

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

November 2, 1866.

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

ON commencing a fresh session of the meetings of the Institute the chairman adverted with great satisfaction to the annual meeting which had just been held in the metropolis with such considerable success. The papers read had been far above the average, and many of them had been remarkable for their very superior quality, while the excursions had been most successful. The numbers attending the meeting had also been very considerable, and the whole affair had contributed much to the credit, and to the funds of the Institute. With this preface the chairman expressed his deep regret at finding himself in the position he occupied, as it was owing to the great loss the Institute had sustained in the sudden death of the Marquis Camden. The Marquis had contributed much to the success of the London Meeting by his kind attention to the business in hand, and had he been spared to do so, he would have been able to speak most heartily of the success of that meeting on opening the present session. The chairman felt sure that those present would join him in the expression of his profound grief at the event which had occurred. While the late Marquis was ever ready and able to appreciate most highly the value of archæological pursuits, he continued always to put himself forward only as a learner. Ever most courteous and kind to all, he was especially so to the members and friends of the Institute. As they had so often the pleasure of witnessing, he presided very frequently at their meetings, and he was most attentive to all the interests and affairs of the Institute. His last public act in connection with them—only a few days before his lamented decease—had been to obtain her Majesty's gracious permission to prefix the word "Royal" to their title. The vacancy in the office of President produced by this sad event, had caused the council to fall back upon their valued and most able friend, Lord Talbot de Malahide, whom he had good reason to hope would resume for a time the office he had formerly so well filled. During the session that was beginning that office would be no sinecure, for the President of the Institute would be an *ex officio* member of the council of the great Paris Exhibition next year. As regards that Exhibition, he (the chairman) was glad to see that our French friends were taking a leaf out of our book, and that there would be a "Loan Exhibition" of objects similar to that which had obtained such fair fame at South Kensington. He trusted the members would support the council of the Institute in the

attempt they were making to give some information beforehand upon the objects to be exhibited and the papers to be read ; this could only be done by the members sending such information in good time. In conclusion, the chairman congratulated the Institute on the auspicious opening of the session, which had brought together so large, so valuable and curious a collection of objects as that on the tables before him.

The Rev. PREBENDARY SCARTH communicated an account of an ancient interment discovered in the Sydney Gardens, Bathwick, Bath, a few months ago. In August last workmen were engaged to gravel the playground of the Bath Proprietary College. This forms a part of Sydney Gardens, having been enclosed out of them, and is at the back of the college, which was once the Pulteney Hotel. Gravel underlies the surface, and is easily obtained by clearing off the soil. During the vacation a pit was opened about twenty yards behind the college, and in the playground, when at a depth of about 10 ft., the men came upon two stone coffins. Unfortunately the lids were broken before the nature of the deposit was known, but on lifting the broken portions two coffins were found lying parallel. In one was a human skeleton in a perfect state, in the other the head of a horse. The coffins were almost equal in size. It being vacation time, no one was on the spot to give directions about removing the coffins or preserving the remains, and the contractor for the work in hand forthwith covered all up again. They were examined only by the college porter and the men employed. On being informed of the discovery on his return to Bath, Mr. Scarth ascertained the above particulars. This discovery agrees with what has been found in other places in the immediate neighbourhood, as well as other localities. At Combe Down, a mile south of Bath, stone coffins were found lying parallel to each other, and near them a stone box about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, containing a horse's head. An account of this discovery is given in the Journal of the Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society for 1854, with drawings. The objects are now in the Bath Museum. At Locksbrook, about a mile and a half from Bath, on the west, interments were found in stone coffins, also a stone box containing burnt bones. Skeletons were also found in a gravel pit close by, and with them the skeleton of a horse (*Aquæ Solis*, p. 103). There are other records of similar discoveries near Bath. Stukeley says that about Chute bones have been dug up plentifully, especially in a field called Blood Field. A stone coffin was found there with a skeleton enclosed, and an arrow and spear-head of bronze, and a horse was found buried about three yards from the body. But another circumstance renders the discovery in Sydney Gardens very remarkable. In February last, when digging gravel just beyond the paling between the gardens and the college, and about 30 yards from the later discovery, was found what appeared to be a place for cooking food. Stones placed on end supported flat stones, and under them were wood ashes and evident marks of fire. Fragments of pottery of divers kinds were also found, together with flint arrow-heads. These remains are now in the Bath Museum. The position of these remains close to the interments suggests the idea of a funeral feast, which may have accompanied the burial. Various other interments have been found in Sydney Gardens. Burials have been found all along the side of Bathwick Hill. One coffin had in it the skeleton of a female, packed in fine white sand, and parallel to it was another with the remains of a child in coarse sand. The Romans, and those who succeeded them in Bath, seem to have carried their dead

across the river, and buried them along the side of the hill opposite to the city. Burials on the slopes of hills are found elsewhere. As to the horse's head accompanying the interment, the following passage from Mr. King's book on "The Gnostics" may be thought appropriate:—"The idea of death is conventionally represented on sarcophagi and sepulchral tablets by a horse's head looking in through a window upon a party feasting. Yet more forcibly is the same notion carried out in an Etruscan sculpture, where the demon Charon, armed as usual with his large mallet, is leading the horse on which sits the defunct, his face muffled up. This perhaps is the cause why the horse's head is so favourite a device for signets. It served the bearer as a *memento mori*, like the death's head so much in fashion in the jewelry of the cinque-cento period, and with a far other object in the antique examples. One may conjecture that such was the source of the immemorial custom in South Wales of the mummers carrying round a *horse's skull* in Christmas merrymaking."

In the interments described may be the origin of the signet engravings, and the custom may have been that at the funerals of great men the horse, which had been their companion, shared their fate in death. Many such interments may be found, and they are believed to be far from uncommon, and to be unconnected with any locality.

Instances of somewhat similar interments were adverted to by Mr. Hewitt, who spoke of that mentioned by Mrs. Piozzi in the account of her travels in Italy; by Mr. J. Yates, who mentioned that recorded by Homer; and by the chairman, who, in the course of his remarks, mentioned that on the Continent a feast was a regular part of the ceremonial at a burial, and adverted to the ancient belief that the horse conveyed the body of the deceased to the banks of the Styx, over which Charon ferried him.

Lieut.-Colonel A. LANE-FOX, F.S.A., then read the following account of the objects exhibited by him, and which had been found at a great depth in the vicinity of the old London Wall.

"The excavations which are now in progress for the extension of the wool warehouse of Messrs. Gooch and Cousens in the London Wall have brought to light a number of interesting relics of the Roman period. The hole dug for the foundations of these buildings commences at about forty yards south of the street pavement, which is supposed to occupy the site of the old wall, and the excavations are consequently within the area originally enclosed by it. At about 16 ft. from the surface a layer of gravel is found, consisting of small stones, and sand resembling the Thames ballast, which has all the appearance of being a natural deposit; but as the hole does not extend for more than a foot below this, it is difficult to determine whether this is the case, or whether the made earth may not in some places continue to a lower depth. Above this there is an irregular deposit of peat, varying from 3 to 8 and 10 ft. in thickness; and above this again, made earth and rubbish, consisting of the more modern *debris* of the city. The stratum, however, is irregular, so that it is difficult to give a general description of it beyond this invariable feature, that the peat overlies the gravel everywhere, and at an average depth of about 16 ft. The area excavated is an oblong of about 70 ft. by 200, running north and south.

"Throughout nearly the whole extent of this area, stumps of oak piles are found, distributed some in rows running east and west, but for the most part dotted about in irregular clusters without any apparent order. In

some places they are as close as from 12 to 18 in., in other parts they stand isolated. Towards the southern end a row of piles runs nearly across the excavation, and on its southern side close to the piles, as if binding them together, a long plank $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick and about a foot in breadth has been laid transversely; another shorter row of piles and plank runs north and south. I cannot ascertain that any trace of nails has been found about them.

"The stumps are from 2 to 3 ft. in length, squared and roughly pointed as if with an axe, and from 5 to 8 in. in thickness. In those parts where gravel has been attained the points extend about 2 ft. into it, and are for the most part well preserved, but the tops of the stumps all present the appearance of having rotted off, probably at the original surface of the ground, and I could not ascertain that any trace of wooden superstructure was found above them. The whole collection of piles must originally have been driven down to nearly the same level; here and there large tiles, from 12 to 16 in. square and about an inch thick, were found interspersed amongst them, some showing traces of fire.

"Nearly all the articles exhibited were found in the superincumbent peat, at depths varying from 9 to 16 ft., either scattered in the peat, or collected in refuse heaps at various levels. These heaps were composed of large quantities of oyster, mussel, and cockle shells, all of recent species, mixed with pottery, the bones of animals, nearly all of which were broken, and a large proportion of them split lengthwise, as if for extracting the marrow. Having submitted the bones to Professor Owen, he has been so kind as to name them for me. They consist of the horse, the wild goat (*Bouquetin*), the wild boar, the red deer, and the *Bos longifrons* (earliest species of domesticated ox), and the skull of a dog, apparently of the shepherd-dog species. Higher up, at from 9 to 10 ft., horns of the roebuck were found, which Professor Owen informs me differ slightly from the existing variety in being more fully developed, and altogether better specimens of horns than those of the roebuck now inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland. Amongst the bones were also found numerous articles of human workmanship, including bone handles (?), bone points, bone skates, bone gouges, various kinds of Roman pottery, bone and bronze pins, a double-edged hatchet of iron, iron knives, a kind of short iron crowbar, a chisel, a merchant's mark, iron keys, pieces of bronze and lead, and coins of various kinds, from Antoninus Pius to those of George III. (in the surface ground).

"Unfortunately, I only heard of these excavations after the greater part of the peat had been cleared out, and I was therefore unable to ascertain the exact position of the several articles exhibited except by information derived from the workmen. More certain information upon this interesting point would have been desirable, and it is to be hoped that the excavations may have been watched by some careful observer, from whom a more detailed account of the different levels at which the several articles were found may be obtained. All I can say from personal observation is, that the bones of the several animals mentioned were found at all depths in the peat, from the level of the piles up to within 9 ft. of the surface, and that the pottery, including the Samian ware, was also found at the lowest depth; but, so far as my own observation goes, it did not rise to the level at which the roebuck's horns were found. With respect to the pottery, Mr. Franks, to whom I have shown the specimens found by me at the different levels, has been kind enough to inform me that the whole of it is of Roman manu-

facture. Some of it, the grey pottery, coated with black and ornamented with a kind of chevron pattern incised, is apparently from the Upchurch Marshes. Other specimens, of coarser pottery, is of the kind supposed to have been manufactured by the Romans on the site of St. Paul's Churchyard, and the remainder is Samian ware of foreign origin, one specimen of which appears to be stamped with the name of the potter MACRINUS.

"The so-called bone handles consist of the shank bones of the red deer and *Bos longifrons* cut through about the centre, and roughly squared at the smaller ends. One specimen appears to have been cut into an hexagonal form. They all have from two to four longitudinal cuts on the smaller end. The bone points are very roughly cut and hollowed at the base, as if to receive a shaft. One of the gouges has two transverse cuts upon its convex side, the object of which is not apparent. Another is filled up with a very strong cement. The skates consist of the metacarpal bone of the donkey or small horse. One specimen of these has been much worn by friction on the ice. None of the bones have lost their animal matter, which is in itself sufficient to prove them of comparatively recent origin. Some of the bones are quite green, probably from having laid close to some bronze implement.

"With respect to the use of these bone implements many conjectures have been offered; amongst others, that they were used for polishing, for net making, as shuttles, and that they were the handles and points of spears; which last would, from their construction, appear most probable were it not for the presence of Roman pottery, which makes it unlikely that such very primitive weapons should have been employed at a time when iron was in constant use. I have nothing further to add to these conjectures respecting them.

"It appears to me that there are but two alternatives to consider, supposing the time of their formation within the Roman era to be proved: firstly, are they Roman, and constructed for some manufacturing purpose? and secondly, being of the Roman period, may they not have belonged to a people essentially pre-Roman in their arts and appliances? Similar bones, I am told, have been found near the Bank, the Mansion House, and down to the river, and it seems probable the whole of this tract must have been swamp at the time the piles were driven into it. The presence of the oysters, cockles, and split bones, refuse from the kitchens, proves that the piles, in all probability, belonged to the foundations of inhabited buildings. Savages in all parts of the world appear to have had an affection for swampy ground, and it is not unlikely the Romans may have left them in undisturbed possession of it. If so, it is possible these relics may be vestiges of the ancient British inhabiting the marshy tracts about London during the Roman era.

"Should these observations have the effect of drawing the attention of archæologists to this locality before the piles are removed, it is possible that some more definite conclusions may be arrived at. At a time when the remotest quarters of the globe are being searched for the traces of lake dwellings, it appears most desirable that the opportunity of examining a specimen of this class of habitation in the very centre of the city should not be passed over without receiving the attention it deserves."

The occurrence of the pottery with the more primitive remains makes the elucidation of this remarkable deposit somewhat difficult; and in the discussion which ensued, further information was hoped for. It was suggested that these remains might be vestiges of the ancient British inhabiting

the marshy districts round London, who were undisturbed by their conquerors.

A paper by the Rev. CANON TROLLOPE, "On the Maladery, or House of Lepers, near Lincoln," with a notice of a remarkable sepulchral slab found on the site, was then read (printed in the preceding volume of the Journal, p. 212). Mr. E. Smirke, who had lately brought the subject of lepers before the Institute, mentioned that some documents had lately been printed referring to an establishment in Cornwall, St. Lawrence Ponteboy, near Bodmin, similar to that at Lincoln, by which it appeared that the Court of Chancery had settled the revenues of that house upon the general hospital of the county, directing a preference to be given to lepers, and that an eminent living physician had signified his intention to turn the privilege to account, thereby raising an important legal question which was now under consideration. The chairman remarked upon the different treatment the poor sufferers now received, and said that the disease was stated to be more general than usually supposed.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER.—A picture-map of Palestine, in which the Holy City, with its domed buildings, is conspicuous. The chief cities are shown in a sort of bird's-eye view of the Holy Land, the names being inscribed in Hebrew, and also in what seems to be the *lingua Franca*, or mixed Italian commonly used by the Israelites in Eastern lands. The relative position of these cities, the Mediterranean, the Jordan, the Dead Sea, and Sea of Tiberias, seems wholly imaginary, and not set forth with any geographical knowledge. Towards the top of the sheet, on the right, are seen the cities of the plain, and a curious object like a staircase, above which is written, *moglià di Lot*, or Lot's wife. The intention of this singular representation may deserve investigation. Recent travellers state that, according to local tradition, the position of the "Pillar of Salt" is associated with a spot near the Dead Sea, where an abrupt acclivity occurs formed with strata of salt, and to these strata possibly the steps may refer. Near the lower left hand corner is seen Jaffa and the coasts of the Mediterranean. The flags that fly from turrets in the seaport town are possibly indications of the representatives of various nations established at Jaffa, for the convenience of persons arriving from Europe at that seaport. This picture-map is executed by hand on a large sheet of paper, and coarsely colored. It is of interest as an example of the familiar ichnography of the land of their ancient inheritance; in which map probably the general features of some map of greater antiquity may be discerned. Such maps are common among the Israelities. Somewhat similar maps are woven in cotton tablecloths by the Jews at Leghorn. Mr. Chester saw one in the house of Nathan, chief rabbi at Alexandria.

A large woodcut of rude execution, supposed to be Italian work, the conspicuous feature being the typical representation of the Holy City. This, however, cannot be designated as a map. The Hebrew inscriptions in compartments all around seem to give the names of patriarchs or other persons of Old Testament history.

A marriage settlement on a coarsely emblazoned sheet of parchment. It has been defaced by the knife, cancelled perhaps intentionally; the contracting parties may have changed their purpose.

Several Hebrew charms, blessings and curses, written on leaves of parchment and rudely emblazoned, were sent also. Mr. Chester obtained them amongst the Israelites in Africa. Of these some are charms against scorpions and other noxious vermin, rudely figured on the parchment; to others are attributed virtues for securing numerous offspring, especially of the male sex. The names of the ancient patriarchs and of their wives are introduced on the margins,—Adam, Eve, and so forth, with other Hebrew inscriptions that have not been explained. On these Hebrew charms appear various ornaments, doubtless of symbolical import:—the interlaced triangles (Solomon's seal), the hand of Providence,—a prevalent Oriental symbol of mystic virtue. Small representations of keys are repeatedly found; the "key of David" perhaps, and here introduced as an emblem of power. Although these mysterious scrolls do not appear to be of any great antiquity, it is probable that they are reproductions of *formulæ* of an earlier period.

These objects had lately been acquired by Mr. Chester at Tripoli in Barbary.

By Mr. J. E. LEE.—Drawings of two ancient cannon in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh. Mr. Hewitt remarked that the oldest of these cannon, as he understood the drawing, is of the type characteristic of the fifteenth century, consisting of a core of longitudinal staves, around which hoops of iron have been shrunk, leaving a space for the insertion of chambers. A spike in lieu of cascable has had a wooden handle fixed over it, to direct the fire. The four guns in the other, arranged in the manner of an "orgue," are of Swedish construction for light pieces in the time of Gustavus Adolphus, having a core of metal overlapped with cord and leather. Turner, in his "Pallas Armata," written in 1670, mentions similar guns:—"Pieces of ordnance that shoot in a direct line are either of leather, of iron, or of copper. Those guns which are called leather-cannon have copper under the leather, and are made with great art, and are light to carry, which is the greatest advantage they have. Iron guns are accounted better than the leather ones, but experience hath taught us that they are not so good for many purposes as those of copper" (chap. vii. p. 189). A similar gun is in the Woolwich Museum (Rotunda), the core in that example being of copper. The device of forming several or many guns into a group for defence of a breach, bridge-head, or other straight passage, has appeared throughout the whole period of fire-arms, but has never found favour among practical men. Examples of the Orgue in various modifications will also be found in the Royal Artillery Museum at Woolwich.

By Mr. W. BERNHARD SMITH.—A remarkable Indian "puttah" or gauntlet sword. The long and fine "Solingen" blade has a hilt of steel plated with silver, in the form of an elephant's head armed for battle.

Fragments of a privy coat of defence or mail, probably Venetian, *circa* A.D. 1500. It is formed by a series of small oblong plates of tempered steel, arranged in rows, and overlapping each other. Each plate is secured to the fabric of the coat, canvas and purple velvet, by rivets of hard yellow metal, the heads of which present the appearance of gilt studs or spangles on the velvet. The intervals between the rows of plate are filled up by strips of fine chain mail, sewn on to the canvas. The rings are clenched, not riveted. Such coats are often depicted in the portraits of the time.

A woodman's axe, with bullet marks, one of which had perforated the iron.

A finely-worked rosary in silver, probably of the sixteenth century, with a pendent Latin cross, on which was a puzzling inscription. The workmanship was probably Russian.

By Mr. J. HENDERSON.—Another example of the Indian “puttah” or gauntlet sword, with a fine Italian blade, and the hilt in the form of a tiger’s head, beautifully worked. This fine weapon had an interesting story attached to it, as having been carried by an Indian sepoy, Raggoneth Sookul, when protecting Captain Gordon of the 6th Native Infantry in the late mutiny at Allahabad, and by whom that officer’s life was saved.

By Mr. J. YATES, F.S.A.—A copy of the photograph of a remarkable Greek inscription on a marble arch belonging to the ruins of Saloniki, the ancient Thessalonica. The photograph has been obtained through the exertions of the Rev. D. Morton, of Harleston Rectory, near Northampton. Mr. Vaux has exhibited it to the Royal Society of Literature, with a learned commentary, showing that, although several antiquaries had bestowed their care upon it, photography now first produces its real features. The extraordinary reading *πολιταρχας* in Acts xvii. 6, 8, is fully justified by *πολιταρχουντων*, the first word in this inscription, where *πολιταρχουντων* without *τ* might have been expected. No authority is found in any classical author for the insertion of *τ*, which gives a somewhat different sense, but its correctness is at length clearly shown by the Saloniki inscription. Mr. Yates mentioned that copies of the photograph are sold by Mr. Dorman, bookseller, Northampton.

By the Rev. J. FULLER RUSSELL, F.S.A.—A small picture, apparently a fragment of a *gradino*, and containing, within circles, half figures of SS. Augustine and Nicholas of Tolentino. It is ascribed by Dr. Waagen to L^o Spagna (Treasures of Art in Great Britain, vol. ii. p. 463).—A photograph of a very beautiful triptych in the possession of M. Wolsey Moreau, of 71, Rue Neuve S. Augustin, Paris. Its possessor attributes it to Memling, and believes it to have been the portable altar-picture of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy. The central compartment contains a representation of our Lord on the cross, between SS. Mary and John, with a fortified city, rocks, and water in the distance; and in the foreground, a knight, in plate and chain armour, kneeling in prayer opposite a lady who is also praying, behind whom is a youth upon one knee, and with his right hand resting upon his breast. Behind the knight is a shield charged with a lion rampant, and surmounted by a helmet of eight bars, which has for its crest a circlet formed of rings, from which arises the demi-figure of a demon with large bat-like wings and uplifted claws. Just above the demon are the head of an aged man and a ring. On the wing to the right of the spectator are S. John Baptist standing amid rocks and trees, and below S. Barbara holding her tower in both hands, and S. Catherine with her wheel and sword. On the left wing is portrayed the Nativity, and beneath S. Francis lifting up both hands and displaying the *stigmata*, and a personage vested in a mantle and rich tunic, with a falcon on his left fist. The wings are painted on the exterior in *chiaroscuro*, and represent, within circular-headed niches, on the right, S. George in plate armour on horseback, about to pierce with his spear the dragon which writhes beneath his horse’s right hoof; on the left, S. Jerome removing a thorn from a lion’s foot. In a shed behind the saint, which is fixed in a rocky recess, and roofed by a sheaf of corn, is an altar with a crucifix. Mr. Russell stated that the pho-

tograph had been kindly given him (when in Paris a short time since) by M. Moreau, who asked £2000 for the triptych; and he also invited attention to a photograph of the devotional folding-tablet by Memling (described in this Journal, vol. xvi. p. 206, and vol. xxii. p. 382) in his possession, which he had brought for the purpose of comparison. Mr. Russell has subsequently informed us, that in a letter which he has received from Mr. Weale, of Bruges, that gentleman remarks,—“I am well acquainted with M. Wolsey Moreau’s picture, and tried hard to persuade Sir Charles Eastlake to purchase it. It most certainly is not a Memling; and although I have no documentary evidence in support of my statement, I have not the least doubt that this work is an authentic picture of Hugo van der Goes, the master who approaches most nearly to our great Hans. . . . As regards differences between his manner and Memling’s I would draw your attention to Hugo’s peculiar way of drawing nude feet. He also uses his brush more freely than Memling, whose colour is always very thin. Hugo also was in the habit of adding details to his picture when finished. M. Wolsey Moreau’s picture could not have been painted for Philip the Good.”

DECEMBER 7, 1866.

MR. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, F.S.A., M.P., and V.P., in the Chair.

THE Rev. W. LOWE, Vicar of Bunbury, Cheshire, communicated an account of the church there, now in course of repair, and of many interesting objects found in the progress of the works. The church, which is dedicated to St. Boniface, consists of a nave with north and south aisles of eight bays and a chancel of four bays, with the Ridley Chapel (built by Sir Ralph Egerton in 1527) on the south side. The tower occupies two bays at the west end, forming an area of about 28 ft. square, standing on massive moulded piers and arches of the decorated period. The nave is of the perpendicular period, having been rebuilt at a date subsequent to the tower, the base of a pillar of the decorated period having been uncovered in the course of the alterations. Some of the windows had good stained glass in them. Under the window on the north side next the altar is a fine recessed and canopied space, in which was a founder’s tomb. The chancel contains the tomb of Sir Hugh Calveley, who purchased the advowson of the church from the Bunburys, and procured a charter from Richard II. (A.D. 1387) to found a college of secular canons there. Sir Hugh was very active in the wars of his time, and distinguished himself in the Spanish campaign of the Black Prince. At the great wreck of Sir John Arundel’s expedition on the coast of Brittany he was one of the seven who were saved out of 20,000, and his foundation at Bunbury is said to have been owing to a pious resolve on account of his escape. The tomb of Sir Hugh Beeston, an admiral of Queen Elizabeth, is also in the chancel.

Surrounding the chapel of the Calveleys in the north aisle, and of the Spurstows of Spurstow Hall (a moated mansion now belonging to Lord Crewe), in the south aisle, were elaborately executed and painted screens formed of oak. A large number of the panels, tracery, and other parts of these screens were exhibited by Mr. Lowe. The paintings were remarkable for the force and brightness of the colours used, but the execution is somewhat coarse, and was most probably provincial workmanship. Some

of the inscriptions were not legible, and some of the figures depicted were doubtful. Remains of painting in distemper had been found on the walls, probably a St. Christopher; and an altar-piece, apparently representing the resurrection of our Saviour, with attendant saints, etc., painted on a red background, powdered with white stars, and edged with black. Two finely-incised coffin slabs (probably of the fourteenth century) had also been found, of which photographs were exhibited. Some encaustic tiles with heraldic and other patterns, and a piece of sackcloth found in a stone coffin 2 ft. below the floor of the nave, were also shown.

Mr. JAMES YATES, F.S.A., read the following remarks upon a "Hebrew Charm," in connection with a crucifix belonging to the Priory of Gisborne, Yorkshire. "In the course of my summer's residence at Whitby, more than twenty years since, Mr. Ripley, surgeon, of that town, showed me an ancient wooden crucifix, which had formerly belonged to the Priory of Gisborne, in the north of Yorkshire. It was about a yard long. It was supposed to have been especially intended to be carried to the chambers of those who were dying, or afflicted with serious illness. In the stem of the crucifix was found a concealed cavity, in which was a slip of parchment with the word אגלא (agla), in Hebrew letters, several times written upon it. The question of course arose, what was the meaning of this word? and the questioners naturally thought of Aglaia, one of the Graces. Not being satisfied with this solution of the difficulty, they conjectured that the crucifix might have been used in exorcism. This led me to search for books on exorcism; and in the British Museum I alighted on an old book, printed I think in the Venetian territory, which contained an enumeration and explanation of such terms. One of these was the Hebrew word אגלא, explained as composed of the initial letters in the following sentence:—אֶתֶּה גִּבּוּר לְעוֹלָם אֲדֹנָי (ate gebur loulem adonai), that is, 'Thou art great for ever, O Lord.' This new word was formed by the following process. The Jews were accustomed in the Middle Ages to abbreviate sentences or phrases; thus Maimonides was Rabbi Moses Ben Maimon, but they called him Rambam; Nachmanides was Rabbi Moses Ben Nachman, but they called him Ramban. In like manner the short sentence, Ate gebur loulem adonai, was contracted into one word AGLA, and this short word was supposed to operate as a charm in subduing disease, or expelling evil spirits."

Mr. GEORGE SCHARF, F.S.A., then gave an account of the proceedings lately taken for the restoration of the portrait of King Richard II., belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and illustrated his remarks by tracings of the principal portions of the picture taken by him before any change was attempted to be made in it, and of the face of the king since the operations had been completed. Mr. Scharf said that it was a matter of great regret that better and fuller notes of the earlier state of the picture had not been taken, as the changes in it were so considerable and remarkable; but no one had anticipated their extent or importance. It had been photographed at South Kensington, but with a very unsatisfactory result; and that photograph, with Mr. Scharf's tracings, were now the only evidences of the once well-known picture. After detailing what was known of the history of the picture, and describing its characteristic features, Mr. Scharf spoke of the doubts which judges of art had long entertained as to many parts of the work, and how those doubts had been impressed upon the custodians of the picture till they were induced to permit experiments

to be tried upon it. Those experiments were entirely successful. Thus encouraged, the work was continued, and the result was (as Mr. Scharf fully believed) the genuine and entire re-production of the first Royal portrait in the country, exactly as it was executed by the artist of the fourteenth century.

Instead of a large, coarse, heavy-toned figure, with very dark, solid shadows, strongly-marked eyebrows, and a confident expression (almost amounting to a stare) about the dark-brown sparkling eyes, we now have a delicate, pale picture; carefully modelled forms, with a placid and almost sad expression of countenance; grey eyes, partially lost under heavy lids; pale yellow eyebrows, and golden-brown hair. These latter points fully agree with the king's profile in the well-known little tempera diptych at Wilton, belonging to the Earl of Pembroke. The long thin nose accords with the bronze effigy of the king in Westminster Abbey; whilst the mouth, hitherto smiling and ruddy, has become delicate, but weak, and drooping in a curve, as if drawn down by sorrowful anticipations even in the midst of pageantry. Upon the face there is a preponderance of shadow, composed of soft brown tones, such as are observable in early Italian paintings of the Umbrian and Sienese schools executed at a corresponding period. Indeed, the general appearance of the picture now forcibly recalls the productions of Simone Memmi, Taddeo Bartoli, Gritto da Fabriano, and Spinello Aretino; but more especially those of their works which have suffered under a similar infliction of coatings of white-wash or plasterings of modern paint.

Many alterations seem to have been made by the restorer in various parts of this figure of King Richard, and well devised folds of drapery quite destroyed through ignorance. The position of the little finger of his left hand, holding the sceptre, was found to have been materially altered. The letters R, surmounted by a crown, strewn over his blue robe, were changed in shape, and the dark spots on his broad ermine cape were distorted from their primitively simple tapering forms into strange twisted masses of heavy black paint. The globe held in his right hand, and covered with some very inappropriate acanthus leaves, was at once found to be false, and beneath it was laid bare a slightly convex disc of plain gold, very highly burnished. This, however, was not an original part of the picture. A plain flat globe with its delicate gilding was found still lower; and it was then ascertained that the head of the sceptre and the crown on his head had in like manner been loaded with gold and polished. Beneath these masses of solid burnished gilding, bearing false forms and ornaments unknown to the fourteenth century, was found the original Gothic work, traced with a free brush in beautiful foliage upon the genuine gold surface lying upon the gesso preparation spread over the panel itself, and constituting a perfectly different crown as well as heading to the sceptre from those hitherto seen. The singular device of a fir cone on the summit of the sceptre has disappeared entirely. The diaper, composed of a raised pattern, decorating the back-ground, coated over with a coarse brown powder, and not even gilded, was found to be a false addition. It was moulded in composition or cement, possibly as early as the reign of the Tudors. Not only did it stand condemned in itself by clumsiness of workmanship and a reckless fitting together of the component parts, but it was found to have extensively overlaid some of the most beautiful foliage and pieces of ornamentation. The picture is painted on oak, composed of

six planks joined vertically, but so admirably bound together as to appear one solid mass. The back is quite plain.

The large, clumsy frame was found to have concealed a considerable portion of the picture ; and by removing it the carved end of the chair, on one side, and the lower part of the curved step in front were laid open to view. Unfortunately, the right side of the picture, beneath the frame, had been wantonly mutilated by hacking, as if with an adze or hatchet, which rendered the chair on this side much less perfect. The raised diaper-work was continued under the frame, and, in the upper left-hand corner, had been curiously patched by two square pieces of inferior workmanship, which were let in as if to make good some incidental flaw.

The substantial and sterling qualities of the painting were plainly shown by their being obliged to use the strongest chemical solvents to get rid of the superincumbent work ; but these had not the slightest effect upon the original painting. Mr. Scharf passed a high eulogium upon Mr. Richmond, R.A., and Mr. Merritt, for their execution of the task committed to them, and concluded by expressing a hope that the picture would be returned to its original position in the Abbey.

The DEAN OF WESTMINSTER thanked Mr. Scharf for his able description, both of the picture and of the operations upon it. It was replaced in the Jerusalem Chamber till the Abbey should recover from the confusion it was then in, owing to the introduction of warming apparatus, and the rebuilding of the reredos. It had been originally placed over the pew of the Lord Keeper, on the south side of the choir, and the lower part of the picture had been injured by the heads of those in the pew rubbing against it. The position was shown by the anecdote of the Lord Keeper Williams having struck upon the pulpit while Peter Heylyn was preaching against him, and exclaimed "Enough, enough, Peter." When the suggestion was first made about the restoration of the picture to its original condition, he had been supported by the opinion of his brother Dean of St. Paul's as to the propriety of assenting to such proceedings, and he was much gratified at the result.

