is known of the discovery of the chamber in this mound, which occurred in 1699, will be found in the paper by Edward Lhwyd, the learned Welsh antiquary, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. v.<sup>1</sup> He makes no mention of the two human skeletons

<sup>1</sup> Edward Lhwyd's first account of his visit to New Grange, as related in a letter to Rowlands, dated Sligo, March,

1699-1700, will be read with interest. It is given in Rowlands' *Mona Antiqua*, p. 314, second edition.

said by subsequent writers to have been discovered lying in the centre, or of the pillar stone standing there, or of gold coins, one of Valentinian and one of Theodosius, found under that pillar; he does state, however, that a gold coin of Valentinian was found near the top of the mound, and that in the cave 'they found several bones, and part of a stag's (or else elk's) head, and some other things which I omit, because the laborers differed in their account of them.' Irish antiquaries of the present day assign from the fourth to the sixth century before the Christian era as the period of the erection of this monument.

"I visited New Grange in January, 1862, and upon that occasion took careful internal measurements, and such sketches as the darkness of the interior and other difficulties permitted. In September, 1864, however, some friends staying in the neighbourhood devoted themselves for two or three days to the exploration, and at the cost of personal sacrifices, especially on the part of the ladies, which will be appreciated by any one who has struggled through the narrow entrance, they produced the rubbings now brought for examination. A wash of Indian ink has been laid over the raised parts to make the outline more distinct.

"The chamber in the Tumulus of Dowth was first entered in 1847. Like that of New Grange, it is cruciform, but with one arm of the cross much longer than the other. The entrance passage is 28 ft. long, and conducts to a chamber about 7 ft. in diameter, the centre of which is occupied by a large hollow stone, which according to the prevailing notion is called a sacrificial basin. To the left is a recess, a little over 6 ft. in depth; in front is a similar recess also 6 ft. in depth, but to the right runs off a passage 16 ft. long, which divides at the end into two branches, one of them terminates at 5 ft., the other runs 8 ft., when it is stopped by a stone across it, but beyond this stone is a place of concealment, extending 5 ft. further. I derive these details from measurements made by Captain Stubbs, not having myself visited this cave. The carvings are of the same character as those at New Grange, but they exhibit some peculiarities."

We regret to be unable to place before the readers of the *Journal* the curious incised markings of which facsimiles were brought by General Lefroy. The most remarkable of these designs may be seen in Wakeman's *Archæologia Hibernica*, p. 25 to 29, and in Sir W. R. Wilde's *Beauties of the Boyne*, p. 192.<sup>2</sup> They consist of spirals, zigzag and lozenge patterns, concentric curves, also one very peculiar device resembling a palm branch or frond of the fern. These markings occur on the stones that form the roof of the passage leading to the central chamber, and it is remarkable that they not only cover portions of exposed surfaces, but extend over those parts which undoubtedly were concealed from view when the structure was originally raised, and where a tool could not have reached them. It

<sup>2</sup> An abstract of a lecture read lately by the Rev. H. Estridge at a meeting of the Oxford Archit. Soc., may be found in *Gent. Mag.* June, 1865, p. 735. A plan of the subterranean structure is given, with some of the spiral decorations, very inaccurately, the peculiar rule of ornamentation being as little heeded as conformity in detail. New Grange was first described by Lhwyd, in a

letter published by Rowlands in the *Mona Antiqua*, in 1723; the next account was by Sir Thomas Molyneux, *Discourse concerning Danish Mounds, &c.*, in Ireland, 1725. See also *Philos. Trans.*, vol. v. p. 694; Governor Pownall's *Memoir*, in 1770, *Archæologia*, vol. ii. p. 236; a notice by Dr. Petrie, *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. i. p. 305; Sir R. Colt Hoare's *Tour in Ireland, &c.*



may be inferred that the tooling was worked previously, and the slabs may have been used for some prior purpose. Sir W. Wilde remarks that the "scribings" seem to have been worked with a tool like the pick used in roughing mill-stones. It may be noticed that they differ from the numerous markings in Northumberland, each spiral being mostly formed of a double coil commencing with a central loop, and usually having seven turns; the concentric figures are rare, and the line radiating from a central cup does not occur in any instance. There are other remarkable variations which will be found noticed in the works above cited, and occasionally the work is in low relief. A few of the markings in the Dowth chamber are figured in Sir W. Wilde's work, p. 207.

Mr. W. W. E. WYNNE, M.P., remarked that incised work of similar character exists on a cromlech known as Arthur's Stone, between Barmouth and Harlech. Mr. James Yates made mention of circular markings on an erect stone near Liverpool.

A Discourse by Mr. T. G. FAUSSETT, F.S.A., was read, On the present state of the Law of Treasure Trove. Printed in this volume, p. 15, *ante*.

Lord TALBOT stated that in Ireland the concessions made, as in Scotland, by the Treasury had been attended with satisfactory results, and the agency of the police had not been attended with any hindrance to the rescue of treasure trove. A great number of precious relics had been preserved for the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. Lord Talbot thought that in one respect the practice in regard to treasure trove might be modified with advantage if its application were extended, as it had formerly been in Scotland, to all ancient relics, instead of being limited to objects of gold or silver.

Mr. JOHN EVANS, F.S.A., after complimenting Mr. Faussett on the research shown in his discourse, expressed himself as being of a totally different opinion with regard to many points brought forward. In the first place, he did not at all agree in regarding a single coin of gold or silver as constituting treasure, inasmuch as the very word "thesaurus" implied an accumulation of objects, and, moreover, in such cases the maxim *De minimis non curat lex* would apply. In the next place, he pointed out the mischief that would inevitably ensue if, in such cases, for instance, as the discovery of Saxon graves, the objects in gold and silver were to be claimed by the Crown and separated from those in other metals or materials. Without undervaluing national or local museums, he maintained that no thorough knowledge of antiquities, and more especially of coins, could be attained without that intimate acquaintance with ancient relics acquired by collecting them; and he regarded any measure aimed at private collectors as one calculated to do infinite mischief to the cause of archaeological science. He was, indeed, surprised that the secretary of a local society, which depended on archaeological taste being kept alive in the country, should think that the prevention of private study and the confining of collections of antiquities to public museums could tend to the promotion of antiquarian knowledge. Still, the object which all antiquaries had in view, whether they were advocates of the law which gave to the Crown treasure trove or no, was the preservation of antiquities. From what he had seen, he was fully convinced that any claim that was raised from any quarter to objects found tended to cause the concealment of the circumstances of the finding, and even to induce the destruction of the objects themselves. He wished to see the same law which applied to objects found



upon the surface, and which vested them, failing any legitimate owner, in the finder, applied to objects found beneath the surface of the soil. The Crown had practically renounced all claims to treasure trove by paying to the finders the value of all objects surrendered; and it appeared that this modified abrogation of the royal claims had been accompanied in parts of the kingdom by beneficial results. What little more was required was the abolition of all claim as of right, so that in those parts of the kingdom, at all events, where treasure belonged to the Crown, there might be no possible inducement for concealment; and this abrogation of claims might be accompanied by a public notice, that certain officials on the part of the Government were ready to purchase any objects of antiquity that might be found. Mr. Evans believed that if this simple plan were adopted it would conduce materially to the preservation of antiquities, and to the acquisition of the knowledge afforded by the circumstances under which they were found. Our national and local museums would be enriched, and private collectors could have no possible cause of complaint. He maintained that there never was a more mistaken notion than to suppose that objects in a private collection were in any way lost to the public. Most of our best archaeological books were written by those who had acquired their knowledge by private collections and research, and the dispersion of such collections was by no means such an unmixed evil as Mr. Faussett supposed. At the sales of collections of the kind the public museums had the opportunity of acquiring any objects of interest that were offered without burdening themselves with duplicates, while these opportunities of adding to their collections kept alive the antiquarian zeal of private collectors. The question, whether a valuable antiquity came a few years sooner or later into a national collection, was one of not the slightest importance as compared with that, whether it was to be preserved or destroyed, and Mr. Evans advocated the abolition of all claims such as that of treasure trove, as being calculated to cause the destruction of antiquities.

In the course of an animated discussion which ensued, in which Mr. Sprengel Greaves, Q.C., Sir Jervoise C. Jervoise, Bart., Mr. James Yates, Mr. Blaauw, and other members took part, the following remarks by Mr. John Stuart, secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, were read, in reference to the course of proceeding adopted in North Britain:—

“I am glad to report favorably on the working of our treasure trove arrangements. Since they were commenced in 1859 we have received a great many curious relics in the precious metals, as well as in bronze, and I have not heard of any serious complaint. There can be no doubt that the arrangements require a delicacy in working, which is not always to be found in the official mind. The mode of working our law under the existing concessions is simple. The Crown being represented in each county by the Sheriff and the Procurator Fiscal, and the whole of the rural constabulary having instructions how to act, in any case where the rumor of a find emerges the constable inquires into the circumstances, obtains the relics, and lodges them with the Procurator Fiscal, who transmits them to the office of the Exchequer in Edinburgh. The Society of Antiquaries is then communicated with, and practically fixes the remuneration to the finder, which is at least the bullion value, generally a little beyond. I cannot say whether the old maxim that what belongs to no one is the king's has taken so healthy a root in the national mind, that it appears quite a handsome practice of dealing to give the actual value for any object thus

rendered up ; but so it is that our system works, although I can see that it would not work well if the officials tried to ride 'rough-shod.' I attribute our success to a more general appreciation of historical relics among all classes than formerly prevailed. Of this I have experienced some striking evidence. Our country is not too large to allow of a general interest throughout the whole in one central museum ; we have moreover so ventilated our antiquarian subjects of late, and we take such notice of donations and additions to the collection, that almost every farm servant as well as farmer knows about the museum."

### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Sir JOHN BOILEAU, Bart.—A bronze tripod caldron found, 1860, in garden ground, in digging foundations in Bishopsgate Street, Norwich, on the property of a person named Howard. It lay four or five feet below the surface. No remarkable relic of antiquity had previously been found at the spot, nor anything indicating traces of occupation in Roman times, to which caldrons of this description have sometimes been assigned. The specimen exhibited is globular, of large dimensions, height  $2\frac{3}{4}$  ft., diameter at the mouth 14 in. ; girth at the largest part nearly 4 ft. It has a handle projecting at each side of the rim, forming an acute angle. A caldron of smaller size found in Derbyshire is figured in this Journal, vol. xx. p. 169, where notices of others may be found ; see also the description of one with an inscribed handle found at Shudy Camps, Cambridgeshire, in this Journal, vol. x. p. 262 ; another, found at Chesterfield, is figured in Journ. Arch. Ass., vol. viii. p. 55 ; and several small specimens found in Lanarkshire are figured in the same Journal, vol. x. pl. 3.

By Sir THOMAS WINNINGTON, Bart., M.P.—A pomander case ; date, seventeenth century.

By Mr. J. J. ROGERS, M.P.—A small silver salver found in Cornwall, on the property of Mr. R. Lake, of Trevannick, near St. Austell. It resembles a sacramental paten ; it has been supposed to have been intended for that purpose as part of a portable service used for administration to the sick. The diameter measures  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. ; the disk is raised on a small circular base, so that the height is five-eighths. The central part is slightly dished, and the flat raised rim is ornamented with circles roughly impressed. The hall-marks are the leopard's head crowned, lion passant, and a black letter minuscule o, indicating the year 1691. The foot may have been added ; it seems to have been soldered on clumsily after the hall-marks were impressed on the salver. This piece of plate was given to Mr. Rogers by Mr. Lake, who stated that it had been found in grubbing the stump of an old bay tree near a path on a part of his grounds at Trevannick formerly in possession of Lord Arundel.

By Mr. E. GREAVES, M.P.—Three specimens of mediæval art, a *châsse* of *champleve* enameled work of Limoges ; date, thirteenth century ; dimensions, 10 in. by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. ; height,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  in. ; it is ornamented with figures in relief representing our Lord, St. Peter, and eight of the Apostles.—Triptych, mostly of German art ; on the wings are bas-reliefs in silver representing Saints ; in the central compartment has been fixed the gable-fashioned end of a shrine of Limoges work, thirteenth century, surrounded by filigree ; this *plaque* represents our Lord upon the cross, with the Blessed Virgin

and St. John.—A *châsse*, in form of a cross-church, ornamented with figures in low relief and quatrefoiled diapering. Date, fifteenth century.

By Mr. SCHARF, F.S.A.—Italian banner, painted on both sides with a representation of the youthful Tobias bearing a large fish, and guided by the Archangel Raphael, who holds a box for ointments, or a chrismatory formed in several compartments. The details are not exactly the same on the two sides. Although the painting on this banner, intended for processional purposes, is coarse, yet it belongs to an early Italian period, and it exhibits peculiarities of the Siennese school. It probably belonged to some guild or fraternity of medicine, as is suggested by its evident connection with the healing art. The young Tobias was held in special veneration at Pavia. Representations of the Archangel Raphael are rare.

By the Rev. T. CARTERET MAULE, Rector of Cheam, Surrey, through Mr. Warwick King.—Pewter chalice and paten lately found under the floor of the tower at the church of Cheam. Also fragments of cloth of gold, probably the orfray of a vestment, and a buckle much corroded. These relics lay with the skeleton, possibly of one of the rectors of Cheam as early as the thirteenth century, in a stone coffin, at a depth of only 7 inches at the head. The chalice was at the left side of the skull, apparently occupying the position in which it had originally been placed. The tower has lately been taken down; it was a relic of an early fabric; the nave and parts of the chancel seemed of rather later date. The church, according to an inscription on a pane of glass in Croydon Palace noticed by Lysons, was burnt by lightning in 1639, and the present walls were rebuilt in brick in 1746. The discovery of a chalice with the interment of a priest of a rural village is comparatively rare, although noticed in tombs of dignified ecclesiastics. An instance of such a deposit, however, occurred in Surrey in the graveyard of Charlwood Church, as related in this Journal, vol. xviii. p. 276, where remarks on the subject may be found. Mr. Warwick King brought also from Cheam, by Mr. Maule's kind permission, a funereal helmet; date, about the time of James I.; it may have been part of the achievement over the stately memorial of John Lord Lumley, who died in 1609. He was possessor of the remarkable hunting-lodge called Nonsuch, the favorite resort of Queen Elizabeth, near Cheam. His tomb on the north side of the chancel is described by Manning, *Hist. Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 474, and it has been figured by Sandford, *Geneal. Hist.*, p. 423. A portrait of Lord Lumley is there shown, also noticed by Aubrey in his *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 112; it was of circular form, described as finely painted on a tablet of wood hanging against the east wall of the chancel near the monument. Mr. Maule informs us that there is not even a tradition of such a portraiture.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—German hunting-knife, the gripe of deer's horn; the mounting of the hilt and scabbard of steel engraved; the latter contains a case for three small instruments; the date, 1624, in open work, may be noticed on the steel mouthpiece. The blade is heavy, being apparently intended for chopping, and it is stamped with mill-rinds as forge-marks.

By the Rev. DANIEL GILLET.—Portions of a glass vessel, with the surface curiously iridescent, through decomposition by the action of moisture. It was found in taking down the church at Geldestone, Norfolk.

By Mr. STUART KNILL.—Ivory casket for relics, from the church of St.

Mathias at Treves. The lid is ridged, like a high-pitched roof ; the mountings and clamps of gilt metal were lately restored by Messrs. Hardman.

The desire had been strongly expressed that the members of the Institute might be permitted to inspect the entire series of drawings of examples of ancient painted glass in England, by their lamented friend Mr. Winston, previously to their being deposited, in accordance with his last wish, in the British Museum. The opportunity of examining so instructive a collection could not fail to be warmly appreciated by all persons interested in the special branch of mediæval art which he had so successfully labored to illustrate. It was announced that Mrs. Winston, his relict, most kindly acceded to the wish ; arrangements had been satisfactorily made by the Central Committee of the Institute ; the exhibition would be open to the members from March 27th to April 8th, at the rooms of the Arundel Society, through the courteous permission of their Council. Mr. Gambier Parry had favored the Institute by the promise to give a discourse on the Art and the Artists of Glass Painting, with especial reference to the examples so effectively brought together in Mr. Winston's drawings.

The exhibition took place accordingly ; the arrangement of the large collection of drawings, 772 in number, being carried out under the obliging care and direction of Mr. Oldfield, Mr. C. Tucker, and Professor Delamotte. A catalogue was kindly supplied, with some introductory remarks, by Mr. J. B. Waring.

On March 31st Mr. Gambier Parry delivered his promised discourse to a numerous audience in the rooms of the Arundel Society. In accordance with previous arrangement with the Ecclesiological Society it has been published in their Transactions.<sup>1</sup> A well merited tribute was paid to the memory of Mr. Winston, whose name, Mr. Parry remarked, must ever stand at the head of those who, in their various ways, have revived the Art of Glass-painting. "In this country we owe to Mr. Winston's devotion to his art a debt of great gratitude. He has accumulated a great store of precedents, and has written with excellent judgment upon them. It is for us to hope that others will take up this great art where he has been so grievously lost to it. It is to be hoped that a more enlightened public interest may be drawn towards it ; that its individuality as an independent branch of art will be more clearly appreciated, and its genius given its proper scope. There need then be no fear for it. As an Art it will then stand firm on the sure ground of its own merits."

<sup>1</sup> Ecclesiologist, vol. xxvi. N. S. p. 143, No. 168, June. 1865 ; to be obtained from Mr. Masters, 33, Aldersgate-street ; or Messrs. Parker, Oxford and London ;

price, 1s. 6d. Mr. Waring's Catalogue of Mr. Winston's drawings may be obtained at the Office of the Institute.

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Archæological Institute.

April 7, 1865.

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

Mr. PURNELL stated that, in accordance with the desire that an expression of respectful condolence should be conveyed to the Duchess of Northumberland, on her recent most grievous bereavement, an address had been prepared and signed on behalf of the Society by the Marquis Camden.

Her Grace had with considerate kindness directed an acknowledgment to be sent to the President, in reply to this testimony of the heartfelt sympathy of the members of the Institute, on the loss of so generous a friend, the beneficent Patron of every high and intellectual purpose.

The CHAIRMAN observed that he could not refrain from adverting to the fresh and great loss sustained by the Institute, since their last assembly, in the painfully sudden death of Mr. Hartshorne, one of their oldest and most valued friends. On that recent occasion Mr. Hartshorne had most feelingly expressed the deep regret with which the decease of the lamented Duke of Northumberland must fill the hearts of all who had enjoyed intercourse with one to whose generous impulse science and archæology had been for many years indebted.

A communication by Professor ROLLESTON, M.D., was read, relating to vestiges lately found on the property of Sir George Bowyer, Bart., near Abingdon, and noticed at a previous meeting. See page 82, *ante*. From time to time human skeletons had been found in digging for gravel; a section of about 4 ft. in depth having lately been exposed, a layer of large rough stones was noticed, under about 2 ft. of ordinary mould. Encouraged by the suggestions of Mr. Akerman, now residing at Abingdon, Dr. Rolleston caused careful search to be made, and directed the removal of the large stones which had been left undisturbed by the gravel-diggers. Under the centre of the heap of stones was found, at a depth of about 8 ft., a layer of burnt matter, with woody fibre, supposed to be of oak; towards the outside of the heap traces of fire were distinct; the stones seemed to have been arranged round a pit in which the fire was made. Fragments of Romano-British pottery were noticed throughout the excavation; some of them, although lying far apart, fitted together; the vessels may have been broken intentionally, and the sherds thrown into the funeral pile. Bones of a dog, in size approaching to those of a wolf, were found, also those of large and small ruminants, but no human remains. The bones of a horse of large size were disinterred in their natural position respectively, showing that the animal had been interred in a perfect state at the time of the

supposed obsequies. These remains lay at the depth of 6 ft. surrounded by stones. The remarkable combination of cremation with unburnt animal remains deserves notice, as Dr. Rolleston observed, and also the occurrence of broken Roman *fictilia* throughout the deposit.

In the discussion which ensued, some suggestive remarks were made on the important aid which might be afforded to archæological inquiry and classification by a scientific examination of animal remains disinterred on British, Roman, and Saxon sites. In the investigation of the lake-habitations in Switzerland most interesting results had been attained through the assistance of a skilful comparative anatomist, Professor Rutimeyer, of Basle, and a well-classified collection had been formed, illustrative of the fauna of the remote age to which the "Pfahlbauten" may be ascribed. The hope was warmly expressed, that Professor Rolleston and other experienced comparative anatomists in our own country may be disposed to form collections, for which the spacious museum at Oxford would present great advantages, auxiliary to archæological researches and the history of earlier races by which the British Islands were successively occupied.

The Rev. HARRY M. SCARTH, prebendary of Wells, described a Roman kiln for firing pottery found at Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, in November, 1864. The site is not far distant from the Foss Way, between Bath and Ilchester. Drawings by Mrs. Beckett, showing the construction of the kiln, and the forms of various *fictilia* found near the spot, were sent for inspection. This curious relic of the industrial arts of the Romans bears much resemblance in its arrangements to those of other Roman kilns found in this country, and described by Mr. Roach Smith in his *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. vi. pl. xxxvii. See also Mr. Artis' account of the potteries at Castor, Northamptonshire, and Mr. Wright's "Celt, Roman, and Saxon," ch. vii. p. 209. Mr. Scarth's notices of the kiln lately found in Somersetshire will be given hereafter.

A memoir was then read by Mr. EDMUND OLDFIELD, F.S.A., relating to portraiture of Edward IV., his queen, and the various branches of the royal lineage, formerly to be seen in the east window of the conventual church of Little Malvern Priory, Worcestershire. Drawings of two of the figures, namely, of Prince Edward, who succeeded as Edward V. in 1483, and the Princess Elizabeth, ultimately consort of Henry VII., were amongst the skilful fac-similes of painted glass executed by the late Mr. Winston, and recently exhibited by the Institute. These interesting royal portraiture, of which a minute description has been reserved, when in more perfect condition, by the Worcestershire historian Habingdon, were placed in the window of the Priory church by John Alecock, bishop of Worcester, preceptor to the prince. The church was erected by that prelate in 1481. We hope hereafter to give Mr. Oldfield's memoir with representations of the two figures, which had attracted much attention during the late Exhibition. The fabric and also the east window are in a deplorable state of decay; some conservative care and repairs are urgently required.

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. JAMES YATES, F.R.S.—*Metatarsus* of the red deer, with an implement made from a bone of that animal, found, in 1862, at a depth of 10 or 12 ft. in peat, near Walthamstow, Essex, with bones of the horse, ox, deer, &c. It is supposed that the implement found with these remains



may have been used in making and mending nets. These relics of an early period were sent for examination by Mr. T. Wetherell, of Ilighgate.

By Mr. EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A.—The silver inscribed rim or setting in which an oval gem, probably, had been mounted, to serve as a privy seal or *secretum*. The aperture for this gem measures one inch by rather more than half an inch in diameter; the inscription around the rim is in bold capitals, such as commonly occur on seals of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and reads as follows:— + NVL · NE · ME · VEIE : KI : NE ME : CREIE : There is a little ring or loop for suspension at the back, at the upper part of the oval rim. This object, found in Suffolk, may be assigned to the latter part of the thirteenth century; it was in the collection of Mr. Joseph Warren of Ixworth, by whom it was exhibited in the museum formed at the Meeting of the Institute at Cambridge in 1854.—Italian signet ring of silver, with an heraldic escutcheon; on the shoulders are the initials A. H. Date, fifteenth century.—Gold signet ring, found at Cromer, Norfolk; the device is a heart bearing the initials T. W. R. Date, about 1640.—Gold signet ring, found at St. Leonard's; the device is an heraldic escutcheon.

By Sir PHILIP DE GREY EGERTON, Bart., M.P.—A book of choral services, on vellum, with illuminated initial letters. The binding of this MS., which seems to have been written by an Italian scribe in the fifteenth century, is formed of portions of an old Italian coffer of cypress wood, of the early part of the sixteenth century.—Ivory brooch, very delicately sculptured.

By Mr. T. W. WHELAN, of Bury St. Edmunds.—The head of a pastoral staff, of ivory; on one side is sculptured the Crucifixion, the Blessed Virgin and two angels appear on the other.

By Mr. JACKSON, of Bury St. Edmunds, through Mr. Waterton.—A “globe posy-ring” of gold.—Silver heart, in which, being opened, a miniature portrait of Charles I. is seen.—Small silver locket, ornamented with fleurs de lys, and containing a figure of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A dagger, probably found in the Thames; sixteenth century; forge-mark an S ensigned with an arched crown.—English dagger, seventeenth century; the cross-guard of horn, silver-mounted; the blade engraved, and bearing the initials G. R.—Spanner for a wheel-lock.—Also a pointed implement of doubtful use; the head is a flat disk, ornamented with radiating lines and circles in the intervals; it is wrought in somewhat similar fashion to the spanner. This object may have been intended to prick the cartridge for a cannon. It measures  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. in length, diam. of the head,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.

By Mr. C. D. WAITE.—A fine medal of Michael le Tellier, Chancellor of France, 1677, one of the most distinguished statesmen in the reigns of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV.

May 5, 1865.

The Marquis CAMDEN, K.G., President, in the Chair.