In the discussion which followed, especially upon the precise date of the painting, Mr. RILEY remarked that, as the King committed sacrilege by an act of violence at the Queen's burial, the picture might have been given by way of peace-offering. No documentary evidence referring to the picture had, it was stated, yet been discovered.

The CHAIRMAN, amid general acclamations, warmly eulogized the moral courage and good taste shown by the Dean and Chapter in this matter, and the skill which had re-produced so fine a work of art ; as well as Mr. Scharf for his clear and interesting report of the operations. It was a most gratifying circumstance that the old work had continued unhurt while all the later work had disappeared.

Brig.-General LEFROY, R.A., exhibited a collection of early fire-arms, partly from the Museum of Artillery, Woolwich, partly from the Tower, and including one from the Royal Collection at Windsor. General Lefroy remarked that the immediate cause of his producing these objects before the Institute was the accidental discovery that a barrel bearing the early date 1547, which had been acquired by the Museum of Artillery, is rifled. In these days of rifle competition, such objects had especial interest. On removing the breech plug and cleaning the barrel, the rifling in seven

grooves is clearly perceptible. It had one turn in twenty-two inches, but the grooving was now much worn down; and it had been acquired simply as an early dated fire-arm. It is about forty years earlier than the earliest dated specimen hitherto known in England, namely the one in the Royal Collection at Windsor, now produced; and, so far as he was aware, is earlier than any example elsewhere. The earliest rifle with a date in the collection at Paris is 1589, and at Brussels, 1624. The earliest in the Tower, which was produced, is dated 1610; and the next earliest, at Woolwich, 1592. General Lefroy called attention to the great beauty of the Windsor rifle, which is double-barrelled—one barrel placed vertically below the other,—both rifled in six grooves, calibre 0·5 inch. The butt-plate is richly decorated, and bears the arms of Saxony, with the cypher **HF** engraved on a shield of ivory let into the stock, which is of cedar or cherry inlaid with ivory. Together with this arm was exhibited a smooth-bored harquebus bearing the same date (1588), from Woolwich, the stock beautifully inlaid with ivory, representing the tragical story of Pyramus and Thisbe; and a smooth-bored breech-loading harquebus, dated 1537, which is said to have belonged to Henry VIII. The remarkable circumstance about this last, was, the resemblance of the breech mechanism in general character to what is called the Snider breech-loader of the present day.

There might be earlier examples than that now shown, at Warwick Castle, for instance; but they were not marked with a date. The Woolwich acquisition had been taken from the Hungarian peasantry in the insurrection of 1849, and by them probably from some chateau.

Mr. LATHAM exhibited a very late wheel-lock rifle, which was presented by the Emperor Napoleon I. to an English gentleman. He examined the barrel, dated 1547, produced by General Lefroy, and made no question of its being rifled. He said it was by many years the earliest specimen known to him.

Mr. HEWITT remarked that it was a curious fact that the earliest recorded notice of the Rifle, as a military arm, recommended it, not for its distant fire, or more accurate aim, but as being available against the so-called armour of proof. In fact, there was for some time a contention not unlike that of our own day between cannon and armour-plates for ships. The old medieval cuirass was a good defence against the sword or lance of an antagonist; but, fire-arms being adopted, the "attack" became superior. Then the breastplate was strengthened, and the defence regained the advantage. Then the fire-arm was rifled, and again obtained the ascendancy. And the attack being thus rendered superior, body-armour rapidly disappeared. The author first noticing the military rifle was Montecuculi, who, speaking in his Memoirs of various arms and their specialties, signifies "*les arquebuses à rouet pour les sorties, les arquebuses rayées contre les armes à l'épreuve.*"

Mr. W. BERNHARD SMITH remarked that military rifles were first used by Frederic the Great. They were adopted by the English and French about 1792.

Lieut.-Colonel A. LANE-FOX exhibited and gave an account of the discovery of a human heart enclosed in a leaden case in a church at Cork.

It was found, about four years ago, in the centre of a pillar in the crypt or vaults beneath Christ's Church, Cork.

"The place was in process of being cleared, and one of the workmen putting his hand into a niche in the pillar, discovered the heart. I regret that I am unable to maintain more accurate information as to the exact position in which it was found. The heart was opened by the gentleman from whom I obtained it, and was found to be embalmed in salt. An accurate pencil drawing of the heart, taken at the time, is also exhibited. It has shrunk considerably since. The weight of the several parts was found to be as follows :—

	lb.	oz.
Lead case	5	12½
Embalming	1	14
Heart	0	7½

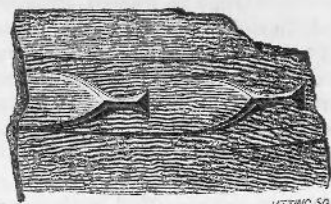
"The story supposed to be attached to the relic is, that it belonged to some distinguished individual, and was being carried to the East; that the ship in which it was conveyed put into Cork Harbour a mere wreck, and the heart was deposited in Christ's Church. I attach no value whatever to this story, which, I think it very probable, was invented by the finder to serve some purpose of his own. The difficulty of obtaining authentic information in that part of the world respecting any object of antiquity is very great.

"At the time of finding, I am informed, a very thin coating of silver, much corroded, was found adhering to a part of the case. Referring to Miss Hartshorne's work on Enshrined Hearts, I find that the heart of Richard Cœur de Lion, which was discovered in Rouen Cathedral in 1838, was encased within two boxes of lead; within this was a second interior case, and upon it a thin leaf of silver which time had in a great part decayed. The case, it will be seen, is 'heart-shaped,' and measures 8 in. in length by 6½ in. greatest breadth. It is similar in form to that in which the heart of Robert Bruce was enshrined, which Douglas wore with a chain round the neck, and which has since been retained in the arms of the Douglas family."

Mr. J. YATES, F.S.A., exhibited a remarkable Romano-British urn, found at Geldeston, Norfolk. It was of large size, remarkably thin, not thicker than Greek or Etruscan vases. Mr. Yates remarked, that for the exhibition of the fractured urn from Geldeston the Archæological Institute is indebted to the Rev. Daniel Gillett, rector of the parish. The chancel of the church having been taken down to be re-built the fragments of this vessel were discovered. Mr. Gillett entrusted them to him. He took them to the British Museum, where they were put together by Mr. Ready, and were inspected by Dr. Birch and other antiquaries. It is the opinion of these gentlemen that the vessel is of Roman or Romano-British manufacture. It has evidently been turned on the potter's wheel, and is remarkably thin, not thicker than Greek or Etruscan vases, though of coarser material and a rougher surface. Its form approaches the globular. The rim at the top has a single ornament, which the potter has impressed with his thumb on the moist clay, and which is regarded as indicative of a Roman origin. The dimensions are 11½ in. high, 16 in. diameter.

In the sixth volume of the Archæological Journal, p. 109, Mr. Yates described a Roman interment, which was discovered in 1849 at Geldeston, not far from the same spot. The remains of this sepulchre were in the

plain, a little above the river Waveney. The church is on the rising ground, which forms a ridge to the north of the Waveney.



The remains of the sepulchre and its contents are preserved in the Museum at Norwich; the vessel, lately discovered, has been given by Mr. Gillett to the British Museum.

The question may be asked, What was the use of this vessel? Perhaps it may authorise the conjecture, that the church was built on the site of a heathen temple, as was certainly done in many other cases. If so, the urn may have been used in acts connected with the temple-service. The date of the interment was about A.D. 130, as is shown by the coin of Sabina, found with the bones of the deceased Roman boy.

Mr. Gillett has sent Mr. Yates the following remarks on the name of his village and the site of his church:—

“I am very glad that the few broken pieces of pottery have proved so interesting and valuable. I hope you will present them to the Museum.

“Your description of the old temple-site and of the neighbouring Roman station, has confirmed an opinion of mine, which Mr. Rix of Beccles also formed, that the name of this village arises from the Gelt, which was paid here.

“The Romans had their station on Danburgh Hill, at the foot of which the Roman interment took place. Here, no doubt, the tribute of the neighbourhood was paid; and when the Danes had possession of the country, they took the same commanding station for a fortress, and held it as a convenient place for the collection of their Gelt. Danburgh Hill commands the river at its foot, and the view of the whole neighbouring country.

“The Church Hill, the site of the temple, is another most commanding site; but it is now, and probably always was, hidden by ancient oaks and elms, so as to conceal it from the river and make it a solemn and silent, and awe-inspiring place.”

Dr. Rock suggested that possibly the urn was not funereal, but had been worked into the wall to propagate sound.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Chalice and paten, belonging to the parish of Nettlecombe, Somerset; by favour of the Rev. H. W. Jermyn, rector. The chalice is of silver gilt, 6 in. high. The bowl and hexagonal foot 4 in. diameter; the stem is hexagonal, and the knob is ornamented with six projecting quadrangular bosses, terminating in lions' masks, the intermediate portion being occupied by pierced Gothic work. On one side of the foot a panel has been cut out, and a silver-plate, deeply incised, with a

representation of the Crucifixion, surrounded with foliage, has been clumsily riveted in. This plate has once been filled in with enamel, of which traces are still to be seen. When this was done is not known. It is probably the original plate, though it is not likely that the original silver-worker would have left it in so clumsy a state as that in which it now is.

The paten is $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter; it is in the form of a plate, having a brim round a sunken six-foil centre, the spandrels of which are engraved with a radiating pattern. In the centre is a circular depression, in which is a representation of the face of our Lord, in translucent enamel, on an engraved ground. Round the head is a cruciform nimbus. At the back of the enamel is let in a circular plate of silver gilt, engraved with the sacred monogram *i. h. s.* in fifteenth century Gothic characters. On both chalice and paten are the hall marks beautifully clear; these are the leopard's head crowned, being the standard mark, a dimidiated fleur de lis, the maker's mark, and the annual letter or Lombardic B, cusped outwards, which seems to supply the missing alphabet, and would indicate the date 1459, and this would thus be the second earliest piece of English plate known.

By Brigadier-Gen. LEFROY, R.A.—Examples of early rifles and fire-arms. Curious breech-loading smooth-bored matchlock harquebus, dated 1537, from the Tower, class 12, No. 1. It is thus described in the catalogue:—Harquebus loading at the breech, with moveable chamber. This arm appears to have belonged to King Henry VIII. It is named, with others, in the Tower Inventory of 1679:—"Carbine, 1; Pistol, 1; and Fowling Piece, 1; said to be King Henry VIII." The barrel is chased and gilt. Among the ornaments are the King's initials "H. R.," and a rose crowned, supported by two lions. The date, 1537, is engraved on the breech. The armourer's mark is a fleur de lis, surmounted by the letters, W. H. Length of barrel, 1 ft. 11 in. This arm is figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi., p. 492.

Curious breech-loading smooth-bored matchlock harquebus, not later than 1547, from the Tower, class 12, No. 3. It is thus described in the catalogue:—Harquebus, with fluted barrel, of same period as the preceding. Among the carvings of the stock are the rose and fleur de lis. It is a breech-loading arm, and it is remarkable that the moveable chamber which carries the cartridge has exactly the form of that in vogue at the present day: length of barrel, 6 ft. 6 in. This is probably the arm attributed to King Henry VIII. under No. 1,—the "fowling-piece" of the monarch. Both of these arms are remarkable for the resemblance of the breech mechanism in principle, to what has been very lately introduced under the name of the "Snider" system, the moveable iron charge chamber being represented in the modern example by a metallic cartridge.

Barrel, dated 1547, rifled; calibre 0.66. It has been altered for a percussion lock by the Hungarian insurgents, from whom it was taken in 1849. From the Museum of Artillery, Woolwich; class 7, No. 2. The rifling has been in seven grooves, with about one turn in 22 in.; but either from the effect of corrosion and cleaning, or of grinding out to take a slightly longer bullet, the grooves are hardly distinguishable on one side, but they are quite distinct on the other.

Fine sporting wheel-lock rifle, beautifully mounted, with inlaid stock, dated 1588. This beautiful piece is double barrelled; the barrels are 32.5 in. long, and placed in the same vertical plane; the calibre is less than 0.50; and the spiral is about $\frac{3}{4}$ turn in length. The wheel and touch-hole of the

lower barrel are advanced 1·5, and the tube is by so much shorter. It is rifled in six grooves. The piece is marked with the date 1588, and beautifully mounted on a stock of cedar or cherry-wood inlaid with ivory; the cypher **HF** occurs in the ornamentation, and the butt-plate, which is of steel, handsomely engraved in relief, bears a shield with the electoral insignia of Saxony(?) on the right (two swords crossed), and the arms of Saxony on the left. It is provided with a double wheel-lock, with the springs outside, an important feature in early rifles, and two cocks, both working on the same spring, which is split, to enable them to act independently. The cocks are richly chased; one of the wheels is set in an open work gilt mounting, the other is not mounted. The heads of the principal screws are brass, cut to represent lions' heads. The armourer's mark on the lock-plate is a bear or monkey, sitting; the upper surface of the barrel has a fluted channel leading to the back sight, a peculiarity not unusual in early arms; the stock is remarkably short. It is the property of Her Majesty, by whose gracious permission it is exhibited.

Fine sporting wheel-lock gun, smooth-bored, dated 1588. The stock is beautifully inlaid, with the story of Pyramus and Thisbe. From the Museum of Artillery, Woolwich, class 5, No. 11.

Rifle, dated 1592. This piece has been re-stocked and altered to percussion by the Hungarian insurgents, from whom it was taken in 1849. From the Museum of Artillery, Woolwich, class 7, No. 1.

Fine sporting wheel-lock rifle, beautifully mounted, with inlaid stock, dated 1613. From the Tower, class 12, No. 40. It is thus described in the catalogue:—"Hunter's rifle, dated 1613; the stock richly ornamented with ivory and chased brass. Brass furniture for fire-arms comes generally into use at this period. Figures of the stag, the chamois, and the eagle are among the decorations. The barrel has a seven-grooved rifle, with double lines between the grooving." From the Royal Military Repository, now at the Museum of Artillery, Woolwich.

A German sporting rifle, dated 1623, by Augustinus Kotter. From the Museum of Artillery, Woolwich, class 7, No. 1.

A German rifle of the eighteenth century, straight grooved.

By Mr. J. HENDERSON.—A beautiful selection of Oriental arms, consisting of a Persian dagger of the Cama type. The straight, two-edged blade is chased and gilded, with two grooves inlaid or veneered with watered steel. The hilt is of ivory, and the scabbard mounted with silver, enriched with niello and a band of small turquoises.—Curved Indian dagger of watered steel. The blade delicately ornamented with arabesque ornaments chased out of the solid metal; the hilt of steel.—Another, of the same type, ornamented with engraving. Both edges of the blade are "ingrailed," i.e., cut into sharp teeth formed by a series of semicircular notches.—Curved Asiatic dagger, of finely watered steel; hilt of ivory; sheath covered with green skin and silver mounted.—Straight, single-edged knife, from India, in white skin sheath, which contains a smaller one. The blade very finely watered, and the mountings of the ivory handle of steel, ornamented with flowers and birds of embossed and chased gold.—Straight, single-edged Indian dagger, with watered blade, having a solid point; hilt of ivory, and sheath of green velvet, with chape and mouthpiece of chased silver.—Kuttar, in sheath of gilt and stamped leather, with chape of steel embossed with gold. The blade, with solid point, is chased, and veneered in the centre with watered steel; the hilt enriched with gold.—Another, more ancient, also with solid point; an elephant and tiger chased out of

the blade ; guard ornamented with silver.—Another ; the blade chased with the figures of a horseman on one side, and an elephant and his rider on the other.—A kriss ; the handle of singular form, and the blade elaborately chased throughout with serpents amongst flowers and foliage.

By Mr. W. BERNHARD SMITH.—A collection of fine Oriental daggers, “kuttars,” krisses, &c., all of remarkable workmanship, and many of them of early date. Etui, of perforated brass, in form of a knife-sheath, containing two instruments of doubtful use ; a knife in a sheath of steel, chased with figure of Judith (?) and foliage, *temp.* Henry VIII.

By Mr. J. YATES, F.R.S.—A coloured engraving of the mosaic found at Thurston, Hants, in 1823, which probably belonged to a small temple of Bacchus.

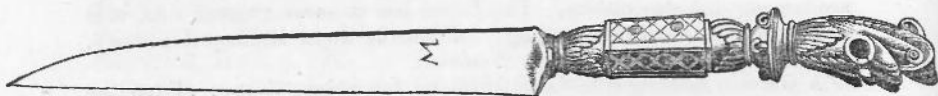
By Mr. E. RICHARDSON.—Nine tiles from an old farm-house at Kidwelly, South Wales.—A fossil piece of buck's horn dug up with a large silver coin of Constantine in making the Thames embankment at Whitehall.—A flint arrow-head, found on the extreme west coast of North Canada, by Captain M'Clean, in the year 1838.

By Mr. W. BURGESS.—Portions of a triptych, which had been attributed to Mabuse. It consisted of the two outer leaves, which had been joined together. The painting had evidently been re-touched.

By Mr. J. NIGHTINGALE.—A portrait of Chaucer ; a sixteenth century copy of the well-known miniature.

By the Rev. H. ASTON WALKER.—A Japanese bowl ; date about B.C. 200.

By the Rev. J. BATHURST DEANE, F.S.A.—A lady's fruit-knife, of the seventeenth century, found in Kingston House, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts, with a richly decorated handle.



A large carriage watch, of Viennese work, date about 1712-1715 ; the case of silver, chased and pierced. It is a repeater, made to act by pushing in a pin on the pendant or handle. It winds up in three places, and probably has a going, striking, and quarter parts.

By Miss ESTRIDGE.—Enamelled locket, dated 1737. Russian work, the subject probably allusive to some political incident.

February 1, 1867.

Mr. C. SPRENGEL GREAVES, Q.C., in the Chair.

Mr. E. SMIRKE gave an account of the legend of the hunting of King Edmund at Cheddar, as described in a MS. among the muniments of Axbridge, Somerset. The MS. is probably of the fourteenth century, and one of the objects of its dissertations is the supposed origin of English boroughs, and that of Axbridge in particular, together with a description of the state of that town. Dunstan was famous in those parts, the neighbourhood abounding in stories relating to him. One of the most remarkable is that of his having saved King Edmund, when hunting in the Mendip Hills, from being carried over the Cheddar cliffs by his horse. This intervention led to the King's reconciliation with the great reformer, or improver, of the times ; and the story as told in the MS. was a remarkable corro-

boration of oral tradition by documentary evidence. That there was for many centuries an intimate relation between the manor of Cheddar and the town of Axbridge, and that the title to both was long identical, is certain. The story of the royal hunt on Mendip has been often referred to, and had been lately brought forward by a writer who had compared the narrative still current on the spot with the earliest known biographical memoir of St. Dunstan found in the British Museum. He was not perhaps aware of the existence of the documentary evidence of the story in the keeping of the mayor and burgesses of Axbridge, from which the peasantry might refresh their memories through the medium of their more intelligent neighbours. Mr. Smirke's notice of the MS. is given in this Journal, vol. xxiii., p. 224.

The CHAIRMAN spoke of tradition as deserving much weight, but there was a difficulty sometimes in estimating it. He adduced several instances of its importance; the race of the country people having scarcely changed, so that stories were handed down from mouth to mouth.

Dr. ROCK also mentioned some curious instances of tradition. In the neighbourhood of Bunbury, Cheshire, there was a tradition of a battle having been fought, of which he knew no account in history. As to St. Dunstan, the "*Acta Sanctorum*" contain the germs of English history. Wharton's "*Anglia Sacra*" lost much of its value from omission of the miracles, which contain so much matter illustrative of the habits and customs of our ancestors.

The Rev. JAMES BECK gave a notice of a late discovery of silver coins in Sussex. Early in the last month it was announced in the local papers that a large discovery of silver coins had occurred in Sussex, in ploughing up a headland on Chancton Farm, situated between Washington and Ashington, on the northern flank of the Downs to the west of Steyning. The ploughman noticed that his plough had struck against something that caused it to be thrown out of its course; on examination it was found that he had disturbed an old crock or earthenware pot, and as it had been broken by the plough the contents were brought to light, consisting of a large quantity of silver coins, described as chiefly of the reigns of Harold and the Confessor. They were all packed in the crock, it is said, on their edges, as closely as possible, and had evidently remained undisturbed since the deposit of the hoard; the crock moreover, it is believed, was in perfect condition until damaged by the plough, and it is to be regretted that such a specimen of early pottery, probably of the eleventh century, had not been preserved. He was at the spot a few days after the coins were found, and secured a great number which would have found their way into the melting pot, owing to the indiscretion of the police.

The farm on which the find took place belongs to the Duke of Norfolk, and is tenanted by Mr. Charles Botting. An old barn was pulled down a couple of years ago, and the hedgerow which formed one of the fences of the barnyard contained some old trees which were cut down, leaving the stumps. Last year the site was dug up for potatoes, and a few coins, Mr. Beck was told, were found, but no notice was taken of the circumstance. This year the land was ploughed up, and the hedgerow and stumps removed, the plough in passing over the site of one of the stumps sunk into a hole, struck against the vase, and brought up a number of the coins it contained. A scramble took place. The farmer obtained about 1400, and the police got about 200 more from the laborers. He obtained more

than 200, which he sent to Mr. Vaux at the British Museum, and about 300 were sold at Shoreham; several others were dispersed in the neighbourhood. There must have been more than 2000 coins, and, as far as he could judge, they were almost all of Edward the Confessor. Some may be of earlier date. The coins had evidently been deposited in a leather bag, and placed in a crock of common earthenware. It was not improbably a hoard secreted at the time of the Norman invasion. Mr. Beck went to the Solicitor to the Treasury, Mr. Greenwood, and had an interview with him on the subject of the discovery. He had no doubt that the greater part of the coins would be sent to the British Museum for examination.

It may deserve notice as a singular coincidence that the site where the late find of so large a hoard of pennies of the eleventh century has occurred, closely adjoins that in which another remarkable discovery was made a few years since, but on that occasion the coins were of a much earlier period. They were late Roman currency of the smallest module; the hoard consisted of several thousand coins that had been deposited in rouleaux in the side of a small dipping-well near a cottage door in the parish of Storrington, situated a short distance to the west of Washington. An account of the discovery, which occurred owing to the little well being cleaned out in a dry summer when the water was unusually low, was given shortly after in this Journal, and in the Sussex Archæological Collections.

Allusion has been made to the indiscreet interference of the police, in the exercise of the duties doubtless incumbent on them, to rescue for the Crown monies or other objects of precious metal thus brought to light. It is obvious that the effect of such authority, however just and right according to law, must be to hasten the transfer of the find to the neighbouring watchmaker or purchaser of valuable commodities, and thus to the melting-pot. Mr. Faussett lately brought before us with great truth the serious difficulties attending the actual state of the question of Treasure Trove. It is scarcely to be anticipated that, in the present case, any effect can be produced towards the recovery of the scattered monies by a summary demand for restitution, accompanied with the threat of pains and penalties. It is highly desirable for the interests of numismatic science that every coin accompanying such a hoard as has been brought to light at Chancton should be submitted to competent examination, since, in such a case, the single piece that irrecoverably goes astray may chance to be the unique and most noteworthy coin of the whole deposit.

In many cases the Treasury had adopted the more conciliatory practice of allowing fair remuneration to the finder on rendering up the treasure appertaining to the Crown. It were surely better to cause notification to be made of such liberal treatment, restitution being made by the finder. What result, on the other hand, can be expected from such a peremptory notice as the following, which has appeared in the "Sussex Standard" of January 26th ult., addressed to the editor:—

"Ancient Coins on Chancton Farm.—SIR,—I shall be obliged if you will allow me the use of your columns to request that those people who have any of the coins recently found on my farm at Chancton will at once hand them over to me. The officials at the Treasury have desired that I will at once collect and hand them over to that department, and in their letter on that subject they write thus:—'As these coins belong of right to the Crown, those who detain them do so dishonestly, and at their peril!'—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, CHARLES BOTTING."

What effect can we anticipate from such a *Treasure Order*?

By the annual return relating to Treasure Trove, it appears that the coins found at Chaneton, 1797 in number, with some fragments, were claimed on behalf of the Crown: 298 of them were given to the farmer on whose land they were found, to the rector of the parish, and to local museums; the remainder were sold to the British Museum, and the proceeds carried to the "Treasure Trove" account. It is a curious fact that the Exchequer should be benefited by the sale of treasure to the British Museum.

The circumstances here detailed gave rise to an animated discussion among the members of the Institute as to the best means of proceeding in similar cases, in which the Chairman, Mr. E. Smirke, Mr. Maclean, Dr. Rock, Mr. Tregellas, and the Rev. J. Beck took part. References were made to the Hastings and other finds, and to the practice existing in Ireland, Sweden, and other countries. The centralisation of the proceeds of every such find in one place in London was considered by some to be an objectionable arrangement, as affecting local interest in such objects.

Sir GARDNER WILKINSON brought under the attention of the meeting the proposed demolition of the curious five-arched gateway on the west side of the town of Tenby, where the ancient walls are still in good preservation. This gate, unique in character, has always been an object of considerable interest to the numerous visitors resorting to Tenby. At a recent meeting of the corporation the vote of the majority carried a proposal to destroy the gate. This decision was strongly opposed by the Mayor, by Mr. Charles Allen also, an influential member of the municipal body, and by others. Sir Gardner considered the case as worthy of the notice of the Institute, and hoped for an expression of interest in the rescue of this curious relic of military architecture, which might be addressed to the Corporation of Tenby with good hope of success.

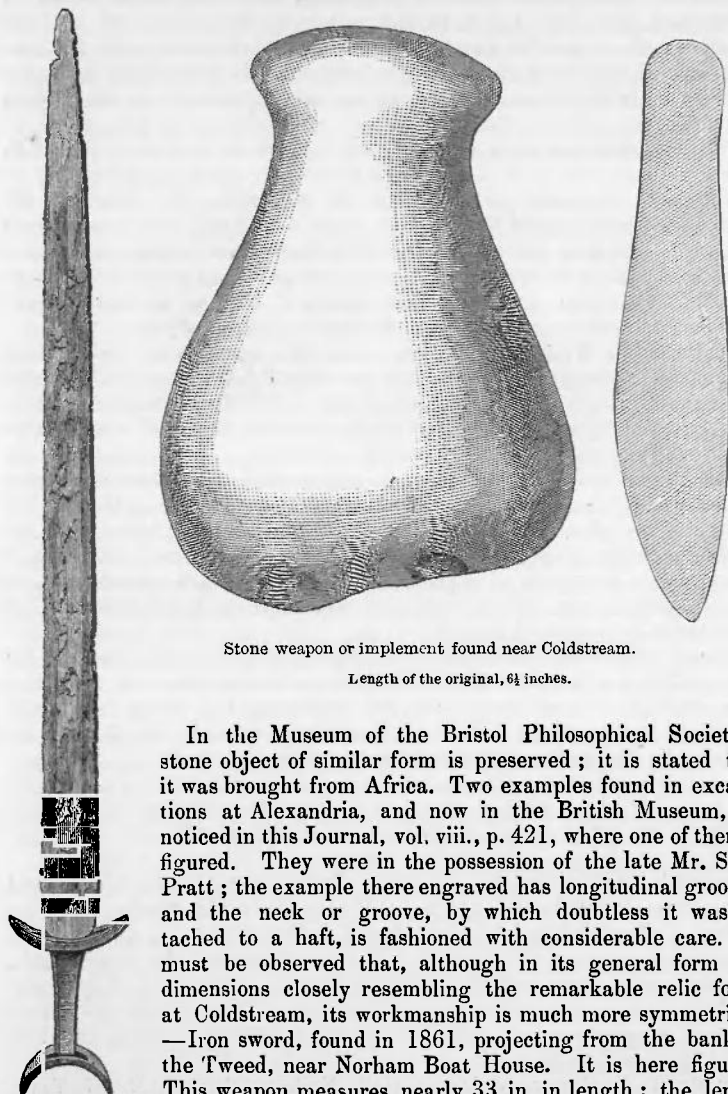
Strong expressions of opinion, coinciding entirely with that of Sir Gardner Wilkinson, were elicited by this communication. A resolution for addressing such a remonstrance, and expressing the strong feeling and regret of the Institute in the matter, was then moved by Mr. E. Smirke, seconded by Dr. Rock, and carried unanimously.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. J. HENDERSON.—A collection of personal ornaments and oriental arms, comprising an Indian gorget of gold, *repoussé* work; Persian belt clasp of steel, damascened in gold and silver; neck chains, with amulet tubes, worn by the Jewesses of Lebanon; Albanian cartouche boxes of gilt metal, chased in relief; two oriental carved daggers; a "Kuttar" dagger, elaborately ornamented; a "Darjeeling" from the North of India, the sheath of silver filagree studded with turquoises; a Lahore or Sikh knife, in enamelled sheath, with bead embroidery.

By Mr. T. Y. GREET, of Morris Hall, Norham, through Mr. G. TATE, F.R.G.S.—A stone weapon or implement, of very unusual fashion, here figured. It was found in 1858, near Coldstream, Northumberland. Length, 6 in.; greatest width, 4½ in. Stone relics of similar form have occurred, as believed, of Carib origin, and the doubt has been expressed whether this object should be regarded as a relic of early British times.

We have, however, the assurance of the Rev. W. Greenwell, who is so conversant with the antiquities of the northern counties, that a second example has come under his notice. A third is in the Kelso Museum.



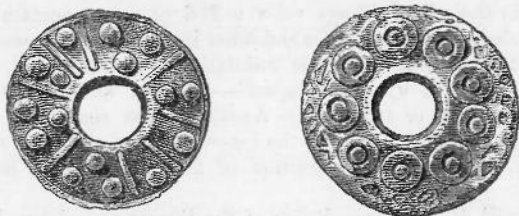
Stone weapon or implement found near Coldstream.

Length of the original, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Sword found near
Norham.

In the Museum of the Bristol Philosophical Society a stone object of similar form is preserved ; it is stated that it was brought from Africa. Two examples found in excavations at Alexandria, and now in the British Museum, are noticed in this Journal, vol. viii., p. 421, where one of them is figured. They were in the possession of the late Mr. S. P. Pratt ; the example there engraved has longitudinal grooves, and the neck or groove, by which doubtless it was attached to a haft, is fashioned with considerable care. It must be observed that, although in its general form and dimensions closely resembling the remarkable relic found at Coldstream, its workmanship is much more symmetrical. —Iron sword, found in 1861, projecting from the bank of the Tweed, near Norham Boat House. It is here figured. This weapon measures nearly 33 in. in length ; the length of the blade is nearly 28 in. The crescent-shaped cross-guard and piece that takes the place of a pommel are of unusual fashion. The latter occurs occasionally in the sixteenth century ; this sword, however, may be assigned with much probability to the thirteenth, or even, as some have supposed, to an earlier period. See

Proceedings, Berwickshire Nat. Club, vol. v. p. 290. A sword of like fashion, found near Elgin, is in the Museum of the Antiquaries of Scotland; it is figured in their Proceedings, vol. v. p. 215, pl. v. The curved guard and pommel are, in that instance, inlaid with silver.—Four leaden rings and perforated disks, found within the ruins of Norham Castle and at Horncliffe, three miles distant from that place. Also a ring formed, as described, of shale; it was found at Norham. Another is of hard sandstone. Two of the leaden disks are here figured. Other examples are given Proc. Berwickshire Club, *ut supra*, pl. xv. A large number have been found at Norham, and melted down.



Perforated leaden disks found at Norham Castle, Northumberland.
Original size.

Several specimens of these singular leaden relics have been brought under the notice of the Institute, and are described in this Journal, vol. xvii. pp. 164, 267, vol. xix. p. 189. The conjectural explanations of the purpose for which they may have been intended are there stated. Mr. Waterton exhibited in 1860 a specimen found near Rome, and it is remarkable that leaden objects, similar in fashion and dimensions, have been found at Athens, and other ancient sites in Greece. There may be noticed, moreover, considerable resemblance between these leaden disks and certain rings of the same metal found in France, that have been described as “Ancient Gaulish Money.” Arch. Cambr., vol. viii., Third Series, p. 223. There is doubtless no probability that the relics exhibited, or any other specimens to which reference has been made, may be assigned to such remote antiquity; but it may not be irrelevant to the investigation of their use to invite attention to the occurrence of relics in other countries presenting general features of resemblance to those found in England.

By Mr. GEORGE TATE, F.R.G.S., of Alnwick.—A large stone celt, found in a field at Elishaw Bridge, in Redesdale, Northumberland, near the Watling Street. It measures, in length, $10\frac{3}{4}$ in.; diameter of the widest part, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.—Three stone celts, one of them, length $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., found in a field at Little Houghton, near Alnwick; another, length about $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., found at Boulmer, in the same part of Northumberland; it has the cutting edge carefully sharpened; the third, length nearly 4 in., was found at Bolton.—Three balls of stone, found with a quern formed of porphyry in a British Camp at Weetwood, Northumberland. These objects are perfectly spherical; their diameter varies from $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. Other examples have occurred in the neighbourhood of Alnwick, and in other parts of Northumberland, but these for the most part are not spherical, the two sides being rubbed down flat, or with a slight cavity on the surface, so that these relics may be familiarly described as in their form resembling an apple. They may have been used in crushing or grinding grain. Compare the “Tilthuggersteen”

of the Northern antiquaries, Worsaae, *Afbildninger*, fig. 10, and the spherical stones found in abundance in the Lake dwellings of Switzerland, described in Mr. Lee's translation of Dr. Keller's *Memoirs*.

By Mr. JAMES HORSLEY, of Alnwick, through Mr. TATE.—Four relics found near the foundations of the piers of Alnwick Abbey Bridge, when it was demolished about 1820.—Two silver ring-brooches, one of them inscribed—IESVS NAZAR.; the other—IHESVS NA.; date, fourteenth century.—Brooches and other personal ornaments inscribed with the title of our Lord as placed upon the cross by Pilate, or with some portion of that inscription, are not of uncommon occurrence. A good example, of silver, found in Dumfriesshire, is in the Museum of the Antiquaries of Scotland; it is figured in their *Proceedings*, vol. v. p. 216, pl. v. A certain phylacteric virtue was probably ascribed to this and other inscriptions of sacred character, such, for instance, as the Angelic Salutation.—A brass seal, the device being three escallops, with the legend—+ IE SV SELE DE AMVR LELE—I am the seal of leal, or true love.—Another brass seal; the device is a demi-figure, probably of a monk; the legend—DEVM TIME ET AMA.

By Mr. H. PARNELL.—A collection of flint-flakes found north-east of Boulogne.

By the Rev. R. P. COATES.—Relics of the Roman period found in digging a culvert near Dartford, Kent, during the past year. The most remarkable of these objects was a circular disk of very thin bronze, full of small holes perforated in lines radiating from the centre. It was considered to have been probably the object-scale of a pair of balances.

By the Hon. ROBERT CURZON.—Two fine tilting helmets, one of the fourteenth, and the other of the fifteenth century. The earlier was remarkable as having the "mamelon" chain perfect. This is often to be seen figured on monuments, but it had not yet been known to exist on an actual example. By this chain the wearer could divest himself at pleasure of his weighty head-piece, and carry it in a more convenient manner.

Archaeological Intelligence.

MR. ALBERT HARTSHORNE announces for publication, to subscribers, "The Recumbent Effigies in Northamptonshire," a county singularly rich in relics of monumental sculpture, and also in sepulchral brasses,—the subject of a special work published in 1853 by Mr. Franklin Hudson. A limited selection of the sculptured memorials was figured by Mr. Hyett; many remarkable examples of monumental art from the earliest period existing in the county were left, however, comparatively unknown. Mr. Hartshorne, who appears to have inherited the taste and keen appreciation of mediæval memorials that characterised our lamented friend, his father, proposes to give a series of 96 photographs, from drawings by himself. The work will be published by Messrs. Cundall, 168, New Bond Street.

The student of primeval remains will learn with satisfaction that Mr. CHARLES WARNE, F.S.A., to whom we owe the Map of Ancient Dorset, so serviceable to those who took part in the Dorchester Meeting in 1866, has completed the long-promised "Celtic Tumuli of Dorset," with illustrations of numerous relics of great interest found in his explorations. The work may be obtained from Mr. D. Sydenham, Bookseller, Poole. Crown folio, thirty shillings.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

March 1, 1867.

The Hon. W. O. STANLEY, M.P. and V.P., in the Chair.

THE gratifying intelligence was announced, in reference to the threatened demolition of a curious gateway at Tenby, which had been brought under the notice of the Institute, through a communication from Sir Gardner Wilkinson, at the previous meeting (see p. 79, *ante*), that the Corporation of that town had abandoned their intention to sacrifice the structure for an alleged purpose of public convenience. The remonstrance addressed to the Mayor on behalf of the Institute had accompanied resolutions expressive of the strong feeling of the Society of Antiquaries, the British Archæological Association, and of the Cambrian Archæological Society. The conservative efforts of several influential persons had also been united in the appeal, that happily had proved successful in the rescue of an interesting architectural relic.

A memoir on Wattlesborough Castle, Shropshire, by Mr. E. BLORE, F.S.A., was read. It will be printed hereafter in this Journal.

The apparent difficulty as to the original entrance to the Castle, and other features in its construction, were the subjects of considerable remark. Sir T. Winnington, Bart., M.P., referred to the large earth-works on the south of Wattlesborough, and to the prevalence of castles and defensive houses in the neighbourhood of the Borders of Wales.

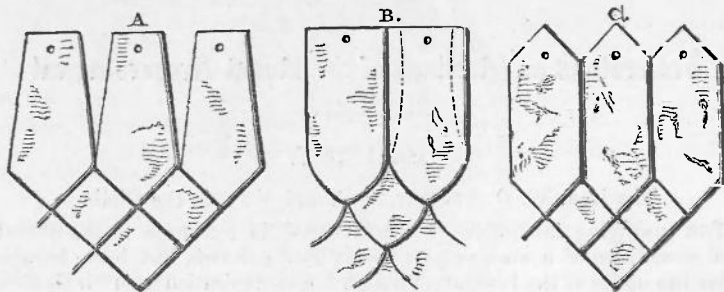
Mr. G. T. CLARK thought that the remains at Wattlesborough had all the characteristics of a work of the Norman period, probably built upon Saxon foundations. The name was suggestive of Saxon operations. Shropshire had many earth-works and camps, but the keep was a distinct feature of the Norman period. Saxon work would not consist of more than simply dry walls connecting a camp with a castle. He had no doubt that the entrance was at the second story, of which he quoted several examples, among others the Castles of Rochester and Carnarvon. In this view the chairman and others concurred.

Mr. YATES observed that he had found evidences of a similar mode of entrance to castles in Germany, when investigating the line of the great Roman Wall.

This discussion was followed by some remarks on Stone Roof-tiles of Roman date, communicated by Professor BUCKMAN, F.G.S., F.L.S.

“During my excavations at *Corinium* I not unfrequently met with stone roof-tiles, in which the flat-headed clouted nails by which they were attached were occasionally found. These tiles, as might have been expected, were

made of materials found not far from the spot; thus, at Cirencester, those most commonly met with were made of the thinner slabs of the Forest Marble, a very heavy and coarse material for roofing, though it is employed for this purpose at the present time. Another rock which furnished roof-tiles is that of the fissile beds at the bottom of the Great Oolite, which, from having been used for roofing at Stonesfield, Oxfordshire, from time immemorial, is called 'Stonesfield Slate.'

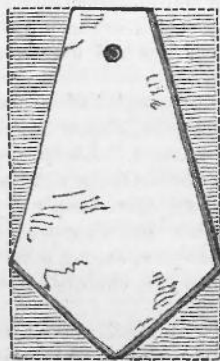


A. Arrangement of Roman trapezoid tiles.

B. Modern imitation; the dotted lines show the effect of the Roman tile in diminishing the weight.

C. Oblong hexagonal tiles, commonly used in imitation of Roman roofing.

"The Forest Marble and Stonesfield Slate occur in the Cirencester district, so that it is easy to understand why these should have been used for roof-tiles in that locality, notwithstanding they were so heavy and coarse. The tiles made from these, as may be seen by specimens in the Cirencester Museum, are usually lozenge-shaped, so that when placed in position, they present a series of escallops. We occasionally see, likewise, a modern arrangement of stone tiles, in imitation of the ancient method.



Stone Roofing-tile;
Bradford Abbas, Dorset.

"During my residence at Bradford Abbas, near Sherborne, Dorsetshire, I have been so fortunate as to detect several Roman sites; in one of these, on my own farm, an excavation exposed a couple of cart-loads (putt-loads, in Dorset dialect) of stone tiles; of some of the more perfect of these I send outlines, of their exact size and form. Before, however, I refer particularly to these points, I would describe the nature of the material. Bradford Abbas is situated on the Inferior Oolite and Fuller's Earth, but the first of these rocks is, there especially, too uneven in its fracture to become fissile, and the Fuller's Earth is not super-imposed by the Stonesfield Slate, as both this latter and the Great Oolite are absent in Dorset, whilst the Forest Marble, which is not far distant, is even rougher than that rock occurring near Cirencester.

"In this position, then, the builders employed a fissile bed from the basement strata of the lias of the adjoining county of Somerset. From this source, probably at Sparkford, a material was obtained, which,

though tolerably smooth on the surface, was yet, from its thickness (one inch) as heavy, if not more so, than the coarser tiles from the Forest Marble. The weight of a tile of the form and size of the pattern is ten pounds, but, if rectangular slabs were used, as most commonly at the present time, it would require to be nearly double that weight to effect the same purpose. (See woodcut.) In a modern imitation of the Roman escalloped tile the pointing of the bases has been devised in order to diminish the weight; the removal of the corners (as shown in the shaded portions of the woodcut) was obviously intended to effect the same purpose.

"If we arrange a series of tiles, as seen in the woodcut, fig. A., we can form some idea of the ingenuity shown in the manufacture of these liassic tiles, as illustrated by the Bradford Abbas examples. I feel persuaded that, simple as this matter might appear, this ancient method might be followed at the present day with considerable advantage.

"I would remark that the material of which these tiles were formed has been used for tesserae in Roman pavements; it was, indeed, the occurrence of a number of these tesserae in ploughed land, that induced the search which ended in the discovery upon which the foregoing remarks have been founded. I may observe that the making of both tiles and tesserae was facilitated by the natural cleavage lines of the stone."

MR. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P., and V.P., observed that the specimen exhibited was of remarkable form, ordinary Roman tiles of stone being diamond-shaped.

MR. J. YATES alluded to the considerable discovery of Roman tiles at Caerwent, of which Mr. Morgan had given a detailed account, and to the circumstance of such tiles being found only in the West of England, the country of the Boduni, who were tilers. In illustration of his remarks, Mr. Yates exhibited one of the more ordinary forms of such tiles. It had been found among the ruins of the Roman villa at Coker near Yeovil in Somersetshire. It has the hole for a nail with a broad head, and consists of a fissile calcareous sandstone; the form is an elongated hexagon.

Mr. Yates has since given references to the following additional examples, all from Roman buildings and all, except Wroxeter, from the South-Western counties, the country of the ancient Belgæ. The localities and the authorities for them are as follows:—

1. Wroxeter, Shropshire.—Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A., observes,—“I will mention as another peculiarity, that the houses seem generally to have been roofed with micaceous slate, set lozenge-shaped, so that from a distance, when seen in the sunshine, the Roman city must have glittered like a city of diamonds, such as are sometimes described in Eastern romance.” These tiles are hexagonal, with the iron nails remaining in some. Specimens are in the Museum at Shrewsbury.—“Times,” March 24, 1859.

2. Caerwent, Monmouthshire.—In exploring the site of a building, which had evidently been a dwelling-house, “large flat-headed iron nails were found among the rubbish . . . and several roofing-tiles of the form of a hexagon, made of the slaty sandstone of the district, called tile-stone. They at once explained the meaning of the flat-headed nails already noticed.” Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., *Excavations within the Walls of Caerwent*, Archæologia, vol. xxxvi. p. 418; published also by the Caerleon Archæological Society, pp. 16. 17.

3. Woodchester, Gloucestershire.—Lysons' *Roman Antiquities of Woodchester*, pl. xxviii. fig. 6.

4. Bisley, Gloucestershire.—“Hexagonal tiles, in which were found inserted the iron nails, by which they had been fastened.” Dimensions, 14 in. by 9½. *Archæol. Journal*, vol. ii. p. 43, 44. The supposed arrangement of the tiles is there shown by a woodcut.

5. Cirencester, Gloucestershire.—“The roofs of the houses appear to have been made of the fissile stone of the district.” Buckman’s *Corinium*, p. 24. Specimen in the Museum at Cirencester, of the usual form, with a hole drilled for the nail.

6. Wellow, Somersetshire.—Dimensions of the hexagonal tiles, 18 in. by 11. With these were found coping-stones of freestone, from 2 to 3 ft. in length. *Rev. John Skinner*, plates and description; *Rev. H. M. Scarth*, *Aquæ Solis*, p. 112.

7. Uplyme, Devon, adjoining Somerset.—“Roofing-tiles of uniform size, the form being in this instance an irregular pentagon.” *Archæol. Journal*, vol. xi. p. 49, 50.

8. North Wraxhall, Wiltshire.—“The stone tiles were neatly cut into the form of elongated hexagons, and the roof composed of them must have presented a handsome and ornamental appearance. The iron nails with which these tiles were fastened to the rafters, generally remained in the holes drilled through their upper angles. Very strong timber must have been needed to carry such a roof, the tiles averaging in weight at least 5 lbs. They measured about a foot in width, and 18 in. in length. . . . The roofs were topped by a ridge crest of stone hollowed out, each piece fitting into its neighbour like the modern drain pipes.” *G. Poulett Scrope*, Esq., M.P. *Wiltshire Archæol. Society’s Magazine*, 1860.

9—10. Carisbrooke, and Gurnard Bay, Isle of Wight.—Hexagonal “roofing-stones,” with remains of nails and holes for them. *Rev. Edmund Kell*, *Journal British Archæol. Association*, Dec. 1866, pp. 2, 3, pl. 23, fig. 1—3.

11. “Castle Field,” 1½ miles from Andover, Hampshire, the site of *Vindomum*.—Tiles hexagonal, 16 in. long, 11 or 12 in. broad, nearly an inch thick, with holes for nails. Discovered in May, 1867, by the *Rev. E. Kell*.

Mr. ALBERT WAY offered the following observations on the monumental effigies of the Plantagenets in the conventual church at Fontevrault, especially in reference to the rumour of their proposed removal to this country, and the excitement which such a rumour was said to have produced in France.

“The remarkable statement that appeared in the ‘Times’ of Friday last, the 22nd ult., relating to the memorials of the Plantagenets that exist in the abbey church of Fontevrault, has doubtless not escaped the notice of the members of the Institute. It relates to the proposed removal of the effigies in question to this country; their highly interesting character is known to us by the accurate etchings published by *Charles Stothard*; and, more generally, by the admirable facsimile casts in the *Mediæval Court* at the *Crystal Palace*. Independently of the historical interest of the statues, their value as early examples in the series of works of monumental sculpture is indisputable. I may be permitted possibly to advert to this subject the more urgently, having had the satisfaction of examining these effigies at Fontevrault in 1825, several years before their removal by *Louis Philippe*, and the ‘restorations’ and elaborate embellishments that they had undergone in the *ateliers* at Versailles, where it was the intention of

that sovereign, as I believe, that the renovated statues of the Plantagenets should grace the historical galleries formed by his direction. The acquisition of these remarkable portraitures has on more than one occasion been coveted in this country, and especially last year was the desire expressed on occasion of the influential meeting that took place to give furtherance to the project of restoration of the Chapter-house at Westminster Abbey, where it was suggested that a suitable depository might be found for the Plantagenet memorials, in the event that an *entente cordiale* could be attained with our allies of France for the removal.

"I am not aware that any rumour of negotiations for this object has obtained publicity in this country, and it is with the view of inviting inquiry that I would bring the announcement to which I have alluded under the special notice of the meeting of the Institute. The statement was given by the Paris correspondent of the 'Times,' as follows:—

"M. Beulé, of the Institute of France, has written to the *Debats* a letter on behalf of the Scientific and Artistical Society of Angers, to protest against the contemplated delivery to the English Government of the statues of the Plantagenets in the chapel of the prison at Fontevrault. He relates that on the 8th instant an agent of the French Government arrived there to remove the four statues of Henry II. and Richard Cœur de Lion, Eleanor of Guienne and Isabel of Angoulême. The director of the establishment, however, affirming that the order presented was informal, refused to deliver up the relics. The writer states that the agitation throughout the ancient province is intense, and that the prefect, the bishop, the mayors of towns, and several learned bodies have forwarded petitions to the Emperor against the proposed removal. He also declares that the statues belong not only to Anjou, but to the whole of France, and should not be given up to England without a Bill passed by the Legislative Body. M. Beulé adds that applications from the English Government were refused by the Restoration in 1817, and again under Louis Philippe. That sovereign, he says, removed the relics to Versailles, and placed them in the National Museum, in order to discourage any idea on the part of England of obtaining them; and it was the President of the Republic who in 1849 acceded to the earnest wishes of the people of Anjou, and caused the effigies to be replaced in a chapel of the ancient church at Fontevrault."

"Opinions may doubtless vary in regard to the removal of the statues from the place with which their interest is so essentially connected. But my immediate object is to ascertain whether any negotiations have actually been commenced; and the subject cannot fail to be of general interest to archæologists in this country."

The Chairman and Mr. Morgan were certainly of opinion that the Plantagenet effigies ought not to be removed from Fontevrault. In this expression of opinion several other members joined, it being urged that the monuments were now in their proper place, as the sovereigns of England were the Dukes of Anjou, of whom Fontevrault was the burial-place; the removal of those effigies to this country would not be in accordance with proper principles for the local conservation of historical monuments. At the same time, it might be very desirable to direct examination to be made with regard to their condition in their present place of deposit.

In the absence of any precise information as to the actual state of the facts, the Chairman was requested to ask a question of her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons; and if

the effigies, as stated, were about to be removed to this country, the officers of the Institute were directed to draw up a resolution in accordance with the previously expressed opinions, and to arrange with the Chairman for its presentation in the proper quarter.

Mr. J. DEATH transmitted some "Remarks on a portion of the Drainage in connection with the Abbey of Waltham," describing an hour's ramble through those underground passages, undertaken to test a tradition which existed in the neighbourhood, that they led to a subterranean building containing images and objects of sculpture. Of course the search for such a building was fruitless; but it enabled the writer to map out the course taken by the drains, and to examine their construction and form. A map of the drainage was exhibited; it showed some curious details in such works.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. J. BECK.—Two camp-kettles of white or tinned(?) metal, and of German work, lately acquired in Sweden. They were probably of the seventeenth century; one of them was part of the spoil of the Thirty Years' War carried off by the army of Gustavus Adolphus. They were somewhat roughly but quaintly ornamented, and their contrivances for the simultaneous cooking of various articles of food were ingenious and remarkable.

By the Hon. W. OWEN STANLEY, M.P.—Fragments of a fine vase of the British period found at *Heriri Mons* (Merioneth), in which were fragments of bones and a wooden needle or bodkin. This relic and the urn are figured in this Journal, p. 16, *ante*. Mr. Stanley related the circumstances attending this discovery; and the subject of ancient interments in that part of our island has since been completely commented upon by him in a memoir printed in this volume (p. 13).—A Roman lamp, with the stamp of the maker "FORTIS"; a Roman ring of gold, from which the stone had been lost; and a metal *plaque*, of the seventeenth century (?), the profile of a Roman lady. These had been found at *Segontium* (Carnarvon).

By Mr. J. YATES.—A Roman roof-tile, of stone, from Coker, near Yeovil, Somerset. See p. 181, *ante*.

By Sir THOMAS WINNINGTON, Bart., M.P.—A watch which formerly belonged to Mr. Speaker Onslow, and which had been used by the Speakers of the House of Commons till within the last thirty years.

April 5.

THE HON. W. O. STANLEY, M.P. and V.P., in the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN reported the result of his enquiries in the House of Commons as to the facts respecting the effigies of early sovereigns of England at Fontevault. In answer to his first question Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs replied, that representations had been made to His Majesty the Emperor of the French that these monuments were in a very neglected condition, and that their removal to this country was greatly to be desired. His Majesty, with that respect for our wishes that had always characterised his dealings with this country, had thereupon offered the effigies to Her Majesty the Queen. The offer had been accepted, and arrangements were in progress for their speedy transmission to this country, if they were not now *en route*. Since that answer was given—an answer which seemed to prevent any action being taken by the Institute in the matter—it had doubtless come to the ears of Her Ma-

jesty's government that many persons, whose opinion was entitled to the greatest respect, thought that such a removal is inexpedient for considerations which had been so fully urged at the last meeting of the Institute. On the other side of the Channel also, the feeling which Mr. Albert Way referred to in the remarks which had first brought the subject to the notice of the Institute, had increased so considerably that quite an excitement had arisen in the country, and protests, memorials, and representations of various kinds had been made to the government of the Emperor against the proposed transfer of the effigies. Under these altered circumstances he (the Chairman) had again interrogated Her Majesty's Secretary of State as to their perseverance in the wish to bring over those monuments to England, and Lord Stanley had replied that it had been represented to the Emperor that the Queen was quite willing to release His Majesty from the offer he had made, if he thought fit to re-consider it. At the same time it was suggested that attention should be given both to the condition of the monuments themselves, and to the place in which they were now deposited. And thus the wishes of the Institute, as expressed in the resolution passed at their last meeting, were to be carried out.

The Rev. G. MUSGRAVE exhibited drawings which he had lately made of the effigies, and spoke of the general excitement which had been produced in France by the suggestion of their removal to this country.

Mr. O. MORGAN, M.P., had already expressed the opinion that we had no claim to these statues. Though Kings of England, the Princes they represented were Counts of Anjou, and their bones rested at Fontevrault,—their own proper burial-place. The feeling of desire for their possession by this country had been owing to their neglected condition, and the action taken by the Institute had produced a good effect if it ensured the better care and preservation of the monuments. In any "restoration" that might be made he trusted it would not be carried too far, as more serious injury might be done by that course than by the most extreme neglect.

Dr. ROCK was sure that he should express the feeling of those present in thanking the Chairman for the delicacy and tact which he had shown in this matter, and which had been the main cause of the good result that had been achieved. These statues had been long neglected at Fontevrault, and "*perfidè Albion*" had the honour of preserving the effigies in the place to which they belonged.

Mr. C. TUCKER gave an account of the discovery of some remarkable bronze weapons in Devonshire, and exhibited several of the objects found. The discovery was made in the course of some draining operations in the parish of Talaton, near the Roman "Via Strata" leading from Moridunum to Exeter, and not far from the large earthwork known as Hembury Fort. Mr. Tucker pointed out the remarkable features presented by these objects, but he has since extended those remarks so as to embrace references to similar objects. His memoir is printed at length at p. 110 of this volume.

The Rev. J. BECK gave the following account of his acquisition of a considerable number of articles for table use (chiefly of silver) and personal ornaments, in the North of Europe during the course of last year:—"We sailed to the N.W. extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia to the town of Luleå, when we ascended the Great Luleå river to Storbacken in a north-westerly direction; then by land in the country carts to Jockmock, and by boats up a series of inland lakes to the settlement of Quickjock, the extreme settle-

ment in the north-western part of the province of Luleå Lappmark, and situated within the Arctic Circle. The government has long attempted to settle the country by granting tracts of land to persons from the South, and excusing them from all taxes, military conscription, &c. The Lapps come down to these settlements during the winter, and as soon as the snow melts hasten to the high fells in order to avoid the mosquitoes, which breed in vast quantities in the valley swamps. I observed the Lapps wearing silver buttons of a very mediæval pattern on their belts and coats—a long, heavy cloth coat encircled by a silver belt worn as the mediæval belts were, and showing a waistcoat with a high straight collar, ornamented with globular buttons, to which pendants were attached. Down either side of the waistcoat were six large buttons of a very mediæval type. Their caps are high and conical, with bands of silver or tin wire. The spoons are of a very peculiar type, some of silver, others of horn and wood. Their drinking cups are mostly two-handled, with pendants attached, resembling a Scotch *quaigh*. In the settlers' houses we found large silver beakers, several of which I brought away.

“In other parts of Sweden and in Norway the personal ornaments, in almost all cases the handiwork of the peasants, exhibit a strong Oriental type, which may easily be accounted for by the fact that the Northmen, the *Varinger*, as they were called, repaired to Byzantium, and took service in the Emperor's body guard (Thoms' *Primæval Antiquities*, p. 68), and on their return home they would naturally bring their ornaments back with them. The specimens I now have were obtained from the peasantry themselves, and are very different in their make to such as may be purchased of the silversmiths and jewellers in the different towns.”

Remarks upon several of the articles were made by Mr. J. YATES and other members present.

The CHAIRMAN described the circumstances attending the finding of a small perforated urn of remarkable type at Bryn Seiont, Carnarvonshire, and which was exhibited by him by kind permission of the Rev. W. Wynne Williams, of Menaifron. See p. 22, *ante*. It had been enclosed in a larger urn of coarse half-baked material containing burnt bones. The subject of the early interments in North Wales and the Isle of Anglesey of which this and other urns are the evidence, has been carefully considered by Mr. Stanley, and the result has been the interesting memoir upon the subject which appears in this volume.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. E. WATERTON, F.S.A.—A small collection of badges, ornaments, enamels, and jewels.—Modern Greek Ornament, enclosing a wooden cross such as are made at Mount Athos.—German Badge, with figure of the Crucifixion on both sides;—seventeenth century.—A small figure of silver, with armour formed of a pearl, brought from Walton many years ago; presumed to be intended for Sir Adrian Fortescue, knight of Malta, who was martyred, under Henry VIII., in 1541, and whose portrait at Malta somewhat resembles the figure.—Miniature of St. Joseph nursing our Lord. It is in an enameled filigree setting;—seventeenth century; from Sicily.—Enameled Cross, set with pearls, and garnets, and crystals; modern Greek.—Gold Enameled Crucifix;—sixteenth century.—Large onyx cameo

of the Blessed Virgin and Child, in an enameled setting; behind is an enamel of the Immaculate Conception.—Jewel of the Order of Christ of Rome, in diamonds;—early sixteenth century.—Madonna and Child, of turquoise cameo;—seventeenth century. Setting modern.—Small enameled Badge; the figure of a deer *couchant*; the body of a pearl.—Small rosewood carving, on one side the Madonna and Child, on reverse the Veronica, in a gold enameled setting.—An old copper gilt and enameled Cross of a Knight of St. John of Jerusalem. Date about 1600.—An *enseigne*—the figure of a talbot *marchant*, the whole adorned with rubies, emeralds, and pearls; early seventeenth century.—A pectoral Cross, enameled, and adorned with rubies and pearls.

By the Rev. J. BECK.—A collection of silver plate, and table utensils, together with personal ornaments, from the North of Europe.

By Mr. W. F. VERNON. A small collection of rings, seals, &c., belonging to Major-General Moore, as follows:—Impression of a seal representing Lake Moeris.—A brooch and three unset stones, one a very beautiful Bacchantic head (Cinque-cento).—Five rings.—Seven rings with original setting, and two with the setting broken.—Two Rings, and five unset stones (Gnostic).—A Roman mask unset.—A Scarabeus and three Assyrian cylinders, engraved.—Four seals.—A Saxon fibula of silver.—Ten Bronze rings and a fibula found at Bath.

Archaeological Intelligence.

It has been determined, in accordance with the cordial invitation from the Corporation of Lancaster, with promise also of co-operation by persons of influence in the county, that the Annual Meeting of the Institute in 1868 should be held in Lancashire. Those who feel interest in the proposed visit to a district replete with ancient remains, British and Roman, and especially with examples of conventual, military, and domestic architecture, are requested to communicate with Edmund Sharpe, Esq., The Higher Greaves, Lancaster. It is anticipated that the Great Exhibition next summer at Leeds, under direction of Mr. Waring, with which it is proposed to combine illustrations of the History of Art, ancient and modern, and also a Special Series of Portraits of "Yorkshire Worthies," the arrangement of which is confided to the able hands of Mr. Hailstone, cannot fail to present additional attractions to the archaeological visitors who may attend our Congress in the adjacent county.

Our readers will learn with satisfaction that the "Memorials of Westminster Abbey," by the DEAN of WESTMINSTER, will be forthwith published. On occasion of the Meeting of the Institute, in London, July, 1866, the Dean, President of the Historical Section, most kindly consented to give certain portions of the valuable materials in preparation for his work previously announced by Mr. Murray. The Discourses delivered at our Meeting in the Metropolis have been noticed in this Journal, vol. xxiii., pp. 309, 313.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

May 3, 1867.

SIR JOHN P. BOILEAU, Bart., V.P., in the Chair.

Mr. BURTT, *Hon. Sec.*, reported that since the last meeting of members the Central Committee had carefully considered the subject of the effigies at Fontevrault, and the decision at which His Majesty the Emperor of the French had arrived to retain those monuments there. The Committee had thought such a decision by His Majesty exceedingly satisfactory, completely agreeing as it did with the feeling expressed so generally by the members of the Institute at their last meeting; and they thought the opportunity should not be lost of expressing to His Majesty their gratification at such a result of his deliberations upon the subject. They also thought it right to convey to His Majesty at the same time their sense of the great encouragement His Majesty had afforded to the prosecution of archæological science. An address had therefore been voted to His Majesty, and he (Mr. BURTT) being about to visit Paris, undertook to take charge of it for the purpose of its presentation. He had accordingly waited upon His Excellency the English Ambassador with letters of introduction; and, through His Excellency, His Majesty had intimated his wish that the address should be forwarded to him. Earl Cowley had thereupon kindly consented to receive the address, and promised to present it without delay to His Majesty.

The secretary then read the address, as follows:—

“To His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of the French.

“SIRE,—The undersigned, the Secretary of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, is charged, by order of the President and Council of the said Institute, with the honour of conveying to your Imperial Majesty the respectful expression of the satisfaction with which they have received intelligence that your Majesty has been pleased to assume the honourable duty of the conservation of the monumental effigies of the Plantagenet Sovereigns of England at Fontevrault, and the restoration of the noble and ancient church of the Abbey wherein they repose.

“The Royal Archæological Institute, while deeply grateful for the courteous and friendly feelings which had prompted your Majesty to offer to England these relics, had yet—on first hearing of their intended removal, true to their duties as conservators of historical monuments on their ancient sites, and of the remains of the illustrious dead—expressed a hope that the monuments of those who, while kings of England, were also Counts of Anjou, should not be disturbed, but that your Imperial Majesty be re-

spectfully advised of their reported condition of neglect and disrepair, in the assurance that they would thus be more fitly cared for and preserved.

"The progress of this matter was watched with extreme solicitude by the Royal Archæological Institute, until the final decision of your Majesty was known, by which the wishes of the Institute had been anticipated; and the President and Council desire to express their full appreciation of the kindly spirit and graceful resolve of your Imperial Majesty.

"The Institute has, on many occasions, acknowledged with deep gratitude the interest taken by your Imperial Majesty in the objects of their association, especially in your investigations into the ancient history of Gaul; and gladly seizes this opportunity of expressing their thanks for the many acts of courtesy shown to British archæologists by your Imperial Majesty; on one occasion—eminently—when M. Maury was commissioned to attend the meeting of the Institute held at Rochester, in 1863.

"In tendering to your Imperial Majesty this expression of their sentiments, the President and Council fervently hope that, while the Royal Sepulchres remain on their original site, time may continue to confirm and increase more and more the intimate ties and warm sympathies subsisting between the great French and British peoples, which owe so much to the friendly policy constantly promoted by your Imperial Majesty.

"The undersigned has the honour to be, Sir, with profound respect, your Imperial Majesty's most obedient and most humble servant,

"(By order)

W. R. LODGE, Secretary.

"TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, President.

"By JOSEPH BURTT, Honorary Secretary."

The Chairman thought that the address which had been read had been well written, and very well expressed the sentiments of the Council; and he was much gratified with the steps that had been taken for its presentation to the Emperor of the French. In this opinion the members present seemed fully to concur.