A memoir by Mr. FRANK CALVERT was read, “On the site and remains of Cebrene in the Troad.” Printed in this volume, p. 51.

The Rev. WILLIAM GREENWELL, of Durham, related the results of his examination of grave-hills in the North Riding of Yorkshire. His memoir will be found in this volume, p. 95.

Certain remarkable features in the interments investigated by Mr. Greenwell suggested the inference that the practice of cannibalism had existed in remote times in the British Islands. The expression of this opinion gave occasion for an animated discussion, in which Professor Westmacott, Canon Rock, Mr. Greaves, and other members present, took part. Some very obscure indications of such barbarous usages have doubtless occasionally occurred in the examination of early remains. The late Mr. Rhind related in his memoir on a Pict's House at Kettleburn, co. Caithness, in this Journal, vol. x. p. 216, the discovery of portions of a human skull and of bones under circumstances which had suggested the notion of anthropophagous habits in North Britain, of which certain indications had been previously suspected in the examination of a similar ancient dwelling near Kirkwall, as described in Barry's History of Orkney. Mr. Sprengel Greaves, Q.C., intimated his intention to give on some future occasion the results of further inquiry into this obscure question. The feeling of all present appeared to accord with that expressed by our lamented friend Mr. Rhind, that we "must not be hasty in stigmatising a people with the infamy of cannibalism except on the most unquestionable authority; nor would it be logical, far less would it be just, to accuse them of possessing so abominable an appetite on the evidence of one or two isolated facts which may have been purely accidental in their origin."<sup>1</sup>

Mr. WALTER D. JEREMY communicated some particulars relating to a remarkable relic, a glass salver or dish, long preserved in the Library founded in 1715 by Dr. Daniel Williams, an eminent Presbyterian minister, in Red Cross Street, Cripplegate, and recently removed, in consequence of railway operations in the City, to Queen's Square, Bloomsbury.<sup>2</sup> The glass vessel in question, which through Mr. Jeremy's obliging permission was entrusted for exhibition, is a salver or shallow basin with a flat broad rim, on which there seem to have been some heraldic ornaments in colors, now almost effaced. The alleged history of this relic is thus related on a piece of vellum preserved with it:—"This Glass Bason, by Tradition, held the baptismal Water for the Christening of Elizabeth, Daughter of King Henry VIIIth., the most renowned Protestant Queen of England. It was formerly in the possession of Simon Smith, Esq., who had been Harbinger to King Charles IIId., James IIId. and K. William IIIId.; and long after his Death the Person who marry'd his Nephew's Daughter, and who received the tradition from that Family as undoubtedly true, deposited it to remain for ever in this Library. Anno 1745.—Donum Domini Anderson." No further particulars, as Mr. Jeremy informs us, are to be found in the Minute Book of the trust of Dr. Williams's Library. The donor may have been Adam Anderson, managing clerk of the South Sea House, and a leading member of the Scottish Corporation in London; author of the "Historical Deduction of Trade," first published in 1764; he died in 1765. The Presbyterian divine, Dr. James Anderson, D.D., called familiarly "Bishop Anderson," was brother of Adam, and minister of a Scottish congregation in London; he is well known as the author of "Royal

<sup>1</sup> Arch. Journ., vol. x. p. 217.

<sup>2</sup> A short note of the existence of this salver, and the tradition of its having been used at the baptism of Queen Elizabeth, may be found, Gent. Mag., 1800,

vol. lxx. part ii. p. 615. It is not mentioned in Mr. Cunningham's Handbook, but it is noticed by Mr. Timbs, Curiosities of London, p. 466.

Genealogies," 1732, and of the "History of the House of Ivery." He died in 1739, and could not therefore have been the donor, in 1745, of the object exhibited.

The glass dish measures  $13\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter, and has a broad rim  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches wide; the height is 2 inches. It is of plain white glass of moderate quality, and uncertain manufacture. Mr. Franks observed that it may be Venetian, French, or even English. It has been decorated at the back with varnish-colors and gilding intended to be seen through the glass. There are no remains of decoration in the centre, the curved sides of the hollow of the dish have had four cruciform ornaments and flowers of four leaves, alternately. The rim has had four circular medallions, enclosing shields now almost effaced; on two of the shields Mr. Franks detected red, in a position which may possibly indicate that the charge was France and England quarterly. There was a beaded edging of gold around the rim. The date of the dish, in his opinion, cannot be earlier than the reign of Elizabeth, to whom it may have belonged, although the tradition by which it has been connected with her baptism seems questionable. A full account has been given by Hall and other chroniclers of the sumptuous ceremonial in the church of the Grey Friars, Greenwich, Sept. 10, 1533: the silver font was placed in the middle of the church, and, the baptism being by immersion, a closet with a fire was prepared lest the royal infant should take cold. All the details of the solemn rite may be seen in Hall's narrative; the precious gifts of the sponsors, Cranmer, the Duchess of Norfolk, and the Marchioness of Dorset, are described. It is obvious that such a vessel as the glass dish could not, as alleged, have "held the baptismal water for the christening." If used in the ceremony, it may have served as a *pelvis* for washing the hands. We are indebted to Canon Rock for pointing out its probable use on such an occasion. In blessing the water in the font, he remarked, holy oil is always mingled with it, and, as the sponsors took the baptized infant from the priest's hands after it had been dipped in the consecrated water, some of the oil might adhere to their hands; hence it was ordered "*ut sponsores lavent manus antequam de ecclesia egrediantur.*"<sup>3</sup> The large dishes or chargers, of latten, frequently decorated with sacred devices, were probably used for the like purpose, and are sometimes designated by the term *Taufbecken*, baptism basin, in Germany.

Vessels of glass were very highly esteemed at the period to which the dish preserved in Dr. Williams's library is traditionally ascribed. In the inventory of valuable effects of Henry VIII. in the Palace of Westminster, in 1542, a list occurs of "Glasses and sondry other thinges of erthe," given in this Journal, vol. xviii. p. 143. We find bottles or flagons, ewers, and layers (*lavoirs*), bowls, standing-cups, goblets, cruses, candlesticks, dishes, and various other articles of glass, in some instances described as blue, of jasper color, green, wrought with diaper work, &c., with heraldic and gilded decorations also, as on the specimen exhibited by Mr. Jeremy. Amongst the items are—"Oone bason and oone leyer of blew glassse partely gilt, the leyer having the Kinges armes gilt upon it.—Item, nynce spice plates of grene and blew glassse, great and smale, iij. of them being

<sup>3</sup> Salisbury Manual, MS. fifteenth century, cited by Canon Rock, and also the following rubric in a French ritual:—

"Presbyter, patrinus et matrina abluant manus super fontes cum aqua aliqua non de fonte benedicto."



GLASS DISH supposed to have been used at the Christening of Queen Elizabeth. September 10, 1533.

Preserved in Dr. Williams's Library, London.

Diameter, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

partely gilt." A glass bowl or drinking cup of Venetian manufacture, a fine specimen of the decorated vessels, produced by the artificers of Murano, is in possession of Mr. W. P. Elsted of Dover, to whom it has descended, with other precious family relics, as having belonged to good Queen Bess. By the will of John Whitfield, gent., of Canterbury, who died in 1691, he gave to his son certain medals, his grandfather's seal ring, "the Estritch cup and Queen Elizabeth's glass, which was his grandfather's." Hasted, *Hist. Kent*, vol. iv. p. 427, note.

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. W. W. E. WYNNE, M.P.—A small implement of bronze, of unknown use, found with spear-heads, a celt, a gouge, and other relics of that metal, in the bank of a ditch at Ebnall near Oswestry, about 1848. It measures in length  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches, breadth 1 inch, thickness  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. (See *woodcut*.) One extremity is blunt, cut off straight, the other is pointed, like the tang of an implement intended to be affixed to a haft; it has been supposed to have been used as a hammer, or possibly a weight. Another, of similar form, but rather longer proportions, was found at the same time; these relics came into the possession of a medical gentleman at Oswestry, by whom the object exhibited was, with a spear and celt, presented to Mr. Wynne, the remainder being retained as "playthings for his children."



By the Hon. WILBRAHAM EGERTON, M.P.—A silver horn, such as are worn by women in some parts of Syria. It was obtained at Beyrout, in 1856, through a Druse dragoman, and is of the form at that time commonly in use, although, as Mr. Egerton was informed, becoming somewhat out of fashion. It is a multangular truncated tube of thin silver plate, slightly tapering towards the top, on which there is a double triangle (the conventional ornament called "Solomon's Seal,") and round the sides are fir cones and leaves of rude workmanship. Horns are worn in the East as tokens of rank; silver ornaments of this kind, worn by the Druse women on Mount Lebanon, are stated to be the distinctive marks of wifehood. The horn, measuring about 18 inches in length, is attached to the head-dress, and projects from the forehead; the veil constantly worn in the East is thrown over it, and thus kept off the face.

By Mrs. SHORT.—Small watch, made by Edward Gilpin, who, as we are informed by Mr. Octavius Morgan, was of London, and was admitted in 1632 a member of the Clockmakers' Company, incorporated by charter from Charles I. in 1631. He was accordingly one of the earliest members. He died in 1665.

By the Right Hon. the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER.—Personal ornaments of gold enameled, and specimens of jewelry in the style of the cinquecento period.

By Sir THOMAS E. WINNINGTON, Bart., M.P.—Painting in oils on alabaster, representing the Ascension ; a singular production of Italian art, described as in the manner of Bronzino.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—Two state chamberlains' keys of some German principality ; one of them of steel chased, the other of gilt metal. Date, late in seventeenth century. The initials are J. T. ensigned with a princely cap or coronet. Both keys are similar in size, form, and decoration, and neither of them seems to have been used.—Official master key, with a flat circular bow, or handle, sliding along the stem, which has a bit at each of its ends, thus forming two keys, to each of which the bow serves as a handle. It is of perforated work in brass, and displays, on one side, the Imperial Eagle, on the other, the arms of the city of Nuremberg. Date, seventeenth century.—Miniature portrait of Seifried Pfinzing von Henfenfeld, modeled in wax ; 1596. The family was of distinction in Nuremberg in the sixteenth century. The art of modeling in wax was much practised in that city, and was brought to great perfection early in the following century by an artist named Anna Maria Pfründer ; this specimen, however, shows that it had attained excellence at an earlier period.—Miniature portrait of Alice, Lady Lisle, beheaded, in 1685, amongst the victims of Jeffrey's bloody assize after the discomfiture of the Duke of Monmouth. No other portrait of this ill-fated lady is known.—Miniature in oil of Charles II., by Sir Peter Lely, signed with the painter's monogram.—Miniature of James II., in body-colors on card ; the artist is unknown.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—Pole-axe, carried by officers of infantry in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., a weapon of which examples are uncommon. It has an axe-blade, with a curved spike at the back. The haft is of iron covered with leather, hollow, and containing a four-sided blade, or "tuck," which may be projected through an aperture at the top of the haft, closed by a little hinged covering, and fixed by means of a spring-stud, thus doubling the length of the weapon when used against cavalry. In the Goodrich Court Armory there is a specimen *temp.* Eliz., and another *temp.* James I. Skelton, vol. ii. pl. 91, figs. 12, 13. It seems to be a variety of the "Swedish feather."—Martel or horseman's hammer, plain, with a square wooden haft strengthened with a steel plate on each of its sides, and furnished with a short hook for suspension to the saddle-bow. It is German, or possibly Italian ; date, late sixteenth century. Compare Skelton's Illustr. Goodrich Court Armory, vol. ii. pl. 91.

By Mr. ROBERT FERGUSON.—Two small fictile vessels, stated to have been found in the Thames ; one of them is of black glazed ware coarsely painted with white flowers ; the other of red ware ornamented with lines of green and white beads ; height of each  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches.—Bronze dagger, specimen of numerous fictitious castings lately offered for sale by the laborers engaged in works near the Thames ; the handle is in the form of a snake, not inelegantly twined ; on the blade is inscribed—*VIVVOS C.* Length  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches. In other objects of the same class the handle represents an armed warrior, a naked female holding a flower to her bosom, &c. It is desirable to invite attention to the varied deceptive objects of this description, in which considerable traffic is now carried on in the City ; these forgeries are also sometimes taken to other parts of the kingdom where any works or excavations may be in progress.

By the Rev. H. M. SCARTH.—A diminutive spoon, probably of pewter, and a small brass cup-shaped object, supposed to be one of a set of weights



fitting one into another as a "nest." The weight is nearly 1 oz. These relics had been lately found in a garden at Widcombe, a suburb of Bath on the south side of the river Avon.

By Mr. W. WARWICK KING.—Sepulchral brass of a priest in the eucharistic vestments, holding a chalice with the host in his left hand; the right is raised in the gesture of benediction. From a church in Buckinghamshire. Exhibited by permission of the Rev. F. G. Lee. Date, about 1520.—"Palimpsest" brass, from Cheam Church, Surrey; the obverse represents the Holy Trinity; the Supreme Being is seen enthroned, holding the crucifix, the Dove is over the Saviour's head. On the reverse is part of an earlier memorial, the design being a heart, inscribed—*Jho est Amor meus*—held between two hands, and on a scroll—*libera me dne de morte* . . . . In the background above are the words—*Jhu M'cy*. This plate is affixed to the south wall of Fromond's chancel, on the south side of the church, being part of a memorial with brasses of Thomas Fromond, Esq., who died 1542, his wife, six sons, and four daughters. The inscription is given by Aubrey, *Hist. Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 120; Manning, vol. ii. p. 476; the representation of the Holy Trinity being noticed by the former as "a Crucifix;" see also Mr. Haines' *Monum. Brasses*, vol. ii. p. 199.

By his Excellency the Marquis d'AZEGLIO.—An heraldic drawing on parchment, displaying 35 escutcheons of arms of various families and countries, English, French, Castilian, Austrian, &c., possibly a series of precedents of armorial design. Date, sixteenth century.

By Mr. WALTER H. TREGELLAS.—A singular hexagonal vessel of coarse green-glazed earthenware, belonging to Mr. R. W. Glover, by whom it was recently obtained in Paris. It is a kind of strainer, the bottom and sides being perforated in every part; in the centre is a medallion, with the monogram IHS. surmounted by a cross, and underneath it a heart pierced with three nails, with the initials C. S.; around are several other medallions of smaller size. It measures about 12 inches in diameter, and 3 inches in height. Canon Rock is of opinion that this singular vessel, being marked with sacred emblems, may have served some ecclesiastical purpose, possibly for draining the water from certain cloths, or *mundatoria*, after being used for sacred purposes.

By Mr. S. DODD.—A small MS. of the "Registrum Brevium," in the handwriting of the fourteenth century.

IMPRESSIONS OF SEALS.—By Mr. EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A.—Impression of a seal of circular form, diam. seven-eighths of an inch; the device is a lion in conflict with a wyvern; the tail terminates in a head that bites the lion's hind leg. Legend,—\* *LEO. PVNGNAT. CVM. DRACONE*. Date, 13th century. This specimen has been lately added to Mr. Waterton's collection. A seal identical in design and size was used by Thomas de Ingaldesthorpe, t. Henr. III., and is figured by the Rev. G. H. Dashwood, amongst seals from the muniments of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart., pl. iv. fig. 7.

## ANNUAL LONDON MEETING.

Tuesday, May 16, 1865.

THE customary Annual Meeting to receive the Report of the Auditors of the previous year, with the statement of Receipts and Expenditure during that period, took place at the apartments of the Institute in Burlington Gardens on Tuesday, May 16. In the absence of the President the Chair was taken by Charles Sprengel Greaves, Esq., Q.C.

The Balance-sheet, duly signed by the Auditors for the year 1864, was submitted to the Meeting, and unanimously approved. The abstract of Cash Accounts for that year was ordered to be printed in the Journal.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by the Rev. Gregory Rhodes and John Henderson, Esq., F.S.A., the Meeting adjourned.

June 2, 1865.

Sir JOHN P. BOILEAU, Bart., Vice-President, in the Chair.

A communication was read, relating to the recent formation of a "British Archæological Society" at Rome, in great degree after the precedent of the Archæological Institute. Lord Talbot de Malahide has consented to become President of the Society, formed chiefly through the suggestion and impulse given to the undertaking by himself and a few members of the Institute residing at Rome during the last winter, who had been impressed with the feeling that a rich field of mediæval, not less than of classical, archæology still there remains to be worked out. An active part in the establishment of the Society has been taken by Mr. J. H. Parker, who had devoted special attention to some early ecclesiological remains at Rome, hitherto imperfectly explored; by Mr. C. D. Fortnum also, a zealous auxiliary in the purposes of the Institute; by Mr. Odo Russell; by Mr. Severn, H. B. M.'s Consul; by the Bishop of Brechin; and by other persons conversant with mediæval art and archæology.

The Very Rev. Canon Rock offered some remarks on the announcement made by Mr. Purnell, expressing his opinion that the institution of such a Society in the Eternal City could not fail to be productive of beneficial results, especially in regard to the early ecclesiological and mediæval monuments, which had been comparatively neglected, owing to the more generally appreciated attractions of the vestiges of pagan antiquity.

The Marquess CAMDEN, K.G., stated that the following request had been officially conveyed to him, in connection with the arrangements for the proposed Universal Exhibition at Paris in the ensuing year. The noble President expressed his readiness to co-operate on any occasion whereby the interests of archæological science and the purposes of the Institute might be promoted.

" 31st May, 1865.

" MY LORD,—

"In accordance with a resolution which was passed at a meeting of H. M.'s Commissioners for the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1866, held on the 27th instant, under the Presidency of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales,

when it was notified to them that objects of ancient art and antiquities would be represented at Paris, I am directed to express a hope that you will allow your name to be added to the Commission, as President of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland

" I have the honor to be

" Your Lordship's obedient servant,

(Signed) " HENRY COLE,

" Secretary.

" The Most Hon. the Marquess CAMDEN, K.G."

Mr. A. BERESFORD HOPE offered some observations on the objects and functions of the proposed Commission from this country to the Universal Exhibition. He stated that, as President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, he had likewise been invited to participate, and he expressed how highly he should feel honored in being associated with the noble Marquess on the occasion.

Mr. C. SPRENGEL GREAVES, Q.C., read a memoir on a remarkable Greek inscription, of which he had received a fac-simile from Mr. Frank Calvert, by whom it had been discovered in a mosque; originally, however, it was at the town of Sestos, on the Hellespont. It consists of 106 lines, wholly in capitals, and, with few exceptions, there are no divisions between the words. The inscription is cut on a slab of white marble, 5 ft. long, and 2 ft. wide; it is in fair preservation, two lines only at the beginning and a few words or letters in other parts being damaged. Mr. Greaves stated, that the inscription contains a decree of the Senate and people of Sestos in honor of Menas, son of Menes. This decree was proposed by Menander, son of Appollas. The inscription contained a prolix enumeration of the meritorious actions of Menas. It stated that from the dawn of his youth he deemed it honorable to render service to his country; spared no expense, and avoided neither danger nor suffering, but thought everything secondary to the love of his country; that he performed many embassies to the kings, probably the Attali, kings of Pergamos; transacted business with Strato, commander of the Chersonese and Thrace; that, after the death of the kings, when the city was in danger through the Thracians and other circumstances, he persevered in the best and most honorable actions for his country; undertook embassies to the commanders sent by the Romans into Asia, and effected what was serviceable to his country. He was chosen priest of King Attalus, and well discharged the duties of the office, paying attention not only to the citizens, but also to the strangers; being chosen Gymnasiarch, he provided admirably for the good order of the Epheboi and youths, and other matters of the Gymnasium; furnished the bath and the temple of Mercury, and probably that of Hercules, and dedicated a statue of white marble. In return for these things, the Demos considered him worthy of a vote of praise; the Epheboi and the youths crowned him, and he bore the expense himself. The Demos determined to use its own brass money marked with the emblem of the city, and Menas bestowed the necessary care upon it. Being again elected Gymnasiarch, he sustained the office in troublous times, when many were afflicted by the incursions of the Thracians and the wars, in which everything was carried away from the pastures, and the arable land remained unsown, whereby the Demos in general, and each citizen, were brought into distress; that Menas sacri-

ficed to Mercury and Hercules on behalf of the Demos and the youths, celebrated games, and invited not only the citizens but strangers to the sacred feasts. He dealt benevolently with all that attended public teaching, wishing to acquire glory for his country through those who were instructed; and that he took care of the education of the Epheboi and the youths; he celebrated games in honor of Mercury and Hercules in the month Hyperberetæus, giving, as prizes, splendid arms on which the names of the victors were engraved; he also gave prizes for good order, energetic action, and a good habit of body; that the Demos might appear, therefore, to honor good and worthy men, and to approve of those who from their youth had been zealous for the common weal; and that others might be induced to emulation, it was decreed by the Senate and the Demos that Menas be praised on account of the things aforesaid, and for the good will which he continued to entertain towards the Demos; that it be granted to him to dedicate arms bearing inscriptions; and that he be crowned by the Epheboi and the youths, and also by the whole Demos in the Assembly, with a golden crown, the herald making proclamation:—"The Demos crowns Menas, who has twice honorably and magnificently discharged the duties of Gymnasiarch, on account of his virtue and goodwill towards itself." And it is decreed that a bronze statue of him be erected in the Gymnasium, on which shall be inscribed:—"The Demos and the youths crown Menas, who has twice honorably discharged the duties of Gymnasiarch, and been good towards the Demos." Also it was decreed, that he and his descendants be called to precedence in every game which the Demos celebrates; and that the Agonothet for each year make proclamation of the crowning. And since Menas, on account of the existing pressure on the public, wishes to gratify the city even in this, and undertakes the expense of the statue, let as handsome a statue as possible be provided, and let this vote be inscribed on a pillar of white marble placed in the Gymnasium.

Such, Mr. Greaves observed, is an imperfect outline of this inscription. As to its date, Mr. Greswell, the highest authority on such a subject, had fixed it between B.C. 133 and B.C. 126, for the following reasons:—The inscription mentions King Attalus and the deaths of the Kings, and a time of great confusion and distress after their deaths, in the course of which Roman commanders had been sent into Asia. There were three Kings of Pergamos of the name of Attalus. The second died B.C. 138, and the third B.C. 133; he bequeathed his dominions to the Roman people; but Aristonicus, claimant by right of succession, maintained a contest for them for six years with the Romans. The war began B.C. 132 or 131, when L. Crassus was sent against Aristonicus; and the triumph over him by M. Aquilius was on November 20, B.C. 126. From this time the dominions of the Kings of Pergamos were called Proconsular Asia, and in any contemporary Greek decree its commander would be called *Ἀνθύπατος*. Therefore, the date of this inscription seems to be between B.C. 133 and B.C. 126. About an inch of the first line of the inscription is wanting, and the first letters now to be seen are . . ως. Greek inscriptions commonly begin with mention of the chief officer in the State at the time; and probably this inscription began *ἐφ' ἐπέως*, like two similar decrees of the Amphictyons mentioned in the oration of Demosthenes *de Corona*; if so, probably the beginning was:—"When Glaucias was the Priest of the Cillæan Apollo." In the Macedo-Hellenic Calendar,

Hyperberetæus was the last month, and the only month which began with  $\nu\pi$ ; consequently there can be little doubt that that is the month mentioned, especially as there is an inscription from Pergamos in the "Corpus Inscr.," vol. ii., p. 846, which has that month in the second line. The form of the decree accords with that of others, several of which are cited by Demosthenes in his Oration *de Corona*, and especially one for crowning Demosthenes himself; but that decree is not a sixth of the length of the inscription found by Mr. Calvert; in substance, as regards the crowning with a golden crown, they are very similar. In the decree at Sestos the *καλὸς καὶ ἀγαθὸς* occurs repeatedly in various forms; in that on Demosthenes, the *καλοκαγαθία*—the concentration of all that is honorable and good—is a primary cause of the vote. With regard to the games mentioned, we have races, *διαδρομαί*, and the long race, *μακρὸς δρόμος*; the casting of spears, *ἀκόντισμος*, and the shooting of arrows, *τοξεία*; and we have also *διακόντισμος* and *διατοξεία*, the former of which seems to denote the casting a spear through something, possibly a ring, and the latter may refer to a similar performance with arrows.

Mr. Greaves has consented to edit the important inscription, of which through his kindness we are enabled to give the foregoing abstract, for the Royal Society of Literature.

Mr. JOSEPH WILKINSON gave an account of the discovery, during the previous month, of a Roman coffin of stone at Saxon Road, Old Ford, near Bow, in a piece of old meadow land adjoining to the station on the Great Eastern line, and now broken up for building purposes. It lay on the gravel at a depth of only 30 in.; the cavity measures 6 ft. in length, 18 in. in width at the head, 16 in. at the feet, and 12 in. in depth; the thickness of the stone is 4 in.; the lid, which projected over the sides of the coffin, is slightly coped. The interment lay east and west, with the feet to the west; it was found about 150 yds. south of the Roman Road from London towards Essex, by the ford of the River Lea. Pottery, a few coins, and some other relics, were disinterred near the spot. Roman vestiges have been found frequently near the ancient line of way at Bow. A stone coffin, similar in fashion to that described by Mr. Wilkinson, and formed of a single block of oolite, was brought to light in 1856, about a quarter of a mile south of the Roman Road; the cover was slightly coped. The skeleton was perfect, the arms crossed on the breast; the coffin lay east and west. A vase, containing, as supposed, the bones of an infant, an ampulla, and a patera of red ware, were also found. See the account given by Mr. B. H. Cowper, Trans. Lond. and Middlesex Arch. Soc., vol. i. p. 192.