The following particulars may prove acceptable to some of our readers, who may not be fully conversant with the history of these royal memorials. The interest associated with the memorials of the Plantagenets at Fontevault was excited in this country as soon as renewed intercourse with France, after the Restoration, made us aware that these sepulchral portraiture of our sovereigns and their consorts still existed, although in a most neglected condition. During revolutionary terrors they had been thrown down from the stately and inappropriate monument on which they had been laid together in a row by one of the Abbesses, in the seventeenth century, as shown in an engraving given by Sandford in his history of the royal race. The original tombs had doubtless been removed at that period; it does not appear that their destruction should be ascribed to the republican fury that desecrated the sepulchres at St. Denis, and wantonly reduced to fragments the sepulchral memorials of the ancient French aristocracy. The Fontevault statues became known also through the skilful delineations by Charles Stothard, and their value as early examples of monumental sculpture has been highly appreciated by antiquaries. In 1817 negotiations took place for their transfer to this country; but, on the remonstrance of the Prefect of the department, some local interest also in regard to these long neglected memorials being aroused, the ministers of Louis XVIII. declined to gratify the request of the Regent that they should be ceded to England. The effigies were, however, at that time removed from the spot where they lay,

as described, "au milieu des décombres, comme des débris sans valeur." They were placed in a part of the abbey church then appropriated for divine service, the noble old structure having been converted into a military penitentiary, floors being constructed across the nave and other portions of the fabric to provide wards for the *détenus*. On the formation of the Historical Collections at Versailles the effigies were removed to that place by order of Louis Philippe: they underwent "restorations" and embellishments, the damaged features being skilfully made good—noses, hands, and other defective portions supplied. Stothard's beautiful etchings are a faithful memorial of their previous condition. Overtures were again made by the English government to obtain their transfer, but strongly opposed in the Chambers by the Comte de Montalembert, supported also by the opinion of antiquaries and local institutions. On the revolution in 1848 it is alleged that the proposition was suggested to effect an arrangement, by transfer of the precious Gaignières Collection preserved at the Bodleian, in exchange for the statues. It is doubtful how far any such scheme of barter was seriously contemplated, and it is very improbable that it could ever have been entertained by the authorities of the University. Ultimately, the Plantagenets, after repeated solicitations on the part of the Archaeological Society of Angers, were restored to Fontevault. It deserves to be mentioned that, during their temporary migration, the effigies had been carefully drawn and engraved for the *Annales Archéologiques*, where a full account is given by M. de Guilhermy, tom. v. p. 280. In 1862 the French Society of Archaeology, instituted for the conservation of historical monuments, held their congress at Saumur, not far distant from Fontevault. On that occasion a formal visitation of the desecrated abbey church and remarkable remains of the conventual buildings took place, including the unique sepulchral chapel, with its lofty shaft like a chimney, and the very curious kitchen which may be compared with that of Glastonbury. A very interesting notice of the peculiar artistic features of the Plantagenet statues was brought before the Congress by M. de Galember; the earnest desire for more suitable preservation of those valuable sculptures was conveyed in a remonstrance in unison with that of the local Antiquarian Society and many influential individuals. No result, however, appears to have been effected in favour of the effigies, until recent efforts for their better preservation aroused in Anjou, and also in other parts of France, a lively desire that the long-neglected memorials of the Royal Angevine counts should not quit the territory with which their undying interest is associated.

The following "Notes on Holm-Cultram Abbey, in Cumberland, and on remains lately brought to light there," were read, illustrated by photographs communicated by ROBERT FERGUSON, Esq., of Morton, Carlisle.

The vestiges of the Cistercian Monastery of Holm-Cultram, in Cumberland, situated about seventeen miles west of Carlisle, are singularly slight in extent, and present little, if any, attractions to the architectural antiquary. The abbey, however, of royal foundation, and enriched by subsequent royal endowments, was a house of much importance on the northern frontier; its abbots were frequently summoned to sit in Parliament during the reigns of the Edwards, in the thirteenth century; its possessions were extensive, its revenues at the surrender in 1534 amounted to more than 500*l.* per annum. The buildings of the monastery were, probably, demolished shortly after the Dissolution, a parochial chapel was formed out of the ruins; and part of the church, in its original form, may still be

scen. In 1600 the fabric had sustained much injury by the sudden fall of the lofty tower, which destroyed great part of the chancel, and four years after this calamity the church was almost wholly consumed through an accidental fire. The body of the church was repaired by the parishioners, and the chancel rebuilt at the cost of the incumbent, who had been accused, as it should seem however, unjustly, of having wilfully burned the structure. Three views of the church, apparently in its roofless condition, may be seen in Stevens' Additions to Dugdale's Monasticon.¹ They represent the north side, with a long range of round-headed clerestory windows, the east end, as exposed after the destruction of the chancel, of which the foundation walls still sufficed to indicate the proportions, and the west end, with a projecting porch and round-headed doorway bearing the inscription—Robertus Chamber fecit fieri hoc opus A°. Dni M°.D°.vij. Considerable changes appear in the view of the same part of the fabric, as shown in Coney's etching given in the new edition of the Monasticon.² In Buck's Series of Views of Ancient Structures, published in 1739, a south-east view of the conventual church may also be found, showing some of the arches and piers of the ruined chancel which have wholly perished.

The relics represented in the photographs sent for the inspection of the members of the Institute consist of some sculptured fragments of the tomb of Robert Chamber, whose name occurs in 1507 and 1518 in the lists of the abbots of Holm-Cultram; these fragments were disinterred in the course of last year. Also, a representation of the incised sepulchral slab, that appears by an inscription around the verge to have been the memorial of William de Rydekar, who was abbot in 1434; the date of his decease has not been ascertained: this slab was found a few weeks ago. The third photograph presents a sculptured achievement of the arms of the Monastery in the time of Abbot Chamber, as shown by his device and initials. This relic, now much damaged by injury or exposure to weather, has been built into the wall of a farm-house, near the site of the Abbey.

A few observations on these fragmentary relics of the once powerful and wealthy Monastery of Holm-Cultram may be acceptable. The incised memorial of the abbot is a slab in fair preservation, broken, however, into two pieces. The design is a crosier, with large simple foliations around its head, or volute; on the dexter side of the staff is an escutcheon charged with a cross moline, on the sinister side a second escutcheon with a lion rampant. These are the arms usually assigned to the abbey, as may be seen in the list given in Nasmyth's edition of Tanner's Notitia Monastica, in Edmonson's Heraldry also, and elsewhere. Immediately over the head of the crosier is introduced a rose, which may have some significance as a device or ornament, not, however, ascertained. The crosier and the accompanying escutcheons are placed within a trefoil-headed arch, which is decorated with finial and crockets, and is supported by side buttresses terminating in finials, in the usual style of the period. Around the margin of the slab, on three of its sides, the upper side bearing no inscription, is the following legend³ :—

✠ Hic. iacet. Willelmus. Rydkar. Abbas. xx⁹ ✠ de. Holme. Coltran⁴ ✠
cujus. anime. propicietur deus. amen ✠.

¹ Vol. ii. p. 55. Stevens' Collections were published in 1723. *in extenso.*

² Vol. v. p. 593.

³ The contracted words are here written

⁴ "Holme Coltrayne," in Valor Ecclesiasticus.

It may be noticed that at each corner of the slab there is introduced a cross, instead of the single initial cross that is usually found in sepulchral inscriptions. The lists of abbots given by Browne Willis, Stevens, and the editors of the new edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon*, are by no means complete: fourteen names only have been recorded; of these eleven are enumerated as previous to William Rydkar, who was, as we learn from the inscription on the grave-slab lately found, *abbas vicesimus*. A considerable interval occurs in the list, Robert, whose name precedes that of Rydkar, being entered as occurring in 1294.

Robert Chamber, the mutilated fragments of whose memorial were brought to light last year, as has been already stated, and are shown in one of the photographs exhibited, occurs as abbot in 1507 and 1518. The porch at the west end of the conventual church appears to have been erected by him in the former year, as shown by the inscription over the door before noticed, and likewise given by Bishop Nicolson in his account of the church from personal survey in 1703.⁵ He describes also the abbot's rebus, or device, as seen on the inside of the roof of the porch, namely, a bear chained to a pastoral staff passed through a mitre, and gives certain inscriptions that were placed on the north and south sides of the porch, and, below them, the king's arms, France and England quarterly, also, as Bishop Nicolson supposed, those of the abbey, a cross flory and a lion rampant.

The fragments that have lately been found may have formed the side of the tomb, or have been a portion of some shrine-work or the like. In the central part of the design is seen the abbot, seated, holding his pastoral staff, and on a scroll over his head may be decyphered—Robert Chamber. At his left hand there appear to have been nine kneeling figures, and the like number at his right. These doubtless represented the monks of Holm-Cultram, and there are scrolls over all the figures that probably bore their names respectively. The number of persons forming the congregation of the ancient foundation has not been stated; but in 1553 sixteen are enumerated, exclusive of the abbot, to whom pensions remained payable.⁶ At the end of this singular series of little figures, on the left, is seen an angel, of somewhat larger proportions than the supposed monks, that kneel in a row before him. This angel likewise is kneeling, and from his hands, as it would appear, proceeds a long inscribed scroll that runs along the entire length of the sepulchre. The legend, and also the whole of the work, is much mutilated; but the words that may be decyphered are probably as follows:—[Pray] for abbot Robert Chamber . . . And emong, . . . hys . . . concluding (after an interval of several words) . . . days here lyven was.

Behind the angel, on the extreme left, may be noticed an escutcheon charged with the rebus of a bear with a crosier passed through a mitre, accompanied by the abbot's initials—R. C.—and, at the extreme right, behind the last of the kneeling monks, a little chained bear again appears, erect, and holding in his mouth the end of the long inscribed scroll.

The details of this curious sculpture have been thought worthy of so full a descriptive notice, for the sake of inviting attention to a representation of the conventual *familia*, the abbot accompanied by the entire congregation of his house, as far as we are aware, unique. In the photograph

⁵ Nicolson and Burn, *Hist. Cumb.* vol. ii. p. 180.

⁶ Browne Willis, *Hist. Abb.*, vol. ii. p. 55.

are shown with the three fragments of the singular subject that has been described, and which unfortunately were not arranged by the photographer in their proper order, some fine portions of early English and of Flamboyant work, that suffice to indicate the rich character of the architectural details of Holm-Cultram, now so sadly destroyed.

The third photograph represents the much-damaged and weathered sculpture of the arms of Abbot Chamber: this is affixed to the wall of a neighbouring farm-house. The shield, *à bouche*, and of the elaborately scalloped fashion of the period, displayed, in the first quarter, the bearing of the monastery, a cross moline; in the fourth quarter, the lion rampant, already noticed; the second and third quarters being charged with the rebus and initials of Robert Chamber. This boldly carved escutcheon is ensigned with a mitre held by two angels, that appear flying above; and the supporters of the shield are a lion on the dexter, a chained bear on the sinister, side.

In the new edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon*, in the account of Holm-Cultram, vol. v. p. 593, an escutcheon is introduced in the initial letter that seems to be intended to give the arms of the Monastery, but differing wholly from those that have been described. The coat resembles that of Richard Earl of Cornwall; the colours are not given; the bearing is, within a bordure bezanty a lion rampant (not crowned) holding a pastoral staff. No authority has been found for these supposed arms of Holm-Cultram, and it does not appear that the Earl was a benefactor to the house. On the other hand, it has been in vain sought to ascertain the origin of the two bearings that appear unquestionably, as before noticed, to have been ascribed to Holm-Cultram, the cross moline *or*, and the sable lion. There exists, however, considerable uncertainty in regard to the foundation of the Monastery, which is ascribed by Leland to Alan, son of Waldeff, or, according to another account, to David I. King of Scots, whose son Henry was a considerable benefactor, and has been named by some writers as the founder, in A.D. 1150. Henry II., King of England, took the abbey under his protection; and having confirmed the grant of Holm-Cultram, was regarded by the monks as patron of the house, their possessions were moreover confirmed to them by Richard I., Edward I., Henry VI., and other sovereigns. It was common for a king to be considered founder of a Monastery, when he was in fact only a later benefactor; the occurrence of the royal arms on the west front of the conventual church and also upon the Common Seal of the Monastery appended to the Surrender, as described in the recent edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon*,⁷ may probably thus be explained. In that instance the shield bearing three lions passant is held by two monks, under whom is a lion. The principal device is a figure of the Virgin with the infant Saviour; on one side stands a king crowned, on the other an abbot with a crosier.

The abbots of Holm-Cultram were on several occasions summoned to Parliament. It does not appear that the use of the mitre had been formally conceded; but it would seem to have been assumed by both the abbots whose memorials have been described. The mitre indicated that the abbot had episcopal jurisdiction within the abbey, so as to exclude that of the ordinary, an exemption which the religious houses seem to have been always desirous to obtain, for by being immediately under the jurisdiction of the Holy See they enjoyed greater freedom.

⁷ Vol. v. p. 594.

It may be scarcely necessary to point out that the device accompanying the memorials of Abbot Chamber may be regarded as of the nature of a rebus, the bear being allusive to the second syllable of the name. The family of Chamber had an ancient residence at Wulstey Castle, on the shores of the Solway, about three miles west of the abbey. They held that stronghold as early as the reign of Edward I. It was in ruins in the time of Camden, who mentions the tradition that it had been built by the abbots of Holm-Cultram as a place of security for their valuable possessions, and that amongst these were the magic treatises of the noted wizard, Michael Scott, who was a monk, according to local story, of the Monastery to which the foregoing notices relate.

Brigadier-General Lefroy, R.A., exhibited four specimens of fire arrows of the seventeenth century from the Woolwich Museum, and described their make and use; Mr. Hewitt made also some additional remarks. The subject of these remarkable specimens of the practice of mediæval gunnery has been since more completely worked out by General Lefroy, and will be given as a memoir in a future number of this Journal.

An account of recent Roman discoveries at Cirencester, by Professor CHURCH, M.A., was then read.

"In levelling the new cattle-market just beyond the railway-station in Acman Street, evidences of an extensive burial-place were discovered. On February 28th in this year, several sepulchral urns and two stone coffins were disinterred. The largest urn is of excellent shape, and is nearly perfect. Some bones, earth, and a portion of a lid, with a central boss, were found in it; but it contained some still more interesting objects. Among these may especially be noted a glass bottle, quite perfect, of exceedingly pale green glass, very slightly corroded. A terra-cotta lamp found with it must once have been an excellent example, but it has suffered from injudicious cleaning, and the effects of a calcareous incrustation. It has three figures in action, apparently plucking something from a large bundle tied in two places above their heads. This urn also contained two brooches, one has a plain pin and catch like the safety pin of the present day; the other is of the same construction, but more ornate in design. A few coins were also found either in or close to this largest urn; but they are very poor, and have not been thoroughly examined. It is probable that if any really good coins and objects in metal have been discovered, they have not found their way into the Corinium Museum. The greater number of the other urns were in fragments. Two stone coffins were also exhumed, in one of which portions of the bones of a child were found.

A second find has still more recently occurred. This is in the "Leaueses." Pottery has here also been found; not only urns, but fragments of Samian ware and of common red tiles. Several bases and other portions of pillars have also been exhumed: two of these are worked stones. I have not yet had an opportunity of measuring a third and much finer specimen, which has been just found on the same site. I have only seen one coin from this second excavation. It is of a well-known type (third brass):—Obverse, DN MAGNENTIUS P F AUG.—Reverse, GLORIA ROMANORUM—a horseman stabbing an enemy."

In a further communication, Professor Church earnestly called attention to the very serious injury which was being done to the south-eastern portion of the ancient walls of Corinium, by using the stones of which it was built, and removing the gravel and concrete from its foundation.

A discussion ensued upon the best means of preventing such wanton damage to monuments of public interest. The Chairman, Dr. Rock, and others, related several instances of injury to such objects; and the impression prevailed that steps should be taken to invest some public authority with the power of protecting what might be considered public monuments.

The Rev. C. W. BINGHAM exhibited three original letters from an ancestor of the Rev. C. Chafin, the author of the *History of Cranborne Chase*, written to his wife from the battle-field of Sedgemoor, which were read, together with the following remarks.

"The following simple private letters relate to an interesting period of English history, which has been rendered peculiarly familiar to us, within the last few years, in the brilliant pages of Macaulay. They have recently been exhumed from a bundle of old family papers by H. C. Dashwood, Esq., of Sturminster Newton, Dorset, who has kindly put them into my hands, to make any use of them I may think fit. Thousands of similar documents must be lurking in muniment-chests and portfolios throughout the country, though it is unfortunately the case that their owners but rarely seem to perceive the importance of bringing them, if possible, to light. How many doubtful questions might be solved, and points of obscurity cleared up, by their publication, none but the historian himself can estimate.

The writer of these letters—for which, however, I claim no such probable merit—was Thomas Chafin, Esq. signing himself by his pet-name "Tossey," of Chettle, in this county, who married Ann, daughter of the well-known unsuccessful Royalist, Colonel John Penruddocke, of Compton Chamberlayne, Wilts, and was grandfather of the Rev. William Chafin, the last of the name, a great humorist, whose *Anecdotes of Cranborne Chase* have lately been the subject of some discussion.⁸

The first letter is dated "from Mrs. Bestlands in Dorchester, Monday June y^e 15th /85," the day after the "confused and indecisive action (as Macaulay calls it) at Bridport, such as was to be expected when two bands of ploughmen officered by country gentlemen and barristers were opposed to each other." The writer, it will be seen, had some cause of discouragement even before he entered on his campaign. "I am very well" (he writes) "soe far in my journey, but mett with y^e bad new's here of my Cos: Wadham Strangways⁹ being barbarously killed by the Rebels yesterday morning, a younger Sone of Coll: Cokers likewise killed at the same tyme. Coll: Cokers eldest Sone, And Mr. Williams of Shiltern taken Prisoners. My Cos: Strangways kill'd as he was taking horse. Mayjor Stiles saved himselfe in a plat of kidney beanes. Mr. Churchill of Muston saved himselfe by running up into the Garrett. I am goeing as fast as convenient I can thither. Wee have a great Army against them. it seems the

⁸ Amongst the other peculiarities of this singular old divine, who died in 1818, in his 86th year, was his passion for cock-fighting, which he thus favourably contrasts with horse-racing: "In our days of refinement this amusement of cock-fighting hath been exploded, and in a great measure abandoned, being deemed to be barbarous and cruel; but in this respect the writer thinks differently,

and believes it to be the least so of any diversion now in vogue, and nothing equal as to cruelty to horse-racing, &c." *Anecdotes*, Edit. 1818, p. 52.

⁹ Mr. Chafin's maternal grandfather, Sir Thomas Trenchard of Wolveton, was brother of Grace, Lady Strangways, the unfortunate Wadham Strangways's grandmother.

Rougues in Birtport had Communicacōn wth them at Lyme, w^{ch} was the Cause of the surprize on Cos: Strangways & the rest. I don't here of any more killed Gentle or Symple of our side, but of the Rebellls two or three kill'd, & 2 or 3 & twenty taken prisoners. I was forc't to take Cottington having noe other soe fitt, therefore if you please to come home you must send to Chettle either for Will horner or Will: Lambert — & y^e Colt will draw you home almost as well (as safe I'me sure.) I have Tho: Clem^{ts} & the Gardiner well armed along wth me. Give my Service to all my friends & blessing to bratts, and let Nancy take true Love from her Deare Tossey."

We have no further news of Mr. Chafin, till some three weeks later, when he writes, as it would appear, from the actual field of the Battle of Sedgemore. His letter is thus addressed:

"This

"To Mrs. Chafin at Chettle house

"Present.

"Monday, ab^t y^e forenoon July y^e 6th 1685.

"My dearest Creature this Morning ab^t one alocke The Rebellls fell upon us whilst wee were in our tents in Kings Sedgmore wth there whole Army. Wee had for about an houre a brisk fight, but at Length away they Ran. Wee have Lost but few men, & as yet know of but one Comander killed. Wee have kill'd & taken at least a thousand of the Rebellls. They are fled in to Bridge Water. 'tis say'd wee have taken all their Cannon, but sure it is that most are, if all be not. A Coate wth starr on't is taken, 'tis run through the back. By some 'tis say'd the Duke Rebell had it on & is killed, but most doe think that a servant wore it. I wish he were killed, that the warr may be ended. It's thought he'l never be able to make his men fight againe. 3 load of Armes wee have alsoe taken. My service to Cos: Lown. I thanke God Almighty I am very well without the least hurt, soe are our Dorsetshire friends, preethee let Biddy kno' this by the next oppertunity. I am Thyne onely Deare TOSSEY."

Another letter follows on the morrow:

"Bridgwater tuesday July y^e 7th 1685.

"Wee have totally routed y^e Enemys of God & the King, & can't heare of 50 men together of the whole rebell Army. Wee pick them up every hour in the Corne feilds hedges & diches. Williams the late Duke of Monmouths Vale De chambre that wayted on him in his chamber is taken, who gives a very ingenious acc^t of the whole affayre, w^{ch} is to Long to write. The last word he s^d to him was at the tyme wⁿ his Army fled, that he was undone & must shift for himselfe. We think to March with the Generall this day to Wells on our way homeward, or any where he goes, but 'tis discourst he marches thither. At present he is two miles off in the Camp, soe I can't certaynely tell whether he intends for Wells or not, but I verily believe he doth. I shall be at home certainly on Saturday at farthest. I beleeeve my Deare Nan would for £500 but her Tossey had served the King to the end of the Warr. I am thyne my deare Childe onely for ever.

"My Cos: Law: Culliford is an Officer here, & presents you with his service."

Whether Mr. Chafin's confident expectation was fulfilled or not, we have no means of ascertaining; but it seems likely that the journey, to

which reference is made in the closing letter, was taken from Chettle; and that Mr. Speak had been one of the unhappy companions of the Duke, whose capture, by a curious coincidence, was made within a very few miles of that place.

"This

"To Mrs. Chafin at Chettle house near Blandford In Dorset ss.

"Present.

"Frank.—Tho Chafin.

"Green street July y^e 16th /85 London.

"Yesterday abt 5 afternoon wee came safe to London haveing placed Mr. Speak in Fisherton Goale, for notwithstanding his pretences of Innocency one Kids (late Gent: man to Sir Nath: Napier,) who was taken Prisoner after the battaile at Weston, knew him to be in Monmouths Army, therefore Tom Pen:¹ and Maurice Bocland² comitted him & Cos: Jno Clerke came with us to towne. I am very well, and now in greater probability (in y^e Souldiery way) than ever. The King gave Tom Erle & selfe a Complim^t in these words. Wee were presented by L^d Churchill to the King as Persons that Came voluntarily after our comandars were dismist, & at the service at Weston. The King gave us his hand to kiss & told us (*erasure in MS.*) such men he knew would serve him (*do.*) & the whole Company gazed on us as somewhat extraordinary, & enquired who wee were, few of our acquaintance being present. Mr. Chaldecott had a hundred Guineas given him by the King for Rideing post wth news of Monmouths being taken, by w^{ch} may be gathered 'tis better Rideing post with good News than fighting. Those who had their bones broake will want such a sum I doubt, tho' the King ought to be served without reward, & shall for ever be soe by me; he has & will be noe doubt mighty kind to All those who serve him well. Sister Chiffinch is at Gravesend, & Comes to towne Monday. Unckle Chafin's troope is full & to spare. Pray let ten Cock chickens & two hens be sent to Tom Erles speedily. I am in doubt they may be lost. Also take care of your charge. I hope to be at home Saturday sennight. My L^d Clarendon says I shall know in a day or two. Y^e Late Duke of Monmouths head was sever'd from his body yesterday Morning on tower hill at 10 or 11 forenoon. Lord Grey will soon be there too. Blessing to Bratts, soe fare well. My Dearest Deare Nan quoth Tossey."

One only letter I will add to these, from Sir William Portman to the writer, of a somewhat later date.

"for

"The Honrd Captain Chaffen att his Chetle

"These

"July y^e 22nd (1688)

"Dear Tho,—Altho the death of the good Duke of Ormond hath prevented our meeting to day, I hope noe thing will hinder my seeing y^e at Cheterwood tom^wrow 6 a clock, a hunting. For your London journey if it's not concerne of a perticuler day's appoyntment, one day will not

¹ "Tom Pen," was doubtless Mr. Chafin's brother-in-law, Thomas Penruddocke of Compton Chamberlayne, eldest son of Col. John Penruddocke.

² Maurice Bockland, of Standlynch,

married Joan, an elder sister of Mrs. Chafin's. Mr. Bingham has a letter written and franked by him to Mr. Chafin, dated May 2nd 1689, giving some interesting details of parliamentary proceedings.

breake y^e squar's. If y^e can be at y^e hunt, it will be what will be verrey agreeable to Sr N: N: [Sir Nathaniel Napier,] & obliging to y^{rs} to command WILL PORTMAN.

"My service to the good Lady."

The only liberty I have taken in transcription has been to separate the sentences, and to add occasional stops, which are pretty generally wanting in the originals."

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. J. BECK.—A collection of celts and other stone implements principally acquired in the North of Europe. They presented a very instructive exemplification of the characteristic types of Scandinavian implements and weapons, chiefly of flint, and found in Gothland, also in Danish Zealand; several remarkable specimens from Schrøvenborn, on the north of the Bay of Kiel, with a choice series selected for Mr. Beck by Professor Herbst, inspector of the Danish Museum of Antiquities. The peculiar forms of the ancient stone implements of Denmark and other countries of the North have been illustrated by Professor Worsaae in several treatises, especially in his "Afbildninger," a selection of the most important types displayed in the Museum at Copenhagen; recently also in the plates given by Sir John Lubbock in his translation of "The Primitive Inhabitants of Scandinavia," by Professor Nilsson. Amongst numerous examples in Mr. Beck's collection may be noticed axes, chisels, gouges, &c., a spear-head of black and whitish flint, length 11 in., a semilunar knife of horn-coloured flint, length nearly 8 in., serrated on the inner edge only, a hammer-axe, of singularly beautiful form (compare Afbildn. fig. 24), and a javelin-head of wood, with lateral grooves in which are fixed flint-splinters set in some tenacious resin. See Nilsson, *Stone Age*, translation by Sir John Lubbock before cited, p. 46. One of the most interesting relics exhibited by Mr. Beck is here figured, of the same size as the original. It is a triangular-shaped arrow-head, with the sides and angles equal, and with chipped edges, of brown flint (Tresidet Pilespids, Worsaae, Afbildn. fig. 49, of rather smaller dimensions), perfectly symmetrical in form, chipped with delicate precision (see woodcut). A similar specimen from Sweden is figured in Nilsson, *Stone Age*, before cited, p. 43, pl. 11,



fig. 40. Mr. Beck sent also several stone implements found in Ireland, including celts dredged out of the bed of the Boyne, near Drogheda, in 1853, a specimen from the bed of the Shannon, near Limerick, and an ovoid stone, length $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., stated to have been found in the cromlech called Leabhar Caille, in the barony of Fermoy, co. Cork. Also a broken celt of white flint, much polished and very symmetrical in form; it was found on St. John's Common, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.

By the Rev. C. W. BINGHAM.—Three original letters relating to the

Battle of Sedgemoor. Also two gold rings found recently near Dorchester. One was inscribed, "Honnur et vie," intermixed with foliage. Its date is probably about the year A.D. 1470. The other was in the form of a buckled strap or garter, with a serpent's head at the tongue. It was inscribed, "Mater dei memento," and a letter or two under the tongue (probably "mei") that was undecipherable. Its date was about A.D. 1500.

By Mr. SHOUT.—Two Nuremberg counters of brass found in excavating in the churchyard at Yeovil; similar examples are figured by Snelling. One was inscribed "I H S," within a crown of thorns, and "Sig. nomeu. Domini." On the reverse, a floriated cross, with the inscription, "O mater Dei, memento mei." On the other was an orb surmounted by a cross *patee* within a sexfoil. On the reverse, a rose with a fleur-de-lis and a crown triangularly placed. No legends.

June 7, 1867.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., and V.P., in the Chair.

On commencing the proceedings the Chairman alluded in feeling terms to the great loss the members had sustained by the decease of Mr. Edward Hawkins. At the first formation of the Institute he was one of the most active and zealous supporters of the movement. His great knowledge of artistic subjects generally, and particularly in that branch of antiquities to which he was more especially devoted—Numismatics, made him a most valuable coadjutor on all such matters; and the great courtesy and attention with which he was ever ready to proffer his special knowledge made his assistance as agreeable as it was valuable. From the first he accepted the post of Treasurer of the Institute, and continued to occupy it till within the last few years, attending with great regularity, and frequently presiding at their monthly meetings.

A paper by Mr. George Petrie of Kirkwall, describing some excavations of remains of pre-historic buildings at Skaill in Orkney, was read. Some years ago the waves of the Atlantic had washed away the sand from what seemed to be foundations of extensive buildings at the brink of the bay of Skaill. From time to time portions of these buildings had been opened out, and very lately the entire ground-plan was cleared. A large "kitchen-midden," 15 or 16 ft. high, was found at the side of the building, and numerous fragments of bones, etc., were discovered in it. Some of the objects had been sent to the Antiquarian Museum in Edinburgh. The plan of the buildings showed a group of chambers and cells ranged irregularly on both sides of a long zig-zag or winding passage. In some of these chambers were found stone kists, stones on edge indicating hearths and the division of the chambers into compartments. Beneath one of these hearths a thick clay urn had been found, and above one of them was found a skeleton. The relics appeared to indicate a very considerable antiquity. Mr. Petrie's paper was accompanied by a careful ground-plan of this remarkable series of structures; and we have great satisfaction in reporting that this plan will be carefully engraved and the essay printed entire by our worthy friends and coadjutors in the North, the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Mr. GEORGE SCHARF, F.S.A., exhibited a curious triptych, the property of Evelyn P. Shirley, Esq., composed of three leaves of equal size, and ingeniously contrived, with hinges of a peculiar construction to fold one

over the other. Each leaf contained on the inside a half-length portrait of one of the children of Philip le Bel and Johanna of Castile and Arragon. The central portrait represents the Archduke Charles, afterwards the Emperor Charles V., as a boy about four years old, wearing a low cap of gold brocade and a crimson tunic. The imperial arms and collar of the Golden Fleece are displayed on the green background in the arched panel over his head. In the left-hand compartment is his elder sister Eleonora, married afterwards to the King of Portugal and to Francis I. of France, wearing the French hood and veil, a brown dress and crimson facings so frequently seen in pictures of the period. The right-hand panel exhibits the second sister Isabella, or Elizabeth, afterwards married to the King of Denmark. She appears as a mere infant, with a white covering to her head surmounted by a brown fur cap, nursing a doll, which is a quaint specimen of the manufacture of the day, and represents a lady dressed in the height of mediæval fashion. The triptych appears to have been painted in 1503, previous to the birth of Ferdinand, the second son. Mr. Scharf showed that it belonged in all probability to Henry VIII., and referred to the following entry in a list of the crown pictures at Westminster Palace in 1542 :—"Item, a *folding* table with the pictures of the King of Castile's children."

Dr. ASTLEY, M.D., of Dover, contributed an account of the "Recent discovery of Roman remains, with Urns and other relics near Dover."

"The sepulchral deposits and vestiges of the ancient inhabitants of the Roman Dubris that have been brought to light from time to time are of considerable interest. A considerable number of relics, personal ornaments, and pottery, have been preserved in the Dover Museum, where they present instructive evidence of the usages or the manufactures of former occupants of the place. Not long since many urns and other Roman antiquities were disinterred near the town, on the road towards Charlton; of these a notice was communicated to the Institute, in whose Journal it has been published.

More recently a discovery of interest has been made, in another direction, in the vicinity of Dover. The relics were dug up during some excavations made for the purpose of obtaining brick earth in a valley a short distance from the high road that leads from Dover to Folkestone. A photograph of these ancient objects is sent for the inspection of the Society. It will be seen that the two largest urns in the group present certain peculiarities not undeserving of notice. The largest of these vessels is ornamented with bands at intervals like the hoops of a barrel, and in the intervening spaces there are projecting knobs arranged symmetrically, so that these projections, four in each band, alternate in their position, those of the lower circle being disposed in the spaces that intervene under the knobs in the upper band. The intention of these projecting appendages has not been ascertained. This urn measures 11 in. in height; diameter at the mouth $6\frac{1}{2}$ in., at the widest part $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. It contained, as did likewise the second, hereafter described, incinerated human bones.

The second urn, which fell in pieces shortly after the exhumation, is of bright red color, with a diagonal pattern slightly impressed or pricked over the surface; so slightly indeed as to be scarcely shown by the photograph. This vessel measures $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. in height by 5 in. in width across the mouth. The remarkable feature, however, of this urn consists in the fact that it had been fractured and repaired by numerous rivets previously to its use as an *ossuarius* for containing the ashes of the dead. Some black cement

had been used under the rivets to fill up the inequalities of surface. This substance appeared at first sight to be bituminous, but it was not consumed by heat. The urn contained a bronze fibula, shown in the photograph; this object is of simple fashion—the *acus* has a spiral coil where it is attached to the bow, and thus had a sufficient degree of elasticity to answer the required purpose. The *acus* was broken by rough handling. A Roman coin found with the relics that have been described appears in the photograph near the bronze objects.

The vessels of the highly-esteemed Samian ware, of foreign production, are frequently found repaired with leaden rivets. It may be supposed that the urn here described was of some valued kind of ware, considered worthy of being thus preserved after being much broken.

A third urn, of smaller dimensions, an *olla* of ordinary form, is ornamented in the usual manner with lines slightly traced or scored on the surface. There were also two *tazze* or cups of elegant fashion, but such as frequently occurs, especially amongst the *figulina* produced in the extensive potteries in the Upchurch Marshes, near the mouth of the Medway. These smaller vessels probably contained some food or other substances customarily placed in the sepulchral depositories of the Romans.

Near the spot where the discovery occurred was found a skull, around which there was a circlet of bronze, shown in the photograph; also a few brass coins of Severus and Constantine, and one of Posthumus. I am not aware of any similar discovery of an ornament for the head in the numerous investigations of Roman burials. The circlet, now broken into several pieces, was originally formed in two portions, united at the back by a kind of joint; the hoop, which in other parts is round, being filed or otherwise rendered flat, so that the ends overlap, and each is pierced with two small holes, possibly for rivets, through which, however, a fine cord may have been passed to serve as a means of attachment, or possibly serving to allow a certain degree of movement, thus obviating the rigidity of the hoop. The ends terminated in front in small knobs, the circlet being penannular; thus, it may be supposed, a small space was left between them, so as not to press too closely on the brows. There seems to be no doubt, by the statement obtained from the man who found the skull and removed the metal hoop from it, that it had actually been thus placed at the interment of the corpse. When the portions of the circlet are put together, it measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter by about 4 in. The ring is rather thicker in the part believed to have been the front; it tapers away towards the joint or fastening, being there about the size of a crow-quill."

Several remarks were made upon some of the points raised in this communication; among others, Mr. Greaves remarked that the large *amphoræ* found in the Troad were often found broken and riveted together with lead.

Mr. SHAKESPEARE WOOD, Secretary of the Archæological Society recently established in Rome, showed two large and finely-executed sketches of an interesting discovery lately made there. After adverting to the practice of exploring, which is followed extensively as a profession in Rome, small companies or parties being often got together quite hurriedly by speculators, he mentioned that a party of speculators had lately opened out the quarters of the seventh cohort of the "Vigiles." Upon the walls were numerous *graffiti* or scribbings, by the men on duty, which showed the occasion of the festivities held there, and of the occupation of the men.

These discoveries were very curious and often important, as in this instance. The brickwork of the house was of a style only used in the time of Augustus, and there could be no doubt of its date. The "Vigiles" were established by Augustus, each cohort being assigned to watch two of the fourteen regions into which Rome was divided. Among the *graffiti* on the walls of this barrack of the "Vigiles," the word "*sebaciaria*," had puzzled them much—by some it had been construed to mean illumination by means of tallow; by others it was thought to indicate a kind of revelry where the soldiers drank ale-posset.

Mr. PARKER said, in reference to the importance of these discoveries, that one of the *graffiti* in this house of the "Vigiles" established the date of the birth of Alexander the Great. Historians had failed to mention the day of the birth of Alexander the Great, neither had they named the birth-day of Alexander Severus, who was so called from having been born on the same day as Alexander the Great. A Roman "Vigil" scratches a note of the jollification made by his cohort on the birth-day of Alexander Severus, and thereby establishes the date of the birth of Alexander the Great. The Pope took a great interest in those excavations, and encouraged archaeological research by his influence and by every other means in his power, but his pecuniary means were exceedingly limited; all explorations were expensive proceedings, and any help that could be afforded in such a case would be most welcome.

The Very Rev. Dr. ROCK thought the doubtful word did not refer to "ale-posset." He gave some account of his own experiences with regard to discoveries in Rome, and confirmed what had been said respecting the great interest shown by His Holiness the Pope in the promotion of explorations and of every purpose for the advancement of literature and the arts. Unfortunately, his funds were not in a flourishing condition, and it was not in his power to contribute, as he would wish, to the expenses involved in explorations.

Mr. WOOD continued his remarks and referred to the discoveries which had been made at the private palace of Adrian, and which were still in progress.

The Rev. R. P. COATES exhibited some specimens of pottery, personal ornaments, &c., lately found at Horton Kirby, Kent, of the discovery of which he gave the following account.

"In the summer of 1866, the first stone of a Home for Little Boys was laid by the Princess of Wales. It is situated on the south side of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, very near the Farningham-road station. As a natural consequence, many houses have sprung up both close around it, and at a little distance off, on the north side of the railway, further down towards the river Darent; this is the site of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery, some of the contents of the graves in which are exhibited on this occasion.

As early as the autumn of 1866, in digging the foundations of some cottages, eleven skeletons were cut through, one said to be that of a man 6 ft. 6 in. high. All were lying nearly parallel, and with the feet to the east. Very little was said about the discovery at the time, and I, for one, heard nothing of the matter.

In May, 1867, the week ending on the 25th, about 100 yards to the south of the first graves, and almost close to the railway embankment, in digging the foundations, &c., for some more cottages, four or five graves were opened, some with feet to the north, two lying across the other, with

feet to the south-west. In these were found some black crumbling pottery, of inferior quality ; one bronze fibula, gilt ; two knives, with a piece of a third ; one whetstone by a knife, and having rust on it ; bones, but these owing to the shallowness of the graves, at the present time at least, soon crumbled to pieces. Of the graves generally I may remark here that they were constructed in the surface soil, in no case was the solid chalk dug deeply into, not, in fact, much more than a couple of inches, and in addition to being shallow, they were very short, those of the females only a little more than 4 ft. long, so that the bodies must have been bent both at head and foot. The skulls were constantly found projecting forwards or sideways, in one case both ways, above the body ; some had been taken off altogether, perhaps by the plough, leaving the neck bone standing up. Owing to the action of the plough and the shallowness of the graves the bones of the feet had doubtless perished, and were scarcely found at all.

I was not present at the first find, hearing of it only on Sunday, May 26.

On Monday, May 27, I saw a skeleton laid bare, no ornaments were found ; this was one of the very short graves. On Friday, May 31, early in the morning, a large grave was opened, in which it was said nothing was found. Later in the day, in the presence of C. Roach Smith, Esq. and myself, the grave of a young female was opened. The feet were to the north ; the grave was a little more than 4 ft. long, and the body was bent, with the head turned up and sideways on to the left collar bone, whereby the left jaw-bone was discoloured through resting on a bronze fibula. In it were found two pieces of bronze ; a sheath discoloring one of the ribs ; on the bone of the pelvis, left side, an iron ring, with two keys and knife, rusted by them ; on right side a bone spindle-whorl ; between jaw and collar-bone a small bronze fibula, gilded, with piece of coloured glass in it ; the teeth were very perfect, and evidently of a young person ; in the lower jaw a tooth not up, being perhaps a milk tooth, several of which were found above it. In the afternoon, during our absence, four graves were opened, one large ; two of children, very small, one having only dislocated bones, the effect of the plough. Nothing was found in them, we were told.

On June 1, in the presence of Mr. C. Roach Smith and myself, a grave was opened. It was that of a very large man, the thigh-bone, of great circumference, was $18\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. This was the skeleton with the neck-bone upright, and the skull gone : nothing was found in this grave. The next grave was that of a woman, it was thought, but it was of a person of large size, the thigh-bone being 17 in. long. In it were found a knife and four nails of iron, which had perhaps held together a rude coffin, of which no traces remained.

Altogether, from the complete absence of weapons, spears, and swords in the men's graves, and the plainness of the ornaments in the women's graves, Mr. Roach Smith is disposed to infer that the people were very poor—thralls, not warriors ; and the shallowness of the graves avoiding the solid chalk, which is very hard, points to the same conclusion, implying an absence of good tools. The interments show no sign of Christianity, their varying directions are against the notion of Christian burial. Still the date may have been after Christian times, perhaps as late as the 8th or 9th century."

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER.—Specimens of Greek and Byzantine gems and jewellery, lately acquired in the East. They consist of bronze ring-seal, found near Tarsus.—Bronze do., in the form of a shoe, inscribed with a lizard, perhaps Gnostic, found at Bacoli, near Naples.—Bronze seal, found at Samaria.—Bronze seal, an archer, found in Syria.—Iron ring-seal, bought at Constantinople.—Jade-stone derveesh's amulet, with a Cufic inscription.—Three terra-cottas, found in the mounds of Crocodilopolis (Medinet), in the Fyoun, Egypt.—Stone crocodile from do.—Stone figure, with Greek inscription, from do.—Wooden platter from do.—Bronze lion from do.—Bronze stand or altar, perhaps Coptic.—Chafing or incense dish, perhaps Coptic.—Candlestick, perhaps Coptic, from Medinet, in the Fyoun.—Coptic cross, from the ancient convent of Dayr Bablun, at Old Cairo (Babylon).—Copper bird, Byzantine or Arab work.—Bronze foot, with Oriental inscription, bought at Smyrna.—Mediæval seal, with cardinal's hat, Italian.—Hebrew charm.—Charm or amulet.—Greek ring.—Greek (?) bead in form of a vase, found at Arsinoe, Medinet, in the Fyoun.—Collection of 22 Oriental seals, of Cufic, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Hebrew, Armenian, and Greek work. One has a zodiac &c., and was, perhaps, a derveesh's amulet.—Collection of 12 Greek and Roman gems.—Do.—Roman paste, found at Pozzuoli, with the Farnese Hercules.—Jade bead, with a stag: Greek (?)—Rock crystal-seal, with a monogram, found at Smyrna.—Two Nicolo Oriental gems.—Lapis Lazuli gem.—Five ear-rings and two pendant ornaments, found in tombs at Alexandria: Greek.—Two ear-rings, Greek, found in Macedonia.—Ear-ring, found near Scutari: Byzantine (?)—Ring, Byzantine (?), found at Pesth.—Small terminal image, found at Athens.—Gem, apparently Gnostic, with an inscription in Roman, Palmyrene, and Phœnician(?) characters. It was bought at Smyrna.

By the Rev. H. HONNER.—An Indian jewel, supposed to be of great value. It was a white spinelle, which had been set in gold, with rubies round it. Its constituents were said to be very nearly those of the topaz. The late Major Honner received it as a reward for distinguished military services rendered in Ceylon to the late king of Kandi. It had been worn in the turban of the late king, and was probably an antique, the cutting being considered to be European.

By Mr. ALEXANDER NESBITT.—Two side-pieces of a casket of wood (probably walnut or chestnut), 13 in. long by 4 high. The insides retain traces of red paint, and have grooves for a sliding lid. On the outside are plates of bone or ivory, secured by numerous pieces of the same material, and ornamented in the following manner:—a broad border of rosettes, of varied design, runs round the whole, within which are, on the one, scenes of the chase, on the other, figures dancing to the sound of music.

In the first, hunters armed with a spear and a bow and arrow, and accompanied by huge, short-tailed mastiffs, attack a stag, and steal upon an unconscious hare of huge dimensions, while a leopard and a wolf are playing or fighting in one corner. The hunters are in a complete state of nudity, except that they wear pointed caps, and that one has a flying scarf. On the other, ten figures are represented in two groups of five each; two of these are blowing horns of elephant tusks, and one beating a tambourine and dancing in a grotesque attitude to the music. Another personage is skipping with a rope, and holding a garland in his left and a scarf in his

right hand. Two others are dancing with scarfs, which they wind about or over their bodies, and one holds a scarf and two garlands. One figure holds out a scarf, and a tall oblong box or frame, on the top of which are four balls, perhaps intended to represent flowers. The groups are separated by an object which may be intended to represent a door with curtains, or possibly a couch. The execution of these figures is rude, though spirited, and more particularly in the case of the animals. The figures are nude, except as regards the scarfs, which have been mentioned, and the anatomy of the muscles is ostentatiously marked. The hair is represented by round lumps.

This casket evidently belongs to the same class as that recently acquired by the South Kensington Museum from Mr. John Webb, who purchased it from the chapter of the collegiate church of Veroli, near Rome. On this last are mythological stories, as that of Europa, partly misunderstood and misrepresented, and grotesque dancing figures of the same character as those of the present example.

Other examples are similarly adorned. A casket in the sacristy of the cathedral of Volterra bears representations of the labours of Hercules ; one in the public museum at Arezzo, wrestling figures ; portions of a casket at Goodrich Court, the education of the infant Achilles by Cheiron the Centaur, and so forth.

All these are executed in the same quasi-antique style, and characterized by the same exaggerated demonstration of the form of the muscles, and the same treatment of the hair. The legs are usually very slender, particularly the ancles, and the feet small, while the arms are very fleshy and muscular ; the knees are usually very prominent.

These peculiarities will sufficiently distinguish the works of this style from those of the antique period with which they have been frequently confounded, even by those well versed in ancient art. The use of mythological subjects, or of those taken from public games, may be readily explained, if we suppose these caskets to have been made at Byzantium. Some of them, particularly one preserved in the sacristy of the cathedral of Lyons, have medallion heads, with unmistakeable Byzantine head-dresses. A few pieces exist in which figures, treated in this quasi-antique manner, are in juxtaposition with others in the peculiar stiff style adopted by the Greek artists of the post-iconoclastic period, for the representation of sacred personages. One of these is in the British Museum ; and a most remarkable one, representing the " Forty Martyrs," is in the Museum at Berlin. In both these the figures are accompanied by Greek inscriptions.

None of the ivory carvings of this style have afforded data for a precise determination of the time when they were executed ; but it would appear certain that they cannot date from a period earlier than the ninth century, nor do they seem to be later than the fourteenth. Many were probably executed in the eleventh and twelfth, and they appear to have been brought into Italy in considerable numbers, as although entire caskets are rare, fragments are not uncommon. They differ much as regards the goodness of the execution ; some, as for instance one preserved in the sacristy of the convent of La Cava near Naples, being admirably carved, while others are rude.

They are interesting to the student of the history of art, as showing that Byzantine art was not as exclusively religious as writers on the subject have usually assumed to have been the case ; and that the traditions of the

mythology and the art of pre-Christian times, continued to exercise an influence in Byzantium for a very long period.

By Mr. M. II. SMITH.—A massive gold fore-finger (or thumb?) ring. On the inside is the inscription “nul cy bien”; on the exterior, “p' Leweys.” The impress is a lion. The ring was found on the tooth of a harrow by labourers when working in a field of Mr. W. Bell's, in the parish of Great Ormesby, Norfolk, on January 31, 1815. It weighs seventeen pennyweights, and was considered to be of late fourteenth century work.

By Mr. C. DURNFORD GREENWAY.—A steel seal, with the handle forming a nut-cracker, much enriched with good floriated ornament—seventeenth century work. Arms, three bull's heads erased, between as many chevrons.

On the 19th June the meeting of members for the reception of the Auditors' Report was held, Lord Talbot de Malahide in the chair. The Report (which appears on page 287) was read and unanimously approved, and, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned.

Archaeological Intelligence.

It cannot fail to be interesting to such of our readers as may be connected with the western counties, to learn that the formation of an Archaeological Society for Devonshire has been inaugurated in the ancient city of Exeter. The President of the Society is the Vice-Warden of the Stanaries, Mr. Smirke, to whose friendly co-operation the Institute has so often been indebted in investigations of the documentary and other antiquities of Devon and Cornwall. The historian of Tiverton, Col. Harding, and Mr. W. R. Crabbe, F.S.A., will take the part of hon. secretaries, and supply further information to any persons who may regard with interest so desirable a project.

A catalogue or index of reference to the principal examples of mediæval painting in England has long been in course of preparation by Mr. E. L. Blackburne, F.S.A. Such a general enumeration of the scattered relics of middle-age art and symbolism has been frequently desired. The work will be arranged in two parts, the first forming an index of all examples that exist or are recorded to have formerly existed in our country, showing their nature, date, and situations in churches or other buildings; the second division will present a catalogue of the various subjects represented,—portraits, Scripture histories, allegorical subjects, moralities, &c. This combination will supply to the student of mediæval art a complete handbook of reference, such as has not, to our knowledge, been produced in any country. Subscribers' names are received by the author, at 33, Bernard Street, Russell Square. The work will form one volume, royal 8vo., price (to subscribers) 16s.

We have pleasure in noticing the recent production, by Mr. Henry Laing, the compiler of the valuable catalogues of Scottish seals, of a colored representation of the ceiling of Queen Mary's audience chamber in the palace of Holyrood, with its elaborate heraldic decorations, devices, and other details of beautiful design. A chromo-lithograph has been executed from Mr. Laing's drawing, and also a colored photograph on a smaller scale. Those persons who may desire to possess this memorial of the times of Mary Stuart, are requested to apply to Mr. W. McCulloch, keeper of the Museum, Soc. of Antiqu. of Scotland, Edinburgh.

Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 1866.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance at the Bankers', Dec. 31, 1865	67	13	6
„ in the Treasurer's hands, including Petty Cash	46	4	8
Annual Subscriptions, including Arrears	553	9	0
„ paid in advance for 1867	7	7	0
Entrance Fees	39	17	0
Life Compositions	84	0	0
Sale of Publications, &c.	39	18	0
Donations	1	1	0
Balance of Receipts, London Meeting, including Donations in aid of Expenses	336	10	6

£1176 0 8

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Publication Account:						
Messrs. Bradbury & Evans, for Printing Journal	487	6	10			
Drawing and Engraving	90	8	6			
				577	15	4
Household Expenses:						
Rent, three Quarters to Christmas	97	10	0			
Hire of Meeting Room, &c., Arundel Society	16	16	0			
Secretary's Salary	78	0	0			
Drafts, Stamps, and Charges on Exchequer Bill	1	17	5			
Stationery, Printing, &c.	6	18	7			
Frames, Insurance, &c.	10	1	9			
Paid on Account of London Meeting	4	5	11			
				215	9	8
Library Account:						
For Books purchased, Binding, &c.				19	5	2
Petty Cash Disbursements:						
Messengers and Attendance	38	16	0			
Postages, and delivery of Journal	28	13	9			
Coals and Gas	4	6	0			
Carriage of Parcels	3	12	4			
Sundries, Cleaning, Repairs, &c.	5	10	6			
Cab-hire	1	17	9			
				82	16	4
Balance at the Bank, Dec. 31, 1866	144	15	3			
„ invested as per Account	100	0	0			
„ in Treasurer's hands, less Petty Cash	35	18	11			
				280	14	2
				<u>£1176</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>

Examined and found correct, June 7, 1867.

Signed { W. WARWICK KING, }
 { JOHN STEPHENS, } Auditors.

Submitted to the General Meeting, in London, on June 19, 1867:
unanimously approved and passed.

(Signed) TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, *Chairman.*

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

July 5, 1867.

The Lord Talbot de Malahide, F.S.A., President, in the Chair.

Mr. EDWARD SMIRKE, Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, read an account of the discovery in 1837 of a Gold Cup in a barrow near the Cheese-wring in Cornwall. By gracious permission of the Queen and of H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall, this precious relic, now preserved in the collection formed by the late Prince Consort in the Swiss Cottage at Osborne, was brought by Mr. Smirke for the inspection of the Institute. His memoir has been printed in this volume ; p. 189, *ante*.

In moving a vote of special acknowledgment of the gracious condescension of her Majesty towards the Institute, the Chairman took occasion to observe, that the members at large would not fail to recognise with high gratification the repeated marks of favor shown by her Majesty and by the Prince of Wales towards a Society that had for a considerable period enjoyed the patronage and encouragement of the lamented Prince Consort.

This precious relic was subsequently exhibited at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, and has been described in their Proceedings, vol. iii., 2nd series, p. 517. It is there stated that similar vessels have been found in Scandinavia. Amongst other examples, differing, however, in their form and ornamentation, may be noticed two cups of gold, conical at the bottom, in the Copenhagen Museum : Worsaae, *Afbildninger*, figs. 215, 216. These are without handles. They are assigned to the Age of Bronze ; a shallow bronze cup of similar fashion, and having a small handle, is there also given, fig. 218.

Mr. J. H. PARKER, F.S.A., then gave the following report of the progress of excavations at Rome in the winter of 1866-67.

“On the Palatine hill additional chambers of the palace of the early Emperors have been excavated at the expense of the Pope, who keeps a number of men constantly employed there. These chambers were always subterranean and intended to be so, having no windows, although richly decorated with stucco ornament and painting of the first century of the Christian era. They were intended for use in the hot weather, and in Rome such an arrangement must have almost been a necessity. In the Roman palaces there were usually two stories underground, as may be seen in several instances. These excavations at the south end of the Palatine have also brought out more clearly the bath-chambers, reservoirs, and the conduit or *specus* in connection with the aqueduct of Nero, with additions of a later time, but all within the first century. The excavations by the French are more to the north. The palace excavated by them is of a later period,

and therefore less interesting ; but this work is carried on more vigorously, and the thousands of loads of earth that they transport to the low ground under S. Balbina rapidly fill up that valley. Another excavation has been carried on at the expense of Signor Guidi, the proprietor of the vineyard or garden to the south and east of the Thermæ of Antoninus Caracalla, and within the original circuit of those Thermæ. This has brought to light the mosaic pavements of several chambers of a house of importance of the time of Hadrian, believed by some to have been the private house of that emperor, which, as we know from the Regionaries, was near this locality. Others, including Signor Guidi himself, suppose it to have been the house of Asinius Pollio, but without authority for giving it that name. The *Lares* or private chapel of the house has been found, with the altar, and paintings of the tutelar gods on the walls. The altar had been cased with marble, which had been carefully removed, and the whole structure had been filled up with earth intentionally, to make room for the great Thermæ, which are on a higher level. This fine house was therefore destroyed and the lower part filled up within a century after it was built ; and this fact accounts for the perfect preservation of the part that remains. The excavations in the Trastevere were also begun by Signor Guidi ; but when their importance was recognised by Signor Visconti, they were carried on by the Pope, otherwise they must have been filled up again. I wish to call attention to the plan proposed by Mr. Shakespear Wood, to form a fund for Historical Excavations in Rome, similar to that which has been formed for Palestine. The Historical Topography of Rome can never be properly indicated without further excavations carried on systematically under the direction of competent antiquaries, such as Signor Visconti. The Pope affords every encouragement to such works, and carries them on largely at his own expense ; but funds are needed, and hitherto the researches have been carried out in a desultory manner, excepting those by the French, especially under the first Empire, when the Forum was excavated.

“I proceed to give an account of my own investigations in Rome during the last winter. I was chiefly occupied with two subjects—the Aqueducts, and the Catacombs, both of which I found extremely interesting, and both appeared to be imperfectly understood. The early works of the time of the Kings and the Republic have had very great influence on all the subsequent topography of Rome. The scarped cliffs of primitive Rome may still be seen on the margins of the hills, supported by walls of all periods, from the age of Romulus to our own time, but chiefly of the period of the early Empire, when a general repair of the old fortifications took place. The foss-ways of primitive Rome became the streets of the Empire, in general ; but sometimes the streets were not required in the same direction, and they were filled up for other purposes. The old foss-ways were usually twenty feet deep, and the filling them up has caused many persons to imagine that the whole surface of Rome has been raised twenty feet ; this, however, is a mistake, though a very common one. In the same manner it is clear that the bank on which the wall of the Empire was built must have existed in the time of the Republic, because the aqueducts were carried in it and upon it some centuries before that lofty wall was built. It appears probable that this bank was the outer *agger* of the Kings, as we have no account of any fortification of Rome in the time of the Republic. A double line of defence was usual in all early fortifications, the inner one being the scarped cliffs of the hills, the outer one the *agger* or bank with the wide and deep

foss round the city, with an enclosure between them, called in Rome the *Pomærium*, because chiefly used for fruit gardens. This double line of defence is necessary to explain the thirty-seven gates of Pliny and the Regionaries; by including both lines places may readily be found for all the gates, otherwise it is impossible. That gates existed in the outer bank before the time of Pliny is evident from the existing remains and from history. Two of the gates now closed have brick work on stone work of an age before the time of Pliny, whilst three others have archways of earlier date, one being of the time of Augustus, another of Claudius, and a third of Drusus. At a short distance to the west of the arch of Drusus and the Porta di S. Sebastiano (within which it stands), is the Porta Ardeatina, long since closed, but preserved by being built up in the wall of Aurelian. This is of the finest brick-work of the first century, of the time of Nero or Titus. Such a gate proves the existence of a boundary of some sort existing in the time of Pliny, in the line of the present wall of the Empire, although that lofty wall was carried upon the old *agger* after his time. The probability is that this *agger* always had a *spina* in the middle of it, that is, a stone wall to support the earth, according to the usual practice of the Romans, as we know by their *aggeres* in Gaul and Britain. This bank or *agger* with the aqueducts on it led me to investigate the subject of the aqueducts. I found it, as usual, impossible to understand the existing remains by any modern books. I was therefore driven to take the text of Frontinus for my guide, and to compare it with the existing remains; and although this required much laborious investigation, it was extremely interesting, and the result satisfactory. Frontinus was the head of the *Aquarii*, that is of the officials charged with the care of the aqueducts in the time of Nerva and Trajan; he wrote his treatise, addressed to the Emperor, for the use of his successors in office and of his own assistants. It is much of the nature of an English "Blue-book," drawn up by the head of the department. No city was ever better supplied with water than Rome during the Empire, and I propose to follow the text of Frontinus, and to give some account of the existing remains in that order. I should mention that my son prepared an English translation of Frontinus for me, and he made a very probable conjecture, which proved to be true and important—namely, that the words "*Spem veterem*," which occur four times in Frontinus, mean the old *Specus* and not the old Temple of *Spes*, as explained by modern writers. *Spem* is doubtless a contraction of *Specum*. Careful examination of the existing remains, compared with the context, satisfied me that the suggestion was a very happy one. This gave a plain and clear sense to every passage, which, by the old explanation, could only be interpreted by a forced construction, with many conjectures and assumptions. It had been assumed that the whole of the eastern side of Rome was called after the imaginary temple of Hope, as it was seen that Frontinus mentions a "*Spes vetus*" at the north, and another at the south, on this side of Rome.

"The ruin of a temple at the Porta Maggiore, excavated about twenty years ago, was assumed to be that of the old temple of *Spes*, although the only inscription found there relates to Hercules and not to Hope. Canina wrote a volume on the subject, with a map of 'the district of Old *Spes*,' which is all grounded on ingenious conjectures. It was natural that the old subterraneous *Specus* or tunnel for the aqueduct within the walls should be used again for the later aqueducts, when convenient for their surplus

water, and this is what Frontinus specially mentions in one instance ; in another the junction of the Augustan branch with the older Appian aqueduct takes place at the Gemellæ, or 'The Twins,' in the old *Specus*—'*ad Spem veterem*.' This is a far more natural interpretation than at the temple of old *Spes*. He also observes that this junction was '*post hortos Pallantium*,' which has been misconstrued into another temple dedicated to Pallas, or the garden of the freedman Pallas. It is in fact 'at the Palace Gardens,' that is by the side of the gardens of the Sessorian palace, the usual residence of the imperial family, now the Monastery of S. Croce, where the old *specus* still remains running along the bank on the northern side of these gardens, and further along in an *agger* to the Lateran and the Cælian hill, and so to the great reservoirs near the arch of Dolabella at the west end of that hill. Along this old tunnel or *specus* I have walked for more than half a mile, from the Sessorium close to the Porta Maggiore, to the Lateran, and I might have gone on to the arch of Dolabella if I had not been tired. I had afterwards the satisfaction of having our interpretation of this passage confirmed by the only two ancient manuscripts of Frontinus that are known to exist. The MS. in the Vatican Library was kindly examined for me by Cardinal Pitra, and he considered that it rather confirmed our view than otherwise ; in one passage decidedly, in the others more doubtfully. The other MS. is in the library of the Monastery of Monte Cassino, and was examined at my request by the librarian. He sent me a certificate that in every instance in the MS. the word is written *SPE*, with a mark of contraction over the E. If there had been only one more letter it is not probable that any contraction would be used. This MS. is the best that is extant, earlier by some centuries than the MS. in the Vatican, which indeed is believed to be a copy from it.

"Frontinus states in his fourth article, in the introduction to his treatise, that for 441 years after the foundation of the city the inhabitants were content with the water of the Tiber, and with that from wells or reservoirs of rain water, and from springs. Of these reservoirs a curious example remains tolerably perfect at the north end of the Palatine hill, behind the wall of Romulus ; it is a cave, and probably part of it is natural, but enlarged by excavating a soft bed of tufa, or of sand between two hard beds of tufa, which, with the help of a thin coat of clay-cement, made an excellent reservoir, into which three conduits or '*specus*' ran in different directions from the surface of the hill above. The reservoir is about six feet deep and about the same in width, but of considerable length. In the vault of rock above are small circular funnel-shaped openings for letting a small vessel down to draw up water. This arrangement is uncommon ; the only other instance I have been able to hear of is at Alba Longa, where there is a cave-cistern with similar funnel-shaped openings through the roof. This seems very like a confirmation of the truth of Livy's history, that the Romans were a colony from Alba Longa.

"Frontinus states also that some of the springs were still in use after the aqueducts were made, and were considered as sacred on account of their salubrious or medicinal qualities ; such as those of the Camenæ, of Apollo, and of Juturna. This mention of the medicinal properties and supposed sacredness of these springs has enabled me to identify them. That of the Camænæ is at the foot of the Cælian, at the south-west corner, a short distance outside the Porta Capena, and is probably the same as that of Egéria, another clear spring at a considerable depth near to it. It is a beautiful, clear

spring, at a considerable depth, and the proprietor of the vineyard assured me that he had frequently drunk of it with beneficial effect, and that the qualities were much the same as those of Cheltenham waters. That of Apollo is a powerful, gushing spring, also at a considerable depth in the Esquiline, near the Torre dei Conti, now entirely built over and concealed from view. That of Juturna is particularly interesting; it is under the north-east corner of the Palatine, in front of the church of S. Anastasia, and is also called the *Acqua Argentina*, because a part of it used to run through the silversmiths' quarter of the Forum, under the arch of Septimus Severus, which bears an inscription stating that it was made by the silversmiths. In the vestry of the adjoining church of S. Giorgio in Velabro is another inscription recording the miraculous powers of this water, which are piously attributed to the merit of a Christian saint. The course of the stream is curious, and valuable in illustration of the history of Rome. It rises in a cave partly natural but chiefly covered with a vault, and the entrance is down a well in the street. My friends would not allow me to go down, as they said it was too damp and dangerous, and that there was not room to stand upright; but I stood at the mouth while my two artists descended and made sketches and a plan; they traced the course with the help of the *Aquarius* who had charge of it, and I am sure that I can thoroughly depend upon them. It gushes out with considerable force, and follows the line of the old zig-zag road, now buried to the depth of about twenty feet as usual; it runs along in a *specus* by the side of the old way under the present road, passing the round church of S. Theodora to the water trough at the opposite end of the Palatine near the Forum Romanum. This water is supplied from it, and this is just the site of the old gulf of Juturna or Curtius. It then turns at a sharp angle following the zig-zag road down to the church of S. George and the arch of Janus, where the old pavement of the road remains, twenty feet below the level of the present road. It then goes on a little further, and after passing through an ancient lavatory, still in use, falls into the Cloaca Maxima, and so into the Tiber through the well-known triple concentric arch of Camillus, about 100 yards above the earlier opening in the Pulehrum Littus, through which the *Acqua Crabra* still runs. There are four openings into the Tiber, all of which claim to be mouths of the Cloaca Maxima; they are of different periods, but appear to be all united by a canal at the back of the wall, having an outwork, so that no rise in the water of the river can prevent the water in the drain from finding an exit at the lowest mouth, which runs into the stream protected by a projection, except in high floods, when of course the whole is under water together, but this is of rare occurrence. The earliest aqueduct was made by Appius Claudius Crassus, the Censor, who also made the Via Appia from the Porta Capena to the city of Capua; the source of the water was in the Lucullan fields, to the left of the Via Prænestina, between seven and eight miles from the city, and it was brought to the Salaria or Salt Wharf, at the Porta Trigemina. The course was entirely underground, excepting near the Porta Capena, over which it passed, and where it was for sixty paces above ground, partly on a substructure and partly upon arches. The Augustan branch was added to this at the Gemellæ in the old *specus*, as before mentioned. Its course through the Campagna, being entirely underground, is very difficult to trace, and I have not been able to satisfy myself about it, though I have repeatedly tried to trace it. I can only state that on the Via Labicana, near the mausoleum of S.