Brigadier-General LEFROY, R.A., read a memoir on the excavations, in August last, of a circular subterranean chamber in the Torwood, Stirlingshire, on the estates of Lieut.-Col. Dundas of Fingask, about three miles north of the Wall of Antoninus. The site is a mound at the extremity of a range of hills commanding a very extensive view; here a rudely-formed opening in the surface had long been noticed, concealed amongst luxuriant heather and large stones. A flight of stairs was discovered, leading to a cavity within the hillock; and, on further exploration being made from the top of the mound, an internal chamber, 106 ft. in circumference, was cleared out, with a small gateway and passage of descent to the lower ground. The floor is the natural rock; the walls rise about 8 ft. to 11 ft. This curious structure had been formed of mas-



sive blocks of sandstone, and the chamber had doubtless been rudely vaulted by stones "stepped over," forming a roof, beehive-fashion, which had fallen in, encumbering the chamber with the debris. Amongst the wreck within were found three stones with incised circular markings, similar to those lately noticed on rocks in Northumberland and Scotland. The interior height of this remarkable stronghold may have been about 40 ft. A few bones were collected, a pair of querns, single quern-stones, broken pottery, perforated balls of clay, a hone, &c. General Lefroy exhibited plans, and several spirited drawings by Col. Dundas, by whom an account of the discovery was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in March last.

Sir J. CLARKE JERVOISE, Bart., advertng to the vestiges in Hampshire, to which, on a former occasion, he had invited attention, and especially to the white calcined flints locally called "milk-stones," on his property, near the ancient forest of Bere, observed that the recently published work by Mr. Tyler on the Early History of Mankind had confirmed his supposition of the possible connection of those relics with some primitive mode of cooking. Mr. Tyler has designated an early pre-historic age the "Stone-boiling Period," when, as it is supposed, heated stones were used for certain culinary purposes, before vessels were formed suited for boiling by the ordinary exposure to fire. Sir Jervoise remarked that the flint celt which he had found in one of the heaps of "milk-stone" might in some degree indicate their date; and he wished to recall the attention of the Institute to these remarkable vestiges of an early race.

In regard to the cracked surface of the calcined flints found near the Forest of Bere, Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN offered some observations on the process by which crackled porcelain is produced in China; he believed that the state of the "milk-stone" had been caused by some similar action of fire, and by quenching the heated stones in water.

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER.—A gold ring, long in possession of an old Scotch Jacobite family, having on the outside a miniature portrait of King George, whilst within there were two portraits, of which one only remains; these represented, it is believed, the Chevalier and his consort.—Two Hebrew MSS., obtained at Algiers and Tunis, one of them being the Song of Moses, the other the Book of Esther; date, fourteenth century.—Collection of Kabyle charms and ornaments in silver and white metal, worn by the Berbers of North Africa, in the territory of Algiers.

By Sir J. CLARKE JERVOISE, Bart., M.P.—Gold ring, found during the previous month in a garden at Treadwhat, near Idsworth, Hants. The hoop is enriched with small enameled ornaments, flowers and red hearts alternately, imitations of small pearls and emeralds, &c. Within the hoop is engraved the following posy: "If loue can merit i shall inherrit." It is a lady's ring, and of very small dimensions; the enamel delicately executed, and in good preservation. Three years ago, some coins of James I. and Charles I. were found near the same place.—A valuable pedigree of the Lee Warner family, which came into the possession of Sir Jervoise from his grandmother, only daughter and heiress of Robert Warner, Esq., of Bedhampton, Hants.



By Mr. ASHURST MAJENDIE.—Contemporary portrait of Charles I., on panel, from Hedingham Castle, Essex.

By the Hon. R. FULKE GREVILLE, through Mr. B. Williams.—Grant by Henry VIII. of "Slebyche," or Slebech, Pill, now called Milford, in Pembrokeshire, with other estates in that county which had belonged to the Preceptory of Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. This document is dated June 26, 1546. The manor of "Slevik" was granted in that year, 38 Hen. VIII., to Roger Barlow, the spirited naval adventurer.

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### Archaeological Intelligence.

The third edition of the "Roman Wall," enriched by the researches of the last ten years, is announced for immediate publication. Many readers of this Journal may have enjoyed the gratification of a pilgrimage, "*per lineam Valli*," in the company of the talented author of this important contribution to the history of Roman occupation in Britain; many more, doubtless, have appreciated his graphic descriptions and his indefatigable research. In the forthcoming edition Dr. Bruce will be enabled to embody the results of the surveys carried out by Mr. MacLauchlan by direction of the late lamented Duke of Northumberland. Numerous fresh facts have also been revealed by excavations, the most recent discovery being the disinterment of a portion of the Wall in Newcastle, where the line had been extremely obscure. Through the liberality of the Duke, of Mr. Clayton, and of the Dean and Chapter, an extensive series of engravings has been prepared for a work which is intended to include the inscribed stones and the principal sculptures found in the north of England; from this valuable store Dr. Bruce has been permitted to select, for the third edition of his work, such illustrations as are most desirable; numerous relics of interest, coins, vases, ornaments, &c., have also been engraved for the forthcoming volume. The edition will consist of 500 copies in quarto, price, to subscribers, three guineas, and fifty copies in folio, ranging with Horsley's *Britannia Romana*; for these last special application must be addressed to the author, the Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce, LL.D. Subscribers' names are also received for the quarto copies by the publisher, Mr. Andrew Reid, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Mr. Engelhardt, late director of the Museum of Antiquities at Flensburg, announces (by subscription 24s.) an elaborately illustrated volume, "*Denmark in the Early Iron Age*," comprising recent discoveries in the peat-mosses of Slesvig. Subscribers' names are received by Messrs. Williams and Norgate, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, from whom the prospectus of this highly interesting work may be obtained.

Mr. John Maclean, F.S.A., announces a Parochial History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor, in Cornwall, a district in which are situated some of the most important vestiges of antiquity that are to be found in the county. The work will comprise the history of nineteen parishes, including Bodmin, Blisland, Egloshaile, St. Kew, Michaelstow, Tintagel, with other places in which there exist remarkable remains of the prehistoric period, and also architectural examples of interest. For the convenience of subscribers the history of each parish will be delivered separately, if desired.

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

JULY 7, 1865.

The MARQUIS CAMDEN, K.G., President, in the Chair.

THIS, being the concluding meeting of the Session, was numerously attended; announcements were made by Mr. Charles Tucker regarding the final arrangements for the approaching congress at Dorchester; he stated that the liberal promise of supplies for the Local Museum had exceeded expectation, and that, through the courtesy of the authorities, a spacious place of exhibition had been provided, worthy of the archæological wealth of Dorset.

The recently published Map of Ancient Dorsetshire, indicating its vestiges, Celtic, Roman, Saxon and Danish, by Mr. Charles Warne, F.S.A., was presented by the Author, with the kind intention of aiding the researches of archæological visitors on their approaching gathering in the county, the earlier antiquities of which have, during many years of laborious investigation, presented to Mr. Warne a field of unequalled interest. The results of his extensive excavations, with a full account and illustrations of the remarkable sepulchral deposits that he has brought to light, will, it is hoped, be speedily published in his "Antiquities of Dorset."<sup>1</sup>

Mr. J. J. ROGERS, M.P., communicated the following particulars regarding a discovery of Roman coins in Cornwall. During the previous month a considerable hoard was brought to light near Falmouth Bay; and, although discoveries of this nature have occurred in Western Cornwall to a greater extent, possibly, than in many parts of the country where Roman Stations or vestiges of occupation are found, it is desirable to place on record any fresh evidence of the presence of the Romans in the great western emporium of the mineral wealth of Britain. Borlase, Lysons, and other writers on the antiquities of the country have enumerated finds of Roman coins, chiefly in its western parts. The first discovery on record is probably that of a "brass pot full of Roman money" mentioned by Leland as found at "Tredine," which may be Treryn near the Land's End. Silver coins have been comparatively rare; in 1702, however, an urn was brought to light in a cist formed of stones set edgewise, and containing eighty denarii of Valentinian, Gratian, Arcadius and other emperors, in

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Warne's Illustrated Map of Ancient Dorset is accompanied by an Index, in which classified lists are given of the numerous early remains in the county. It has been published in London by Mr. Sydenham, Tottenham Court

Road, to whom subscribers to Mr. Warne's long-promised "Antiquities" should address their names. That work will form two vols. 4to, with numerous illustrations.

good condition. Amongst many finds near Falmouth several have been mentioned that have occurred on the shores of Helford Haven, especially one at Condorah, in 1735, when not less than 24 gallons of coins of Constantine were disinterred. Borlase mentions also a hoard found, in 1747, on a branch of Falmouth harbour, consisting of brass coins weighing not less than 20 pounds; of these 3000 were examined by him; they ranged from Gallienus, A.D. 260, to Carinus, A.D. 282. Occasionally coins have occurred in those parts in ancient tin-workings, an instance being supplied by the discovery of an *aureus* of Valentinian, A.D. 364; Roman coins have also been noticed in barrows near Penzance. These are, however, only a few of the more remarkable relics of Roman times in West Cornwall; the coins have mostly occurred in large quantities, sometimes in urns, or in small roughly fashioned cists formed of slabs of stone; they have been almost exclusively of the later emperors, namely of those who ruled in the third and fourth centuries, and the hoards have been chiefly found near the shore or the margins of tidal estuaries. The peculiar circumstances that may have caused so many deposits of money, in unusual quantities, in a district where traces of permanent occupation in Roman times are comparatively rare, well deserve consideration. Some of those vestiges have been brought before the Institute from time to time by Mr. Rogers, to whom we are indebted, and also to Mr. R. W. Fox, of Penjerriek, near Falmouth, for the following particulars regarding the recent discovery. The coins, mostly second and third brass, and more than 900 in number, were found in ploughing near the shore, rather more than a mile to the south of Falmouth, at a spot about 400 yards west of Pennance Point, and near a small farm called "Bone's Cottage." Mr. Fox describes the field, which is the property of his grandson, as a steep piece of land that has probably not been often ploughed. It was brought under cultivation this year, and a few coins were turned up; on further search about 950 pieces were found at a depth of about 12 to 18 inches, coated with clay that adhered closely, and only a portion had been cleaned when Mr. Fox made known the find to Mr. Rogers. It was stated that a black substance like decayed skin or leather was noticed near the coins; the laborer by whom they were brought to light observed also that they seemed to have been placed in rows, arranged side by side, four rows in breadth,<sup>2</sup> sloping upwards on the hill-side; they had possibly been deposited in a leather case or wooden box, the crumbling remains of which were lost amongst the surrounding earth. All the pieces seemed new, as if they had not been in circulation, and the notion has been suggested that the deposit may have been that of a military chest concealed near the shore. The coins were taken into the custody of the police, doubtless as "treasure trove," but they have been restored to Mr. Fox, who noticed a considerable number of second brass of Diocletian, Maximian and Constantine, with a small number of third brass coins. There are many varieties of the coins of Constantine. He mentioned a coin of Probus, or possibly Gallienus, in very perfect state; reverse a centaur. The deposit

<sup>2</sup> A remarkable instance of a deposit of small Roman coins in *routcaux*, as it appeared, occurred in 1855 near Storrington, Sussex. They had been placed in rows in the margin of a small dipping

well, as related in this Journal, vol. xi. p. 140; Sussex Archæol. Coll., vol. viii. p. 277. More than 1800 coins were found, ranging from Claudius Gothicus to Constantine.

was made, as supposed, early in the fourth century. Mr. Fox expressed the wish that some of the coins should be preserved in the Polytechnic Hall at Falmouth, as possessing local interest, although possibly not rare, or of any great numismatic value. It is his intention to place a granite pillar in the field to mark the spot where the discovery was made.

Mr. J. YNYR BURGESS sent a few remarks on Roman vestiges, found during excavations for the main drainage works through the lower part of the parish of East Ham, Essex. The leaden coffins, with a sarcophagus of stone, there disinterred on the high ground abutting on the marshes, have been noticed in the last volume of this Journal, p. 94. Cine-rary urns with other Roman *fibulae* were found near the coffins, showing, as Mr. Burgess remarked, that the spot had been used as a place of sepulture by the force stationed probably at Uphall Camp, whilst the adjacent land was in course of reclamation from the river by captive Britons, possibly, after the defeat of Boadicea, A.D. 61. It is certain that part of this land lying in East Ham Marshes was given by Offa to the Monastery of Westminster; Mr. Ynyr Burgess pointed out that the Anglo-Saxons could scarcely have had the ability to carry out so gigantic an operation as the drainage of the marsh, and we may reasonably conclude that the undertaking had been achieved by the Romans, who were, as he observed, skilled alike in the arts of peace as in those of war.

Mr. J. E. LEE, F.S.A., communicated an account of an unusual type of piled dwelling lately described in the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich by their President, Dr. Keller, and presenting a very important addition to the facts relating to the lake habitations in Switzerland to which attention was first called by that eminent archæologist. An illustrated translation from the German text of the whole of Dr. Keller's memoirs on the Pfahlbauten, and on the relics found in profusion on the shores of almost every lake in that country, will shortly be published by Mr. Lee. No notice of the peculiar construction to which his observations on the present occasion related had been brought before English archæologists. He offered some general remarks on the varieties of the substructure of the lacustrine dwellings, as classified by Dr. Keller, namely those raised upon piles, which occur in considerable number in the lakes of Switzerland and Northern Italy, the Fascine-dwellings, and the Crannoges, mostly formed on small natural islands, but frequently strengthened or enclosed by piles or boarding; such ancient habitations occur in Ireland and in Scotland. The remarkable fascine-dwelling that Mr. Lee described was found in draining a peat-moss, formerly a small lake called Egelsee, at Niederwyl near Winterthur to the north of Zurich; the habitation had been formed, about 100 ft. from the original shore, on successive layers of faggots or fascines built up from the bottom of the lake, the depth of which appeared to have been about 14 ft. The work was braced with vertical and transverse timbers, and doubtless served to support a platform on which huts were constructed. The fascines present the appearance of rude basket-work, or hurdles laid alternately in different directions, gravel being strewed between the layers to give greater solidity. This fascine-structure afforded various relics, such as stone implements, broken pottery, barley, platted and woven linen cloth. Many curious questions are suggested by Dr. Keller's observations on the fascine-construction and its antiquity as compared with the more usual type; the subject has been ably treated in his last Report, and will be given in the forthcoming trans-

lation of his memoirs, by Mr. Lee, accompanied also by the numerous illustrations prepared under Dr. Keller's immediate direction. To English archæologists, those especially who may not be familiar with the German text, this full reproduction of a subject of such essential interest cannot fail to prove highly acceptable, and may, it is hoped, lead to a more careful examination of such analogous remains as are to be found in the British Islands.

Mr. SMIRKE read a notice of two golden lunettes or gorgets of gold found near Padstow, and brought for exhibition by gracious permission of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, to whom this precious treasure-trove appertained as Duke of Cornwall. Mr. Smirke's observations are printed in this volume, p. 275.

A memoir was then read by a Danish archæologist, Mr. CHARLES GOSCH, *attache* to the Danish embassy in London, relating to recent discoveries, especially in Sleswick, and to the more complete classification of the vestiges of the earliest periods, by Professor Worsaae, as suggested by the "kitchen-middings" and various peculiar remains in Jutland and other parts of Denmark. The late remarkable discoveries in the peat-mosses of Sleswick belong to the age of iron, a metal which seems to have become known in Scandinavia through some sudden conquest; its use cannot be traced in Denmark to a period earlier than two centuries after the Christian era. Mr. Gosch offered some observations on the early ethnology of his country; on the precious collection also formed at Flensburg, and carefully removed to a place of safety at the beginning of the late war. On the cession of the province the invaders insisted that the antiquities, which had been collected at the cost of the Danish Government in the time of Frederick VII., should be rendered up for transport to Berlin.

Mr. CHARLES NEWTON delivered a discourse on a recent visit to the scene of his former explorations and discoveries in Asia Minor. In the month of May last he rode from Ephesus to Budrum. He commenced his narrative by briefly noticing the railway from Smyrna to Ephesus, and he described in general terms the character of the site of the last-named city, where an immense deposit of alluvial soil has filled up the ancient ports and made it very difficult to identify the principal edifices. Mr. Wood, a Civil Engineer, is engaged here in excavations in the Odeum on account of the British Museum, and he has found a statue of Commodus inscribed with the name of that emperor on the base, and three letters from Antoninus Pius to the people of Ephesus. Mr. Newton thence proceeded along the unfinished railway works to a mountain-pass between Samsun Daglı and Gumisch Daglı, on the summit of which he overlooked the great plain of the Mæander. This plain has been formed in historical times by alluvial deposit which has gradually filed up the Gulf of Latmus, so that Priene, Myus and Heraclea, which were once seaport towns, are now far inland. This filling up of the gulf had commenced in Strabo's time when Priene was distant five miles from the sea, and in the second century before the Christian era Pausanias tells us how Myus had been abandoned by its inhabitants on account of the marshes which formed around it. At the end of the first day's journey Mr. Newton slept at Soköi, a Turkish village overlooking the plain of the Mæander, where he was hospitably received by Mr. Clarke, an English merchant engaged in the manufacture of liquorice, who has resided in that remote Turkish village for sixteen years, and who gave some interesting information regarding the development of agriculture in Asia Minor since



the repeal of the English corn laws has encouraged exportation. From Soköi Mr. Newton rode along the northern side of the Mæander to Miletus, where he crossed the river by a ferry, sleeping on the second night at Akkoi. Briefly noticing the beautiful Ionic temple at Priene, the present remains of Miletus, and its ancient historical importance, and also the interesting discoveries of statues made in 1857 on the Sacred Way at Branchidæ, Mr. Newton proceeded to describe his third day's journey, in which, after skirting a salt lake, the remnant of the Gulf of Latmus, he reached Baffi near Heraclea. This town is situated at the foot of Latmus, the mountain on which Diana is said to have visited Endymion, now called Besch Parmak. It commands a steep mountain pass leading to Mendelet, and it must have been its importance as a military position which led Mausolus to seize it. Ascending this mountain pass Mr. Newton arrived at Mendelet, near the ancient Euromus. This pass has a bad reputation for robbers. Mr. Newton here made some remarks on the risks in travelling in Asia Minor, and showed a portraiture of a celebrated chief of a band of brigands who has recently surrendered himself to the authorities at Smyrna. On the fourth day Mr. Newton rode through the marshes of Sari Tchai, leaving on his left Mylasa, the ancient capital of the kings of Caria abandoned by Mausolus for Halicarnassus, and Labranda, a temple on a high mountain dedicated to the Carian Jupiter, which to that nation served as a place of meeting analogous to the Temple of Jupiter Latiaris on Monte Cavo, the gathering place of the Latin tribes. Passing by Tekrembari, which is probably Passala, the ancient port of Mylasa, but now an inland village surrounded by the marshes at the mouth of the Sari Tchai, Mr. Newton reached his fourth halting-place, Tepekoi, a village in the mountains about an hour east of Guverdjik. Here is an Hellenic fortress which has never been noticed by travellers, and the remains of an ancient way which probably was the main road from Halicarnassus to Mylasa. On the morning of the fifth day after leaving Ephesus Mr. Newton arrived at Budrum. His object in going there was to inspect the excavations now being carried on there on the portion of the site of the Mausoleum, which he was obliged to leave unexplored in 1859 in consequence of the refusal of the owners to part with the houses built on this ground. Messrs. Biliotti and Salzmann have recently succeeded in purchasing these houses on account of the British Museum; they have demolished the whole and have nearly completed the exploration of the site of the Mausoleum. In the course of the excavations up to the end of May they had found several fragments of the colossal horses from the chariot group, parts of several draped statues, heads of colossal size much mutilated, and a number of portions of the frieze among which were two figures, one a Greek, the other an Amazon, of great beauty. They have also found several inscriptions, one of which is a dedication to the Good Fortune, — *ἀγαθὴ τύχη* — of Ptolemy Soter, and to the god Serapis. This dedication is made by Arsinoë, who, it is to be presumed, is the Queen of Ptolemy Philadelphus. During Mr. Newton's previous excavations at Budrum two inscriptions were discovered relating to a portico dedicated to King Ptolemy and Apollo. It is probable the Ptolemy thus associated with Apollo was either Soter or Philadelphus. The other inscription recently found was a dedication by the *ἀγορανόμοι* or clerks of the market to Aphrodite. This was discovered in a house in the southern part of the Peribolos of the Mausoleum overlooking the precise spot where Vitruvius places the Agora, and thus affords an interesting con-



firmation of that author's description of the topography of Halicarnassus. Mr. Newton concluded his discourse by expressing the hope that some of the numerous fragments recently found on the site of the Mausoleum may be identified as belonging to sculptures from the same building which the British Museum already possesses. He gave some remarkable instances where fragments both of the Parthenon and the Mausoleum had been identified and readjusted after lying apart for centuries.

Mr. C. SPRENGEL GREAVES, Q.C., stated that, since the last meeting, he had received intelligence from Mr. Frank Calvert of extensive excavations at Ilium Novum, and also of the discovery of ruins as supposed, of a Temple of Minerva, consisting of marble columns, architraves, and portions of bas-reliefs, one of them being part of the figure of a gladiator.

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. A. W. FRANKS, Dir. S.A.—Four gold rings of the "penannular" type, found in the Province of Cauca, New Granada. These relics from South America bear considerable resemblance to certain gold ornaments of the same class found in our own country.

By Mr. PURNELL.—A fragment of glass much worn by attrition, possibly by sea-sand, and supposed by the learned writer on Glyptic Art, Mr. King, to be of ancient British date. Its form has been so changed that the original fashion of the relic cannot be ascertained; it may have been merely a lump of raw material, prepared for the manufacture of beads; it is crystalline, containing pisiform portions of opaque paste in regular strata, red and white, as seen in beads found with early British remains. It was found at Tenby, in South Wales.

By Mr. E. RICHARDSON.—Specimens of Roman pottery found in large quantities in the "Home Close," near a Roman entrenchment at Bourne, Lincolnshire. These remains, brought to light during the formation of an embankment for the Bourne and Spalding Railway, have been supposed to indicate the site of Roman Pottery works. The clay is of excellent quality. A singular ewer or bottle of red glazed ware was found, in form of an animal with short diminutive feet and a handle extending over the back from the neck to the tail. The Cardyke runs at the east end of Bourne; interments and ancient remains have been noticed near the spot where the *ficilia* lay; also coins of Constantine and other emperors, with portions of tessellated floors.

By the Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER.—Two Hebrew MSS. of portions of Holy Writ; their date has been assigned to the close of the twelfth century.

By PROFESSOR WESTWOOD.—A drawing of a sculptured cross, of which the fragments were found in 1838 in demolishing the ancient parish church of Leeds; they had been built into the walls of the belfry and clerestory as materials. The height when the portions were reunited was about 10 feet, the shaft is surmounted by a Greek cross ornamented with riband-work and elaborate decoration of the same character intermixed with richly foliated designs, figures of saints, and other sculptures was to be seen of each of the faces of the shaft. Professor Westwood attributes this interesting relic to the ninth or early part of the tenth century. A representation of this cross has been given by Mr. Wardell, in his *Memorials of the Antiquities of Leeds*, and also in *Gent. Mag.*, vol. xlii. N. S. p. 45.

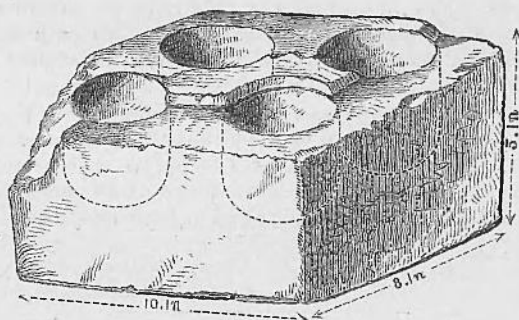
The sculptured fragments were removed to London, and exist at the present time in private possession in the south of England. Professor Westwood expressed great regret that a relic of so much local interest should not have been preserved in its proper place near the site of the first place of Christian worship at Leeds.