Helena, about three miles from Rome, there is an old pyramid which appears to have been a respirator to a subterranean aqueduct, and from the structure must probably have belonged to this; and at about a mile from the Porta Maggiore, in the bank of the railway, I have been assured that a large, ancient *specus* was found, at a considerable depth, much deeper than any other aqueduct; and this is expressly said by Frontinus to have been the lowest. Within the city I have been more fortunate. On the eastern side of the Porta Capena, in a gardener's cottage, I have found one of the piers of an aqueduct, built of the large stones in the style of the Kings, and in a line with this a brick pier of the time of Trajan. On the other side of the Via Appia, and on the site of the Porta Capena, are two other piers of Trajan's period, all in the same line, passing close to the north of the ruins of the Piscina Publica, in the direction of the Salaria. Also under the Aventine hill, near the Tiber, the Porta Trigemina and the Salaria, I have found a cave reservoir very similar to that of Romulus, with three conduits or '*specus*' running into it, and through one of these water still flows into the Tiber, probably from a spring in the Aventine itself. One of the others comes down with a rapid slope from the hill above, as from a *specus* which has been traced on the edge of the cliff in the garden of the monastery of S. Sabina, where there is a zig-zag path down the face of the cliff, supposed to have been the Clivus Publicii of Frontinus, as it terminates at this cave.'

Some discussion followed Mr. Parker's lecture, Canon Rock considering some of the theories advanced to be debatable; but the great value, interest, and importance of Mr. Parker's investigations were admitted on all sides, and a most cordial vote of thanks was passed to him.

At the close of the meeting, John Loft, Esq., Mayor of Kingston-upon-Hull, spoke of the great interest which the forthcoming meeting of the Institute in that town had excited among the inhabitants, and assured the members that a most hearty welcome awaited them.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By General MOORE.—A gold ornament, a specimen of the curious class of relics found frequently in Ireland, and designated, by Sir W. R. Wilde, in his Catalogue of the Antiquities of Gold in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy, "Mammillary fibulæ." These objects are of great diversity in size; they have occurred occasionally in England and in France. By Col. Vallencey they were called "double-headed pateræ." Many conjectures have been proposed in regard to their use, and the mysterious import of their decoration. These so-called fibulæ consist of two cup-shaped or scyphate discs, united by a handle. The specimen exhibited was found, in 1842, in a bog, near Mullingar; it was brought at once to General Moore by the finder. It measures $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. across the cups, each of these measuring $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter. The margin of each is worked with three slight grooves, or engraved lines, on the inside; towards the external edges of the cups these lines are partly effaced, as if worn away by friction. The weight is 4 oz. 16 dwt. 6 gr., the gold pure; the surface shows traces of hammering. Several varieties of these "mammillary fibulæ" have been figured by Sir W. R. Wilde; the largest existing specimen known, found in co. Roscommon, measuring 11 in. across the cups, which are 5 in. in

diameter; the weight is 16 oz. 17 dwt.¹ Another, now destroyed, found in co. Meath, weighed upwards of 40 oz. A portion of an ornament of the same class, and of unusually large dimensions, is preserved in Payne Knight's collection at the British Museum. It was found in Cornwall, near the Lizard, and is figured in this journal, p. 202, *ante*. A perfect specimen (now, unfortunately, lost), in size and fashion resembling that in General Moore's collection, was found at Swinton Park, Yorkshire, and is figured, also, in this journal, vol. vi. p. 61. Two similar relics were found, as stated by Gough, near Ripon; and an example found in an urn in Scotland is figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. ii. p. 40. M. de Caumont mentions the occasional discovery of such golden objects in France, *Cours d'Antiqu. Ere Celtique*, p. 246, pl. x.

By Mr. JAMES CARTER.—An implement formed of the horn of the red deer; a relic of very great rarity in England, if not unique: it was found in the Cambridgeshire Fens. Examples in the museums at Hanover and Schwerin have been given in the "*Horæ Ferales*." A gold ornament, enriched with *cloisonné* enamel, found at Cambridge. These, with other valuable relics in Mr. Carter's possession, will be more fully noticed and figured hereafter.

Mr. W. PONTING, of Worcester, communicated an account of a discovery of Saxon interments at Upton Snodsbury, about five miles west of that city. Several relics that had been brought to light were also brought for exhibition. In addition to the local Archæological Society and the Worcestershire Natural History Society, of which the late Sir C. Hastings was for some years the efficient President, there has been established a Field Club of workers in various departments of science. A few of the members devote attention to the geology of the "Drift." In order to aid this object, Mr. Prestwich sent some flint implements for the information of the workmen, and he paid a visit with Mr. Ponting to Upton Snodsbury, where a gravel pit was then being worked. They were so fortunate as to obtain a tooth of the *Elephas primigenius*. In consequence of this and subsequent discoveries, the Field Club visited the gravel bed. On the previous day, two large perforated crystals, supposed to be whorls for spindles, had been thrown out; unfortunately, they were regarded by the visitors as modern, and no further interest was excited. In the spring of 1866 Mr. Ponting again visited the spot. He found that the gravel-pit had been abandoned, and a new pit opened near it. He was informed by the foreman that some pieces of iron, and other little things of no use, had been found; the former proved to be spear-heads. On further inquiry, he ascertained that numerous beads had been brought to light. These Mr. Ponting succeeded in collecting from the cottagers, and fortunately recovered almost the whole of the necklace, composed of about 130 beads of amber; four small beads only remaining in possession of the Rev. H. O'Donnell, Vicar of the parish. A large bead, probably the central ornament, was of earthenware, or coarse vitrified paste, striped with colours, and similar to objects that have occurred frequently in Saxon deposits. A broad, two-edged, iron sword, measuring about 3 ft. in length, was afterwards secured through Mr. Ponting's persevering negotiations; he also obtained from the most intelligent of the workmen three bronze brooches, of the usual cruciform type; also a pair, of scyphate form, ornamented with concentric circles. From this man, on

¹ *Catal. Antiqu. of Gold, Mus. Roy. Irish Acad.*, p. 57.

whose testimony, as Mr. Ponting was assured by the Rev. H. M. Sherwood, Vicar of White Ladies, Aston, reliance might be placed, the following particulars were obtained. Some weeks previously the gravel-pit first mentioned was closed; the workmen came upon a trench about 30 ft. in length, 6 ft. deep, and 3 to 4 ft. wide, in which many relics were found; as they were not aware of their value, these objects were taken with the material for road-making, and thus irrecoverably lost. The amber necklace and brooches were not found in this trench; they lay apart, at a short distance. The site, as Mr. Ponting observed, is on a bank having a warm south-western aspect—a spot that would have been chosen by the early settler; close beneath is a brook, called Crowle Brook, a tributary of the Avon, and this would doubtless have been an attraction to those who here took up their abode. The spot was in the centre of the Forest of Feckenham, which covered nearly one-third of Worcestershire; whether first cleared in British times or by the Saxons, it may now be impracticable to determine. In the neighbouring parish of Crowle, however, remains were found, supposed to be Danish. (Nash, *Hist. Worc.* vol. i. p. 281; *Allies, Antiqu. Worc.* p. 94.) It is much to be desired that the evidence of Saxon occupation, satisfactorily established by Mr. Ponting, may lead to further discoveries, and that possibly vestiges of a much earlier period may hereafter be brought to light. Having been requested to obtain information in regard to the geological character of the bed of gravel, he had visited the spot with the Rev. W. S. Symonds, who is fully conversant with the geology of the district, and who has given the following opinion concerning the relics:—"I have no hesitation in saying that they came from an ancient river gravel (of the age of the low-level river gravels of Prestwich), on the banks of the small stream which now flows into the Avon from Upton Snodsbury. These low-level gravels of the Avon district are very rich in the remains of the extinct mammalia, and are above the line of the river floods of present times."

The interesting objects in Mr. Ponting's possession are undoubtedly of the Saxon age, resembling those found in cemeteries in Gloucestershire, Cambridgeshire, and other parts of England. The supposed spindle-whorls are, it is believed, crystals of quartz in their natural state, but perforated for suspension. They have occurred repeatedly with relics of the Saxon period; the largest hitherto described was found in gravel at Myton near Warwick, and is figured in this journal, vol. ix. p. 179; it was accompanied by a large cruciform brooch, and measures about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter.² Other examples of the uncut perforated crystal are there also noticed. Amongst numerous beads of amber, vitreous paste, fluor spar, and other materials found in a cemetery near Little Wilbraham by the late Lord Braybrook, many large crystals of the like description occurred. (*Saxon Obsequies*, pl. 22.) The specimens obtained by Mr. Ponting, to whose kindness we are indebted for photographs and sketches of these relics, measure about $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter. The iron spear-heads, six in number, are of various dimensions, with sockets open lengthwise; in one of them part of the wooden shaft remained. Besides the amber necklace, above noticed, there were about 20 beads found near it, with an object of the same material perforated with three holes, probably an amulet; these relics may have

² This fine brooch is figured also in *Akerman's Pagan Saxondom*, pl. xx.

See one found in Gloucestershire, *Wylie's Fairford Graves*, p. 15, pl. iv. fig. i.

accompanied a deposit, apart from the first. The largest of the cruciform brooches retains traces of gilding. Mr. Robert Berkeley, jun., as we are informed by Mr. Ponting, has obtained from the same gravel-bed an iron sword, and a large bead of glass, beautifully striated. It is probable that careful research would bring to light numerous other relics of the Saxon occupants.

It may deserve notice, in regard to the interesting discovery at Upton Snodsbury, that Mr. Allies, in his notices of Worcestershire Folk-lore, gives a tale of a countryman who was attracted by an outcry in a neighbouring field, and found there a fairy, by whom he was taken down into a cave, and hospitably entertained. (Allies, *Antiq. of Worcestershire*, p. 419.) It is not undeserving of notice that in several instances, according to popular tradition, heathen cemeteries and grave-mounds have been regarded as haunted, strange subterraneous noises having, as alleged, been heard, and passengers accosted or pursued by the unearthly occupants of the tomb. The recent discovery related by Mr. Ponting may possibly suggest the cause of the popular story at Upton Snodsbury; it may have been connected, as in other places, with a certain dim tradition of the ancient interments.³

By Mr. J. FERGUSSON.—Photographs of sculptured remains from the circular enclosure of a large Buddhist Temple, or Tope, situated at Amravati, near the mouth of the river Kistna, in the Madras Presidency. They were taken from marbles, sent to this country, some years ago, by Sir Walter Elliott. The chief features of this Tope are two concentric enclosures, measuring 195 ft. and 165 ft. in diameter respectively; the outer enclosure consisting of monolithic pillars, 9 ft. in height, with top and bottom rails, the whole richly sculptured with subjects from the life of Buddha or local history. Mr. Fergusson called attention to these sculptures as being of a higher class than anything found elsewhere in India, and as showing the influence of Greek or Bactrian art upon that of the Hindus at the commencement of the fourth century of our era. He has given, in his *Handbook of Architecture*, vol. i, p. 13, an account and ground-plan of the Tope, now known as Dipal-dinna, or Mount of Light.

By Mr. J. YATES.—Drawings and engravings illustrative of remains of ecclesiastical architecture in Yorkshire, and especially of the beautiful collegiate church of Howden, a fine example of the Decorated Period, that had been one of the leading objects of interest during the late meeting of the Institute at Hull.

By the Rev. R. B. OLIVER.—Drawing of a mural painting, brought to light in Whitwell Church, Isle of Wight. Some account of the church has been given by the Rev. E. Venables in this journal, vol. xxii. p. 79.

By Mr. HENDERSON, F.S.A.—A pair of pistols, of Oriental workmanship, encased in silver filagree, gilded, of very elaborate design. A Lahore knife, with a handle of rock crystal, damascened with representations of storks and flowers. Indian dagger, damascened, in a sheath covered with green velvet; another dagger, the blade damascened with gold; and a Kuttah dagger, a weapon of rare occurrence, the blade partially ribbed with raised cross-bars.

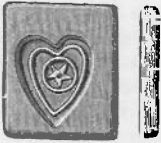
By Mr. B. R. GREEN.—A series of sketches of architectural remains, and of ruins of ecclesiastical structures in England and Scotland.

³ See a singular legend regarding a tumulus in East Yorkshire, Wright's

Archæological Essays, vol. i. p. 32.

By Mr. COCKRAN.—A bronze medallion of an imperial head, found on the property of Mr. W. Fairholme, near Melrose, Roxburghshire. Many vestiges of Roman occupation have occurred in that part of Scotland, and fresh evidences have recently been brought to light during the construction of the Hawick Railway through the Vale of Melrose. (Wilson, *Prehistoric Annals*, vol. ii. p. 50.) The antique character of the medallion exhibited was, however, considered doubtful; it may, probably, be a cinque-cento cast, or reproduction of a relic of Roman art.

By the Rev. C. E. KENNAWAY.—A leaden token of rectangular form, here figured, same size as the original; a profile view is also given, showing the thickness. It is a specimen of a large collection, found lately in a small concealed compartment, in a roughly-wrought old chest in Bloxham church, Oxfordshire. The purpose for which these tokens had been used has not been ascertained. Several other specimens were brought by Mr. C. Faulkner, F.S.A., who stated that the chest stands near the



Thornicroft aisle; it is a receptacle for mats and cushions, or any rubbish. At one end inside a kind of till is partitioned off, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. in width, and having a false bottom that turns on wooden pivots. The vicar's children accidentally opened this hidden receptacle, and found 395 of the leaden objects. They are all nearly of the same size, and have been produced by one and the same stamp, as appears by trifling irregularities in the device, uniformly found on all of them. The stamp, mostly struck rather towards the left side of the little tablet, is a heart charged with a circle, enclosing a mullet pierced, as shown in the woodcut. We are not aware that similar objects have been described; they are doubtless mediæval tokens, *merelli*, usually of lead, and thence called *plumbi*. In many churches they were given as tokens of attendance at certain services (*in presentiae signum*), by canons, chaplains, or others, and brought by them weekly, or at stated intervals, to be exchanged for the payments to which each ecclesiastic had become entitled respectively. See Ducange, *v. Merallus*, and *Plumbus*. In the reformed churches tokens of lead were distributed to such persons as were to be admitted to the Holy Communion. Numerous specimens are preserved in the Museum of the Antiquaries of Scotland, in whose Proceedings, vol. vi., p. 437, a large collection—square, oblong, round, and heart-shaped—are described. These are of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

ANNUAL MEETING AT KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

[Tuesday, July 30, to August 6.]

OWING to the lateness of Parliamentary business in the Metropolis, and the sittings of royal commissions, the attendance of members of the Institute at the Hull Meeting was considerably below the average. It seemed, however, as though this gave an additional claim to the courtesy and attention of the inhabitants of the town on behalf of those who were present, for nothing could exceed the kindness with which they were everywhere met.

The Inaugural Meeting was held in the "Mayor's Parlour," a large and elegantly fitted-up room in the new and handsome town-hall. A short time before noon, the members of the Corporation, with the town-clerk, and other officials, arrived, and, on robing, waited the arrival of the more distinguished visitors and members of the Institute in the mayor's private room. Among those here assembled were His Grace the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Talbot de Malahide, the Hon. and Rev. the Dean of York, the Ven. Archdeacon Long, the Ven. Archdeacon Trollope, Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., Christopher Sykes, Esq., M.P., H. Silvester, Esq., Mayor of Beverley, the Rev. Canon Paget, the Rev. Canon Tewson, the Rev. Canon Brooke, Lieut. Col. Pease, Dr. Kelburne King, Mr. A. K. Rollit, &c.

Having opened the meeting in a short speech, the Mayor of Hull (John Loft, Esq.), called upon the Town Clerk to read the address voted by the Corporation of Hull to the Institute.

R. Wells, Esq. (the Town Clerk) then read the following Address :—
 "To the Right Honourable the Lord Talbot de Malahide, the President, and the Members of the Royal Archaeological Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

"We, the Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull in common council assembled, have great pleasure in welcoming your lordship and the members of your Institute to this ancient borough and seaport on their annual meeting in this year.

"We feel it to be an honour conferred upon us that you have selected this to be your place of meeting ; and although this town during the last century has lost many of its important objects of archaeological interest, by the necessity for their removal to provide for the constantly increasing wants of a great emporium of shipping and commerce, yet still it possesses some magnificent, and other interesting objects of antiquity worthy of examination by your society ; and whilst we, in our position, can afford to make this place a convenient centre for proceeding to the examination of many important ancient buildings and other relics of mediæval and remote ages on both sides of the Humber, the Hull, and the Ouse, we feel glad to have the opportunity of assisting in the programme prepared by you in giving good effect to the exertions of your Committee in this your annual meeting.

"With every good wish for the continued prosperity of your valuable Institution, we gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity of promoting its objects in the borough and the adjacent districts of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

"Given under our common seal this 29th day of July, 1867.

"(Signed) JOHN LOFT, Mayor."

The Mayor said it was with the most sincere pleasure that he presented to his Lordship, the President of the Institute, the Address which had just been read by the Town Clerk, and which had been unanimously voted by the Town Council. Not only did he experience sincere pleasure in presenting the address on behalf of the Corporation ; but he also felt that it was a very high honour that the Institute had accepted the invitation to hold its annual meeting in their ancient borough. And not only did the Town Council welcome the Institute, but he might safely say that the whole of his fellow townspeople did the same. He felt that he should very unworthily fill the position which had been entrusted to

him if he attempted in any way to assume the character of an antiquary ; but, associated as he had been with gentlemen whose knowledge on such subjects was far greater than his own, they had endeavoured to produce a programme which should give satisfaction. The local Committee had endeavoured to introduce into the programme not only such objects of interest as were contained in the borough itself, but had comprehended those of the surrounding neighbourhood, the examination of which he felt sure would conduce very considerably to the gratification and interest of the meeting. The Mayor then congratulated the Institute on having selected as their President of the meeting one who was so highly esteemed, and he might say so sincerely beloved, not only by every individual who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, but by every one who knew him by name as the archbishop of the diocese. (Applause.) They might consider themselves extremely fortunate that the Archaeological Institute had elected his Grace to that position, because he might safely say that no predecessor of his Grace ever received a more hearty welcome than he had met with on different occasions. He might also say that he believed his Grace had honoured them with his presence to a greater extent than any of his predecessors had done. (Applause.) And therefore he (the Mayor) considered that a very high honour had been bestowed upon Hull generally by the Institute's acceptance of the invitation of the Corporation, and by their electing the Archbishop to preside over them. He would now ask Lord Talbot de Malahide, as President of the Archaeological Institute, to accept the address of the Corporation of Hull.

Lord Talbot de Malahide, on rising, was received with great applause. On behalf of the Royal Archæological Institute, he had the greatest pleasure in tendering their best thanks for the manner in which they had presented to them that beautiful address. To the members of the Institute it was always a very cheering thought that they were supported in their endeavours to illustrate the antiquities of their country by ancient bodies which had existed, he might say, from the most distant ages. Their objects might be such that they had not been participated in to any extent by a considerable number of those who honoured them with their presence on that occasion. But he hoped and trusted that the sample they could give them of their proceedings, and the manner in which they treated the subjects under their consideration, would induce them further to devote themselves to them ; for he need not tell them that their study was not the mere examination of scrolls and other objects with the eye of the *virtuoso*, but it was for the purpose of deriving valuable information as to the habits, the feelings, and history—the social history particularly—of the people of distant ages. In an ancient country like ours, which possessed so many glories, a country which had passed through so many revolutions, which had seen so many waves of immigration pass over it, it was a most interesting and instructive study to trace the effects of those revolutions, and to examine the remains which still appeared upon the surface. (Applause.) So far as he was personally concerned, it had been a great pleasure to him to be able to visit this important portion of the county of York. He was sorry to say that it was the first opportunity he had had of doing so. He was told that there were many interesting objects within the town, and many others within their reach. They all knew the glories of Beverley, and there were very few counties which possessed such treasures in the beauty and in the interest attaching to the parish churches, which was one of the

glories of England. In no country in the world, however great and grand their magnificent cathedrals were—and in France, Germany, and Spain there were glorious cathedrals—in no other country could they see anything to be compared to the general character of our parochial church architecture. (Applause.) Therewere other matters well worthy of their consideration, which, he trusted, would derive considerable impetus from that meeting. Their object was not only to examine churches and castles and buildings of remote antiquity, but also to gather what gleanings they could in history, and particularly in the social history, of this country. And although the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull might not possess a great number of memorials of ancient buildings, he doubted not that in its records and its history were to be found most valuable and interesting illustrations of times past. There was no more interesting study for an antiquary than the investigation of the commercial antiquities of the country, and he trusted that they would receive valuable information as to the history of the corporation of that borough, the history of its commercial usages, and the state of its society in mediæval times. And here he might say that antiquaries had it in their own power, he felt convinced, to be of the greatest possible service even to the present generation of Englishmen. In mediæval times, although industry was not so extensive, and commerce was small compared to what it was now, and although it was then fettered in various ways, there were many institutions, which, he had no doubt, if adopted in the present day, might be found of the greatest practical benefit. He was very much struck on reading a book by Louis Blanc, who, as they were aware, was one of the most thorough-going advocates for the great social changes in the frame of society, particularly as related to France. The author expressed his regret that the great French revolution had swept away some of the ancient usages; that the guilds and the commercial fraternities were swept away, which had existed in France, as well as in other countries, to that period. And here it was a subject well worthy of the consideration not only of the antiquary but of the statesman, whether it would be possible in some way to form guilds on the mediæval model which would be a medium of promoting a good feeling between the employer and the employed, and so preventing the abuse of strikes and of combinations. (Applause.) He was satisfied that a person of ability and perseverance who devoted his mind to the subject might strike out something that would be of essential and permanent value to the institutions of the country. (Applause.) He had now the pleasing duty of resigning the post which he at present held as President of the Institute into much worthier hands. He had the honour of proposing that His Grace the Archbishop of York take the chair at that and the ensuing meetings. (Applause.) They all knew the great ability possessed by that noble prelate, and they knew the great zeal which he exercised in promoting every great and useful object. He feared that perhaps His Grace might have thought it unreasonable on their part to add to his duties, but he trusted that, instead of its adding to his labours, he would find some little relaxation in the exercise of his duty as President. (Hear, hear, and Applause.) The Institute felt it a great honour to have such a president, a man who took so prominent a part in the ecclesiastical government of this district, and who was so much respected for his efforts in all public works.

Christopher Sykes, Esq., M.P., seconded the motion in a few words. The motion was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

His Grace the Archbishop of York then took the position of President of the Meeting, and read his Inaugural Address (printed at p. 83 of this volume).

After the applause with which this address was greeted had subsided, a call was made for the Bishop of Lincoln.

His Lordship remarked that he had attended the meeting partly to learn what he felt himself ignorant of, and partly as in duty and feeling bound to sustain, so far as the fact of his presence could, his most reverend brother. But he hoped rather to have been permitted to fulfil the quiet position of a corbel-head, instead of occupying that of a grim gargoyle. His Grace the Archbishop had disclaimed any knowledge of archæology, a disclaimer which he thought they ought to feel that he had neutralised by his Address. He, too, must also disclaim any such knowledge; but at the same time they might allow him to add that great ignorance was quite consistent with great interest in archæology. Anything that led them to know more of their fellow creatures, that brought them more face to face and heart to heart with them, if divided by distance or by length of time, was a great advantage. It enabled them to do their duty better, and he for one thought that, to use political language, which was so very fashionable just now, as foreign travel extended their sympathies laterally, archæology extended them vertically. He said "Archæology" because "History" in its stately march overlooked those minor details of domestic life which made them feel that their ancestors were their brethren. Archæology took them not only to their churches and castles, but to their cottages and homes. Besides, reverence for age was a virtue, he believed, not only of the individual and of the country, but of the age in which they lived. He did not know whether they would be right in inferring from what they read now-a-days that the youth of the present time treated their governors not with the greatest respect; but he was sure that the social spirit of the nineteenth century was very apt to undervalue the intellectual powers and attainments of what they were pleased to call the "dark ages." Some in these days of steam engines, railroads, and electric telegraphs, would tell them that the dark ages were times of intellectual gloom in which the human intellect was depressed, and from which they must look for nothing great or beautiful or noble. His Grace must well know that in those days there were men of intellectual stature who not only overstepped their own contemporaries, but who in the present day would be a shoulder above many a popular writer and many a deep thinker. He knew the acuteness and the intellectual power of such men as Anselm, Scotus, and others among the Schoolmen, who would hold their own in an intellectual combat with men like Paine, Hamilton, or Mill. But their deeds were locked up in stone, of which few cared, as His Grace had cared, to unclasp the rusty lock, or to disturb the venerable dust which had gathered over them. But the architects of the middle ages, the structural engineers, the masons, could not thus be overlooked. They saw and admired their works, and admitted the inferiority of the present age; and every one must admit that not only did they possess a knowledge of structural mechanics which we had scarcely surpassed, but that they had also that genius which could combine the beautiful with the sublime, and while elaborating the minutest details they never lost sight of the general effect. All must admit *that*, who had studied the elegance of Beverley, the magnificence of our own imperial York, or the graceful grandeur

of his own queenly Lincoln. Those buildings rebuked the art of the present day by their surprising grandeur; and in that respect they might learn a lesson of humility from archæology. Indeed, he was not sure whether the danger was not rather the other way, and that, comparing ourselves with them in matters of structural art, they had not sunk too much into the practice of imitating rather than emulating. Here he felt that he was getting out of his depth. At the same time it did sometimes occur to him, that when they recollected how completely their ancestors seemed to have kept in view the great, the final end of the buildings which they were erecting, and how beauty was there, with utility moulded in the matrix of taste, it did sometimes occur to him, that if at the present day those great architects had to solve the problem of limited means, to provide in our populous towns for the greatest numbers to worship Almighty God, and to bring the largest numbers of human beings within the reach of a single human voice, they would perhaps hardly have done it by confining themselves to a style the very essentials of which required that there should be no galleries, and which, therefore, where those conditions had to be complied with, produced usually a *minimum* of effect with a *maximum* of expenditure. He knew not how that might be, but he thought they would have endeavoured to solve the problem. He did not know whether in the middle ages there was such a science as architectural acoustics, but they observed frequently the great resonant powers of those great buildings, except where they had been disfigured by modern additions; and it was much more easy to make their voice heard in the large Gothic buildings of the middle ages than in nine out of ten of the edifices of the present day. He knew not whether the laws of proportion, the laws of form, or laws resulting from the combination of both, governed those effects. He did not think the architects of the present day pretended they had such a science now, or that they understood those laws. He would be a great benefactor to the science of architecture, and to the church of this day, who would devote some labour and study to ascertain, by a careful inspection of ancient edifices, whether there were certain conditions, certain proportions and shapes which would enable the human voice to resound through a greater distance; and would save us from the reproach of having built within our own time not only picture galleries in which we could not see, but senatorial halls and churches in which we could not hear.

There was one debt, he felt, owing to archæology—the great impulse it had given to the restoration of churches. It had not only hindered a great deal of mischief, but it had encouraged a great deal of good; and he might say, the very fact of such meetings as that must have a direct tendency to encourage church restoration. They were going to inspect some of the churches in the neighbourhood. He did not know the state of those churches, but in his own diocese the simple fact of a large number of ladies and gentlemen visiting churches which the parish thought nothing of before, which they treated with very little regard or respect, led them for the first time to think that there must be something worth knowing there, and to regard their church as a treasure hitherto undiscovered. From that time forth the work of restoration became easy. The people took pride in their church, and they spared henceforth neither labour nor cost to make it what it ought to be. Knowing from experience that it was very seldom indeed that churches well restored and properly fitted

for the worship of Almighty God did not produce those fruits in a larger and more regular, and apparently more devout, congregation, he felt it was only right to recognise those services which archæology had rendered to the cause of religion and to the church. (Applause.)

The ven. Archdeacon Long would not pretend to make any remarks upon the valuable objects which the Institute had in view, but he felt that, holding the office that he did under his Grace, specially connected as it was with the ecclesiastical buildings of the neighbourhood, he was bound to express how highly he appreciated the benefits likely to accrue to the district from the meeting of the Institute in Hull. The district was, as had been remarked, most rich in ecclesiastical edifices; but alas! he feared at this time they were wanting in persons interested as they ought to be in the antiquity of those buildings, and in searching out, as they ought to do, the peculiar and the different beauties that were so strongly displayed in many of them. He was thankful, therefore, when he felt that the meeting would create additional interest in their ecclesiastical buildings; for he, although a member of the Institute, had overlooked what was most deeply interesting, as showing the antiquity of the buildings. He believed that archæology was like all other real knowledge, the more they tasted of it, the more they would desire it. He hoped the present meeting would be the means of inducing many in those parts to take up the science of archæology, and that Hull would be again celebrated, as in ages past, for having those connected with it who understood and appreciated well the antiquities of their place and district.

The Rev. Canon Brooke, Vicar of Holy Trinity church, said he had been asked to offer the hearty welcome of his brethren the clergy, and of the officials of the churches of the town to the Archæological Institute. He had to express on their behalf that they felt themselves honoured by the visit of the Society, and that they expected to be greatly instructed and benefited by it. He thought he was not quite the person to express their thanks, because he was so very new a vicar of that parish, and he could hardly be well received by those who so well received old things as archæologists. (Laughter.) But he was sure, whether new or old, he fully expressed the feelings of his brethren and churchmen. They were very glad, indeed, to receive the Institute, and he thought there ought always to be an alliance between such an association as that and the clergy. In what his Grace had read they had heard a *résumé* of what was to be done, and they had seen plainly that the Society would find much interest in the churches, of which buildings the clergy were the guardians. But it was not on that ground that he thought such an alliance should exist, it was on this—and he thought he was not saying anything different in spirit from what had been said by the Lord President of the Institute and the Bishop of Lincoln,—when he said the great object was to enable them to realise the feelings, the habits and customs, of days gone past, that they might be able to see themselves, as it were, in real personal and mental contact with them. (Applause.) It was by knowing what had been the tendencies of people in the past, and what had been the consequences of certain tendencies in each age upon that which had succeeded it, that they might learn how to guide and modulate the thoughts and tendencies and feelings of the age in which they now lived. (Applause.)

He was rather glad to say that he was a new vicar, or he might be ashamed of the church they were about to see; and he therefore hoped

that the impetus spoken of by the Bishop of Lincoln as one of the results of archæological meetings, would help on the great work of the restoration of that church, which would be the first building visited by the Institute. (Applause.)

Lieut.-Col. Pease welcomed the Institute on behalf of the laymen of Hull and the neighbourhood; expressing his great pleasure at the honour done them by the visit. He also begged leave to offer the Institute the hospitality of the residents.

Dr. King, President of the Royal Institution, offered a welcome to the Institute on behalf of the local institutions of Hull. He expressed the cordial sympathy and wish to co-operate which actuated those engaged in the pursuit of any branch of science towards those engaged in that of any other branch. The Society which had now met in Hull would, he did not hesitate to say, receive all the hospitality and all the assistance which the local institutions of the town were able to give. It was usual for people to think that archæology, as a science, was confined within narrow boundaries, but his Grace had already explained to them that to be accurate it was necessary to confine the attention of the Society within even narrower limits than the word "Archæology" meant. There were in this neighbourhood a large number of monuments which would doubtless prove interesting to their visitors; and he could not help expressing his opinion that almost the greatest interest must attach to the science which bridged over the period when primæval man was represented only by the flint implements which he had left, to our own day when the steam-engine had become almost a necessity, and when our walls and our houses were adorned by works of the genius of our sculptors and painters. How the one should have sprung up from the other must ever be one of the most interesting topics of human consideration.