By Mr. OLDFIELD, F.S.A.—An octagonal casket with pyramidal cover, in all about 15 inches high. The frame-work is of wood, each of the exterior faces being adorned with a bas-relief carved in bone and enclosed within a border of marqueterie. Each bas-relief is formed of three upright pieces of bone, placed side by side, of which the surfaces exhibit the convex shape of the bone; at the sides of the bas-relief are two twisted columns supporting an Italian Gothic arch with tracery of open work in the spandrels above. This arch is carved in a separate piece of bone, which is fixed across the whole subject and encloses it under a canopy. The bas-reliefs represent eight scenes from the life of Paris, of which the first shows him as an infant swaddled in the manner still prevalent in Italy, and borne by the hand-maidens of Hecuba; the next represents his delivery to a herdsman for exposure; the third his presentation by the herdsman to his wife; the fourth, fifth, and sixth his education and charge of cattle on Mount Ida; the seventh the judgment of the three goddesses; and the eighth the abduction of Helen. Why the story here terminates so abruptly can only be conjectured;—perhaps from the accidental incompleteness of the manuscript from whose illuminations the artist may have borrowed his designs,—the manuscript being probably an Italian romance or poem, for in the fourteenth century the Greek authors in their original form were practically unknown. On the cover are eight smaller bas-reliefs, one representing two figures bearing escutcheons, which probably were once colored with heraldic charges, and the other seven exhibiting allegorical figures of the Cardinal Virtues. Caskets of this kind, which were used by ladies for jewels or articles of the toilette (like the Greek *pyxides*), are found chiefly in the Venetian towns, where they are supposed to have been made. The style of design, however, both in figures and decorations, seems borrowed from Tuscany, and perhaps is a reminiscence of the school which Giotto founded at Padua in 1306. The arched canopies of this casket are indeed quite in the style of Or San Michele at Florence, which was finished by Orgagna in 1348. The figures, though wanting the classic contours which first appeared in the sculpture of the following century, have that peculiar grace and *naïveté* of movement, with that simplicity in the arrangement of drapery, which distinguish the best Gothic period; and the outline and mouldings of the casket, as well as the borders of marqueterie, have all the elegance of Giotto's school. On the eyes and lips of the figures are slight remains of color. The casket, though not in a perfect, is in a very genuine condition, having undergone no restoration. Some slight portions of the canopies and mouldings are broken away, but the bas-reliefs are all entire, and in their original positions. The lock is lost, but its place is seen inside, the key-hole being pierced through the first bas-relief in the series. The cover is attached simply by two pieces of wire fixed in its woodwork, looped with two corresponding wires fixed in the body of the casket.

By the Hon. ROBERT CURZON.—Two Helmets of the fifteenth century, one of them being a specimen of unusual interest; it had probably formed part of the equipment of the great Earl of Warwick, Richard Beauchamp,

appointed by Henry V. in 1422 guardian of his only son, Henry of Windsor; the Earl was Regent of France t. Hen. VI., and died in 1440. The original crest of wood, the head of the swan as seen in the helm under the head of the Earl's effigy in the Beauchamp chapel at Warwick, had been preserved with the remarkable helmet exhibited by Mr. Curzon, who had sought in vain to obtain possession of the crest, now in decayed, worm-eaten, condition.

By the Rev. FRANK NEWINGTON, through Mr. THOMAS BOND.—A drawing of a block of stone found lately in the south wall of a small chapel on the north side of the chancel of Wool church, Dorset. The stone, described by Mr. Bond as of coarse Purbeck marble, had been used as wall-material, and placed, it is believed, in an inverted position. The dimensions are 10 in. by 8 in., height 5 in.; on one face there are four cup-shaped cavities, each 3 in. in diameter and in depth; the surface of these cups is blackened, as if by unctuous matter burnt in them; it has been supposed that they may have been used as cressets or lamps. In the dormitory at Durham, there was a square stone at each end, wrought with twelve hollows for tallow, for lighting that chamber.<sup>3</sup> We are, however, indebted to Canon



Rock for the suggestion that the cavities in the stone found at Wool were intended to hold the three *ampullæ* for the holy oils, and the vessel for the salt, used at baptism. The constitutions and ordinances give special instructions for custody of the oils: "Chrisma, oleum sanctum et infirmorum . . . sub fideli custodia, seris adhibitis, conserventur."<sup>4</sup> For carrying out this precept Dr. Rock states that he has noticed several singular appliances in the walls of ancient English churches, and he is of opinion that the singular stone found at Wool may have been originally placed in some cavity or place of safe keeping for a like purpose.

By Mr. W. J. BERNIARD SMITH.—An ancient Mexican object worked out of green stone, mounted, probably in South America, to serve as a

<sup>3</sup> Davies, *Rites and Ceremonies of Durham*, cited by Mr. Gordon Hills, *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* 1866, p. 107, where notices of several stone candle-stands may be found.

<sup>4</sup> Constitutions of Walter Bishop of Durham, 1252. See also those of Richard Bishop of Salisbury, 1217; Spelman, *Concil.* vol. II., p. 142; and Canon Rock's

*Church of Our Fathers*, vol. IV. p. 69. Mr. Newington stated that another relic of interest is preserved in his church, namely an embroidery, with figures of the Apostles, supposed to have belonged to Bindon Abbey, from which also many stones used in the fabric may have been obtained.

weapon, familiarly called a "slung shot."—Tally-board, of the seventeenth century, obtained in Holland; it is of oak carved and gilded with decoration in color.

By the Rev. J. FULLER RUSSELL, F.S.A.—A copy of the Sarum Missal, a MS. executed by an English scribe in the latter part of the fifteenth century, and of considerable interest on account of the rubrics and information that it supplies in regard to ritual details.

By Mr. LATHAM, through Mr. Hewitt.—Two-handed sword preserved at Newnham, Gloucestershire, and traditionally supposed to have been a gift from King John to the corporation at that place. This weapon measures 6 ft. in length, the blade 52 in., the cross-guard, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$  in. On the blade appears an arched crown, a forge-mark that seems to be a rude representation of a crown surmounted by a cross, and the following inscription:—  
JOHN MORSE BEING MAIER · THIS SORD DID REPAIR · 1594. Rudder, the Gloucestershire historian, describes this sword, observing that Newnham "was an ancient borough, of which in the time of Edward I. the sheriff returned only five in the county,—Bristol, Gloucester, Berkeley, Dursley and Newnham, and it was governed by a Mayor and Burgesses. The sword of state given to them with their charter by King John, and still preserved to be shewn in testimony of their former greatness and better condition, is of steel finely polished and ornamented with curious workmanship." Rudder proceeds to remark regarding the ancient body corporate that "having lost their charter they still continue by prescriptive right to elect a mayor annually, on the Monday night after St. Hillary, but neither the mayor nor aldermen, of whom there are six, have any authority over the town, which is governed by two beams or constables."<sup>5</sup> The date of the sword seems, as Mr. Hewitt informs us, to be early in the reign of Henry VIII.; the grip and scabbard having probably been renovated by John Morse.

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## DORCHESTER MEETING.

August 1—8.

THE programme for the meeting, at the ancient *Durnovaria*, was most satisfactorily carried out, and the attendance was very good. Among others, there were present during the week, the Marquis Camden, K.G., President, the Bishops of Oxford and Salisbury, the Hon. Lord Neaves, V.P. Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Mrs. and Miss Neaves, Lord Enniskillen, Sir R. Kirby, Professor Buckman, Sir S. Glynne, Bart., F.S.A., General Shirley, Lady Smith, Mrs. Berthon Preston, Mr. J. Floyer, M.P., and Mrs. Floyer, Mr. R. B. Sheridan, M.P., Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., D.C.L., F.S.A., President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Ven. Archdeacon Huxtable, M.A., the Ven. Archdeacon Sanctuary, Sir J. Boileau, Bart., Sir T. Winnington, Bart., M.P., Octavius Morgan, M.P., General Lefroy, the Mayor of Dorchester (Dr. Ald-

<sup>5</sup> Rudder, Hist. Glouc., p. 571. The date on the blade is there given incorrectly as 1584.

ridge), the Rev. W. Barnes, B.D., Camb., the Rev. C. W. Bingham, M.A., Col. Sturt, M.P., Mr. D. Laing, Mr. Wingfield Digby and Miss Digby, Mr. C. Tucker, Mr. J. H. Parker, Mr. E. A. Freeman, Rev. E. Venables, Mr. J. Burt, Rev. E. Hill, Rev. Dr. Jones, &c.

#### INAUGURAL MEETING.

August 1.

Lord NEAVES in the Chair.

This was held in the Town-hall at 3 p.m. Owing to delay on the part of the Great Western Railway, the Marquis Camden was not present at the opening, and the chair was in consequence taken by Lord Neaves.

The Mayor of Dorchester welcomed the Institute on the part of the Corporation, and was followed by the Bishop of Salisbury, who spoke in the name of the clergy and laity of his diocese. He believed the objects of the Society were such as to meet the cordial approbation of laity and clergy, who were both interested in the preservation of the records of the past. He did not wish to say they were desirous of reproducing the past; but, whilst endeavouring to forward the present interest, they did not forget what they owed to their predecessors, and what benefits they had gained from their experience. He could assure them he felt competent, in the name of the clergy and laity of the diocese, to convey to the Society a hearty expression of welcome.

In the midst of his Lordship's speech the noble President arrived, and took the chair.

Mr. Floyer, M.P., and Mr. R. B. Sheridan, M.P., also spoke; as did Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., who remarked that the noble Marquis and himself had had the pleasure of taking a trip upon the Great Western Railway, and they were landed at Dorchester only an hour too late. After many green fields, swelling hill-tops, moors, waving plantations of fir and oak, and deep emerald green meadows, they came to Dorchester. The first things that greeted them upon their entrance were avenues of majestic trees, such as they read of and met with in continental towns, and of which they seldom found examples near English towns; for boulevards seemed to be a sort of pleasure to obtain which they must endure the risks of sea-sickness. There was one circumstance that he could not but feel particularly struck by. When they entered the room, the Lord Bishop of Salisbury was speaking; and when he remembered what diocese they were in, and that fact, he could not but call to mind one of the most touching incidents that had occurred during the congresses of the Institute. Some years ago the annual meeting was held in the city of which the right rev. speaker was now the prelate, though at that time his honored predecessor (Bishop Denison) filled the throne, and he (Mr. Beresford Hope), with other members of the congress, had the happiness to be his lordship's guest. Few people knew at that time, when the Bishop of Sarum was working so eagerly, not only for the enjoyment of his company, but for the good of archæology, how early and late he was labouring with most devoted zeal among those who were suffering under the pestilence of cholera in that city. At this congress, in which the Bishop of Salisbury had a right to take his place, he could not but recall the connection there was between the see he filled and the Institute, through his predecessor.

LORD CAMDEN remarked that Mr. Beresford Hope having thanked them all in much better terms than he could, he would say but a few words to express his gratification in coming to what was to him a new part of the country. He felt deeply that they would all concur with him in regretting that the chair was not filled by the late lamented noble lord, who it was originally intended should preside, the late Earl of Ilchester. He was sure, as he said last year, in introducing Lord Leigh as President at Warwick, that they would have derived great benefit from having as their chairman one who was well acquainted with the county, and with the people dwelling in it. He could only assure them that he would do his best as their President, and he hoped that they would give him their kind indulgence.

The Rev. C. W. BINGHAM, of Bingham's Melcombe, then read the following introductory paper upon the Antiquities of the County.

Before he proceeded to the business which was put into his hands, he wished to express his cordial congratulations on seeing his Lordship and his other friends and brethren of the Institute here on this occasion. For many a year had it been the aspiration of his heart, as he knew it was of his lamented friend Lord Ilchester, that the Institute should hold a meeting in Dorset, the antiquities of which had been so little examined and so little understood. He therefore could not help saying these few words regarding his own feelings on the occasion, and he would proceed to give what he feared would be a very meagre sketch of the antiquities of the county. Whatever minor questions (Mr. Bingham said) may be raised respecting the etymology of the county name, there can be no doubt that the word *Dur*, or *Dour*, allied with the Greek *ῥῆμα*, water, is the root and foundation from which it springs. This is found in the *Durngueis* of Asser, himself a Briton, the *Δουρότριγες* of Ptolemy, the *Durnovaria* of Antoninus, the *Dorsætas*, or *Dornsætas* of the Saxon Chronicle, and still retained in the modern names of Dorsetshire, and Dorchester, its ancient capital town. Whether in their original home on the other side of the Channel, or after their transhipment to this, our ancestors, as we do, "dwelt by the wave;" and through all the invasions that have swept over our hills and valleys during the last 3000 years, we have retained this short and fragmentary description of their habits and locality. The last few years have done much to erase the more material relics of prehistoric times. It is now no longer the case, as in Horace's days, that the builder is the enemy to the plough, but that the plough makes havoc of everything in the shape of building; still there are few parts of England which can afford so sufficient a representation of primitive antiquity as the county of Dorset, and indicate so clearly what Britain must have been even before the occupation of the Romans. Within three miles of Dorchester we have one of those magnificent hill-forts—the *caerau* of the Britons—which, like the "Pah" of the New Zealander, was probably the stronghold of the tribe in seasons of aggression and warfare. There is every reason to suppose that this is the *Δούριον* of Ptolemy—Mægen-dun Castle, or the Castle of the Hill. On the neighbouring heights in all directions may be seen the tombs of "brave men who lived, perhaps, before Agamemnon," still enjoying the distinction which Hector promised to the champion who should oppose him—a tomb looking over the broad sea. I need not (Mr. Bingham observed) enter into any detailed description; it will be visited under the guidance, we hope, of those who are more competent to do justice to it. Suffice it to



say, that no grander specimen of these fortresses exists amongst us ; though Hutchins reckons no less than some twenty-five in Dorsetshire. I have sometimes indulged the thought that the Durotriges might have been one of those two *validissimæ gentes*, which Vespasian subdued, together with the Isle of Wight, and that some of these hill-forts might have been included among the *oppida* which he is recorded to have carried. To specify a few of the more prominent : proceeding a few miles to the westward, we come to Eggardon, or Aggerdun, and to the eastward, just beyond Lulworth Castle, to Flower's Barrow ; near Wimborne we find Badbury, or Badbury-rings, the Badau-burig of the Saxon Chronicle, and conjectured—may not I say proved?—by Dr. Guest to be the *Mons Badonicus*, the scene of a great battle. Overhanging the Vale of Blackmoor we have Rawlsbury-rings, more popularly called Bullbarrow Dungeon ; also Hod and Hameldon, the twin giants frowning down on the valley of the Stour. Near Bere Regis we shall have an opportunity of seeing Woodbury Hill, and, near Milborne St. Andrew, Weatherbury Castle, or Castle-rings.

Of the ordinary peaceful homes of the Britons I know not that we have a right to expect abundant indications. If, however, we are justified in supposing that there was any similarity between the habits of the Germanic tribes, as described by Tacitus, and theirs, we may trace enough to establish the existence of no inconsiderable population. "It is well known," says the historian (Germ. c. xvi.), "that the Germans have no cities, nor even allow of connected dwellings. They live apart, wherever a spring, or a plain, or a wood attracts them. They build the villages, not as we do, with the houses close to each other ; but each individual surrounds his house with an open space, either as a preservative from the accident of fire, or in ignorance of architecture. They do not even use mortar, or tiles ; rough timber, without regard to beauty or comfort, being the only material. They also dig subterraneous caves, and bedaub them above with quantities of mud, as a place of refuge in winter, and as a receptacle for the corn." Of both these classes of habitations abundant indications are to be found in Dorset. Certain reticulated seams, either in the green-sward of the downs, or apparent on the surface of the arable fields at Sydling, Maiden Newton, Melcombe Horsey, &c., represent the former ; whilst the *hybernacula* are to be seen at Bondsleigh, Shillingstone, and elsewhere. With regard to the more permanent homes—those sepulchral barrows to which reference has been made—they have been almost too extensively ransacked, and an ample and instructive assortment of their contents will be found in the Temporary Museum. Little has been added, and perhaps little remains to be added, to the exhaustive paper on "The Dorsetshire Barrows," contributed by the late lamented Dorsetshire antiquary, Mr. John Sydenham, to the *Archæologia* (vol. xxx. pp. 327—338). Whatever further secrets can be elicited, Mr. C. Warne will no doubt reveal in his forthcoming work, "The Celtic Tumuli of Dorset." On one point only would he (Mr. Bingham) venture to throw out a remark, that whereas a few years since it was denied that any admixture could be detected of British and Roman interments, both Mr. Austen and he himself (more recently) had discovered Roman coins amongst the coarse unbaked pottery of the more primitive tribes.

Probably one of the oldest Celtic relics in Dorsetshire is the stone-crowned barrow, called the Agglestone, standing on the heath near Studland. Though generally deemed to be *in situ*, it has been apparently ren-

dered more conspicuous by artificial manipulation at its base, and with the not improbable object of rendering it moveable as a Logan or rocking-stone. The Cerne Giant, too, a gigantic figure carved upon the chalk hill side, though necessity has compelled us to exclude him from the programme, for he lies remote from railways, is worthy of a visit; and whatever his precise age may be, incontestably claims the honor of being our oldest inhabitant. A few isolated stones, also, which may have been heretofore objects of worship, and are still the subject of much trivial folk-lore, as well as cromlechs, &c., are scattered here and there in the neighbourhood. We have nothing to teach respecting the vestiges, but much to learn. An old friend, whom I detect by his initials in the last *Dorset County Chronicle*, claims them rather as the property of Geology than of Archæology, but I am inclined to think that, like the Agglestone, they may have often been converted to religious uses, and thus handed over from the one science to the other. Flint weapons, and a few rude gold ornaments have been occasionally found, but they are certainly not so frequent as might be expected. Some splendid specimens of the latter were dug up in 1849 at Beerhackett, and exhibited by the late Earl Digby. They have been described in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. vii. p. 64.

It is now, however, high time that I should pass on to the Historic Period, and here we possess in Dorsetshire abundant proofs of Roman occupation. The least practised eye would at once perceive that we are assembled at this moment at the angle of the main *viæ* of a Roman stative camp. Its *vallum* surrounds the town, now planted with trees, in some places in the *fossa*, in others in the debased and crumbled *agger*. At one point, a little to the left of the western gate, the remains of a rough Roman wall may be seen. Within a hundred yards of this spot a tessellated pavement, a portion of which is preserved in the chapel of the gaol, has been exhumed within the last few years. In fact it is scarcely possible to dig in any part of the area of eighty acres included within the *vallum*, which has not been much disturbed, without finding Roman pottery or coins, pavement, ornaments, or implements of one kind or another. Some fine specimens of these will be exhibited, no doubt, in the Museum of the Institute; and I would invite the special attention of the members to some remarkable relics deposited in the County Museum, by the Rev. H. Moule, including, among other interesting things, certain ornaments formed of Kimmeridge coal, and proving, if proof were wanting, that the theory, first, I believe, formed by Mr. J. Sydenham, but now generally adopted, that the so-called "coal-money" was merely the refuse of the lathe. The Amphitheatre, commonly called Mambury-rings, a short distance outside the southern *porta*, speaks for itself. Though I can find no authority for Hutchins's statement that Agricola encouraged the Britons to build amphitheatres, in order to introduce luxuries, and to soften the fierce and rough temper of the population, I can quite understand the Roman Emperor, whoever he was, availing himself of the obvious capacity of the Britons for constructing earth-works, in order to provide recreation both for the conquerors and the conquered. We shall see that its dimensions are far beyond what they might at first sight appear. Dr. Stukeley's calculation was that it would contain very nearly 13,000 spectators. Poundbury, also, at a few hundred yards from the western *porta*, though the old notion that it was the *Pomærium* of *Durnovaria* seems thoroughly untenable, bears to my eyes very decided marks of Roman workmanship. To

my surprise I find that Mr. Warne, in his Map and Index, which have only just been put into my hands, claims it as a Danish camp. Until he justifies this opinion by adequate proofs, I venture to reserve my own. I do not presume to contradict him, but Camden's statement that it was the camp of Sueno, A.D. 1002, would appear to rest on no very solid foundation; and there could be no great probability that the Danish rovers would have had time or opportunity to construct so extensive a camp, at such a distance from the sea, the base of their warlike operations. We owe the preservation of both these last-mentioned monuments of antiquity to the interference of zealous archæologists. A few years ago both were threatened by the ruthless railway engineers; but Mr. Warne himself was the main instrument in persuading them to spare the former, and the late respected Mr. A. D. Troyte successfully led the forlorn hope in behalf of the latter. The tessellated pavements at Weymouth, Sherborne, Dewlish, Ramepisham, Wynford, and elsewhere, are strongly indicative of a long and peaceful possession of the district by the Romans. Mr. Bingham here referred to the beautiful Frampton pavements uncovered in 1793, and a description of which was published by Lysons, with engravings by Engleheart. He especially adverted to the Christian monogram which is found in them amidst heathen emblems. He also spoke of the Roman encampment in the British earth-work at Hodhill. The Roman stations appear to have been *Londinis*, or Lyme; *Canca Ariza*, Charmouth; *Durnovaria*, Dorchester; *Vindogladia*, Wimborne; *Clavinium*, Weymouth; *Morionium*, Wareham; *Bolvelaunium*, Poole; and *Ibernium*, Bere. The *Via Iceniana* seems to have run through the county from Woodyates, passing by Dorchester to Bridport; with a branch from Dorchester to the Fosseway at *Ischalis* or Ilchester, and another to Crewkerne.

I know not, continued Mr. Bingham, at what precise period we are to fix the date of Mr. Millais' noble picture in this year's Exhibition, where the grim British wife so unwillingly relinquishes her Roman husband on the chalky shores of Dorset, but there is no doubt that the county formed no inconsiderable portion of the dominions of the kings of Wessex; that Aldhelm, one of the brightest lights of the middle ages, was consecrated first Bishop of Sherborne about the year 705; that King Beortric was buried at Wareham about 784; that the elder brothers of King Alfred, Ethelbald and Ethelbert, were buried at Sherborne, and Ethelred, the next brother and successor, at Wimborne; and that Edward the Martyr was assassinated by his stepmother, Elfrida, in 978, at Corfes Gate, or Corfe Castle. During much of this period our shores seem to have been peculiarly exposed to the incursions of the Danes; and we read of them at Port, supposed to be Portland, at Charmouth, Wareham, and Swanwich, where 120 of their barks were wrecked. It is, however, somewhat remarkable that we appear to have few antiquities which can be accurately referred either to Saxon or Danish types. The great majority of our place-names, as well as our dialectical expressions, are unmistakably Saxon, and to this extent that people have left their impress upon the district; but of Danish relics I know none; and it is very rare, I imagine, that either in our barrows or elsewhere have any of the urns, or weapons, or ornaments come to light, which are generally ascribed elsewhere to the Anglo-Saxon period. In this age, however, most of our great monasteries were founded. King Cenwalh, who died A.D. 672, is said to have been a benefactor to Sherborne. Cuthburh, sister to King Ina, built the monastery at Wim-

borne A.D. 718 (*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*). Alfred founded the Benedictine Nunnery at Shaftesbury c. 888; Athelstan, the Benedictine Monastery at Milton, about 933; Ethelmar, Earl of Devon, that at Cerne c. 987; and Ore, the House-carle, or *Æconomus*, of Canute, that at Abbotsbury c. 1026. Mr. Bingham here described some original charters, signed by Edgar, Canute, Archbishop Dunstan, &c., relating to this Ore or Oroy, and now amongst the muniments of the Earl of Ilchester.

Dorsetshire was a favourite hunting-ground of some of the Norman kings, especially of King John, who afforested large tracts of the county, and constantly visited Dorchester, Poorstock, Bere, Gillingham, Corfe, Canford, and other places. The two Norman castles, Corfe and Sherborne, of which any considerable remains exist, we shall have an opportunity of seeing. Their fates were somewhat similar—both of them having been gallantly defended during the civil wars by high-spirited ladies, and both of them doomed to destruction by the same inexorable conquerors. Mr. Bingham proceeded to observe that, in regard to monastic remains, there were some at Cerne and Abbotsbury which ought to be examined, but it was impossible to extend their researches to the whole of the county on this occasion; he trusted that what they would see on their first visit would induce them to come again, and finish the work at another time. As to churches, the three finest—he did not mention them in the order of interest, but as they were to be taken in their excursions—were Sherborne, Wimborne, and Milton. They would also find many other fine churches scattered through the county—Cerne, Bridport, Beaminster, Poorstock, Bere Regis, a very curious Norman church at Studland, and a singular church at Maiden Newton, which contained, he was assured, unquestionable Saxon work. There was also a fine tower at Piddletrenthide, and some interesting painting at Yetminster. The Dorset churches could not compete with the Perpendicular towers and carved oak screens and roofs of Somerset, but almost every little church in the county, which had not the misfortune of being over-restored, contained features interesting to the archæologist, which rendered them worthy of being visited. Norman work was common in the village churches, and many of them had remarkable fonts; drawings of that at Melbury Bubb were exhibited in the Temporary Museum, and it would challenge rivalry for curiosity with any font which this county contained. One of the most remarkable features was that the carving was all up-side-down; there seemed every reason to suppose that it had always been in that position; the animals sculptured upon it were on their heads, and they were all rolled together by the folds of a snake. Besides the houses they would visit, there were many others which would be well worthy of attention on a future occasion. Among these were Melbury, the residence of Lord Ilchester; Parnham, the seat of Sir Henry Oglander; Hanford, which belonged to the late Mr. Ker Seymer; and Grange House, the residence of the Rev. N. Bond, with an exceedingly beautiful Elizabethan front. There were also manor houses at Wraxall and Toller Fratrum; there was likewise a house with which curious traditions are connected at Wolveton. Lulworth Castle, although not a Norman structure, was well worth seeing; and Mr. Weld, with very kind liberality, had invited the Institute to partake of his hospitality, if the members should have an opportunity of visiting that place.

With regard to history, Mr. Bingham observed that he had little time

to touch on events connected with Dorset. Queen Margaret landed at Weymouth in 1471. In the civil wars, it was a land debateable; Charles II. passed through the county after the battle of Worcester; the county was also the scene of Monmouth's landing. As to the Worthies of Dorset, Fuller, who was connected with this county by residence and preferment, gave but a short list. He mentioned Cardinal Morton and Archbishop Stafford. Among the soldiers, he commended "Little Mr. Basket, that great soldier," he also mentioned the first Earl of Bedford, the founder of the house of Russell, as well as another soldier, of whom many now present had perhaps never heard—Sir Richard Bingham, a great warrior in the days of Queen Elizabeth, one of the persons specially appointed to make provision for resisting the Armada. He was the founder of that branch of his family which still existed in Ireland, and was said by Fuller to be "*Fortis atque felix*." Hutchins mentioned several other Dorset Worthies; and there was one that might well claim mention on the present occasion, though his name was better known in America than in England—John White, the patriarch of Dorchester, a most respectable clergyman, and, at the time of the great rebellion, rector of St. Peter's, in Dorchester, in the porch of which church he was buried, though there is no monument to his memory. He could hardly be called one of the "Pilgrim Fathers," but perhaps a "Pilgrim Grandfather." He sent out a large number of youths to America, who there founded the town of Dorchester, now in a much more flourishing condition than the original town.

The county was fortunate in topographers. Their first topographer was an author named Coker, believed to be a clergyman, and probably Vicar of Tincleton, who wrote a sketch of the history of Dorsetshire in 1630, but it remained in manuscript for about a hundred years. It was well worthy of notice, both as being very quaint, and giving a remarkable account of the traditions at that time existing in Dorset. Coker went over the whole of the county, and enumerated the families that lived in it, and thus perhaps he laid the foundation of Hutchins's History, well known to be one of the best topographical descriptions that exists of any county. Hutchins was born in 1698, in Dorchester, or in the immediate neighbourhood; his father was curate of Bradford Peverell. He was educated at the Grammar School at Dorchester, and when he was old enough to take orders, he became curate of Milton Abbey, and was usher at the Grammar School then existing at that place. He engaged himself there, his biographer said, in an occupation "much more useful to others than agreeable to himself;" but soon after, he was preferred to the living which he (Mr. Bingham) now occupied at Melcombe Horsey. He was entirely deaf, and during a long life, both there and at Wareham, to which he afterwards was appointed, he worked at his history, constantly searching through the muniment chests of the principal families in the county. He thus built up that most valuable history, which he never lived to see published, since it was not given to the world until a year after his death. It was a remarkable instance of a man laboring on without fame and with little encouragement, and by an almost unequalled courage and energy achieving a work, the labor of which could only be understood by those who had carefully studied it.

There was only one other point to which he had time to allude, namely, the Dorset dialect; but his old friend (the Rev. William Barnes), the poet



and philologer of Dorset, would speak for himself on this subject, and no doubt he would give specimens of the dialect which he loved, and which he had so beautifully illustrated by his poems. Before concluding, Mr. Bingham wished to say a word about another place, and that was Stalbridge; an eminent worthy had there resided—a man not more distinguished by his scientific attainments than for theological knowledge, and the impulse which he gave to religion during his life—the Hon. Robert Boyle. He lived at Stalbridge House, which was now destroyed. The site might have been visited had time permitted, not only on account of this association, but for the beautiful Perpendicular cross which still existed in the town, and which, considering its age, has been wonderfully preserved.

Mr. Bingham, at the close of his interesting address, observed that in the room where they were now assembled there was an object associated with memorable times in the annals of Dorset—with the memory of one whose odious character presented a striking contrast to the kindly and generous disposition of the noble President whom they had the gratification to see in that place. The seat occupied by the Marquis Camden on the present occasion had long been traditionally known as “Judge Jeffreys’ Chair.”

At the conclusion of the meeting, a party was formed to visit the antiquities of Dorchester, under the guidance of Mr. Bingham. Entering the county gaol, they went into the prison chapel to view a tessellated pavement that is placed in front of the pulpit, found some years ago near its present site. Thence they walked to St. Peter’s church, where Mr. Bingham pointed out its principal features, directing attention to the two cross-legged knights resting in two windows of the aisles, weaponed, helmeted, and dressed in coats of mail; the monument, in the cinque cento style, at the east end of the north aisle, to the memory of Sir John Williams, knight; the finely-sculptured white marble monument to Lord Holles, at the west end of the north aisle, and a brass dated 1436. The church is a good specimen of the Perpendicular style. Mr. Freeman said the church is of the Somerset or West of England type; the tower is a remarkably good one, though not equal to those of some of the Somerset churches, and the roof is coved. He then indicated the general characteristics of the West of England type of churches as distinguished from those of the eastern and midland counties. The party then passed the house (Mrs. Dufall’s) reputed to be Judge Jeffreys’ lodgings during the “bloody assize” of 1685, when 292 pleaded guilty to being accomplices in the insurrection for Monmouth, and 80 of them were left for execution. Mr. Parker remarked that there was but little doubt that the house was the residence of the notorious judge. Passing along to the garden of Mrs. Stone, the Walks, the party viewed the remains of the wall of flint and unhewn stone that at one period crowned the Roman vallum. Mr. Bingham remarked that no doubt Dorchester was the site of the Roman town Durnovaria, and originally surrounded by earthworks. The wall now being examined was pronounced to be decidedly Roman by a great authority, Mr. Roach Smith. The company then walked to the bottom of South Street, where, their *cicerone* observed, most probably stood the Prætorian gate of Durnovaria. Making their way to Wollaston Field, through the kindness of the Mayor and Corporation of the town a section of the earthworks of the Roman vallum



was exposed to view. Mr. Bingham remarked that some years ago a number of skeletons were found there, which were popularly believed to be Roman ; but he was of opinion that they were the remains of criminals that had been executed on Gallows-hill. Lastly, a visit was paid to the church at Fordington St. George. Here was pointed out a curious holy-water stoup, which was considered to be quite unique, the mediæval pulpit, and the peculiar tile paving in front of the same, presenting the original arrangement of the paving. Mr. Freeman said that the tower of the church, like that of St. Peter's, is a very good specimen of the West of England type. He then dilated on the character of the windows and the tracery, and directed attention to the peculiarity of the turret and panelling of the windows. Mr. Parker made some remarks upon the figures of St. George and the Dragon, which are rudely sculptured in stone in the tympanum of the south porch. He observed that the figures had been stated to be a representation of St. George at the siege of Antioch, but he quoted from an Italian work, which showed that similar figures were found in Syrian churches 300 years before the date of Norman work, and he was of opinion that the legend was brought from Syria by the Crusaders, and that, finding a church dedicated to St. George, they sculptured upon it the effigies of St. George and the Dragon. He thought that the hardness of the stone in which the work was done gave it a more archaic appearance than was warranted by its age, and he attributed it to the period of about 1160 or 1180.

The evening meeting was held at the Town-hall, under the presidency of Sir JOHN P. BOILEAU, Bart.

The Chairman opened the business of the meeting by calling on Mr. J. H. Parker to make some remarks on early Rome, and to give some account of his recent discoveries in that city.

Mr. PARKER said that he had come quite unprepared, and without any of those accessories with which lectures were usually illustrated. The subject upon which he proposed to treat was that of the early Christian churches of Rome, of which there were not less than fifty now remaining in that city. The earliest were those which were originally Pagan temples, and were afterwards consecrated to Christian worship. Among these he included the celebrated Pantheon, which was generally considered to have been a temple, although by some it is said to have been an entrance hall to the baths of Agrippa ; now it is a church dedicated to All Saints. The circular part or temple was erected probably before the Christian era ; to this a portico and chambers at the back and sides were added by Agrippa in the first century.

The next series to which he alluded were the small burial-chapels in the Catacombs, to which much importance had been attached. He did not believe that these were commonly used as churches, but rather for the purposes of the burial service. Nor did he believe that the Catacombs were places of refuge for any length of time, but only for a few hours in times of persecution.

The next series were the churches made in houses. Indeed many of the great basilicas of the time of Constantine were originally halls within the large palaces. One of these was the original church of St. John Lateran, which stood within the walls of the Lateran Palace. The present church has been rebuilt since. Again, the church of St. Peter's was

originally a hall in the palace of the Vatican. He then referred to the church of S. Croce, which was erected within the walls of the palace of St. Helena, sometimes improperly called the Empress Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great. He then described the form of the ancient Roman basilica, King's hall, or law court, with its nave and two side aisles, and its apse at the end, where the judge sat, which place, when these edifices were converted into churches, was occupied by the bishop.

Another class was the monastic churches, several of which were very early. Several of these edifices were fortified, and they were nearly all erected on the plan of the basilica, or hall of justice. In all the primitive churches the altar was at the west end, but this did not interfere with the turning to the east during worship, as the altar was low and narrow, and the bishop could look over it, and administer the Communion over it. He considered this custom of turning towards the rising sun was nearly as old as Christian worship itself. Such altars are known by the name of altars turned towards the people.

He then alluded to the church of St. Pudentiana, which according to Baronius, was consecrated by Pope Pius I. in the year 160 of the Christian era, or about that time. It was made out of materials from the house of Pudens, which was well known as the place of assembly, and for the reception of foreign Christians coming to Rome. The house had been rebuilt over and over again, but the mosaic picture in the apse is of the fourth century, and he believed that the lower part was a portion of the earliest church. He then detailed the results of some excavations which he had made in this edifice, and explained the character of the architecture which pointed to such an early date. He also commented on several other churches, observing that they all exhibited a decay of art from the fourth down to the tenth century. The walls of Rome were very remarkable; they were about ten miles in extent, and in some places were quite fifty feet high.

The Rev. GILBERT N. SMITH asked if there were any stone benches in the chapels of the catacombs which might have been used for the placing of coffins previously to interment? He had noticed benches of that description in churches in Wales.

Mr. PARKER replied in the negative, but said there were seats which might have been temporarily used for teaching. As far as he could see he did not think these edifices were generally used for the performance of service, but merely for burial purposes and perhaps for catechising. None of them would hold more than fifty persons, with one exception, and that could not contain more than eighty. He had another remark to make with reference to the early churches of Rome, and that was that the interiors had been very much altered and plastered over from time to time; but if the outside could be got at properly the whole history developed itself. Another point of some interest and but little understood was the alterations that had taken place in the level of the city. The general tradition was that this had been occasioned by the burning of the place by the Normans in the eleventh century, and that the ashes had thus raised the level. He believed, however, that this had only been occasioned in the lower parts by the inundations of the Tiber, as it was evident the hills were about the same level as previously. After explaining the characteristics of the adjacent walls, the lecturer observed that the campaniles were objects of interest, but none of them were earlier than the twelfth century,

though perhaps built after an earlier type. The mosaics were exceedingly interesting; they belonged to all periods from the fourth to the ninth centuries: then there was a break to the twelfth century. It was apparent by comparison that they were much more durable than the frescoes. One of the finest was that at the end of St. John Lateran, and this was threatened with destruction; because the nave had been paganized they were going to paganize the choir as well. In Rome everything after the fifth century was called modern, and consequently despised. He also alluded to the destruction of a fine porch, built by the Cosmati family, in the church of St. Lorenzo, as an instance of the destruction committed by architects in the present day. Thus St. Paul's, for which money had been collected all over the world, was called a restoration, but every vestige of the old building had been destroyed, and a pagan temple had been erected in its stead.

The chairman observed that the subject was open to discussion, and remarked that Mr. Parker would be ready to answer any question that might have suggested itself.

Mr. E. A. FREEMAN asked if there was such a thing known as the consecration of a Christian church in the second century? Were those churches standing up above ground in a state to be consecrated at that period? No doubt there were churches standing in the third century. What was the evidence that there were churches standing above ground in the second century fit to be consecrated? He asked Mr. Parker for the evidence that churches above ground were consecrated as early as 150 or 160.

Mr. PARKER said that his authority was the *Annals of Baronius*; and the architectural features were confirmatory of the statements made in that work.

Mr. FREEMAN did not think that much reliance was to be placed in a writer who lived so many centuries afterwards. Where was the evidence of the consecration of this room in the house of Pudens?

The Rev. G. N. SMITH remarked that St. Paul speaks of the church that was the house of Priscilla and Aquila (*Romans xvi. v. 5*).

Mr. PARKER observed that Justin Martyr mentioned the house of Pudens as a refuge for foreign Christians in the second century.

Mr. FREEMAN said that that proved nothing whatever. It would not do to patch up things out of Baronius. Mr. Parker was too cautious to do the same thing with regard to English architecture. He would not go to Hutchins's *History of Dorset* to ascertain the date of a structure, but he would examine the style in the spirit of an archæologist.

A vote of thanks was then accorded to Mr. Parker, for his very able and instructive lecture; and, on the motion of Colonel Sturt, M.P., a vote of thanks was given to the chairman, after which the proceedings terminated.

August 2.

#### EXCURSION TO MAIDEN CASTLE.

The morning was devoted to hearing papers read in the Historical Section, Sir JOHN P. BOILEAU, Bart., presiding.

The Rev. W. BARNES, B.D., of Came, read a paper on Ancient Dorset.<sup>1</sup>

The Rev. PROFESSOR WILLIS read a paper on Sherborne Abbey Church, which appeared in this volume of the Journal, p. 179.

Mr. THOMAS BOND read a paper on Corfe Castle.<sup>2</sup>

At three p.m. a large party started in carriages for an afternoon's excursion to visit the British and Roman remains and other objects of antiquarian interest in the neighbourhood of Dorchester. The first halt was made at the amphitheatre called Mambury Rings. The arena of this earthwork is almost elliptical, and is enclosed save on the north side, where there is an opening by a mound about 30 ft. high. The party having scaled the rather steep ascent to the mound, the Rev. C. W. Bingham remarked that there were very many theories about the name Mambury, or Maumbury Rings, and he ventured to have a little theory of his own; it would not, however, at all suit his good friend the Rev. W. Barnes, for it had nothing to do with British names. He could not help thinking that the former part of the name "Mambury" was derived from *mimus*. He had no doubt whatever himself that this place was constructed under the superintendence of the Romans, for the purpose of affording amusement both to the Roman army and the conquered people of Durnovaria. It was possible, therefore, that plays were acted in this amphitheatre, and everybody knew that *mimus* meant a stage player. He had never broached the theory before, and he was ready to have it knocked down at a moment's notice. He believed that everybody, who knew anything about the matter, must be satisfied that the place was established under Roman superintendence. There was no sort of appearance about it to indicate that it was a Celtic structure. The outer wall, he imagined, had been greatly debilitated by time, and there had been a milestone put up by the Town Council of the borough. No doubt the area was much deeper formerly than at the present time. Dr. Stukeley, he believed, had broached this idea—the opening at the north side being the entrance to the amphitheatre, on the opposite side were the *cavæ*, from which issued the beasts. He did not think that he could listen with patience to anybody who called the amphitheatre a Celtic work.

The party next proceeded onwards for about half-a-mile along the main road, and then diverged to the eastward to visit the ancient villa of Herringstone. Here the party was received by the present owner, Mr. E. W. Williams, and walking through the principal part of the house, which has been sadly modernised, entered the drawing-room, which is enriched with oak carving and furnished *à la Louis Quatorze*. Here Mr. Thomas Bond, of Tyneham, addressed the company. He remarked that the origin of the name of Winterborne Herringstone was from a small stream, which also gave names to several villages in Dorset. They knew very little with exactness concerning the place till the time of Henry III. It belonged to Sir Henry Beauchamp, of the great Somerset family, who were the chief lords of the place. Under them the abbots of Bindon were the mesne lords of the manor of Herringstone. In the 27th of Henry III., he believed, an exchange was made between the abbots and Philip Herring, the latter giving some land at Chaldon Herring. He then came to live at this place, and it continued in the Herring family for several generations. In the time of Edward III. royal licence was granted to Sir Walter

<sup>1</sup> Printed in this volume, p. 278.

<sup>2</sup> Printed in this volume, p. 200.

Herring to improve the place and enclose it with a stone wall. It was no doubt a mansion-house from the time of Henry III. The Herrings were a Norman family, coming from Harang, in Normandy, and they were feudatories to the Earl of Warwick in the time of Henry II. They resided at Chaldon Herring till they came to this place, where they continued till the reign of Richard II., when the elder branch of the family became extinct, and the heiress married a certain Robert Fovant. Shortly afterwards it passed, by some means not yet discovered, to the family of Filiol, who continued in possession of the place till the early part of the sixteenth century, when it was purchased by the ancestors of the present owner. Although the manor entered into the family of Williams originally by purchase, subsequently they became co-heirs and representatives of the Herrings, who held the same for so long a period. Sir Walter Herring had two sons, to one of which he gave Herringstone and the other Chaldon Herring. At a subsequent period Sir John Williams, of Herringstone, married the daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Delalynd, who was descended from the last heiress of the Herring family. The manor-house was said by Hutchins to have been built in the thirteenth century by Siward. But Hutchins knew very little about architecture, and the fact was that the Siwards had nothing to do with it. The room they were in, and probably the greater part of the original house, was built by Sir John Williams in the time of James I. It was in the form of a quadrangle, had a court-yard, a private chapel where service was performed, and a burial-chapel. The quadrangle was subsequently destroyed, and now that hall was the only portion remaining of the old building. He directed attention to the arms of the Williamses in the carving of the roof, similar to those in St. Peter's Church.

Mr. PARKER said he thought they might congratulate the owner of the hall for having so well preserved a fine Jacobean ceiling, which architects were generally too fond of destroying. The ceiling was a remarkably good one of the latter part of the reign of James I. He pointed out, among the grotesque figures upon the inner roof, the letters C.R. and the arms of the Prince of Wales, showing that it must have been constructed at the period he had stated. Having noticed several fine old paintings and other objects of interest, the party retired from the mansion.

A pleasant ride of about a mile brought the party to the remarkable and immense earthworks called Maiden Castle, which occupy the flat summit of a hill, and are about one thousand yards from east to west, and five hundred yards from north to south, the whole begirt by two (in some parts three) ramparts 60 feet high. Here the Rev. W. Barnes acted as guide. He said that the Archæological Institute had received a hearty welcome at the old Roman town of Dorchester, but they must be content to enter this British town without a greeting by the inhabitants. They stood on the greatest of more than twenty earthworks of the Durotriges of Dorset, a work that took up 115 acres of ground. He pointed out the difference of form between the British and Roman castrametation, the former following the winding outline of the hill brow as at Maiden Castle, and the Roman form, as at Poundbury, keeping more or less a squareness of angle and a straightness of sides. There seemed to have been four gates, and the one by which they stood had had, as most likely had the others, stone gate jambs, the bases of which had been taken away by a man then on the ground. The inner rampart had at one time something of a breast-wall of



Ridgeway stones, of which some few remained, and many loads had, to the knowledge of living men, been carried down to Martinstown for building. He pointed out a debased bank far eastward as the western boundary of the earliest camp, and begged the members to observe the inbendings of the inner rampart at the ends of this cross bank.

The Rev. H. MOULE requested the company to forget for a while the Romans and the Britons, and to observe the military skill indicated by the works, and to consider what kind of a population there must have been here to throw up such immense fortifications. No scattered tribes, he maintained, could have done it. New Zealand had been spoken of, but there was nothing shewn of the military skill of those tribes which approached that exhibited here. He had brought Indian officers to Maiden Castle, and when a distance off they had said it was like their hill-forts, but before they had gone far they said, these earthworks were not constructed by uncivilized men ; it must have taken 100,000 men to make such fortifications. What must the population have been when they were constructed ? Maiden Castle, he believed, could not have been the work of scattered tribes : no people anxious only for the safety of their cattle would make such earthworks.

The Rev. GILBERT SMITH, of Tenby, said it suggested to him that there was a good deal of geological action at the bottom of it all. He could shew them embankments, tortuous like those before them, which were entirely of geological origin, and man had nothing to do with them.

The party having proceeded again to the ramparts, and walked along to the eastward to where a huge mound terminated, the Rev. W. Barnes pointed out what he considered to be the end of the old camp or *oppidum*, and the indications of further ground being taken up.

General LEFROY said that he shared in the profoundest degree the respect all must feel for the immense energy and perseverance of our ancestors, whoever they were, in throwing up these wonderful earthworks, the only parallel to which, as far as he was aware, were the earthworks constructed by the unknown tribes of Ohio. He agreed with the former speakers as to their manifesting evidences of organization of labour and continuity of purpose far beyond what the scattered and divided tribes with which they connected the county were capable of ; and he held that they must be the work of an anterior race. From the hasty survey he had made, he should judge that the works extended for nearly a mile, and a portion of the ramparts he had just measured was 60 feet high ; and these were works made by people who had not the command of large flat tools, like our spades, but who worked with celts, or narrow instruments, by means of which only a small quantity of earth could be transported at a time. He thought that the difficulty as to the water supply might be partially solved by the habits of the people of those days. The incursions were made by levies or masses, and if they found the enemy prepared to receive them they dispersed ; nor did they, he imagined, keep such a vigilant watch as to prevent the besieged from having access to water in various directions. From the military allusions in the early books of Scripture it was evident that what was regarded as the primary duty of a modern soldier—keeping watch—was observed with extreme laxity in those days. But he thought that the people mainly depended on the surface water caught in the pit referred to, which was conveniently placed for that purpose. As to Maiden Castle being defended in the strict sense of the word, he thought that was impos-



sible, because it would take as many men to defend it as to make it. He thought the occupants must have trusted to other obstacles than the earthworks, such as they in military parlance called *abattis*—structures which the enemy would find a difficulty in passing. The mere physical difficulty of mounting an earth-slope by naked men unencumbered by armour would have been but trifling, and with the activity they acquired in the chase they could more easily have assaulted the place than modern soldiers bearing their accoutrements. Therefore, he concluded that the defenders must have had recourse to other means besides earthworks, to render the place tenable.

In illustration of what had been adduced as to the difficulty of obtaining water for the people occupying Maiden Castle, during a siege, Mr. Beresford Hope observed that Homer, describing the siege of Troy, spoke of the springs of the Scamander as being outside the town.

In another part of the earthworks, Mr. Barnes made some remarks upon the etymology of the name Maiden Castle. He considered that it indicates a castle without a castle—as a maiden assize means an assize without any trials—or a fastness on the plain.

The party then proceeded to a spot where excavations had been made, by the permission of Mr. Sturt, and at his expense, under the direction of Mr. Cunnington. The hole was about three feet deep, and Mr. Cunnington explained that it was an ancient British hut-hole, but at the bottom were found two or three inches' depth of ashes, also several sling-stones and pieces of pottery. An urn was found in the other camp, also a small drinking-cup, and a piece of an ancient quern, which Mr. Bingham said was possibly brought from Germany. These were to be seen at the Museum, as also a piece dug from the pit shewing the stratification of the ashes. Bones of various animals, and a piece of a human jawbone, containing a tooth very much worn, were likewise discovered there. In the presence of the party an excavator dug in the hole, and threw up small pieces of pottery and bones, which were curiously examined. Mr. Cunnington said that he had been led to these hut-holes by observing slight depressions upon the surface of the ground, but there was great difficulty in making such researches, because the whole surface had been ploughed over within the last hundred years.

The Rev. C. W. BINGHAM moved that Mr. Sturt be thanked for his kindness in this particular, and also because he is one of the landlords of Dorset who strenuously set their faces against the destruction of the old tumuli where our ancestors are lying. He trusted that all the landlords in England would follow Mr. Sturt's example in this regard. These remarks were heartily received by the company. This concluded the proceedings at Maiden Castle.

Returning in the direction of Dorchester, a diversion was made to visit the angular pound-like earthwork, in the Roman form of castrametation, a field of high ground by the river Frome, called Poundbury. Mr. Bingham assembled the party at the north-western angle of the camp, overlooking the river, and observed that there had been various theories advanced as to the origin of this camp. Some persons thought that it was an Anglo-Saxon camp of council, and others that it was a Danish encampment, but he believed it to be a Roman camp. Instead of following the line of the hill generally it was nearly in the form of a parallelogram. To the westward there was a curious kind of ledge or linchet, to which Mr. Barnes desired

him to call attention; it followed the winding of the river for two or three miles. To himself it seemed impossible that it could have been a natural formation; whatever it was originally, he certainly thought it had been artificially enlarged. A little further up the valley, in all directions there were relics of what he believed to be British occupation. Mr. Bingham then directed attention to Wolverton or Wolverton House, the ancient seat of the Trenchards, and remarked that in that house, humanly speaking, the fortunes of the house of Russell began to rise in the ascendant. Sir Thomas Trenchard was Sheriff of Dorset, when the Archduke Philip of Spain was obliged to run his barque ashore at Weymouth. He was brought to the Sheriff's house at Wolverton, and, being unable to speak any language but pure Dorset, found it difficult to communicate with the Archduke. In this extremity he bethought him of John Russell, of Kingston Russell or Berwick, in the neighbourhood, who had been a factor to a merchant in Spain and who could interpret the speech of his royal visitor. He was sent for, and made himself so agreeable that the Archduke took him to London, where the King took a fancy to him, and in time he became Earl of Bedford, and the founder of the house of Russell. From Poundbury the party returned to Dorchester.

At the evening meeting the Rev. J. H. AUSTEN read a paper on "The Romans in Dorset," which will be printed in a future volume of this Journal.