He simply expressed the good feelings which the local institutions entertained to their visitors; and he might just mention that already this visit had been productive of one good effect, and that was the formation, in connection with the Society which he particularly represented, of an antiquarian section, which, if their friends would visit them at some future time, would, he was sure, be found exceedingly useful; for the great want they had hitherto felt was a lack of local people who understood and could explain their local monuments. (Applause.)

Alderman Atkinson proposed that the best thanks of the meeting be given to His Grace the Archbishop of York for presiding over the meeting, and for the eloquent and most useful address with which he had favoured them. He thanked his Grace on behalf of the inhabitants of Hull, and he could only say that his Grace had imposed upon them another obligation.

The Mayor seconded the motion, and having submitted it to the Meeting, it was carried unanimously with great applause.

His Grace having acknowledged the Vote, the Meeting separated.

The inaugural proceedings being over, the President, accompanied by a large portion of the assembled party, proceeded from the Town Hall to visit the various public places of interest in the town. The first place visited was the Grammar School, founded and endowed (A.D. 1486) by John Alcock, successively Bishop of Rochester, Worcester, and Ely, the son of an opulent merchant of Kingston-upon-Hull. Over the Master's seat in the lower school is a shield of the arms of Kingston-upon-Hull, and under them a Greek inscription, thus rendered:—

"O well built royal town, thou hast three crowns ;
Therefore love the king thy benefactor."

In the lower school an elegant lunch was provided by the church authorities. The party then proceeded to the Holy Trinity Church, entering it at the west end, whence the restored portion was well seen.

The church was originally founded in or prior to 1285 as a chapel of ease to the then mother church at Hessle, a village 5 miles westward of Kingston-upon-Hull. The present building is cruciform, having a magnificent central tower, and is of three periods in its construction ; the transept being of the time of Edward II. and the choir a little later, whilst a restored chapel on the south side of the choir is evidently of an earlier date than any portion of the existing church.

The Holy Trinity Church is one of the largest parochial churches in England. It is 272 feet long from east to west, the nave being 144 feet ; the breadth of the nave of the transept under the tower is 28 feet ; the length of the choir 100 feet ; the breadth of the nave and aisles of the church is 72 feet ; the length of the transept 96 feet ; and the breadth of the choir is 70 feet. The Rev. G. O. Brown, M.A., acted as guide, pointing out the most prominent features, among which we may mention (1) the great east window, as a good example of the transition from flowing to perpendicular tracery ; (2) the beautiful slender piers of the choir, with their pleasing capitals and arches ; (3) the large arched piscina with ancient tiles ; (4) the beautiful restored chapel opening into the choir, with a canopied shrine of rich design.

Messrs. J. H. Parker and E. A. Freeman made several remarks upon the architecture of the church.

Among the monuments of interest in the church not the least is that to the memory of the famous first Mayor of Kingston-upon-Hull in the south wall of the chancel, Sir William Delapole, who died on the 22nd June, 1356. This monument is of alabaster, and represents Sir William Delapole reclining, bare-headed, his hands supported on two cushions. His dress is that of a merchant—a mantle buttoned close to the neck, with a standing cape, and buttons down the sides. His coat has six buttons on the breast, and the sleeves are buttoned, and reach to his wrists. At his breast hangs a whittle, or small dagger, whilst at his feet is a lion.

Upon leaving the church the Trinity House was next visited. This is one of the most prominent and ancient of the many charitable institutions in Kingston-upon-Hull. It was originally instituted as a guild in honour of the Holy Trinity, the foundation deed being dated 4th June, 1369, but since incorporated by several royal charters for charitable and maritime purposes. The museum, council-hall, and banqueting-room of the house, with their rush-strewn floors and ancient furniture, were crowded with the visitors. Many ancient plans and drawings of the town, ancient and modern pictures, plate, and a most valuable and unique collection of MSS., connected with the Corporation of the Trinity House from its foundation, were exhibited or placed on the tables of the various rooms by the brethren of the house, and gave great gratification to the visitors.

The party then proceeded to the church of St. Mary. This church was originally erected as a chapel of ease to North Ferriby, another village to the westward of the present town of Kingston-upon-Hull. It is the fragment of a much larger and nobler edifice, and it is only by careful and judicious restoration that it retains part of its former beauty. The earliest

authentic notice of the church is to be found in the will of William Skayl in 1327, in which it is mentioned as a chapel to the Virgin Mary. The Rev. John Scott, M.A., the present Vicar, acted as *cicerone* on the occasion, and pointed out the architectural beauties of the church, which is altogether of the Perpendicular style, Messrs. J. H. Parker and Freeman making several remarks upon its architecture, which created some discussion. There is an interesting brass in this church; the inscription on it is as follows:—"Here lyeth John Haryson, Scherman and Alderman of this town; Alys (Alice) and Agnes hys wyfes. Thomas, John and Wyllm, hys sonnes, whyche (of whom) John decessed (died) the v day of December, in the year of our Lord MDXXV, on whose soules Jhu (Jesu) have mercy, Amen."

Gent writes that John Haryson was Mayor in 1537.

The simple and sensible manner in which the narrow street of Lowgate had been widened by the Local Board of the town, by piercing the church tower for the footway, attracted notice and approval.

From this point the High Street was explored. This is the most ancient street in the town, called in the old records "Hull Street," from its being built along the banks of that river, which divides the town of Kingston-upon-Hull into two parts, the eastern and the western. "Wilberforce House" was first visited. This is the most remarkable and interesting house in Hull. It was probably built by Sir John Lister, who was twice Mayor of Hull, in the reign of Charles I., and was elected to represent the borough in the Long Parliament. In this house he entertained the King in 1639. Here, too, in 1759, William Wilberforce was born, his grandfather then residing in the house, and carrying on the business of a Russian merchant on the premises, in co-partnership with Mr. Abel Smith, an ancestor of the Carrington family, under the firm of "Wilberforce and Smith." The fine old panelled dining-room where Charles I. was entertained was inspected; but the bedroom in which Wilberforce was born was, it is almost needless to say, the principal object of attraction to the party. The spacious and massive staircase, with its highly ornamented ceiling, also attracted much notice.

Notwithstanding its historical associations, this fine old mansion has fared no better than its numerous surrounding neighbours of less consequence, having one and all been turned into merchants' counting-houses. The front of the house is recessed from the street, having a fore-court. The building itself is a quaint, Dutch-looking, ornamented, red-brick structure, having a tower in the centre of the front.

From Wilberforce House the party proceeded to "George Yard." This is the entrance to what was one of the palace-like mansions of the merchants of Hull of the 15th century. Its history is comparatively unknown. It was doubtless a massive square building, with a court-yard in the centre, entered by the arch-way from "Hull" Street, and pierced through with a passage to its grounds or "plesaunce" in the rear. Many portions of the early block of buildings remain, together with the arch through them. A part of them has been converted into what has long been known as the "George Inn," in the wall of which is a carved and gilded representation of the national saint.

The western portion of these premises has been used as an inn from a very early period; tradition states, that before the Reformation the George Inn was much frequented by pilgrims proceeding to St. John's

shrine at Beverley; also that the house has a cloistered or vaulted communication with St. Mary's church, which lies to the south of it, and at a comparatively short distance. The house is said to have belonged to Sir Humphrey Stafford. After the ruin of this family the estate was the property of the Scale family, who may have converted it into an inn.

From George Yard the party proceeded to another of the many fine old merchants' mansions in High Street, now wholly occupied as merchants' offices.

A house formerly occupied by Tuttebury, Mayor in the time of Richard II., afterwards known as "Hildyard's House," and afterwards as the residence of Alderman George Crowle, twice Mayor of Hull, and in 1726, M.P. for his native town, next engaged the attention of the visitors. The ancient oak framing is still nearly entire, and under some of the windows are carvings inserted in oak panels.

The "King's Head," one of the oldest existing houses in Hull, was next the subject of attention. It is a timber-framed hostelry of the latter part of the 14th century, with the usual arrangement of an open court, surrounded with galleries upon which the lodging rooms opened.

Another noble merchant's house, formerly belonging to the Bradley family, was next visited, and here the present owner (Mr. Field) received the party most hospitably, having an excellent luncheon set out in the old dining-room.

Mr. Des Forges also, in like hospitable manner, did the honours of his quaint house, which occupies the site of the house of the first mayor of Hull, Sir William Delapole.

In the evening a Soirée was given by his Worship the Mayor, in the Town Hall, at eight o'clock. The entire suite of rooms was thrown open, and there was a very brilliant assembly. A band was in attendance, under the direction of Mr. R. Smith, which played a selection of excellent music. A number of microscopes, with interesting objects for examination, were kindly provided by the Hull Microscopic Society.

The company was very numerous, comprising all the members of the Archæological Institute, and the visitors to the meeting, the principal inhabitants of Hull, and a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen specially invited for that occasion by his Worship the Mayor.

Wednesday, July 31.

A MEETING of the section of History was held in the theatre of the Royal Institution, at 10 a.m., at which Lord Talbot de Malahide presided. His Lordship, in opening the business of the section, said, that owing to the lamented absence of the Bishop of Oxford, he had been called upon to take that place. He felt highly honoured at being asked to fill so important and responsible a situation, and in that position he would offer them a few remarks, which he felt it his duty to make as President of that section.

His Grace the Archbishop on the previous day, in his admirable address, which he was sure would make a firm impression upon all who had the pleasure of hearing it, did not seem to be fully aware of the importance of that section, or of the attention which had always been given to it since the Institute had been founded. And it really would be taking a very narrow and limited view of archæology if they excluded the historical enquirer, who derived so much aid and illustration from the researches of the archæologist. Of course it was not the business of the archæologist to

write history on a large scale. Archæology did not consider those great events which formed, he might say, the groundwork and philosophy of history; but there were many more events which were not discussed in detail in history, many of those collateral points which referred to the habits and feelings of the different classes which could not be included in a history which embraced the leading events of the time. But even with reference to important matters in history, any person who had directed his attention to the subject must be aware of the many new lights which archæology had thrown upon them. In the subject of Numismatics, without the study of ancient coins, the world would not have been aware of the great extent and nature of the Greek civilisation. In the same way almost entire dynasties had been rescued from oblivion through the means of the numismatist. Until the researches of Sessini, the great numismatist, there were many of the kings of the Bosphorus whose names were not known to the historian. The same might be said in reference to the more eastern parts. Previous to the researches of archæologists like Wilson and others, the world was not aware that the diffusion of Greek ideas and Greek civilisation had gone so far; that in the most remote periods of the Persian empire in Bactria, on the borders of India, there were dynasties formed which ruled for centuries, and which possessed a great amount of Greek civilisation. Those in themselves were important additions to historical knowledge. To those they might add the important information given by ancient inscriptions. He was much struck on seeing an account of some Greek conveyances engraved on stone, which had been found in their original state in the neighbourhood of Athens. They were short, but he believed they would be useful as a model to the conveyancer of the present day.

In the same way great light had been thrown by archæology on other parts of the Roman empire. Without the researches of the archæologist, nobody would have believed that the influence of the Romans had penetrated so deep into the social life of their most distant possessions. Without archæology, no one would have believed that the Romans or their subjects in these lands had their villas, their baths—in fact, the most marked features of Roman life. Without archæology, no one would have conceived that the influence of their strange superstition, Mithraism, had extended so far, not only into Gaul, but to the borders of Germany, and even into this country. The hidden mystery of the Gnostics, and the semi-Christians, and semi-Pagans, sects who formed so curious a feature of the latter period of the Roman empire and the beginning of the rule of the Christian, had been greatly illustrated by archæologists. And he could not leave this subject without alluding to the great light which had been thrown on the early history of Christianity by the researches in the catacombs of Rome, where inscriptions, and pictures, and emblems were discovered, of the greatest possible interest to ecclesiastical antiquaries.

These matters were sufficient to show that the connection between archæology and history was close and multifarious. But he need only appeal to the members of that and kindred societies to find that they had not neglected the subject. Those who had attended their meetings must have derived great pleasure and instruction from the many valuable papers contributed to their meetings upon various subjects connected with English history. He thought it as well to set the Institute right upon this subject, as if they were divorced from historical enquiries, one of the great sources of their usefulness would depart from them.

Mr. Councillor Symons then read a paper on "The Early History of the River Hull." The writer discoursed upon the etymology of the name of the river, its rise and course. Originally the Hull flowed into the Humber nearly a mile to the west of its present mouth. As this silted up the new channel deepened. The floods in the Humber and Hull were next adverted to, and the progress of the trade of the port was traced by the writer. It had now the largest coasting trade of any port in the kingdom except London.

Several remarks were made upon this essay: Mr. J. Oldham calling attention to the peculiarly advantageous position of the port; and the Rev. J. R. Green asking if much was known of the progress of Hull in the reign of Edward II., which was an important time as regards municipal affairs. Were there municipal movements in Hull similar to those which took place at St. Alban's and Bristol? Mr. Symons supposed an answer must be sought for among the archives of the town.

Mrs. Everett Green then contributed a paper on "The Siege of Hull in 1642." The authoress noticed the circumstances which led to Charles I. coming to visit Hull,—viz., a dispute as to the removal of some warlike stores from the town. The spirited address of the Governor was quoted. The queen suspected that the arms would not be given up to the king, and her fears were verified. The course of events was then traced by the authoress, and some incidents in the siege were noticed. The main facts were already known; but much detailed information was for the first time brought forward by Mrs. Green.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Symons and Mrs. Green for their contributions.

A Meeting of the Section of Antiquities was held in the Public Rooms, at 11 a.m.; Archdeacon Trollope, in the Chair.

The Chairman said he felt proud at being placed in that position. He was a very humble student of archæology; but he had great pleasure in doing anything in his power to add to the success of the meeting. Archæology was so large a subject that it would be almost impossible even to give a sketch of the benefits to be derived from its study. The section over which he presided dealt with that portion of the subject which referred to a very early period of their history. Mr. Tindall was about to read a paper on the Pre-historic Relics of the Stone, Flint, and Bone period. Considering the interest which this subject was now attracting, both in this country and abroad, he had no doubt that much interest must attach to the experiences of one who had devoted so much time to the subject as Mr. Tindall.

Mr. Tindall then read a paper on "Pre-historic Relics in the East Riding." His interest in those antiquities had been first aroused by being allowed to examine a small cabinet of relics at Boynton Hall about thirty years ago. Being exceedingly successful during his earlier labours, and feeling a strong desire to increase the number of his specimens, he searched diligently in all the neighbouring estates within an area of fifteen miles, and he still continued his researches whenever time and opportunity permitted. For the sake of comparison he had introduced into his collection several specimens which had been sent to him from several other parts of Yorkshire, and from Ireland. Mr. Tindall then specified many of the more remarkable specimens which he had discovered. The axe heads were

found deposited in clay at the base of the roots of trees in the ancient forest which covered Holderness at an early period, extending to Hull.

After alluding to the discoveries which had been made in regard to the tumuli, Mr. Tindall observed that the great mass of stone implements had been found near Bridlington at various depths, and when compared with those found in other parts of Europe, he was inclined to assign to them a very high antiquity.

The Chairman, in thanking Mr. Tindall for the description he had given of his collection, remarked that the account they had heard was valuable evidence in favour of such a society as the Institute; for Mr. Tindall's interest in antiquities was owing to his having been permitted to examine a collection, and his own had sprung up from that circumstance. He (the Chairman) always tried as far as possible to make the proceedings of the Institute popular. Many labouring men, who had their curiosity excited by something they had heard, were now engaged in the work, and were now in the habit of preserving any curious objects they might find, instead of taking them to the nearest public-house and exchanging them for beer. After giving some instances of the preservation of valuable antiquities by such means, the Chairman conveyed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Tindall for his paper.

Lord Talbot de Malahide said he had inspected with great interest the large collection of objects exhibited by Mr. Tindall. It was clear that the stone implements indicated two distinct periods of civilisation; what archæologists often called the early and the later stone period. It was interesting to compare the contemporary state of civilisation in different countries.

They had in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin a most remarkable collection of primæval monuments, a large collection of implements in stone—the greater proportion bearing a striking analogy to those collected by Mr. Tindall—and a large number of them in flint. Flint was very rarely found in Ireland, and he thought it probable that the material for the implements and arms which were used in Ireland was imported from England. In France and other countries they found the same class of implements, and he lately had the pleasure of visiting the Museum which the Emperor of the French had formed, and it contained a very considerable collection of works of art of the early period, a considerable proportion of stone and some of brass, and it would be found that the implements bore a very striking analogy to those exhibited by Mr. Tindall—at least there was a great resemblance. The saws in Mr. Tindall's collection were superior to any he had ever seen. Some of them had very small teeth, and seemed to have been produced with great delicacy of touch and manipulation. (Applause.)

In answer to questions put to him Mr. Tindall said that he always noted the place where any remarkable specimen was found, and the circumstances under which he found it.

Mr. Burt then read an anonymous paper on the Yorkshire Tumuli, which had been forwarded to the local Committee. It was remarked that the largest of these tumuli were distinguished by name, such as "Willy Howe," "Sharp Howe," &c. "Willy Howe" had been carefully examined, and the result seemed to be that it is what is called a "twin" barrow. Many of these tumuli had been used as beacon stations; and the writer suggested that many of the "mill hills" were probably tumuli, and also

particularised other places which had in early times been used for the purposes of burial.

The Chairman made a few remarks on the paper, and the section then dispersed.

At about half-past one, a large party, comprising the members of the Institute, and the visitors to the meeting, and others who had been specially invited, started for Beverley, for the purpose of enjoying the courteous hospitality of the Mayor and the people of Beverley, and of examining the two magnificent examples of church architecture which are to be seen there. On reaching Beverley the party at once proceeded to the Norwood Assembly Rooms, where a magnificent luncheon was laid out in the large room, and arranged with good taste.

His Worship the Mayor, H. E. Silvester, Esq., presided, and was supported on his right and left by the more distinguished visitors, while the rest of the company were accommodated at three long tables, reaching the entire length of the spacious room. After thanks had been returned for the repast, the Mayor of Beverley, in a few very happily-spoken words, welcomed the Royal Archæological Institute to Beverley, and alluded in terms of confidence to the interest with which he was sure the company would view the churches they were about to inspect. He especially welcomed the Institute, on account of his Grace the Archbishop of York being the President for the year.

The Archbishop of York acknowledged the welcome of the Mayor, as did also Lord Talbot de Malahide, who, on behalf of the Institute, thanked the Mayor and inhabitants of Beverley for the very handsome manner in which they had been received, and proposed the health of the Mayor of Beverley. Mr. Christopher Sykes, M.P., proposed the health of Mrs. Sylvester, the Mayoress, who he knew had taken a warm interest in the arrangements for the visit. The Mayor acknowledged the toasts, and the complimentary part of the proceedings was brought to a close.

Before leaving the Norwood rooms, where a small collection of ancient plate and other remarkable objects was exhibited, Mr. C. Brereton read an account of the more striking points of interest in St. Mary's church, in which he gave an account of the restorations which had been carried out by Mr. Gilbert Scott.

After Mr. Brereton had concluded his paper, the party proceeded to survey the church. Some considerable time having been spent in this inspection, Mr. J. H. Parker pointed out some of the chief leading architectural features of the church, together with some of its peculiarities. The church had been much damaged by the fire in the 14th century, though much of the old work had been preserved. The variety in the styles of the windows, and between the capitals and arches in the chancel were the subject of remark. Mr. Parker much admired the painted ceiling of the time of Richard II., which had been carefully restored. He much liked those flat ceilings in lofty buildings—open roofs to the ridges were a mistake. Those richly painted and panelled ceilings were very valuable, and ought to be preserved.

From St. Mary's church the party proceeded to the Minster. Here the Rev. A. B. Trollope acted as guide, an office of no little difficulty in connection with an edifice with such an history and of such marvellous beauty. After Mr. Trollope had read a paper upon the subject, some critical remarks were made by Mr. Freeman, and the visitors scattered them-

selves over the building, examining and studying everything at their leisure. The very remarkable and beautiful "Percy Shrine" was especially the subject of notice and admiration.

In the evening the Historical Section met in the Royal Institution. The Rev. Canon Venables in the chair.

Mr. Fairless Barber gave a Paper descriptive of the Roman remains which had been discovered at Slack. This memoir will be printed at length in a subsequent number of the Journal.

The Rev. F. B. King read a paper on "Bells." After discussing the principles on which a good peal of bells should be arranged, he remarked that the church bells of the neighbourhood were not only less in size, but fewer in number than in any other part of England. He gave many examples in support of his statement, and dwelt upon the importance of the apparently small differences in the number and size of bells. Mr. King also referred to various styles of ringing both in England and on the Continent. In reply to a question from the Rev. J. R. Green, Mr. King could not say when the present fashion of ringing bells came into practice, but thought it was earlier than the 12th century. It was not known when change ringing first began.

Mr. A. K. Rollit then read a memoir prepared by Mr. W. H. Huffam, entitled, "Archæological Notices of Brough." The writer spoke of Brough as the nearest approach to the neighbourhood of Hull, made by the Romans in the form of a permanent settlement. It was situated on the northern side of the estuary of the Humber, opposite the Ermine Street at Winteringham, with which it was united by a *trajectus* or ferry. The claim of Brough to this distinction was challenged by other places, and the writer ably discussed in detail the points which he considered to be satisfactory evidence of its right to the title. Some discussion followed the reading of this paper, in which Mr. Freeman and the Rev. J. R. Green took the principal part. The points raised were the difference caused by times and circumstances in the flow of the tide up the Ouse, and the relative importance of the evidences of Roman occupation.

Thursday, August 1.

The Architectural Section met in the Royal Institution at 10 a.m., Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., in the Chair.

The Ven. Archdeacon Trollope read a Paper on the "Sculptures of Lincoln Cathedral." This will be printed in a subsequent number of the Journal. The Archdeacon attributed the sculptures to the time of Remigius, the first Bishop of Lincoln, under the Norman dynasty. He determined to set out the great truths of Christianity in stone, and this series of sculptures was their exposition. The sculpture were then described in detail.

In the discussion which followed the reading of the Paper, Mr. Freeman expressed an opinion that the sculptures were later than the period of William the Conqueror. The work of the west front he thought was of the time of Bishop Alexander, or, if not, it must have received some changes in that time. If of his period it rather upset the notion that Englishmen needed a man to come over from Normandy to teach them the truths of Christianity. They were not, at the time of the Conquest, much behind the rest of the world, and the conquerors looked with wonder

on the beauty of the work of the English, especially in some of the arts subordinate to architecture, which had been carried to a greater degree of perfection here than even in Normandy.

Lord Talbot de Malahide agreed that though our ancestors were not such barbarians as was represented, still it was found necessary to appeal to the eye at a much later period than any to which these sculptures could be assigned.

Mr. E. Sharpe remarked that the early sculptors, and others who had charge of the works, were by no means competent artists; and, as they often introduced into their subjects many fanciful features, they must allow some licence. No subject was more difficult to discuss than that of carved human figures, for artists themselves differed so much about them. At that early period he thought that artists in this country had arrived at a more accurate designing and executing of the human figure than they had abroad. The Normans gave a tone to almost everything we possessed in regard to architecture for a period of about eighty years.

The cordial thanks of the meeting having been voted to the Ven. Arch-deacon for his interesting Paper,

Mr. E. Sharpe read a Paper upon Selby Abbey Church. In this Paper he gave notices of other churches in the East Riding. Mr. Sharpe first alluded to the grand scale on which Selby Abbey was designed. It exhibited three different periods of architecture—the Roman, the Transitional, and the Decorated—the chief characteristics of which, and the illustration of them by the example under notice, were discussed by Mr. Sharpe.

Mr. Sharpe also presented to the Meeting an arrangement of the leading styles of architecture met with in the different churches which had been, or would be, visited by the Institute, commenting on their various features.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Sharpe for his valuable contribution, the Rev. Chas. Overton read a Memoir on a Brass to Nicholas de Luda in Cottingham Church. Nicholas was said to have been a Capuchin monk, and was made Rector of the church in the latter part of the fourteenth century. The monument to his memory bears the date 1383.

Mr. J. Richardson spoke of the recent desecration of the tomb to Nicholas de Luda, and of the necessity for a careful watch over these ancient monuments.

Thanks having been voted to the writer of the Memoir, an Essay by the Rev. Felix Laurent of Saleby on a Monument to one of the De Veres was read. It consists of a figure in armour of the thirteenth century, on the chancel floor of the Church of Goxhill, near Barton-on-Humber. The figure is in a complete suit of chain-mail, without plate. The legs are crossed; there is no animal at the feet, but on the left side, at the bottom of the folds of the surcoat, are the fore paws and the right hind paw of a dog, who is sitting. The left hand grasps the sheath, the right hand the hilt, of the sword.

After noticing in detail the history of the family of De Vere, the author noticed events likely to apply to the monument in question, it being still doubtful to what particular member of the family it had been erected. Some Veres of later periods are mentioned by Poulson as being connected with Sprotely, and related, doubtless, to those of the county of Lincoln. All were probably descended from Alberic de Ver of the Conqueror's time.

In the afternoon a considerable party visited Hedon and Patrington; being conveyed by special train. At Hedon the party, headed by His Grace the Archbishop of York and Lord Talbot de Malahide, were cordially received at the Town Hall by the Mayor of Hedon (A. Iveson, Esq.). Having partaken of wine, the Mayor welcomed the Institute to the ancient borough founded by Athelstan, and to which charters of customs and liberties had been granted by Henry II. and many other sovereigns. In the borough there were still two objects of great interest to archæologists—one was the noble church of St. Augustine, and the other was the ancient cross erected at Ravenspurne to commemorate the landing of Henry Duke of Lancaster.

The Rev. R. K. Baily, the Vicar of Hedon, then introduced Mr. Street, the architect to the party, as their proposed guide round the church. Being a new Vicar, he did not know much of the church, nor did he know much of the science to which the Institute had devoted its attention. At the same time he claimed to be deeply interested in those matters, and especially in all that belonged to the noble church of Hedon. In examining the church they would see much tending to decay; but he hoped they would consider the circumstances of the place, and not attribute their neglect of that fine structure to a want of appreciation of it. There was an excellent prospect, however, of the work of restoration being shortly commenced. He bade the Institute welcome to Hedon.

His Grace the Archbishop thanked the Mayor and the inhabitants of Hedon for their kind reception of the Institute. As time pressed, he would only observe that they would not desire to measure Hedon by its present position, but by that which it occupied for so many centuries as one of the most important towns of this great country. Archæologists would look through the telescope, as it were, into the far past, and see only the Hedon of that time.

The party then left the Town Hall, and proceeded to inspect the church, under the guidance of Mr. G. E. Street, to whom its restoration is about to be entrusted. Mr. Street pointed out how the several different styles had been introduced, pauses having been made in the building from time to time, and the consequence was its great variety in style. A noticeable feature about the church was, that, while the eastern part had the character of a conventual church, the western part had that of a parish church. The walls throughout were extremely thin, and the church was therefore in a worse condition than it would otherwise have been.

Time being now pressing, the party proceeded on to Patrington. Here they were met by the Rev. F. Shepherd, and by him conducted over the church. The work of restoration was in progress, and the incumbent referred in detail to this work, and to that proposed to be executed.

The Rev. F. B. King, of Burstwick, read a brief paper upon the church. The great peculiarity of the church was, that the transepts were double-aisled, a very uncommon circumstance, but there were no aisles in the chancel. The church was of the fourteenth century; but the great east window was of the Perpendicular period.

Mr. Freeman pointed out other peculiarities worthy of notice. The extraordinary development of the transepts had thrown into insignificance the nave and chancel of the church. The windows were mostly fine, though hardly equal to those of Hedon. The tower and spire, he thought,

were failures, and quite unworthy of the rest of the building. The tower in no degree approached that of Hedon. The new covered roof of the chancel had much pleased him. It was of a kind that might be constructed at little cost ; and, if desired, any amount of decoration might be afterwards applied to it.

Mr. Parker also made some remarks upon the church, which he considered a beautiful example of the most beautiful of all styles, the decorated.

Upon leaving the church, a large number of the party were hospitably entertained by the incumbent.

In the evening a *conversazione* was held in the temporary Museum, but it was scantily attended.

Friday, August 2.

A meeting of the Historical Section was held in the Royal Institution, Lord Talbot de Malahide in the Chair.

The Rev. J. Byron read a Paper on two Saxon saints, Chad and Ethelrida. The Rev. J. R. Green followed, with an account of "The Battle of the Standard." This was a very important event in the history of Yorkshire, and especially so in that neighbourhood of Thirsk. It was the last of the great Norman battles which raised the Norman power from being a small race in the north of France to the great conquering race of the West. It was also the first of the modern battles in which the Norman and the Englishman were fused together. Having described the circumstances under which Stephen came to the throne, and noticed the events of the early part of his reign—a reign which was especially welcomed by the burghers, and the inhabitants of cities, as ensuring the reign of "order," the writer went on to describe the circumstances of the great "Battle of the Standard." This battle was not really a struggle between the English and the Scotch, but between the Normans and the great race of the Celts, against whom the Englishmen had been struggling. He reviewed the invasion of Northumbria by the hordes of the Lowlands, and detailed how the Barons of Yorkshire took advice of Thurston, and mustered their retainers at York. After a three days' rest, the forces marched along the banks of the Ouse to the north, to meet the Scots. On their way they were joined by the peasantry, who marched into Thirsk carrying two banners, the banner of St. Winfred and the banner of St. John of Beverley, which would certainly be followed by the men of Wyke or Hull. At Thirsk they were joined by the De Mowbrays. But the English were still terrified at the force they were about to meet, and tried to make terms with the Scots. The attempt failed, and the Scots swept down upon Yorkshire. After describing the position which the English occupied, to give battle to the enemy, Mr. Green gave a very short account of the battle, which lasted about three hours, and was one continuous slaughter of the wild and undisciplined Scotchmen. The English were but little affected by this battle ; but it was important, as bearing on the political fate of Scotland. David's reign was afterwards prosperous ; and it was a reign of great civilisation and progress.

Shortly after the sitting of the Historical Section had terminated, a large party started to examine the ruins of Thornton Abbey, and the two ancient churches at Barton.

Arrived at the handsome western gate-house, the Rev. J. Byron gave, in a pleasant, familiar manner, a sketch of the early history of the house, which was founded in the twelfth century by William le Gros, the founder of Meaux. The gate-house was a fine example of fourteenth century work; the chapter-house, and other portions, being much earlier. After Mr. Byron's remarks, some discussion of the details of the architecture ensued; and Mr. Parker gave some additional and interesting particulars with reference to the defences of the house, and the collegiate arrangements it underwent. The gate-house was also a guest-house—a gate-house to the Abbey, a house for receiving guests, and at the same time a guard-house for protection, for which it was well prepared.

The arrangements of the upper stories were carefully examined, and the whole system was considered to be very complete and interesting.

Upon the chapter-house, and the offices of the Abbey, Mr. E. Sharpe made some observations. The existing fragments showed the building to have been one of the most perfect of its style, the Early English or Geometrical. It was precisely similar in arrangement to the chapter-house of Westminster, being approached by a vestibule plainer than the building itself, but still sufficiently beautiful. After adverting to the historical evidences relating to the building, he ventured to hope that they would shortly arrive at some more precise knowledge of the progress of that most beautiful art through all its stages. Mr. Sharpe then again referred to the various examples of the architecture they had seen in the course of their excursions, in illustration of the classification he had drawn up; and in the somewhat discursive commentary which followed, Mr. Freeman and Mr. Parker took a considerable share. The use of a small cell near the chapter-house—by some considered to be a penitentiary, by others, a mortuary chapel, was much discussed.

Returning to Thornton station, the party were next conveyed to Barton, and at once proceeded to St. Peter's church. The party were welcomed by the Vicar; and the architectural features of the fine old church were then examined with very great interest. These were discussed and explained principally by Mr. Freeman and Mr. Parker. Mr. Freeman thought the church a fine example of the Romanesque style of architecture, which having been in use in the greater part of Western Europe, died out in England in the course of the eleventh century. This view he supported by an argumentative speech on the various styles of architecture, to which Mr. Parker gave an unqualified dissent.

The party next visited St. Mary's church, where Mr. Sharpe and Mr. Parker explained in detail the various styles of architecture which the church comprised; but the time at the disposal of the party was somewhat shortened by the hospitable attentions which had been shown to them.

In the evening a *conversazione* was held in the Theatre and Museum of the Royal Institution, and a concert of vocal and instrumental music, sustained chiefly, and most creditably, by the amateur talent of Hull, gave great pleasure and satisfaction. The entertainment was given by Dr. Kelburne King, the able president of the Institution. At the close of the concert, Mr. Freeman read a Paper on the "Battle of Stamford Bridge." This was a very elaborate essay, embracing the whole of the circumstances which led to that famous battle. The engagement between the armies of Harold of England and Harold of Norway was described with

a warmth of illustration, and a poetic fervor, which aroused the audience to enthusiasm.

Saturday, August 3.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, a special train conveyed a large party of excursionists to Howden station, whence they were taken in carriages to the town of Howden. Here the Rev. J. L. Petit met the party, and they proceeded at once to an examination of the Collegiate church. The very fine effect of the noble west front, Mr. Petit thought, was partly owing to the decayed condition of its sculpture. For the magnificent tower Howden was indebted to Archbishop Scurlow, who was said to have built it as a refuge in case of flood. It was, doubtless, intended to answer as a landmark; and that it should have an individuality, as the tower of Howden church. Mr. Petit then led the party into a consideration of the architectural beauties and peculiarities of various parts of the structure; but as he has, with his accustomed kindness and liberality, promised his lecture (with illustrations) to the Journal, we shall follow him no further. Mr. Parker and Mr. Sharpe made some remarks upon the architecture, in addition to those of Mr. Petit. After Mr. Petit had discoursed upon the interior of the church, Mr. Freeman proceeded to speak of the ecclesiology or history of the edifice. Originally, it was a parish church, and then became collegiate; that is, a body of secular canons was founded in the parish church, for the better performance of divine service. Where the monastery was also the parish church, the monks and the parishioners usually quarrelled, and for this reason—which was a good one—that the rights and comforts of each clashed with the other. As a kind of compromise, they generally divided the church into two sections by building a wall across the western arch of the lantern; the parish taking the western portion, the monks that to the east. But the collegiate church was vested in a corporation, and the parish had a right to use the chancel. So there was but one great door for admission into the choir (as in Howden), and this arrangement showed that the parishioners and the canons were on good terms, and used the church in common. There was a Chancery suit in the reign of Edward VI. as to the repair of the choir. It was never determined; neither party repaired the choir, and it fell to ruins.

The Rev. W. H. Hutchinson then read some curious extracts from the parish registers (which date from 1595) relating to miscellaneous subjects. These entries contained a mixture of religious feeling, with accounts of, or allusions to, temporal matters.

After an examination of some monumental brasses, portions of urns, and other objects of antiquity found at Howden, the party (several sections of which had been most hospitably entertained by the principal inhabitants,) returned to the station, and proceeded to Wressle Castle, Mr. Parker acting as guide.

Previous to a careful examination of the castle, Mr. Parker read Leland's account of the building, as contained in his own work on "Domestic Architecture," and spoke of the history of the structure. Mr. G. T. Clark, of Dowlais, gave some curious particulars relating to the castle; among them, that the Earl of Northumberland left the place to Henry VIII., who, in September 1541, passed two days there, accompanied by Catherine Howard. It was there that her unfortunate propensities were discovered.

From Wressell the excursionists continued their journey to Selby, and at once proceeded to the Abbey church. Here Mr. E. Sharpe acted as guide; and nothing could have been more interesting and instructive than his account of the peculiarities of styles of architecture, or of the many other details and particulars with which archæologists desire to become acquainted. Mr. Sharpe conducted the party through and around every part, and made all his comments in the most lucid and intelligible manner. He was much assisted, he said, by the new work of Mr. Wilberforce Morrell, on the history of Selby and the Abbey church, which he spoke of as being compiled with more taste, more skill, ability, and discrimination, than such works could generally boast. From this volume Mr. Sharpe quoted many particulars. In this place it is not in our power to give *in extenso* the elaborate architectural history of the Abbey church with which Mr. Sharpe favored his auditors; it must suffice to say, that it seemed to be exceedingly satisfactory to a highly discriminating audience, and that Mr. Parker and Mr. G. T. Clark found little to add, in fact but a few suggestive comments, and a very general approval of the highly interesting subject-matter. Mr. Freeman made some observations as to the character and type of church somewhat similar to those he had given at Howden. Selby was a great and purely monastic establishment. He discoursed upon some other peculiarities in the church, and conducted the party to those portions of the edifice which he thought especially remarkable, or worthy of examination.

Before the archæologists had left the church, Mr. Sharpe called their attention to a very interesting discovery which had been made that afternoon. The excavators, who had been laying bare the foundations in front of the existing south porch, had discovered a stone slab bearing the inscription "Alexander." It had been found placed upon a decayed wooden coffin; and, on removing a little more soil, a complete skeleton was found, the skull and bones being undisturbed. The stone slab, which was about six feet long by eighteen inches broad, was so marked as exactly to indicate its date. It was surrounded with the dog-tooth moulding of about the year 1220; and it therefore became interesting to know who this "Alexander" was. It seems that the twelfth abbot was so named;—he was elected in 1214, and resigned in 1221. The date of his death seemed to be unknown; but Selby was most probably the place of his interment, and the inscription on the slab his simple memorial. The omission of the word "Abbas" in the inscription, of course, was owing to his not occupying the office at the time of his decease. Mr. Sharpe concluded his remarks by paying a graceful compliment to Mr. Liversage, one of the churchwardens, for the great interest he had taken in opening up the approach to the grand west door of the church, by which the beautiful bases of the finely clustered shafts were exposed to view.

Monday, August 5.

At a quarter past nine o'clock, a special train of members and visitors started for Driffeld, Bridlington, and Flamborough. On arriving at Driffeld, they proceeded to the church, where they were met by the Rev. J. Browne. He first pointed out the figure said to be that of Paulinus, to which the Archbishop had alluded in his opening address. On entering the church, a Paper, prepared by Mr. Browne, was read by Mr. Fowler, of Louth, in which he discoursed upon the history and architectural features of the

church. Mr. Parker and Mr. Freeman then made some observations upon the church, and especially upon its fine tower, which was one that would not be despised in Somersetshire. The party then went to the Corn Exchange, on the invitation of the churchwardens, and partook of refreshment. A cordial vote of thanks was passed, for this attentive mark of courtesy; and one to Mr. Browne, for his description of the church. The vote was acknowledged by Mr. Mathews, and the party then returned to the train.

Arrived at Bridlington, the party first inspected the old gateway, and Council Hall. On repairing to the church, an account of it was read by the Rev. H. F. Barnes, the Vicar, in which he concluded with a graphic account of its destruction, at the time of the Dissolution. Mr. Parker supplemented the remarks of Mr. Barnes, speaking, of course, upon the architecture of the structure, both as to its interior and its exterior. Mr. Freeman, in commencing his remarks, regretted the absence of certain Members of the Institute, who would have been able to have given interesting particulars of the church at Bridlington. In that place they had come to another great monastery which had to do with a parish church, so that they had the opportunity of comparing the peculiarities of each class of church. At Bridlington the church was one of those which was at once monastic and parochial. At the Dissolution, the portion belonging to the monks was forfeited to the Crown, and its destruction had been most complete, for very few indications of the tower and choir remained. The monks who occupied the priory were of the order of St. Augustin, which differed somewhat from the other orders, being less strict, and less separated from the world than any other. Mr. Freeman then pointed out the site which had been occupied by the domestic offices and the other buildings of the Monastery; especially remarking, that the dormitory was always in an upper part of the building, and not in the lower apartment which had been ascribed to it.

From Bridlington, carriages conveyed the excursionists to Flamborough, through a richly-wooded, undulating country. Arrived at Flamborough, the little church there was the first object of interest, of which the architectural points were ably pointed out by Mr. Parker. As to the chancel arch not being perpendicular, it was by no means an uncommon feature, the idea being to make the arch like the curved side of a ship. It was a mistake to have these arches pulled down because they were considered unsafe.

On returning to Bridlington, the Danes' Dyke was visited; but by this time a heavy rain had begun to fall, and the party venturing upon the deviation from the homeward route was but small. Hull was reached at about eight o'clock.

The temporary Museum was lighted up in the evening, but owing to the complete change in the weather, the attendance was exceedingly small.

Tuesday, August 6.

The Annual Meeting of Members was held in the Grand Jury Room of the Town Hall, at ten o'clock, Mr. G. T. Clark in the Chair.

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

In taking up the history of the society from the date of the last report,

your committee have to speak of a period in which many events of importance to the society and to archæology in general have occurred.

The meeting of last year in London, originated in the desire of the committee to carry out the wishes of the late Prince Consort, to promulgate the results of a complete examination of the early portions of Windsor Castle and its history ; but the unexpected death of the prince caused its postponement for a time. In the summer of 1865, however, it was ascertained, that in the event of the meeting for 1866 being held in London, Her Majesty was disposed to afford it the favor of her most gracious patronage, and that the castle at Windsor would be open to the members of the society, and visitors to their meeting, and that every facility would be given for the examination of the structure in every part.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales also consented to be named as President of the meeting. As might have been expected under such favourable auspices, the annual gathering was very well attended, and the excursion to the royal castle proved extremely interesting. The latter part of the day was devoted to Eton College, and the result was that Her Majesty graciously expressed her desire that the institute should thenceforth be designated as the "Royal Archaeological Institute," &c.

During the present year the science of archæology has been duly honoured by the formation of an archæological series in the International Exhibition at Paris—a proof of a great advance of public interest in the pursuits of that science, and especially fostered in France by Imperial support and personal participation. The President of your society, moreover, was invited to take part with the presidents of several leading institutions in England, with the Royal Commissioners for the Paris Exhibition.

The establishment of a permanent museum of early antiquities in the palace at St. Germain, is a conspicuous incident which may, we hope, excite activity nearer home, and has already produced some good in this country in the purchase of the celebrated Blacas collection recently lodged in the British Museum.

The works in progress at the time of our last meeting at the venerable Abbey church at Westminster, at the instance and under the guidance of the present enlightened dean, are still continued ; the liberal sums devoted by parliament to the careful repairs of the Chapter House are a proof, we hope, that the House of Commons feels some interest in the care and preservation of that and other noble works of by-gone days. The removal of the old record presses, which had so long disgraced that beautiful building, has brought to light a series of wall paintings of extreme interest. The Dean of Westminster, when a member of the chapter at Canterbury, called attention to documentary matters of much public importance, and we cannot but express a hope that capitular bodies generally will devote some attention to the care and arrangement of their muniments.

In excavations in England, the Rev. Canon Greenwell has carried on an extensive investigation of burials, and vestiges of the earliest races, in the East Riding of this great county ; it being the first really scientific exploration on an extensive scale in this part of England. The results are preparing for publication, and we hope will not be so long delayed as the promised book on Windsor, with which the names of the Dean of Windsor, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Parker, and others, are, it is believed, connected. A second series of investigations has taken place at *Slack*,

the site of the Roman station of Cambodunum, in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield, under the guidance of Mr. Fairless Barber, and other members of the archæological and philosophical societies of that town, and have been attended with instructive and interesting results. (See present Number.)

The Palestine explorations, the objects of which were brought before the meeting in London last year, have been continued, and Sir Henry James has published plans and photographs of Jerusalem, of great interest.

Explorations of remarkable remains near Salisbury, among *pit dwellings* of unique character, have been carried on by Mr. Blackmore, and the relics are deposited in the museum which bears his name in that town, and which has taken rapid development as a permanent depository in Wiltshire of a most instructive description, liberally endowed by its founder, and admirably organized and arranged by Mr. Stevens, our member, Mr. Nightingale, of Wilton, and other local antiquaries. How desirable a place one cannot but think it might be in which to deposit the great Wiltshire collections, made by Sir Richard C. Hoare, and thus render them available for public instruction, instead of lying forgotten at Stonehead.

The bequest of the Christie collection to the British Museum is an important acquisition, constituting the most complete ethnographical series yet formed; it has been arranged by Mr. Franks in the donor's late house in Victoria Street, Westminster, where it may be seen on Fridays, during the whole day.

Another instance of private munificence is the gift by Mr. Mayer of his vast collection to the town of Liverpool, combining as it does examples of all our porcelain manufactories from the earliest time down to the present century, and of all the useful arts and manufactures now brought to such exquisite perfection in this country, and a great variety of miscellaneous antiquities, including the Fawcett collection.

We must now turn our attention to a less pleasing subject, viz., the obituary, of which for 1866-7 is unusually long and heavy.

Within less than a month after the London meeting the Marquis Camden died almost suddenly; by which the Institute lost a most accomplished nobleman as its president, who was at all times ready to promote the interests of your society, and of archæology in general.

Your committee have also to mourn one of the earliest true old friends of the society, in Mr. Hawkins, who, as treasurer for many years, and trustee to the last, never missed an opportunity of promoting the advancement of the Institute, and the study of the science it is your object to promote.

In the Rev. Hugh Jones, D.D., rector of Beaumaris, and local secretary for Wales, an early member and most constant attendant at the annual meetings, where we miss him now for the first time.

Mr. Thomas Alcock, M.P. for East Surrey, one of the very earliest members.

Sir John Hippesley, Bart., many years a member.

Henry Crabbe Robinson, an original member, who helped to form the society.

Freshville J. B. Dykes, a hearty supporter of the Carlisle meeting,—when he joined the society; well informed in local antiquities, and especially in family history, and always ready to impart information.

The frequenters of our meetings, more especially in the Midland Coun-

ties and at Edinburgh, will remember the Rev. John Hamilton Gray, of Bolsover Castle, a liberal contributor to the temporary museums of Stuart relics, &c., &c.

James Espinasse, Recorder of Rochester, an early member, who gave us valuable support at Rochester, by affording the County Court for sections, and took part with the Earl Darnley, and other leading members of the Kentish archaeologists, to welcome the society.

The Rev. Charles Gaunt, Rector of Isfield, local secretary of the society for Sussex.

The Rev. H. G. Nicholls, friendly auxiliary at the Gloucester meeting, who gave a memoir on iron works in the Forest of Dean; printed in *Journal*, Vol. XVII., 226.

And among the friendly auxiliaries at our annual meetings, we have to lament Dr. Pellew, the Dean of Norwich.

Sir Charles Hastings, president of the Worcester Philosophical Society, who gave the use of their rooms and many contributions to the Worcester Museum.

Joseph Robertson, General Register House, Edinburgh, a most useful aid at the Edinburgh meeting, and always ready to afford information from the vast stores of documentary knowledge under his charge.

Mr. Dorrien, of Funtingdon, a warm friend at our Chichester meeting.

The lease of the rooms in Burlington Gardens having expired, and the rooms being now too small for your largely increased library, added to the extremely unaccommodating proceedings of the landlord, induced your committee to look out for more commodious apartments, and they consider themselves fortunate in having obtained a spacious suite at No. 16, New Burlington Street, with every accommodation they require, being sufficiently spacious for your monthly meetings, thus avoiding the necessity of hiring any other rooms for that purpose. The late secretary and librarian having resigned, your committee feel much pleasure in reporting that they have been fortunate in securing the assistance of an able and active gentleman, on whom those duties have now devolved.

The chief Papers at the London Congress last year were:—Sir John Lubbock's Preliminary Address, in which the subject of primæval antiquities was so fully and ably treated; Dean Stanley's eloquent discourse upon Westminster Abbey; Dr. Guest's elaborate account of the Campaign of Aulus Plautius, in which the true origin of the great metropolis of England was clearly indicated; Professor Willis's exhaustive discourse upon Eton College; and Mr. G. T. Clarke's lecture upon the Tower of London, in which the architectural history of that fortress was so intelligibly and succinctly displayed; the lecture of Mr. Parker on Windsor Castle, in which he so admirably elucidated the dates of the various parts of that fabric.

The Report having been unanimously adopted, that of the Auditors, comprising the balance sheet for the past year, was also read and approved.

Announcement was then made of the proposed changes in the Central Committee, when the vacancies were duly filled up, and the auditors for 1867 were elected.

The question of the place of meeting for next year being brought forward, Mr. Burtt adverted to the recommendation of the London meeting that Dublin, Exeter, Hereford, and Hull should next be visited. As they were then

at Hull, it was for the meeting to decide whether, under certain circumstances which affected each of the other places, they would determine to go to either of them next year. The political state of Ireland appeared to render it undesirable to go very soon to Dublin; the proposed meeting of the British Association in the West in 1869, and the absence of railway accommodation to objects of interest round Exeter, seemed to render it undesirable to go there very soon; and Hereford was appointed for the place of meeting of the Cambrian Association for that very year. Under these circumstances, the Council thought it desirable to submit the claims of some other place to the consideration of the members, and Lancaster was considered to have many recommendations. He then read a cordial invitation from the Corporation of Lancaster for the Institute to hold their meeting in that town next year.

Considerable discussion followed. Exeter and Hereford were each formally proposed as the places of meeting, and rejected. On the proposal that Lancaster be adopted, the members were found to be equally divided, and the Chairman gave his casting vote against the proposal. It was then decided that the final decision be left to the Central Committee, with the recommendation that one of the following places be chosen—King's Lynn, Southampton, Exeter, Dublin, or Lancaster.

The General concluding Meeting was then held in the Mayor's parlour of the Town Hall, the Mayor (John Loft, Esq.) in the Chair.

Mr. G. T. Clark proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor and Town Council of Kingston-upon-Hull for the use of the Town Hall, and for the great facilities afforded for the accommodation of the Institute. He expatiated largely upon the very hospitable reception which had everywhere been accorded to the Institute, although some of its members had not spared criticism upon what they had seen. Speaking of the clergy, Mr. Clark said they had received the Institute not with bell, book, and candle, but with bell and book, because the steeples pealed out their sounds of welcome, and the clergy had in their hands books which showed that they had studied, and judiciously studied, the churches committed to their care. The churchwardens, too—and it was very rarely indeed one had to praise a churchwarden—had done all they could for the Institute and the visitors. Then the hospitality was not to be despised. He had found Yorkshire miles uncommonly long, and the keen air of the moors very appetising, but the refectations came upon them with a rapidity that was sometimes alarming.

In looking upon a town which in the fourteenth century produced the great house of the De la Poles, and in the nineteenth century the great name of William Wilberforce, he thought they might well be proud of it. He wished the town every material prosperity, and that they might employ their wealth as was done by the earlier members of the house of De la Pole—that their members of Parliament might be such men as Andrew Marvel, and their clergy men of piety like the Milners.

Mr. Freeman, in seconding the resolution, uttered a few words of warning against the dangers of restoration in churches.

The vote of thanks was acknowledged by the Mayor.

The Rev. E. Hill moved, and Mr. Tucker seconded, a vote of thanks to His Grace the Archbishop for accepting the presidency of the meeting, and for the able address with which he had favoured them.

Mr. Hill then moved, and Mr. Stephens seconded, a vote of thanks to

the Local Committee and its hon. secretary (Dr. Rollit) for their admirable arrangements for the reception of the Institute.

Dr. Rollit acknowledged the vote on behalf of the Reception Committee, though he felt the Mayor, as its chairman, would have been its more fitting representative. It had been a great pleasure to him to work as one of the Mayor's lieutenants in so important a matter, the success of which was attributable to the whole staff of which he was but an active member. He felt that much advantage would be derived from the visit of the Institute. Such meetings, in places distant from London, did much to eradicate provincialism, and to raise the standard of acquirement. He was sure the Reception Committee would be all much gratified to find their labours estimated as they had been.

Mr. Parker moved, and Mr. Greenway seconded, a vote of thanks to the Literary and Philosophical Society for the use of their rooms; coupling with the vote the name of Dr. King.

Dr. King, in acknowledging the compliment, said that the visit of the Institute must have done much to raise the tone of thought in the town.

Mr. Burt moved the thanks of the Meeting to the contributors of Papers and of objects to the Museum. He spoke of the instructive and interesting Papers which had been read, and alluded particularly to those by the Rev. R. Green on the Battle of the Standard, and of Mr. Freeman on that of Stamford Bridge, as illustrating the distinctive characteristic of the inhabitants in this part of the country—their fighting capabilities.

Mr. Tucker seconded the motion, which, having been put and carried, was acknowledged by Mr. Freeman.

Mr. Crabbe moved, and Mr. Carthew seconded, a vote of thanks to the Mayor of Beverley and the gentlemen associated with him for entertaining the Institute on their visit to Beverley, and to the clergy and others for their great kindness on the occasion of their excursions.

The Rev. Canon Tewson responded on behalf of the clergy.

Dr. Rollit proposed, and Mr. Kerby seconded, a vote of thanks to the guarantors who had provided the funds for the reception of the Institute.

Mr. Alderman Atkinson responded on behalf of the guarantors, remarking that they were amply repaid by the success which had crowned the meeting.

The Mayor then remarked that it devolved upon him to say that the meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute in Hull was at an end.

In the afternoon a party was formed, under the direction of the Rev. E. Hill, to visit Cottingham church, Baynard Castle, and other places of interest. The weather, however, was exceedingly unpropitious, and the number was very small. The Rev. C. Overton received the party, conducted them over the church, and discoursed upon its architectural features.

Mr. T. Wilson most handsomely provided a collation for the Institute, an attention which was acknowledged by Mr. Hill on the part of the members. On their return from visiting the site of Baynard Castle the Rev. C. Overton read a Paper on the "History of Cottingham." Upon this Paper some discussion ensued, the effect of which was to discredit the popular story of the burning of Cottingham Castle to prevent a visit from Henry VIII.

The party then returned to Hull.

The Museum.

This was formed in a long room of the suite known as the "Public Rooms," in Jarratt Street. It contained a large collection of objects of all kinds, brought together as illustrating the archæology of Hull and its vicinity, ranged in cases round the room, or displayed upon tables. Most important of these was a fine collection of flint and stone weapons and utensils, collected during the last thirty years, from *tumuli* in the East Riding of Yorkshire, by Mr. Tindal, of Bridlington. These comprised an endless variety of the usual forms of hammers, axe-hammers, arrow-heads, stones for hand-grinding, knives, missiles, &c. They had been collected within a radius of about fifteen miles from Bridlington, and were decidedly of a grit and quality differing from the usual stone found there. A molar tooth and tusk of the elephant had been found by him at Sewerby. Mr. Mortimer also contributed many similar objects in flint and stone. He also exhibited a case in which was imbedded in cement the skeleton (thought to be a female) found some years ago in a barrow at Fimber, between Driffield and Bridlington. It lay exactly as when found—on its right side, and its height of about 5 ft. 4 in., cramped into its *kistvaen* of about 3 ft. At the back of the head was found a bone hair-pin, and chips of flint were at its head and feet. The teeth were in fine preservation.—Returning to the line of side cases were seen the Roman and Romano-British objects lately found at Brough, the station which protected the passage of the Humber, upon which an interesting paper by Mr. Huffam had been read in the section of Antiquities.—Mr. Barber, the chronicler of the discoveries at Slack, near Huddersfield, the ancient *Campodunum*, contributed some very fine specimens of Roman tiles, and other evidences of the occupation of that people.—From the Museum at Scarborough, from Ravenspurne, and other places, were shown other objects of the Roman period in great variety.

Many documents relating to Yorkshire were exhibited.—Lord Londesborough sent a portion of his valuable collection of MSS. relating to Selby Abbey. These comprised the accounts of Pitancers, Chamberlains, and other officers of the Monastery, from the reigns of Richard II. to Henry VII. These are but a small part of his lordship's stores of these things, and we should hope the light they would certainly throw upon that interesting monastery will not long continue buried.—Mr. G. Sumner, of Woodmansey, sent numerous documents. Among them were some of the original muniments of the once famous borough of Hedon, which decayed as its too powerful neighbour Kingston-upon-Hull rose into repute and wealth. Accounts of wardens of guilds and of church fabrics, rolls of assessments and deeds of all kinds, from the thirteenth century to the seventeenth, were shown by him.—Mr. Mapplebeck, of Lowgate, sent a miscellaneous collection of royal and other autographs, &c., including a licence by Napoleon to enter the service of the King of the Two Sicilies. A letter signed "Joseph Osborne," dated 22nd February, 1681, speaking of the blockhouse at Hull, at a very critical time, says: "Wee have but six gunners besides myself, and one of them hath two wooden legs, and another one wood legg." Among them was the proclamation by Charles I. in 1642, when the civil war really began, by Sir John Hotham's bold refusal to admit the King to his ancient borough of Kingstown. A letter of Ralph Thoresby, the historian, was in this group.—Mr. Sumner, Mrs. Everett Green, Mr. Carthew, Mr. Hill, and others, exhibited parcels

of family deeds and other documents relating to Hull and its vicinity ; also royal and other autographs, from James I. to Victoria.

Upon the tables down the centre of the room were displayed a great variety of objects. The Earl of Yarborough contributed a fine bronze tripod pot of large size, found among the ruins of Thornton College.—The Rev. Greville Chester showed a great variety of objects of Eastern Art and jewelry, comprising a gold necklace of fine Greek work ; rings and earrings of various devices and patterns ; numerous engraved stones, scarabæi, and other objects ; Hebrew roll of the Book of Esther, and many Roman, Greek, and other seals.—Some fine MSS., and early printed books and calendars were shown by various owners. We may note a volume of the well-known book of travels of Augustin Cassiodorus Reinius, printed at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1597 ; a Nuremberg chronicle ; several odd leaves of ecclesiastical MSS. of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, redeemed from the servile occupation to which they had been consigned at the Reformation of covering some diary or churchwarden's account.

A very miscellaneous collection was grouped for convenience's sake at various parts of the museum. Of these we can only note the more remarkable. Oak panellings and carvings of lions from houses in High Street, Hull ; remains of querns and other Roman objects found at Hull and Hedon ; a large "dolium," about two feet in diameter, caught up by a trawler off the Goodwins ; sculpture found at Walsingham, Norfolk, and casts from carvings at Beverley and Lincoln ; the Bible of Andrew Marvel, with his autograph ; and the like of Robert Burns (without sufficient authentication) ; a wooden mace of state, possibly of the time of Henry VIII. ; the crest and book-plate of Poulson, the historian of Holderness ; a large collection of casts of the abbatial, episcopal, and other seals of Yorkshire, and of Greek coins ; a bronze ewer on a tripod, having a cover with fine grotesque face ; a leathern triangular bottle, holding about two quarts, with very good floriated pattern worked in silver,—probably a saddle-bow "comforter" to some gallant cavalier ; three leathern tankards of various sizes ; and a fine bottle most oddly impressed with seven medallions bearing heraldic crests scattered over the surface, found in an old house in the High Street, Hull ; four brass mortars used for medical purposes and of various sizes, two dated 1640 and 1653.

The pictorial department of the museum was not up to the average. One portrait of Andrew Marvel was the sole representative of the line of worthies of the East Riding of Yorkshire ; and that of William Gee, founder of the Grammar School in the reign of Elizabeth, alone represented those of Hull itself. Besides these were a series of engravings of the Lord High Stewards of Hull from Sir Francis Walsingham to the present time, and many fine drawings and engravings of pictorial subjects in the neighbourhood of Hull. Among these must be specified Mr. B. R. Green's very artistic sketches of the ruined abbeys and castles in the north of England and Scotland.

In one of the cases was a good variety of pottery of various kinds. These included some rare specimens of Delft ware and imitations of Eastern China ; a two-handled mug of white Dutch ware, with sharp, rough-cast exterior ; one of the ordinary "sack 1650" bottles, which must have been extensively manufactured and pretty freely distributed ; some small specimens of Battersea enamel ; some fine plates and dishes of

various wares ; an oriental milk-jug of very quaint and rich colouring in blue, green, and yellow.

The corporations of Hull and Hedon exhibited a fair collection of plate, considering how the Municipal Corporations Act affected such things. The articles were somewhat suggestive of the convivial habits of those bodies, including, as they did, fourteen silver tankards, goblets, and wine-cups of all sizes, and with most diverse kinds of ornamentation, peg-tankards, punch-bowls, rosewater dishes and ewers, and other articles of table luxury, chiefly of the seventeenth century. Conspicuous among these were the goblets presented by "Wm. Wilberforce, Mayor, 1723," the father of the great philanthropist, and two fine flagons, presented by Sir John Lister in 1740. The Corporation of the Trinity House, an institution almost coeval with the royal borough itself, possesses some of the more special articles of table luxury, and, it might be said, of table trickery. Witness the "Milkmaid," given by Sir Cecil Wray in 1726, loyally inscribed "no warming-pan"; "Tyburn to the Pretender and all his adherents," which made the wine-bibber pay the penalty of his unsteady hand; and the "Jack-in-the-box," presented by an elder brother of the House, in which a small figure rises at each potation to tap the drinker's nose. Several of these articles were impressed with the mark of the local assay office, the arms of the borough, three crowns in pale. A fine tankard was given to this Corporation by the Admiralty in the reign of William III. on the launch of the good ship *Humber*, of 1205 tons and 80 guns. Of course the maces and other insignia of the borough officers of Hull and Hedon were exhibited. Among these were the sword said to have been presented by Henry VIII., of which the blade was much later and the handle much earlier than that monarch; the mace called the "blood-wipe," whose appearance in an affray involved severe penalties to all concerned.

On a side table Mr. J. Chapman and others exhibited a small collection of arms and armour, comprising a fine specimen of a wheel-lock wall-piece, which may have done good service in the Civil Wars; an excellent pair of jack-boots, said to have been worn by Sir Edward Verney at the battle of Edge Hill; a remarkable specimen of a helmet specially strengthened to be worn by an assaulting party; an "attrape-col," or thief-catcher of the seventeenth century, presented by Lord Londesborough to the Royal Institution of Hull.

In conclusion we must notice a remarkable group of wooden figures in a canoe, of the rudest and earliest type, presenting some resemblance to Esquimaux work, which was found in 1836 in cleaning out a dyke in Holderness.

Archaeological Intelligence.

Mr. J. P. Morris, who is best known to archæologists through his investigations of certain cave-dwellings on the coast of Lancashire, and has also done much to preserve the vestiges of the ancient vernacular of his district, announces his *Glossary of the Words and Phrases of Furness*, with copious illustrative quotations, chiefly dating from the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries. The author will receive, with pleasure, any subscribers' names addressed to him, Soutergate, Ulverston.

Mr. T. H. Cole, M.A., has prepared for publication an *Account of the Antiquities of Hastings and of the Battle-field*, that may be acceptable to some of our readers, especially as the result of a fresh and careful examination of the localities, with the purpose of ascertaining the precise scene of the conflict, as related in the *Roman de Rou*, and by early chroniclers. The issue of this volume, which may be obtained from Karl Burg, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, is limited to the subscribers.

We recommend to notice the recent researches of our valued friend, Mr. R. Davies, F.S.A., regarding the York press, with annals of the production of the typographic art in the great city of the northern counties, the authors and other persons engaged in its early literature. The introduction and progress of printing in York had hitherto received very imperfect historical illustration. This memoir is published by Messrs. Nichols, Parliament Street.

A Treatise on the History of the Art of Shoeing Horses is announced by Mr. G. Fleming, F.R.G.S. The origin of the practice is involved in obscurity; it was investigated by Beckmann in his *History of Inventions*, about 1770; in 1831 Mr. Bracy Clark produced his *Essay on the Knowledge of the Ancients respecting the Art of Shoeing the Horse*; the subject, the interest of which has been recognised by antiquaries of more recent times, has been discussed by Mr. Syer Cuming, *Journal Brit. Arch. Ass.*, vol. vi. p. 406; also in the volume for 1858, p. 273. Explorations of ancient sites in this and foreign countries has brought fresh evidence to light; the disputed use of horseshoes by the Romans has been fully discussed by Ricard in the *Transactions of the Antiquaries of France*. Subscribers to Mr. Fleming's work are requested to send their names to him, Royal Engineers, Chatham. The volume, price about 14s., will contain 200 illustrations.