Mr. J. T. IRVINE said that having attended a little to the question of Roman roads in Dorset, he believed the present road, described as that from Sarum to Dorchester, might more probably be a line from Sarum to some port or place in Purbeck, or perhaps Lulworth Cove. The direct road from Sarum to Dorchester left Blandford to the east, and reaching the line of hills, followed them until arriving above Ansty, and passing Hartfoot Lane it becomes known as the Long Lane; it then runs straight for Dorchester, (receiving near Piddlehinton Down another road which comes from Cheshelade and Blackford, in Somerset,) and after passing by Frome Whitfield it entered Dorchester. Leaving Dorchester, it went, not, as stated, to Egghardston, but near Winterborne Abbas, for Long Bredy Hut, to the Travelers' Rest, by Walditch to the north of Bridport, where it is crossed somewhere by another from Horchester (coming by way of Stonidge). It then ran for Horchester, in Somerset, and on for Exeter. There were at least two Roman towns in Dorset, of which no mention had been made in the paper, one at Horchester, near Evershot, one at Buchester, near Fontmell and Shaston. There was every reason to believe Roman roads crossed the vale of Blackmore, coming south from Orcheston, in Wilts, and from near Maiden Bradley; both ran for the Dorchester road somewhere at Bellchalville or thereabouts, but another line ran south and west for Horchester, and on from there towards the sea near Bridport.

It was suggested that these questions should form the subject of local investigation.

August 3.

#### VISIT TO SHERBORNE.

The members of the Institute reached Sherborne by railway about eleven o'clock, and immediately proceeded to the Abbey Church. On their way they were joined by the Bishop of Oxford, and by Sir W. Medlicott, Bart., and other influential persons connected with the district.

The Rev. Professor WILLIS having mounted a chair in front of the church, described its history and architecture. He commenced by directing the attention of the company to the fragments of an older church, which now exist at the west end of the building. He entered minutely into an architectural description of these details, and observed that the ancient parish church of All Hallows, at the west end of the Abbey, consisted of three aisles and six bays. He then explained how this portion of the building was connected with the present structure, and observed that the east end sloped off so as to admit of the construction of the great west window. There was, no doubt, a screen against the two first piers of the parish church, before which was placed the altar. He then noticed the outside of the present structure, and called attention to the Norman porch on the south side, which had been most carefully rebuilt with the original stones, every stone having been marked, and placed in its original position. A battlement, Perpendicular in character, and harmonizing with that of the church, formerly ran round the porch; and he must say, with all respect to the architect, that he was sorry that it had not been replaced. The learned Professor then entered the building, and took up his station near the pulpit, where he discoursed upon the architectural features of the interior. He observed that on the preceding day he had alluded to an ancient document respecting the disturbances between the parishioners of Sherborne and the abbot and monks of St. Mary's Abbey. This document, which was dated on the 4th of January, 1436, was an ordinance issued by Neville, Bishop of Salisbury. It commenced by stating that the Bishop had received accusations from the abbot and monks respecting the conduct of eight or ten of the townspeople, who had erected a new font in the church of All Hallows, on the plea that the door communicating with the abbey was inconveniently narrow. They made further "pretence of the bells ringing for matins" in the abbey. It seems also, from this document, that there was another and a more serious ground of provocation given by the monks, viz., that the old abbey font had been improperly removed from its position in or near the porch. The new font remained unmolested until the next Easter procession, when both parties laid their complaints before the Bishop at his visitation, and an angry contention ensued. The Bishop ordered—1. That the font erected in the parish church should be destroyed. 2. That the bells should not be rung for matins until after the sixth hour to the Abbey clock. 3. That the Abbey font should be restored to its ancient place, and that all infants should be baptized therein. 4. That the door of entrance for the parishioners into the Abbey should be enlarged. When the Bishop's mandate was received a serious riot ensued. As soon as the monks attempted to displace the new font, the townspeople, who had assembled for its defence, came into the Abbey, and, according to Leland, a stout butcher, one Walter Gallor, defaced clean the stone font of the Abbey Church. The quarrel between the monks and the parishioners became somewhat serious, the Earl of Huntingdon taking the part of the townspeople, and Bishop Neville siding with the abbot and the monks. During the sedition a priest of the church of All Hallows shot a shaft of fire into the thatched roof of the choir, which was set on fire and destroyed. It may be inferred that the nave was not damaged. We learn from Leland that the parishioners were compelled to contribute towards the restoration of the east end of the building.

The learned Professor then proceeded to describe the architecture of the

church, which belongs to the Perpendicular period, but contains excellent specimens of the Norman, Early English, and Decorated periods. The arches of the tower and part of the transepts are of Norman work, while the nave and chancel are Perpendicular. Professor Willis described the architectural peculiarities of the choir and nave. He alluded to the splendid Perpendicular work of the choir, which was erected by a master-hand, and particularly described the light and graceful roof with its elegant tracery and fan-vaulting. He next described the nave, which was rebuilt by Abbot Peter Ransome, from 1475 to 1490, and remarked that although the church was mainly Perpendicular in style, its original Norman character is unmistakeable throughout. The piers of the nave are polygonal, without capitals, and are singularly enriched on each face with panels which follow the arch and meet at the top, where they are united by a shield bearing a coat of arms. The pier-arches of the nave were unequal in space, and the piers were not opposite each other. He hinted it was not improbable that beneath the ashlar of the present piers, which was Perpendicular in style, might be found the original Norman work, forming, as at Winchester, the cores of the piers. The learned Professor described at full length the other portions of the building.

The company then left the church, and the Professor led them to the north side of the edifice, where he pointed out the remains of the cloisters. He took them into the school-room, which was stated to have been the refectory of the monastery; but as there were no remains of a pulpit, he did not think it was ever used for that purpose. Neither did he believe, as some said, that it was a dormitory. He considered it not improbable that it was the cellarer's hall, and might have been used for the accommodation of guests, all classes, from the prince to the beggar, being entertained at the great monasteries in former days.

The party then adjourned to Sherborne Castle, the seat of Mr. G. D. Wingfield Digby, who sumptuously entertained the archæologists and their friends in a marquee erected in the grounds. Mr. Wingfield Digby took the chair, supported by the Marquis Camden, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Neaves, Sir R. Kirby, and other members of the Institute.

By desire of the Marquis Camden, the BISHOP OF OXFORD seconded the toast of the health of Mr. and Mrs. Wingfield Digby. He said that the clergy present, and throughout the length and breadth of the land, thanked Mr. Wingfield Digby for what he had done at Sherborne Church. He had set a noble example to the laity of this country; and he (the Bishop) begged sincerely to thank him for what he had done, and also for his munificent hospitality on that occasion. They had been told that day of the disputes between the clergy and the laity which had taken place in Sherborne, when the Bishop of Salisbury came down to settle these differences. He could not help contrasting with those disorderly times the peaceful and pleasant gathering on that occasion. He begged most cordially to second the toast.

MR. WINGFIELD DIGBY returned thanks, and expressed the great satisfaction which he felt in meeting them on that occasion.

LORD NEAVES proposed a vote of thanks to Professor Willis for the able description which he had given of Sherborne Abbey Church on that occasion. He called on the Bishop of Oxford to second the toast.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD said that the annual meetings of the Archaeological Institute had acquired celebrity from the admirable architectural explana-

tions of Professor Willis. At nearly all these meetings he had described some noble church or venerable cathedral, and he begged to thank him for these annual expositions. He could assure them that he was not using words of after-luncheon congratulation when he alluded to the high qualities of Professor Willis, and to his great care, his wonderful sagacity, his intuitive eye, and his unvarying kindness on these occasions. He was, indeed, the light of the Institute and the delight of the annual meetings.

Professor WILLIS, in returning thanks, said that, in explaining the cathedrals and other churches of this country, much credit was due to those who had the care of these edifices, and who afforded him the opportunity of examining them and making himself acquainted with their history and architecture. He had felt great pleasure in visiting Sherborne Church, and was much gratified with the manner in which that edifice had been restored, and with the noble example of ungrudging, liberal munificence which Mr. Wingfield Digby had set to the whole land. The church had been perfectly restored, while all its ancient features had been preserved. He begged to thank Mr. Digby for what he had done.

The company then left the tent, and proceeded to the ruins of the old castle, in the grounds of Mr. Digby. It rained up to the time when the party left the grounds, and the thunder was very heavy.

Mr. J. H. PARKER described the remains of the ancient castle, which was built by Roger, Bishop of Sarum, in the time of King Stephen. He observed that it was strongly defended, and gave a description of its plan and details.

Some conversation followed, in which Mr. Parker, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Burtt, Mr. Bond, and other members took a part.

The Rev. C. W. BINGHAM then gave an outline of the history of the castle, reading from the Rev. E. Harston's "Handbook to the Abbey Church of St. Mary, Sherborne." From this account the history may be summarised as follows:—Roger Niger succeeded Osmund as Bishop of Sarum in 1102. He was the powerful minister and favourite of Henry I., and held also the earldom of Salisbury. He fortified the city of Sarum, and built for himself three great castles at Sherborne, Devizes, and Malmesbury. They were places of immense strength, for the Bishop was no mean engineer. In 1133 King Stephen seized these three castles, together with the Bishop's plate, jewels, and cash, the latter amounting to 40,000 marks, and threw the prelate into prison. Sherborne was recaptured by the Empress Maud, and for the next two hundred years was retained by the Crown on various pretexts, but was at length recovered for the bishopric, together with the chace and manor of Bere Wood, by Bishop Robert Wyvil, in 1355. Bishop Wyvil's brass in Salisbury Cathedral records this fact, and describes him *ut pugil intrepidus*, a compliment to a bishop more appreciable in that day than at present. The brass itself is most curious. The castle is drawn with all its towers. The keep has four turrets, two ornamented with a mitre, two with an earl's coronet (Roger being both bishop and earl). At the window over the gate stands the Bishop, in his robes, with crozier and mitre. His hands are lifted, as in the act of returning thanks to God, and re-consecrating the castle for the benefit of the bishopric. The long defilement it had undergone is expressed by the weeds and brambles in the foreground, where the rabbits are feeding or burrowing. In the gate stands the figure of an armed retainer, with the portcullis at his back, in the attitude of defence, as being ready to maintain his lord's rights by arms.



His left hand holds a shield, which is suspended from his shoulders by a strap, and in his right hand he wields his battle-axe. The brass is very nearly perfect, but the border and inscription are injured. How it escaped the pillage of the Civil Wars, when it is said that upwards of a hundred valuable brasses were destroyed, is wonderful. The castle and manor now remained with the see until the fourth year of Edward VI., when the Bishop, John Capon, made them over to the Lord Protector Somerset, who enjoyed them but a short time. On his attainder, the Crown again demised them to Sir John Paulett, Knt., for ninety-nine years. But the Bishop, having filed a bill in Chancery, declaring that he was intimidated into this surrender of his rights, his life being threatened, the Lord Chancellor decreed in his favour, and the castle once more reverted to the see. The bishopric suffered most in this matter from the hands of Queen Elizabeth, who twice kept the bishopric vacant for several years, till she could find some abject occupant for it who would consent to surrender Sherborne Castle and manor to the Crown. Toby Matthew (afterwards Bishop of Winchester), declined her terms, and she refused to make him bishop, and twice was Archbishop Whitgift compelled to interpose by a spirited remonstrance against her conduct. At length she made one Coldwell bishop, of whom it is said that he was surprised into consenting to her terms, and never held up his head afterwards. He died very soon after, and she then (after two years' delay) made Henry Cotton bishop, the condition of his appointment being the alienation of Sherborne, which she then bestowed on Sir Walter Raleigh. Of this Cotton, Dugdale remarks—"His son was born blind, who, notwithstanding, was made a minister, had three or four parsonages, and was canon of Salisbury, yet died a beggar." Thus was the see of Sarum deprived permanently of this portion of its endowment, a yearly rent-charge of £260 being alone reserved to it. Raleigh greatly improved the estate, but did not enjoy it long. It next came into the hands of Prince Henry, who lived but a few months afterwards. Carr, Earl of Somerset, its next possessor, closed his career in ignominy, and the castle and manor were then sold by the Crown to Sir John Digby, afterwards Earl of Bristol. In 1645 the fortress was captured, after a siege of sixteen days, by Cromwell and Fairfax, when Sir L. Dyves and Sir John Strangways, fifty-five gentlemen, and six hundred soldiers, were taken prisoners. It was then dismantled, and with its materials Castleton Church and the wings of the present mansion were erected.

Mr. BURTT said it was well known that Sir Walter Raleigh resided here some time, and some documents had fallen into his hands which curiously illustrated the social relations of that period. These documents were connected with proceedings in the Star Chamber, and one of the acts of oppression charged against Raleigh was that a certain John Mears, having spoken about an act of aggression, was one morning taken out of bed and put into the stocks for about twelve hours. The result of the proceedings was not given in the public judicial record. The documents had been printed in the Gentleman's Magazine for November, 1853.

The Rev. Prebendary SCARTH gave an account of a Roman cippus in the grounds. It was erected to Ælius, by his "tent-fellow." It had two interesting designs, the head of Medusa, with an owl at the bottom.

Mr. R. DIGBY said the cippus was brought from Dresden by John Digby, who brought home the classical books in the castle, and who died young.

The Rev. J. G. JOYCE drew attention to a curious tessellated pavement



which now forms the floor of the dairy. It was discovered some few years ago among some Roman foundations on Lenthay Common. It is in excellent condition, and is most perfect. A sitting figure is represented playing on a lyre with six chords, while a second figure is dancing and playing a double pipe, united at the mouthpiece. The borders are very rich.

The body of the present mansion was built by Sir Walter Raleigh, the date 1594 and his arms being visible on the windows. The two wings were added by the first Earl of Bristol, and the stone walls have been coated with grey plaster. An archway of stone, surmounted by the Digby crest, forms the entrance into the courtyard. The gardens are very quaint and pleasant; and a stone seat is pointed out as that frequented by Raleigh when he indulged in the Virginian weed. A large sheet of water, formed by damming up what was once an inconsiderable stream, is considered one of the most beautiful lakes in the west of England. It divides the pleasure from the woods which encircle the ruins of the ancient castle. The park, which is five miles in circuit, contains 1170 acres.

The party returned to Dorchester, where in the evening a *conversazione* was held in the temporary Museum. The company manifested great interest in the antiquities exhibited; and the reading by the Rev. W. Barnes of some of his poems, written in the Dorsetshire dialect, gave great satisfaction, and was greeted with warm applause.

August 4.

#### MEETINGS OF SECTIONS.

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, M.P., took the Chair at 10 o'clock.

The Rev. J. G. JOYCE read a paper on the results of the excavations recently undertaken by the Duke of Wellington, at Silchester. The discourse was illustrated by diagrams and numerous coloured representations of objects there exhumed. A singular amount of uncertainty hung about the name, which he was not prepared to dispel. Silchester was supposed to have been originally a British settlement or camp, from its form, but it was occupied, undoubtedly, at an early date by the Romans. The internal portion of the town was subdivided into rectangular forms, by two roads, one running north and south and the other east and west; but the walls were irregular, having, he believed, as many as nine faces. The walls, nearly all of which are perfect, are of immense strength, and were evidently built in courses. From the fact of there not having been found tiles in Silchester inscribed with the name of any legion, it had been doubted whether it was ever occupied as a military station, but he believed it had been so occupied, and gave his reasons for thus thinking. He did not doubt, however, but that commerce was carried on there, because at that time it was one of the most important centres of enterprise in the country. He then directed attention to the construction of the houses exhumed, and gave interesting details of their contents. The coins discovered, he remarked, ranged from the time of the Emperor Augustus to coins of the latest period of the occupation of Britain by the Romans. Of the first century coins there had been found 11; second century, 30; third, 141; and fourth, 211. The lecturer was thanked for his admirable paper, and the enlightened and patriotic enterprise of the Duke of Wellington in prosecuting these researches was cordially acknowledged.

9 Mr. C. T. NEWTON, F.S.A., delivered a lecture on Phœnician Art as illustrated by recent discoveries in Rhodes, Cyprus, and Sidon. The lecturer observed that, as far as we know, the Phœnicians were the first people who made long voyages from the eastern to the western extremities of the Mediterranean Sea; the first to observe the stars for the purposes of navigation; and, if ancient chronologers were to be believed, they were the founders of a city beyond the pillars of Hercules 1,200 years before the Christian era. The Phœnicians were the prototypes of the Englishmen of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and rivalled them in their happy mixture of audacity, and sagacity in discovering the best markets, and that at a time when Greek history had not begun. They were connected with the historical books of Scripture; they invented the alphabet which we inherit, and he thought it was not too much to say that had not the Phœnicians simplified the mode of writing and bequeathed their alphabet to the Greeks, the "Times" which appeared this day might never have been printed. With reference to the tin the Phœnicians obtained from Britain, he observed that some thought the southern counties were under Phœnician influence—that they had factories here, introduced much of their civilisation, and left evidences of their skill in such structures as Stonehenge. Sir G. C. Lewis in his history of the Astronomy of the Ancients argued that the Phœnicians never landed in the British isles, but that the tin was conveyed to the isle of Vectis, then across to Gaul, and from thence on muleback to Marseilles. If this reasoning were correct, they could never hope to discover Phœnician remains in this country. But he (the lecturer) based his conclusion mainly on the fact that before the time of the Romans the accounts given of Britain are mixed up with much that is fabulous. He conceived that circumstance to be attributable to the pains the Phœnicians took to conceal the place where they found a good market. It was an early opinion that Phœnician art had a distinct character, but no specimens of it could be obtained. The writing alleged to be Phœnician was chiefly upon coins, but on examination, these proved to have been the work of Greek artists, though occasionally a Phœnician deity was found upon them; they were coins of the satraps of the time of the Artaxerxes, from 300 to 400 B.C. Early vases of an Asiatic character were likewise attributed to them, but he held they were of Greek workmanship. He then directed attention to the results in recent excavations at Rhodes, Cyprus, and Sidon, and warmly eulogised the Emperor of the French for the researches he has caused to be made. He gave in detail an account of the finding of terra-cottas, pottery, porcelain, glass, gold ornaments (especially instancing several remarkable ear-rings), and other relics. The Phœnicians were the traders who navigated the seas in the earliest times. They worked several metals, and made trinkets, which they exchanged with the people with whom they traded, taking home tin from Britain, copper from Cyprus, and various products from other places. He believed they traded with Egypt at a very early date, and brought home Egyptian wares of various kinds, such as porcelain and metals. These they imitated and carried to the Italian coast, by which means they got into the Greek market, and so they laid the foundation of ornamental art. No doubt the Greeks improved very rapidly on the metals they got from the Phœnicians. This the lecturer illustrated by a Greek figure and one exhumed at Sidon. Finally, he said, we must not give up anticipating the discovery of Phœnician relics in England. He thought it possible to find traces of

them by examining more tumuli, and by applying modern philology to the names of the promontories, harbours, &c. along this coast. It was a most interesting inquiry to determine whether or not the Phœnicians came to Britain.

Professor WILLIS said that the subject which he had to bring before the notice of the meeting was the ruins of Glastonbury Abbey.<sup>1</sup> Now these remains were the disjointed fragments of a large abbey church; and although few and far between, still there was sufficient left to enable any architect or person accustomed to these fabrics to restore the church upon its original plan. The building itself was nearly the length of Wells Cathedral, arranged according to the ordinary type, with a nave, transept, and a square choir or presbytery at the east end. At the west end of the church was a remarkable chapel. This chapel was in the transition style of Norman architecture, having pointed arches mixed with circular, and had been subsequently connected with the western end of the church by a portion in pure Early English of the ordinary type, the west front of the great church being in the same style. From the remains he perceived the conducting of the building of that church very closely resembled that of the cathedral of Wells, which he had had the pleasure of explaining to the members of the Archaeological Institute in the year 1851. This church of Glastonbury, which they might suppose to have been commenced from the east, beginning in a transition Norman style at this end, was carried gradually on towards the west with a remarkable persistence in that style, so that by the time they came to the west end the style of building everywhere else had completely changed, as at Wells. When the builders came to the west front they suddenly adopted the ordinary Early English style, which had then got into fashion, resembling Salisbury Cathedral, and the west front of Wells. The Professor had already remarked that, adjoining this west end was a small chapel of semi-Norman style, usually known as the chapel of St. Joseph of Arimathea. There were several reasons which induced him to investigate as closely as he could the history of this remarkable combination of a chapel at a short distance from the church. The church itself was very remarkable for its connection with the legends and histories of the middle ages, and the veneration which was then paid to the relics of saints. He should allude to the early traditions affecting the church, by referring to the ancient records upon the subject, without pretending to place them before his hearers as real history. These traditions were collected for the first time by William of Malmesbury, who was well known as an early English historian and the author of the two histories "The Deeds of the Kings" and "The Deeds of the Bishops." He also wrote a tract concerning Glastonbury; and that he was the identical man who wrote these three histories was proved by himself, alluding, in his account of the Saxon times, to his own tract written expressly upon Glastonbury Abbey.

The Professor then gave an account of the tradition which asserted that, in the year 63 of the Christian era, the Apostles, St. Philip and St. John, whilst preaching in France, sent twelve of their disciples into Britain for the same purpose, amongst whom was Joseph of Arimathea. The King and his barbarian people rejected these missionaries, but rather than send

<sup>1</sup> This lecture, greatly enlarged, and with several illustrations, has been published by Messrs. Bell and Daldy, Fleet Street.

them away altogether, granted them the right of remaining in the wild, uncultivated island of Avallonia. On this island they constructed a church for their religious exercises, under the inspiration of the Archangel Gabriel, by whose direction they built the walls of twisted osiers. These twelve men lived here as hermits, residing separately; and at last, dying gradually off, the place then became solitary and infested by wild beasts. About a century after this, in the year 166, Pope Eleutherius, at the request of Lucius, King of the Britons, sent two missionaries, who baptized the King and his people. In the course of their progress through the country they came to this island, and found the church down among the forest, and they perceived it had been built by Christians; afterwards they found by visions that it had been miraculously dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This second body of missionaries elected twelve of their converts who remained here as hermits, and hearing that the pagan kings had granted twelve portions of land to the first missionaries, applied for and were granted similar privileges. This number was from that time maintained by continual re-election when deaths occurred, and the system continued until the Irish apostle, St. Patrick, visited the spot, about 300 years afterwards. These anchorites restored the church, and built a stone oratory to Christ, St. Peter, St. Paul, &c., and the place became an object of pilgrimage, not only for the neighbouring population, but also for the just and learned men of the time. St. Patrick returned from a successful mission to Ireland in 433 A.D., and remained at Glastonbury 39 years, when in the year 472 he died and was buried in the old church, and remained there for 710 years, till the church was consumed by fire. St. David, the saint of Wales, came and built another church at the eastern end of the old church, which he also dedicated to the Virgin. St. Paulinus, well known as Bishop of Rochester, and the earliest Archbishop of York, covered the old wicker-work church with boards and lead, so that it was preserved and taken care of, and cherished as the first Christian church erected in Britain, with the especial name of the "Vetusta Ecclesia" or "Old Church," in contradistinction to the "Major Ecclesia," or Great Church, which was first founded by King Ina, c. 700, and stood to the east of the "Vetusta Ecclesia." Besides these personages there was a long list of other saints interred within the walls of the church. Ina's church remained in all its splendour up to the time of King Alfred (A.D. 872), when it was desolated by the Danes, who at that time ravaged the country; but about a century after it was rebuilt by Dunstan by the order of King Edmund the Elder, and a regular Benedictine monastery, the first in England, was established there, after which it flourished until the time of the Normans. Still, at the time of the Conquest, we find the two churches, called the Old Church and the Great Church, and separate from each other, and of which the first stood to the west of the second.

He came now to the period succeeding the Norman Conquest, when the Normans condemned the Great Church and commenced erecting another. After the death of the third Abbot the abbey remained in the hands of King Henry the Second for many years, and during that time, in 1184, a fire happened in the monastery, which consumed not only the church and the rest of the building, but also its ornaments and treasures, and, as William of Malmesbury informed them, the greater part of the relics. Speaking of the lesser church, or Old Church, dedicated to the Virgin, as he had stated, the learned Professor showed that the modern opinion that

the Lady Chapel stood on the north side of the abbey choir was founded simply on a misinterpretation of a sentence in Leland. In the chronicle of John of Glastonbury, dated 1493, it is confidently asserted that the burial-place of Joseph of Arimathea was in the cemetery of the old wicker church opposite to the south angle. In the fifteenth century great care was taken to preserve the tradition of the wicker church and Joseph of Arimathea's burial there, and a pillar was set up to mark its boundary, where he and a multitude of saints were said to be buried. Persons considered it a great honour to be buried in this spot, and paid high prices to procure burial in it, thus showing the great devotion which was entertained for Joseph of Arimathea.

Professor Willis next referred to William of Worcester, who went about for his own pleasure throughout England in the fifteenth century, and preserved notes of the dimensions of the great churches. His notebook was deposited in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; it contained the traveller's notes, just as he scribbled them on the spots which he visited. William of Worcester states that the chapel of the blessed Virgin was conterminous with the nave of the church, being about 34 yards long and 8 yards wide, and on either side were large windows. He (Professor Willis) inferred from this that the whole structure had then been thrown into one large chapel before the time when William of Worcester was conducted into it in the year 1478. But the more important point was, William proceeds to state, that at the south angle of this Lady Chapel Joseph of Arimathea was buried. Thus the identity of the semi-Norman chapel, now known as St. Joseph's Chapel, with the site of the ancient wicker church, or Old Church, is completely proved, and also that this very chapel was the Lady Chapel of the abbey. For these notes of William of Worcester show that in the fifteenth century, when visitors were conducted into this church, they were shown this Lady Chapel, with the grave of Joseph of Arimathea at the south angle. They needed no further evidence to show that the stone church, called St. Joseph's Chapel, the ruins of which they at present saw, was on the traditional site of the so-called first church erected in Britain. The Professor found historical notices that gave dates of nearly every part of the Great Church. The building of the church after the fire in 1184 had been carried on by the *camerarius* of King Henry, who first completed the Lady Chapel, or Old Church, and then began the Great Church, which he nearly completed. But the King died before the work was finished, and he was succeeded by Richard the First, who, being fond of war, neglected the rebuilding of the church, and, having no money to pay the workmen, the restoration was suspended for a long time. The abbey fell into the hands of an abbot who neglected it; and the monks, having no funds to carry on the work which King Henry had begun, set about to raise the bodies of the saints and to place them in shrines, whilst they sent preachers through the country with relics and pontifical indulgences, which attracted attention to the church and brought in a considerable amount of money to their funds. William of Malmesbury relates that "immediately after a fire the monks suddenly recollected the tradition that after the Danish sack of Canterbury in 1012 the body of St. Dunstan, there buried, had been brought away from the ruins by a body of their own monks, who esteemed the remains of the saint, and brought them to Glastonbury, where they laid them in a hole which nobody knew of save two of their own fraternity." The secret was transferred from one to another in succession as the possessors of it



died, until this great fire consumed the church in 1184, and money was required, when suddenly the monks recollected where the body was hidden. They dug for it, and, what was still more wonderful, they found it. King Henry the Second had learnt from the Welsh bards that the body of King Arthur had also been buried near the Old Church between two pyramids, which had been set up to his memory. In 1189 the Abbot of Glastonbury now made a search for these remains, and, after digging down 16 ft. into the ground, they came to a wooden coffin, which was found to contain the bones of a gigantic man, so large—the legend said—that when the bone of his leg was set upon the ground it reached up to the middle of the thigh of a man of great stature, standing. They also found a leaden plate, with the inscription showing that it was the coffin of King Arthur. These bones were raised and deposited in a marble sarcophagus within the choir; and in 1276 King Edward visited Glastonbury and ordered them to be placed before the high altar, where they were seen and mentioned by Leland. The history of the Great Church was very fragmentary after 1303, but supplied a series of excellent dates.

Professor Willis proceeded to describe the various parts of the church, which he pointed out with reference to these dates by aid of colored plans and drawings; and he observed that after the Dissolution the property passed through various hands, and finally came into the possession of Mr. Reeves, about 1825, who took great care to preserve the old ruined church; it had subsequently come into the possession of an equally enlightened man, Mr. Austin, who, he felt quite sure, would always endeavour to keep it in the best state of repair, although the edifice was now beyond the possibility of architectural restoration. He then explained, by comparing the ruins with the documents, the exact nature of the additions and changes which had been made in the Lady Chapel from its first foundation in 1184 to the period of the Dissolution, and showed that the crypt of the Lady Chapel was entirely a construction of the fourteenth or fifteenth century, and that there was no ground for supposing that any crypt had previously existed under it. It was simply a burial vault, constructed by the monks to enable them to profit by the desire of the devotees of the period to obtain sepulture in the neighbourhood of Joseph of Arimathea. Being partly constructed with Norman materials, probably obtained from one of the monastic buildings, which at that period, as we learn from the chronicles, were undergoing an entire re-building, this crypt had been hastily assumed to be older than the chapel itself.

In the interval between the morning and evening meetings, a section of the Institute availed themselves of the invitation of Mr. E. J. Weld to visit Lulworth Castle, where they were entertained at luncheon; and on their way back they visited the remains of the Cistercian Abbey of Bindon, which is of the twelfth century; they consist of little more than the foundations, but these have been carefully cleared of earth and left exposed, so that the plan of the abbey is laid out as on a map.

Another party visited Cerne, under the guidance of the Rev. C. W. Bingham. After inspecting the magnificent Abbey Church, a part of which is now occupied by a farmhouse, with fine remains of the old barn or granary, they proceeded to the church and the remains of the abbey, where much discussion took place as to the probable site of its various buildings, and their relation to what still exists.

Mr. F. H. DICKINSON occupied the chair at the evening meeting. The



Rev. F. MOULE communicated some particulars relating to Fordington Church, its architecture, and the relics of antiquarian interest which it contains. Mr. E. A. FREEMAN gave a lecture on the churches of Wimborne and Milton. The former, he observed, was founded in the year 718 by Cuthberga, a sister to King Ina, and the latter by King Ethelstan about the year 933.

August 5.

EXCURSIONS TO CORFE CASTLE, WAREHAM, CANFORD MANOR, AND  
WIMBORNE MINSTER.

The members of the Institute and their friends proceeded by special train to Wareham, and thence in carriages to Corfe Castle.

When the party had passed through the first gatehouse, Mr. Parker explained that they were then standing in the lower ward, respecting the building of which there were accounts going on from the time of Edward I. to that of Edward III. The second gatehouse, which was of the time of Edward I., had been blown up by Cromwell, and one half had slid down into the foss about ten feet below the other, a very curious circumstance, and as this had not destroyed the masonry it was evidently of very superior workmanship. All the walls of the lower keep were undoubtedly Edwardian. He then pointed above to the portion of the Norman keep, with the annex which had been added, though he was sorry to differ from Mr. Bond, as he did not think the keep was so early as the time of the Conqueror. His impression was that the keep was built in the time of Henry I., and the annex in that of Henry II. He could not put it earlier, because of the ashlar work. Documentary evidence being slight, they must judge of these buildings by others whose dates were ascertained. There were examples of the time of the Conqueror, but of much more rude construction; the earliest being that of Malling Castle, Rochester, built by Bishop Gundulph. The castles of the Norman barons themselves at the time of the Conquest were earthworks and wood, and it was not till the twelfth century that there were any walls entirely faced with ashlar. The wall connecting the Edwardian gatehouse with the Norman, had been ascertained from the Pipe Roll to have been built in the 20th year of Henry III., and was mentioned as taking the place of the wooden palisades previously in use.

A move was next made to another part, which Mr. Parker said was the earliest portion of the castle. He pointed out the herringbone-work in a part of the wall. The examples, whose date was known, were of the eleventh century, but this was a sort of rude work that might have been built at any time. It was simply an ingenious kind of contrivance for adapting the work to the material. The only question was, whether it might not have been of the tenth century. When the murder of Edward the Martyr took place, there was a royal residence here, and as it is only fifty years previous to the eleventh century, the work in question might be of that date. It is cased on the exterior by regular masonry of the thirteenth century, which blocks up the original small windows. It appeared to him not improbable, that this wall belonged to a Saxon dwelling here, not a stone castle, although it was protected by earthworks and palisades. The herringbone-work was, perhaps, a part of this ancient dwelling-house. He then referred to the "Boutavant," or projecting tower in this part of the

ruins. Proceeding to the side in the direction of Wareham, he pointed out the three gateways, protecting the castle on that side, of the time of Henry III. or Edward I., and leading up to the keep of the same date. It had been destroyed, but enough remained to tell what it was. They could see the remains of the grand staircase which led up to the keep, and was carried on arches, and he pointed out where the chapel might have been. The upper part of the tower was of quite different masonry, being the work of Sir Christopher Hatton, in the reign of Elizabeth, when considerable alterations were made. Further on he pointed out the fourth gate, at an angle of the keep, protecting that part of the building in which were the royal apartments, partly of the time of Henry III., and partly of Edward I. This was called the "Gloriette," a name frequently seen in the descriptions of castles, and appearing to mean nothing more than the state apartments. He then directed attention to what was called the Cockayne tower, and showed that in this part there was a chapel of the thirteenth century, in addition to that in the keep, an arrangement similar to that at Windsor. Here also was the great hall, as might be seen by the marks left of the vault in the wall. In this place also was one of the castle wells. The party then ascended the Norman keep, where Mr. Parker pointed out the remains of the bulwark, and other distinguishing peculiarities.

A vote of thanks having been accorded to Mr. Parker, the party then returned to Wareham. There is an old tradition that Wareham once had seventeen churches, but only one, that of St. Mary, is now used for service. This is, however, a very commodious building, and no doubt originally possessed much architectural beauty, but the interior at least was some years ago almost entirely spoilt by the bad taste in which the restoration was carried out. A very interesting leaden font with bold designs was noticed at the west end; but the feature which attracted most attention was what the Rev. C. W. Bingham termed the remarkable Runic inscription on a stone inserted in the east end of the north aisle. He did not think it was *in situ*, but built in there upside-down. No one having solved the problem, Mr. Bartlett the Town Clerk, handed to Mr. Bingham the following as an interpretation which had been made some few years ago by a gentleman then in Wareham:—"Catug, or Catocus (who came to Britain about 408 with Germanus to withstand the Pelagian heresy), dedicated to God Augustin Ansii. Catug Cadugan." Mr. Parker called attention to the chapel or crypt at the end of the south aisle, where he said would be seen two fine effigies of the Stoke family, of the time of Henry III. and Edward I. At the south-east angle of the chancel there was likewise a very small and curious chapel of the fifteenth century; a monument to the memory of Hutchins, the Dorset topographer; and some ancient inscribed and seemingly monumental stones, the inscriptions on which the Rev. W. Barnes holds to be British. Upon one of them is the word ENNIEL in capital letters; then a dot and an F., where the stone is broken off.

The party afterwards returned to the railway station, and proceeded by special train to Wimborne. At the station the Rev. Prebendary Onslow, the Incumbent of Wimborne Minster, was in attendance to receive the members of the Institute; they proceeded first to Canford Manor.

A visit to this splendid specimen of the work of Sir Charles Barry had not been included in the original arrangements, but was made in compliance with a most cordial invitation from the owner, Sir Ivor Bertie Guest, Bart. Several vehicles were in readiness to convey the members to

the Hall, but many of the visitors preferred the walk by the Stour. The party, which now numbered altogether between two and three hundred, were received by Sir Ivor in the grand entrance gallery, and were afterwards conducted into the magnificent hall, where luncheon was laid out. Sir Ivor took the head of the table, supported by the Marquis Camden and the Hon. Mrs. W. Ashley, there being also among those present, Lord Neaves, Lady Charlotte Schreiber, Mr. Schreiber, and the Misses Guest, Sir Richard Kirby, Sir J. P. Boileau, the Hon. W. Ashley, Sir W. C. Medlycott, Sir Stephen Glynne, Mr. Floyer, M.P., Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., &c.

Before the company separated, Mr. BERESFORD HOPE begged to propose a toast. Seldom, he might say, and still more seldom perhaps in so unique and magnificent a hall, had this Institute partaken of such hospitality as on that occasion; never had they been more hospitably received, and never more bountifully and more in keeping with the *genius loci*. Many times had the healths of distinguished archaeologists been proposed; many a time had the health of the hostess of the day been given. But here in Canford he believed for the first time in the annals of the Archaeological Institute he had to propose the health of a most distinguished archaeologist, and at the same time of the hostess of the day. What Lady Charlotte Schreiber had done—her deep labour of love in illustrating that mysterious and interesting literature of Wales—they all knew. He confessed for himself with shame that his acquaintance with that literature was only an outside one; it was only as coupled with general literature that he knew how much Lady Charlotte in this respect had done. Lord Neaves, however, as a Scotchman, could speak more to the point. He (Mr. Hope), however, asserted that all honour and glory should be given to a lady who had come forward in this way to rescue from oblivion the literature of a people, whose peculiar circumstances have preserved to them their independent nationality, whilst they enjoy the advantage of being incorporated with a powerful but thoroughly antagonistic nation.

LORD NEAVES, remarking on the beauty of Canford House, said one part of it was called the kitchen of John of Gaunt, "time-honoured Lancaster," and he thought, considering the connection John of Gaunt had with this house, as well as with English history, he might claim their sympathy in proposing a toast to his memory. John of Gaunt's memory deserved this tribute at their hands, he being the patron of the great English poet Chaucer, who in his "Canterbury Tales" has immortalised the language which belonged more to this part of England than to any other. Chaucer, in his descriptions of the things in those times, has mentioned a franklin, in whose house he said "it snowed meat and drink." For such hospitable purposes John of Gaunt's kitchen was established. They (the company) had been most fortunate in escaping showers of another kind that day, but since they had entered Canford House, there had descended upon them bountiful showers of a most reviving kind. He begged therefore to propose in connection with this hospitable mansion, that they should drink to the memory of John of Gaunt.

A visit was then made to the Nineveh marbles, which were presented to Lady Charlotte Schreiber by Mr. Layard, when Mr. Beresford Hope gave a brief description of them. The company next visited the ancient kitchen, one side of which, Mr. Parker said, was of the time of John of Gaunt, but the rest was later, and probably of the time of Henry VII.

The party then left Canford House, and proceeded to Wimborne, where Mr. E. A. Freeman gave a lecture on the Minster.

After a short time the party took their way to the station, where a special train awaited them. They started at six, and reached Dorchester shortly before seven.

A *conversazione* was held in the Museum at 9 o'clock.

#### August 6.

This being Sunday, the Lord Bishop of Salisbury preached, both morning and evening, at Holy Trinity Church, Dorchester. In his sermons his Lordship expatiated on the advantages of archæology. It was, he remarked, very often considered that archæologists merely looked at the outside of things, and that they were investigators of the dry bones of history, but this was a mistake, and he showed how very advantageous their investigations might be for the interests of society, and summed up by saying that by the study of the past we advanced the interest of the present, and that we knew how to make use of it for the benefit of the future. That was the purpose of archæology, not merely for examining the records and buildings, however interesting they might be to archæologists or historians, but to serve a higher purpose. Through that science they understood how the institutions of society had grown up, compared them with the present, and looked forward to the improvements which might be effected in the future through the study of archæology.

#### August 7.

Mr. E. SMIRKE presided, when a paper by Mr. E. HAWKINS, F.S.A., Vice-President of the Archæological Institute, was communicated on the "Ancient Mints in the County of Dorset." On the establishment of the Saxon rule a coinage commenced, bearing the name of the prince by whose authority it was issued, and that of the moneyer to whom he committed the privilege of striking it, and, after some time, was added the name of the place where it was minted. Ethelstan is the first of the Anglo-Saxon monarchs who seems to have ordained laws for the regulation of the coinage. In Dorset there were four places where in early times coins were minted, viz., Dorchester, Bridport, Shaftesbury, and Wareham. No coins, however, were known to collectors as having been minted at Dorchester earlier than the reign of Ethelred II., 978 to 1016. After noting the early celebrity of Bridport as a place where hemp and flax were manufactured, he remarked that in the reign of Edward the Confessor there appeared to be a mint there with one moneyer. At Shaftesbury in the time of Ethelstan there were two moneyers, and during the reign of the Confessor three. Wareham had two moneyers in the reign of Ethelstan, and two in the time of William the Conqueror. In conclusion, he expressed a hope that fresh information would be drawn forth from the local antiquary or collector.

A paper by Mr. J. FARRAR, F.S.A., on "Roman Villas, recently discovered in Chedworth Wood, Gloucestershire," was next read.

Professor BUCKMAN gave some interesting "Notes on a Saxon Bucket," found at Fairford, and exhibited in the Museum, after which

The Rev. E. VENABLES expressed his regret at the unavoidable absence of the Dean of Chichester, who was to have read a memoir on "The Life of

Cardinal Morton." Dr. Hook had sent the paper, of which he read some interesting portions.

A valuable communication, "Wareham: the Age of its Walls," was sent by the eminent Dorset antiquary, Mr. Charles Warne, F.S.A., who was unfortunately absent through illness. (Printed in *Gent. Mag.*, Oct. 1865, p. 431.)

A paper was contributed by Dr. T. W. W. Smart, on the "Ethelred Brass in Wimborne Minster." (Printed in *Gent. Mag.*, Dec. 1865, p. 708.) The author being, however, unable to attend,

Mr. J. H. PARKER made some brief remarks on the city of Wells, and the objects of interest to be found in the cathedral, with its adjuncts, which he considered was one of the most perfect in the country. He said that he had obtained permission from the bishop, the dean, and others, to show any person or party over the cathedral and bishop's palace, on Wednesday, if any present would like to accompany him; and he remarked that the palace contained some very fine work of the thirteenth century, surrounded by fortifications of the fourteenth.

At noon a large party started to visit Athelhampton, Milton Abbey, Bingham's Melcombe and Walterston. At Athelhampton, the seat of Mr. G. J. Wood, Mr. BINGHAM gave a brief outline of the history of the house. Mr. PARKER said there was no record who built the old mansion, but from its style he should suppose that it was built by the Martin family, somewhere about the time of Henry VII., and it was one of the finest of those old manor-houses for which the counties of Somerset and Dorset were noted, and of which he had given a short account in his "Domestic Architecture."

The party inspected the numerous objects of interest in the house, amongst which was some very fine tapestry, representing a consular triumph at Rome, and a numerous collection of relics, but being pressed for time they were unable to partake of luncheon courteously provided by Mr. Wood, and they proceeded to Milton Abbey, the seat of Baron Hambro, which was reached after a drive through some of the most varied and beautiful scenery in the county of Dorset. The abbey stands on an eminence, from which very extensive views are obtained. Before proceeding to inspect the interior of the church the company were entertained in the entrance-hall, the Rev. C. W. Bingham having been requested, in the absence of the Baron Hambro, to preside.

After luncheon, the Rev. C. W. BINGHAM briefly returned thanks, and invited as many as were disposed to visit the chapel of St. Catharine, situated on an eminence behind the abbey, and from which a most magnificent view could be obtained. A numerous party then wended their way up the delightful slopes, at the summit of which stands the little chapel.

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE described the building, which was in the early Norman style. St. Catharine became a martyr at Alexandria, but her body was said to have been conveyed by angels to Mount Sinai, so that temples on a height were usually dedicated to that saint: of this they would find instances at Abbotsbury, the Isle of Wight, Rouen, and many other places. He afterwards directed attention to the curious decorative tile-pavement of the chancel, which is of early date, the majority of the tiles bearing the arms of St. Clare.

A general move was then made in the direction of Milton Abbey, where Mr. E. A. FREEMAN described the edifice.



In a detached building in the grounds were several fragments of mouldings and ornaments, and on these Mr. PARKER remarked that the fragments showed there were rich and handsome ornaments of the twelfth century in the church. They entirely destroyed those, and put up in their stead the Decorated ornaments. Respecting the grotesque designs, they had been distinctly proved to have been brought over by the crusaders in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, when the great revival of architecture took place. For some reason or other (it was imagined that many believed the end of the world would occur at the completion of a thousand years), there was a great revival in the eleventh century of building in stone. In the twelfth century they had those rich ornaments which were brought from the East. These ornaments were identically the same with those of Syria. The Count de Vogue had published a series of engravings, showing the identity of the designs found in England and France with works found in Syria, and this fact of the copying of ornament from the East was one of the most remarkable pieces of archæological history. But these ornaments belong to the later and richer part of the Norman or Romanesque style, and not to the Gothic. He was satisfied from long study that in the dominions of Henry II. of England the Gothic style had its origin. The earliest pure Gothic building known, the choir of Lincoln, was built by St. Hugh; he was brought over by Henry II. At Witham, in Somersetshire, there was a Carthusian monastery, and there was a church built at the time St. Hugh was abbot, some years before he went to Lincoln. It was distinctly English local work, therefore he brought no workmen with him. There had been many discussions upon this subject. He was at Lincoln when Professor Willis first lectured on it, and declared it to be the work of a mad Frenchman. He confessed a doubt of this at the time, as he had been much in Burgundy. Since then some French antiquaries had seen the work, and pronounced it English, although they doubted the date. His opinion was that it was English, and that the date was true, A.D. 1192—1200.

The party then proceeded to Bingham's Melcombe, their next place of visit. On arriving at this delightful and picturesque little spot, they were first conducted into the fine old residence of Colonel Bingham, in the courtyard of which the Rev. C. W. BINGHAM, acting as the *cicerone*, addressed the company, and said he was sure his brother was exceedingly happy to welcome the members and friends of the Archæological Institute to his ancestral house, and he had thought it appropriate, before entering the rooms, to say a few words to them. The house was one of the best representations of a small country squire's residence of the sixteenth century that he had ever seen. The Binghams had been settled on this spot since 1250 without any break, or deficiency of male heirs. His ancestor was the brother or nephew of Bishop Bingham, and married the heiress of Turberville. From existing documents they had a certain incontrovertible date of the 4th Elizabeth, 1561, since which time only that portion east of the hall had been built, whilst the porch had also been altered. At that time the house consisted of the hall and oriel, within which was a parlour, the passage of the hall leading to the buttery and other offices, cellar, kitchen, bakehouse, brewhouse, then the dairy, and next the gatehouse and larder. In that arrangement the house still remains. He once more assured them his elder brother was glad to receive them, and to give them an opportunity of seeing their little ancestral mansion-house.

The handsome apartments, with their rich paintings and curious old



heraldic stained windows, were visited and described, and the famous bowling-green, serving as a lawn, and surrounded by a stupendous yew hedge, were all pointed out and admired by those present. After this, the curious little church was visited and described, and a short sketch of its history given by the Rev. C. W. Bingham. The party then started for the return journey, calling on their way at Walterston, which has lately been restored after the conflagration which took place about two years ago. Some of the party took the fine old church of Piddletown on their way.

The party arrived in Dorchester soon after 9 p.m., when a *conversazione* was held in the Museum.

#### August 8.

At half-past nine the Meeting of the Members was held in the Council Chamber, the MARQUIS CAMDEN presiding.

The Annual Report of the Central Committee of the Institute was then read by Mr. C. TUCKER, as follows:—

In their accustomed retrospect of the progress of the Institute and the extension of archæological science during the year that has elapsed since the pleasurable gathering at Warwick, your Committee has on the present occasion much cause for satisfaction, mingled, however, with painful regret. At the successful termination of the proceedings of our last meeting on the banks of Avon, we separated with the cheering anticipation that we should next assemble at the ancient *Durnovaria*, under the auspices of our early and kind friend the Earl of Ilchester, now, alas, no more. The loss of one of the first and most constant patrons of the Society had, under any circumstances, proved a cause of deep regret, but especially when we looked forward to his genial influence, and high attainments in archæological pursuits, as ensuring the successful issue of a meeting to be held in his county, and over which he had promised to preside. The Society will not fail to bear in remembrance the most kind consideration of our own excellent President, in consenting, on such an emergency, to supply the place of the noble friend whom we have lost, and to hasten from the recent exertions and success of the Kentish archæologists, marshalled under his guidance at Hever, in order to confer upon the Institute, in a distant county, the cheering continuance of that favor which the noble Marquis so largely bestowed upon us in his own.

In their last Annual Address your Committee hailed with satisfaction the continued evidence of royal patronage to the Institute, and the distinction conferred upon us by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. They would now advert with very grateful feelings to fresh marks of the gracious consideration of Her Majesty, and the assurance thus afforded that the Queen is pleased to extend her favor towards an institution which, in its tendency to promote the knowledge of the arts and of national monuments, had won the patronage and encouragement of her lamented Consort. At the present meeting the Prince of Wales has enriched our Museum by the exhibition of two of the choicest golden relics of the earlier period of British antiquity. They were found near Padstow, in Cornwall, a few weeks since, and belong to H.R.H. as Duke of Cornwall, in virtue of those ancient regal franchises conveyed by royal charter to the Black Prince. The golden gorgets, so rarely found except in Ireland, were laid before the Institute at their last

meeting in London, and, by the special permission of the Prince, they have been entrusted for the gratification of the assembled archæologists at Dorchester. The Committee cannot omit to recognise on this occasion the obliging intervention of their valued friend Mr. Smirke, Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, in bringing to our knowledge this precious treasure-trove.

The year now passed has been memorable for several discoveries and excavations of ancient sites of more than ordinary importance. Amongst these must rank first the extensive investigations on the site of the great Roman city *Calleva Atrebatum*, made by the Duke of Wellington, and carried out under direction of the Rector of Strathfieldsaye, the Rev. J. G. Joyce. Many of our members will recall with pleasure their visit to Silchester during the Annual Meeting at Oxford, in 1850, and the examination of the site, aided by the survey and plan specially prepared for the Institute by Mr. McLauchlan, and published in our Journal. They must have viewed the remains with a strong desire for such an effectual exploration as that which the Duke has now caused to be made. The traces of considerable buildings have been discovered, and there can be no doubt that His Grace's well-directed examinations of the site will be productive of many valuable results. Mr. Joyce's report on the progress of this great work has lately been submitted to the Society of Antiquaries. In addition to the discoveries made in Gloucestershire on a large area full of Roman remains, on Mr. Lawrence's estates near Andoverford, some important remains of buildings of the same period, with mosaic floors of remarkable beauty, have been disinterred on the property of the Earl of Eldon, in the same county. In regard to the vestiges of pre-Roman races, if not of the earliest occupants of the British Islands, we may specially invite attention to the excavations of grave-mounds in the North Riding of Yorkshire, carried out with unusual care by the Rev. William Greenwell, of Durham, and productive of many highly-interesting results, which he has communicated to the Institute for publication in our Journal. The extensive early cemeteries, moreover, discovered at Helmingham, in Suffolk, by the Rev. George Cardew, may well claim notice, as presenting certain facts of very novel character in connection with remote periods.

Besides these and some other explorations of minor importance, of which the particulars have been made known to us at the London meetings of the Institute, there have been during the last session communications of unusual interest. We may particularly advert to the graceful discourse by Professor Westmacott, at our December meeting, relating to the beautiful statue lately obtained for the British Museum, known as the *Diadumenus*, possibly a *replica* of the celebrated sculpture by Polyclethus. A subject of very curious enquiry was brought forward on another occasion by Mr. G. W. Hemans, who had disinterred on the coast of Essex, in course of the reclamation of a submerged district, massive masonry with relics, which seem undoubtedly to indicate the lost site of the great maritime station *Othona*, an important post in the decline of Roman power. A notable instance was here presented of the valuable services which may frequently be afforded to archæological science in the course of the extensive public works, which may often reveal facts of much historical importance. To the constant kindness of General Lefroy the Institute has been indebted for very instructive notices of the chambered mounds in Ireland at New Grange and Dowth, and of the mysterious incised markings upon the massive stones used in their construction, analogous, as some have imagined, to the

circular incisions on the rocks of the Cheviots, brought before us by the late Duke of Northumberland. General Lefroy has also given us a description of an unique subterraneous stronghold, of unknown antiquity, in Stirlingshire, and of certain remarkable relics from Northern India, which appear to indicate an infusion of Greek art, at a very early time. Several communications relating to the ancient cities of the Troad have been made through Mr. Greaves by Mr. Frank Calvert, and especially a Greek inscription of valuable character found at Sestos, on the Hellespont.

The much-vexed question of treasure trove was brought before us in an able discourse by Mr. Godfrey Faussett, great grandson of one whose name will always be held in honoured remembrance, as founder of the precious Kentish collection, rejected by the Trustees of the British Museum, and preserved for our country through the good taste and spirit of Mr. Joseph Mayer, of Liverpool. Mr. Faussett placed before us the present state of the law, and the remedies which may be proposed to obviate the existing evils in regard to archæological research, of which the destruction of the great hoard of gold ornaments at Lewes is probably the most memorable, and latest, instance. It is, however, satisfactory to be assured, through the returns for which Sir Clarke Jervoise has periodically moved in Parliament, that in all cases in which the finder, recognizing the ancient rights of the Crown, has brought coins or other treasure trove, he has received full compensation from the Treasury, and the objects discovered have been secured for the British Museum or for other purposes of public instruction.

At the concluding meeting of the members in London, early in July, a very interesting relation was given by our early friend, Mr. Charles Newton, of the incidents of a ride taken by him, not many weeks since, from Ephesus to Budrum, whither he was bound on the part of the British Museum, to complete certain explorations on the sites to which public attention has been attracted through Mr. Newton's researches at the ruined tomb of Mausolus. The archæologist must cordially hail the increasing stimulus given of late to the examination of ancient remains in the East. The survey of Jerusalem and the immediate neighbourhood, undertaken under the most favourable conditions by Captain Wilson, R.E., and with the direction of Sir Henry James, director of the Ordnance Survey, has probably given the chief impulse to that enterprise, replete with the promise of important results, namely, the investigation of all the ancient sites in Palestine invested with such deep interest in connection with sacred and historical associations.

The Committee has not thought it advisable to resume the practice of forming special exhibitions in London, illustrative of certain sections of the history of art, as had been done in former years with considerable success in the spacious apartments in Suffolk Street, which they had been compelled to relinquish. On the decease, however, of our lamented friend Mr. Winston, a desire had been strongly expressed that the members of the Institute and others who appreciated his labours in regard to the art of glass-painting in the Middle Ages, might be permitted to inspect the entire series of his admirable drawings of examples of painted glass, previously to their being deposited, in accordance with his last wish, in the British Museum. The assent of Mrs. Winston, his relict, was most kindly given, and, by the courteous liberality of the Arundel Society, arrangements were made for the exhibition of the drawings in their rooms, at the close of March. The opportunity thus for the first time afforded of examining the

collection of these reproductions of designs of painted glass, was warmly appreciated by a large number of persons interested in the special branch of mediæval art which Mr. Winston had successfully laboured to illustrate. Mr. Gambier Parry, whose proficiency in all subjects of this nature is well known, especially through his remarkable works of decoration on the ceiling of the cathedral at Ely, where Mr. Parry has lately completed the undertaking so artistically commenced by the late Mr. LeStrange, undertook to deliver a discourse on the art and artists of glass-painting, with special reference to the drawings by Mr. Winston, nearly 800 in number, which were displayed, as far as practicable, in chronological series, the arrangement being under the kind direction of Mr. Oldfield, Mr. Charles Tucker, and Professor Delamotte.

The retrospect of the past year, presenting as it does so many features of encouragement, has been chequered by unusually heavy losses amongst our most valued supporters. The tribute of deep regret has already been recorded to the memory of our excellent friend Lord Ilchester, who, to the latest days of his life, sought every occasion to promote the interests of our assembly in his county, to be held under his auspices. A more painful calamity, however, not only to our Society, of which he was amongst the earliest members, but to all the interests of science and philanthropy, has befallen us in the death of the Duke of Northumberland. It would be difficult to recapitulate as they deserve all the services rendered to archæology during his long life of active interest in the promotion of all researches in quest of historical truth. The importance of his later works, the surveys of the Roman Wall, and of all the great vestiges of the early occupants of the northern counties, carried out by Mr. Maclauchlan, we have, through His Grace's favour, constantly had occasion to appreciate; the results of each successive exploration during the last fifteen years having, by the Duke's kind consideration, been brought before the Institute immediately on its achievement. At the Annual Meeting of the Society at Winchester, in 1845, when the first of those instructive local museums was organised which have drawn forth such treasures of antiquarian evidence, the project received the warm approval of His Grace (then Lord Prudhoe), and it must be ever gratefully remembered that he liberally enriched the collection then formed at the Deanery, in Winchester, with the extensive assemblage of precious relics discovered on his estates at Stanwick, Yorkshire, relics almost unique in the late Celtic peculiarities of their character. At a subsequent time His Grace, with noble generosity, placed that collection in the hands of the Committee, as the medium of its presentation to the British Museum, with the special view of stimulating the Trustees to organize a collection of early British and other national antiquities, which had so long been desired in our great National Depository.<sup>2</sup> In contemplating the highly-instructive collection now there arranged under the efficient care of Mr. Franks, it must not be forgotten that the impulse which determined the establishment of the British Room was chiefly due to the intelligent interest in the promotion of archæology which was constantly evinced by the noble Patron whose loss we so deeply deplore.

There are, however, other valued coadjutors, whom we have lately lost,

<sup>2</sup> His Grace's generous donation of the Stanwick Antiquities presented to the British Museum through the medium of

the Institute is noticed *Gent. Mag.* Jan. 1846, p. 75.

long-trying friends now no more. Amongst them is our venerable East Anglian friend Mr. Hudson Gurney, the Nestor of archæology, and the zealous promoter of the meeting at Norwich, one of the earlier of our annual gatherings, and who to the latest period of his very advanced life took a lively interest in the proceedings of our Society. The sudden death of Mr. Charles Winston threw a deep shade over all who had enjoyed the pleasure of knowing him. His remarkable intimacy with all the *arcana* of the once beautiful art of glass-painting, his peculiar skill in reproducing rare specimens, his exertions to revive the art, and his critical powers in discoursing upon it, will cause his decease to be long deplored. His contributions to the Journal have been numerous and most valuable. The Institute will gratefully recall the exertions made by the late Bishop of Chester, who so kindly and earnestly furthered the interests of the Meeting at Chester. We lament the loss of Mr. Markland, formerly Director of the Society of Antiquaries, and ever foremost in encouragement of our purpose and participation in our proceedings; Archdeacon Burney, an early member of the Committee, and constant promoter of all that could tend to extend the influence of our Society; and our distinguished patron the late Earl of Carlisle, who shared with most genial cordiality in our great gathering in Northumberland and Durham in 1852, and whose welcome at Naworth Castle, in 1859, was worthy of the time-honoured memories of the Border Chieftains. With special regret, moreover, have we to record in this sad category the recent death of our friendly coadjutor Mr. Hartshorne, whose high attainments in several departments of archæology and historical research were only exceeded by the readiness to impart the information which he possessed, and to direct the labours of others in the path where he was ever found so pleasant a guide. Nor must a tribute of esteem and respect be omitted to the memory of Mr. Wentworth Dilke; of two valued friends in North Britain, the amiable Sir John Maxwell, of Polloc, a zealous promoter of our meeting in Edinburgh, and Professor Ramsay, of Glasgow, enrolled amongst our first members. There are others also lately taken from us, whose courtesies or kindly assistance in certain special occasions in our meetings we must bear in grateful remembrance—Mr. Bruce, of Kennet, who placed his precious family heir-looms at our disposal, when we assembled at Edinburgh in 1856; the accomplished Professor Boole, who contributed an unusually interesting discourse in the section of Antiquities, at the Lincoln Meeting, in 1848; Mr. Downing Bruce; also, Mr. Samuel Cartwright, and Mr. William Street, of Reigate.

Amidst so many painful recollections, it is not without consolation that, in the retrospect of the year now elapsed, your Committee made the accession of numerous influential and zealous fellow labourers to the ranks of the Society, and the increasing interest which has on every occasion prevailed in regard to the conservation of national monuments, and the furtherance of all archæological pursuits.

The adoption of the Report was moved by Sir J. P. BOILEAU, and unanimously carried; as was also the Report of the auditors. The customary changes in the Central Committee were then submitted, and the vacancies duly filled up; the auditors for 1865 being also elected. The following were elected members of the Institute:—Lady Smith, Rev. R. B. Oliver, Mr. R. H. Shout, Mr. J. Bain, Mr. J. Floyer, M.P., Ven. Archdeacon Huxtable, Mr. C. Graham, Mr. J. E. Brine, Mr. E. Cunningham, Mr. T. Roger Smith, Mr. J. E. Weld, Mrs. Coombs, Rev. H. E. Ravenhill, Dr.



Aldridge, Mr. R. B. Sheridan, M.P., Mrs. Reginald Smith, Mr. C. Minett, Mr. S. Hansom, Mr. Herbert Williams, Mr. J. Hicks, Mr. O. W. Farrer, Mr. Ralph Neville Grenville, M.P., Mr. F. Filliter, Miss Barnett, the Town Clerk of Dorchester, and Mr. Williams.

Letters were read by Mr. BURTT proposing that the congress should be held in London next year. A resolution to that effect was moved by Mr. A. BERESFORD HOPE, M.P., and seconded by Sir J. P. BOILEAU, who took occasion to mention his gratification at the decision of the meeting last year that the meeting of 1865 should be held in Dorsetshire, for though he had attended many meetings of the Institute, he had never witnessed so great congeniality of feeling as had greeted them in this county. The resolution was unanimously carried. The noble President was unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year.

The general concluding meeting was held at the Town Hall, at half-past ten, when the MARQUIS CAMDEN occupied the chair. Cordial votes of thanks were passed to the Mayor and Corporation of Dorchester, the Lord Bishop and clergy of the diocese, the nobility and gentry of Dorset, the contributors of papers read during the Congress, and of the treasures deposited in the Museum, were suitably acknowledged by Mr. Coombs, the Rev. C. W. Bingham, Mr. J. J. Wood, Col. Pinney, the Rev. W. Barnes, and Mr. E. A. Freeman.

Sir J. BOILEAU rose to make particular mention of the Rev. C. W. Bingham, as a gentleman through whose representations the Institute had met at Dorchester, spoke of the great services he had rendered, and said that wherever and whenever they had made an excursion Mr. Bingham had been the *genius loci*.

After a few words from the MARQUIS CAMDEN, who warmly concurred in the sentiments expressed by Sir J. Boileau, the vote of thanks was cordially adopted.

The Rev. C. W. BINGHAM said that he had talked so much during the Congress, and was so overwhelmed by their kindness, that he could only say from his heart that he thanked them.

In conclusion, LORD NEAVES moved a vote of thanks to the Marquis Camden for his conduct not only in the chair that day, but for presiding during this most successful meeting of the Institute. A better President they could not have had; he entered into all their views, sympathised with all their feelings, appreciated all those objects which they valued, and accommodated himself to every arrangement made, without in the slightest degree seeming even to exact what was his due. In those respects there could not be one better calculated to secure their respect and affection in discharging the duties imposed upon him.

Mr. A. BERESFORD HOPE, M.P., seconded the resolution. He said that it was a peculiar pleasure as well as a peculiar honor to him to have been called upon to second the motion, because he could put before them the reason why the Marquis Camden occupied the chair as no one else could do. The fact was, the noble lord was a child of that end of England in which he (Mr. Hope) had the honour to live. Lord Camden's life had been passed in the busy duties of the world. He did not believe—the President would correct him if he were wrong—that archæology had been for the greater portion of Lord Camden's life his peculiar study, though like a good, sensible, and earnest man, no doubt he respected the monuments of antiquity. Fortunately, however, his Lordship became the possessor and



care-taker of a most beautiful remain, Bayham Abbey on the border of Sussex, and also of Beckenham Priory in Kent. Opportunities made men, and Lord Camden might not have been an archæologist, but that he saw the value of his possessions, and recognised his responsibilities in regard to them. Another event came about. One whose ill health prevented his attending the congress of the Institute, whom they all liked and all respected as one of the most eminent archæologists of the south-east of England, the Rev. Lambert Larking, founded an archæological society in Kent, and the lord of Bayham naturally took the chair. Two years ago the Institute rubbed its eyes, woke up, and recollected that within thirty miles of London there was a cathedral, viz., at Rochester. A congress was there decreed, and naturally the President of the very vigorous Kentish society was placed in the chair as a bond of union between the local and general society. Lord Camden's presidency on that occasion made him what he was now, their regular stated President. He was only invited then to preside at that congress, but they liked him so well that they kept him in his chair and put him in the position of head of the Institute, and they meant to keep him there. They saw, therefore, that this was not an ordinary case of a man being complimented by being placed in a certain position. Lord Camden had proved himself equal to the duties of the office, and next year, when the Institute had their great meeting in London, by the kind invitation of our gracious Sovereign, and with the assent of the chief magistrate of London, and when the Institute purposed to decipher the great history of Church and State embodied in the Tower of London, in the palace and abbey of Westminster, the Castle of Windsor, St. Stephen's Chapel, and Eton College, he was sure that Lord Camden would more than prove himself equal to the occasion.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

The MARQUIS CAMDEN said he need scarcely assure them he felt very much the kindness with which they had received the proposition. It had given him great pleasure to visit Dorsetshire; it was a great many years since he had seen Wimborne Minster and Milton Abbey. He was also pleased to see Sherborne Church for the first time, especially under such auspices. With regard to his capacity as President, Lord Neaves and Mr. Beresford Hope had expressed their opinions in much too flattering terms. He could only convey to them his cordial and heartfelt thanks for the kindness he had received on this occasion, as well as at former times, from the members of the Institute. He only hoped that their future meetings might be conducted as agreeably as this at Dorchester. The meeting then separated.

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#### THE MUSEUM.

Happily for the success of this important feature of the Archæological Institute's Congress, the resident gentry of the county have made diligent researches at various times for the antiquities which Dorset contains, have preserved them with care, and now they courteously responded to the appeal put forth, and forwarded them for exhibition; as a result, the museum presented a particularly rich display of relics of the British and Roman occupation of Dorset and other counties, and various rare articles of *vertu*. The arrangement of the treasures comprised in the museum was admirably adapted to afford instruction to the visitor, and reflected great

credit on the tasteful and skilled curator, Mr. C. Tucker, F.S.A., one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Institute.

The pre-historic and early British period was well represented by an interesting collection of arrow-heads, hatchets, sling-stones, and celts, with a quantity of flints, all bearing marks of work by the hand of man; these last were found at Bradford Abbas, and shown by Professor Buckman. Other exhibitors in this section were Captain Hall, Mrs. Reginald Smith, Mr. J. W. Bernhard Smith, &c. Next in order were some excellent specimens of what was formerly known as "Kimmeridge coal money," now universally recognised as the refuse of the lathe, and in the examples exhibited by the Rev. H. Moule and Mr. W. Wallace Fyfe, the centre part, upon which the lathe had worked, was clearly shown.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was an exhibitor, and displayed two very remarkable gold ornaments of the early British period recently found near Padstow, Cornwall. They are supposed to be decorations for the hair, and are of crescent shape, weighing respectively 4 oz. 9 dwts., and 2 oz. 2 dwts.

The Roman period was fully illustrated. There were many valuable specimens of ancient pottery, the Samian ware being well exemplified by some nearly perfect objects, shown by Mr. J. Coode and Professor Buckman, and fragments by Mr. J. Floyer, M.P., Mr. B. A. Hogg, the Rev. H. Pigou, of Wyke Regis, Mrs. Reginald Smith, and Mr. W. Wallace Fyfe. Vases, interior wall-plaster with fresco paintings of various colours, fibulæ, armlets, the remains of a necklace found with a skeleton which had a coin in the mouth; glass objects supposed to have been used as hair-pins, &c., appeared in this collection. The bronze period was represented by celts, daggers, spear-heads, &c., contributed by H.M.'s Commissioners of Woods and Forests, by Captain Hall, the Rev. H. Moule, Mr. W. Wallace Fyfe, Mr. W. H. Davis, Mr. G. J. Andrews, and others; the half of a stone mould for casting celts was also shown by Captain Hall. The portion of tessellated decoration discovered in Dorchester gaol, 1854, was also exhibited, and Mr. Pouncey contributed a photograph of another fine example of Roman tessellated pavement. Two cases of Roman remains, from the collection of Mr. Durden, of Blandford, were extremely interesting. These comprised spear-heads, swords, daggers, knives, rings, horse-trappings, including bits and buckles in excellent preservation, personal ornaments, &c., collected chiefly from Hod-hill.<sup>3</sup> A portion of the roofing of a Roman house, exhumed in the grounds of Dorchester Castle, 1858, was an object of considerable interest. The Rev. R. Wingfield Digby sent a sculptured stone, thirteenth-century work, representing the consecration of the Virgin. This relic was found in an old house at Thornford. Professor Buckman exhibited a remarkably good specimen of a small Saxon bucket, found at Fairford, Gloucestershire, having the bands around it perfect, and also the handle. From Pompeii there was a mirror in excellent preservation, contributed by Mrs. Berthon Preston, and jars and vases from Herculaneum sent by Mr. Colfox.

Among the cinque cento plate, of which there was an attractive show, was a highly-chased Elizabethan salt-stand, exhibited by Mr. F. H. Warren, of Exeter; a standing dial table-clock of the seventeenth century, be-

<sup>3</sup> These have been largely and ably illustrated in Mr. C. Roach Smith's "*Collectanea Antiqua*."

longing to Mr. W. R. Crabbe; two silver fire-dogs, also seventeenth-century workmanship, sent by Mr. H. Williams; an exquisite miniature flagree looking-glass of the period of Queen Anne, belonging to the Rev. J. Fuller Russell; a fine ivory tankard, sent by the Rev. Parry Hodges, D.D.; a silver sugar-basin with cover of the last century, after the style of Charles I., contributed by Mrs. Reginald Smith; a silver-gilt standing-dish, seventeenth century, and a silver cup, parcel gilt, of the fifteenth century, by the Messrs. Farrer; and a mediæval caudle-cup, sent by the Rev. C. W. Bingham. One of the curiosities exhibited by Mrs. Reginald Smith was a buhl clock, said to have formerly belonged to Louis XIV.

The collection of carvings in ivory was very attractive, comprising specimens from the twelfth to the sixteenth century. The Rev. J. F. Russell was the exhibitor of a pair of devotional tablets, the carvings upon which represent the Nativity, the Presentation in the Temple, the Salutation, and the Offering of the Magi; also a leaf of a similar tablet, c. 1400, the subject carved upon which is the Crucifixion. The Messrs. Farrer were contributors of an antique casket, and devotional tablets, late in the fifteenth century. The carved head of a pastoral staff exhibited by Mr. E. Waterton was also observed with considerable gratification. There were a few excellent enamels, shown by the Messrs. Farrer and the Rev. J. F. Russell. The latter gentleman exhibited among others, an enameled plaque, twelfth century, the subject upon which is the Presentation.

At the upper end of the room was a case of valuable MSS. and books, displayed by the Rev. J. Fuller Russell. Among these were a Missal "*ad usum Sarum*," of the latter half of the fifteenth century, the *Horæ B. Mariæ Virginis*, c. 1425, English work, and a *Processionale* "*ad usum monasterii Salvatoris de Syon*." These were well illuminated. An object of local curiosity was a pardon under the Great Seal of William III. to John Gould, of Milborne St. Andrews, for killing Benjamin Hayward, at Dorchester; and also a letter, with the autograph of Oliver Cromwell, appointing Stroud Bingham captain of one of the companies of the Protector's foot regiments. This last was exhibited by the Rev. C. W. Bingham, as also were some choice MSS., to which were appended the signatures of Henry VIII., Charles I., and the Protector. Documents bearing the signature of Lord Bacon, and of several celebrated bishops and reformers were also shown. Among the books there was a copy of the first edition, and also of the fourth, of the celebrated letter of Columbus, giving an account of his discovery of America; a copy of the first edition of Milton's "*Paradise Lost*;" and an exposition of the Apocalypse, fourteenth century, illustrated by seventy illuminations, representing the chief subjects contained in the book of Revelation.

Among the gold work, Mrs. Berthon Preston exhibited a magnificent necklace, ear-rings, and pin, found on and near the skeleton of a lady at Pompeii; there were also finger-rings, seals, and fibulæ, from the same ruined city. Messrs. Farrer, of London, exhibited a magnificent pectoral ornament, of fine Italian work, and studded with gems; also a quantity of plate. A case of Roman and mediæval rings, coins, and fibulæ was the united contribution of the Rev. C. W. Bingham, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Tucker, Mr. H. Williams, Mr. T. E. Biddlecombe, and Mrs. C. Tucker. A silver-gilt pax, and a delicate flagree case

containing a goa stone, were exhibited by Mr. C. Tucker. Messrs. Farrer displayed a crystal cross enclosing relics, and a gold bulla. A splendid collection of lace, ancient and modern, contributed by Mrs. Herbert Williams, was one of the attractive features of the exhibition.

A remarkably fine diptych, by Hans Memling, was contributed to the exhibition by the Rev. J. F. Russell. Upon one leaf was a representation of the Crucifixion, an original composition of miniature-like delicacy; on the other, Joan, the younger daughter of Charles VII., of France, and of Mary of Anjou, kneeling at a prayer-desk, and accompanied by St. John the Baptist. The diptych was executed probably about 1460. In the sky are seen the Eternal Father symbolized as the Ancient of Days, the Holy Ghost in the form of a dove, and the Blessed Virgin seated on a faldstool, with the crescent moon beneath her feet, and holding on her knees the infant Christ, who raises his tiny hand to bless the kneeling princess, close to whom is an angel, sustaining a shield emblazoned with the arms of Bourbon impaling those of France.

There was an exquisite display of miniatures by Holbein and Petitot among other artists, from the collection of Mr. Bridge, of Piddletrent-hide, including portraits of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, Shakespeare, George III., Queen Anne, and other celebrities. Some illustrations of a very remote period were lent by Mr. T. Colfox; these were lacustrine remains from Robenhause, lake Pfaffikon, canton of Zürich, Switzerland, procured on the spot in June, 1865. They comprised wood cut from the piles of the lake-dwellings *in situ*, a woven fabric, wheat, fragment of an earthen vessel, part of the jaw of a deer, an apple, nuts, and a celt, or stone axe. An engraving accompanied these relics, giving a representation of a pile village as it is supposed to have existed. A good collection of coins was exhibited by Mr. E. Bascombe. There was a small but valuable display of mediæval arms and armour, including a sword having a russet steel hilt with military trophies and emblems of peace in silver, fifteenth century, belonging to Mr. D. B. Davy, Topham; a Toledo blade, sixteenth century, Mr. W. R. Crabbe; an Eastern sword, probably a headsman's, contributed by Mr. H. Williams, who also sent a group of helmets of the period of Charles I. Finally, corporation records, seals, and regalia from Dorchester, Weymouth, and Bridport were displayed. Among them was the "Domesday Book" of Dorchester, brought to light by Mr. Burt, Secretary of the Institute. It is a Register of documents relating to the town, begun in the fourteenth century, and in excellent condition. From Bridport, among other interesting relics, were, another so-called "Dome-book," A.D. 1452—1817; the account-book of the religious house of St. Michael Bridport, giving the weekly expenditure of the monks, A.D. 1454—1458; and an indulgence of forty days, dated July 5, 1446, granted by the Bishop of Sarum, and ten other bishops, to such as contributed to the repair of Bridport haven. To this document the bishops' seals are affixed, and some of them are in a fine state of preservation.

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