

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

November 1, 1867.

The Very Rev. Canon Rock in the Chair.

ON opening the session, the chairman congratulated the members upon the new quarters in which the Institute found itself. Their present home was far superior to that lately occupied by them, and equal (if not superior) to any they had ever had. There were many discomforts and inconveniences about their late rooms which they would not experience in their new habitation, and they were settled there for many a long year he hoped. He trusted that their improved quarters would conduce to the usefulness of the Institute, and that their numbers would increase in a corresponding ratio with their much improved accommodation.

The late Annual Meeting at Kingston-upon-Hull had been exceedingly agreeable and interesting; and they had made many good friends, he believed, on the other side of the Humber. At Hull, the place of their next Annual Meeting had not been fixed; and it had only been decided at a late meeting of the Central Committee to visit Lancaster. He congratulated the meeting on the good array of objects sent for exhibition, which augured well for the prospects of the session.

Mr. J. YATES read the following copy of an original letter, which he exhibited from the Canton Papers belonging to the Royal Society. It was a letter from the officers of the Admiralty in reference to supplies of ammunition for a man-of-war in the year 1653, the year of the celebrated battle between Admiral Blake and Admiral Van Tromp. It had peculiarities of diction and spelling, upon which some comments were made.

"To our very loving ffrends the Officers of the Ordnance,

"These—

"Gentlemen,

"Having lately taken upp the Shipp Eagle alias Experience for the service of the State, being of burthen of 750 tuns or therabouts, and (by contract) the State is to find Powder and Shott, our desires are that you would take notice thereof, and cause a seasonable supply to be made and sent aboard the said shipp (over and above her owne proportion for a Merchant Voyage) to fitt her as a Mann of Warr, Being all at present from (this shipp compleites the 40 Sayle ordered to be taken up)

"Your very loving ffrends

"THO. SMITH.

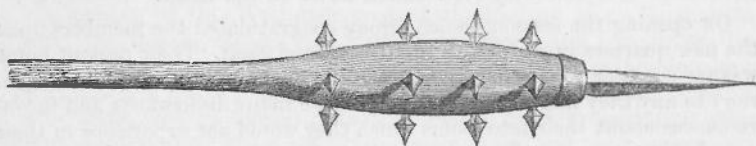
"ROB. THOMSON.

"9th May, 1653."

Brigadier-General LEFROY, R.A., made some remarks upon the Arsenals in Switzerland, especially as regarded the acquisition by the Royal Artillery Museum at Woolwich of some specimens of "Morning Stars"

which were exhibited by him. These notices will be given in a more complete shape in a subsequent number of the Journal. It was at Berne that the General's attention was directed to the "Morning Stars," of which there were eighty-four specimens in the Arsenal; and, by the diplomacy of the Hon. Admiral Harris, Envoy from the Court of St. James', and through a suggestion by Mr. Albert Way, an exchange was negotiated with the Municipality of Berne, which resulted in his being enabled to exhibit the present specimens.

The weapon was a very formidable one, from its length and weight, when wielded by a powerful arm; and would be particularly serviceable in defending a breach or narrow pass; but, like all such weapons, it fell into disuse as fire-arms improved.



Morning Star, from the Arsenal at Berne: Royal Artillery Museum, Woolwich.

Many comments were called forth by this communication, and a hearty vote of thanks was unanimously passed to General Lefroy.

Mr. J. HEWITT gave some notices of an Effigy of one of the Stanley family in Lichfield Cathedral, to which the chairman appended certain interesting observations. These notes and observations are printed at length in the preceding volume of the Journal (vol. xxiv., p. 222).

Mr. SHURLOCK, of Chertsey, drew attention to a drawing of tiles representing the delivery of Magna Charta by King John to the Barons. These tiles were in the hall of a house at Felixstowe, Suffolk, and were said to have been purchased at Stowmarket about fifty years ago. They were considered by some antiquaries who had examined the drawing, to be remarkable as showing the first attempt to produce in any decorative pavement a pictorial representation of an historical subject. It had been thought that the tiles were probably of the fourteenth century.

Grave doubts were expressed upon this point by some present, it being even maintained that they were quite of modern manufacture. On this point we may perhaps be permitted to state, that we have received information apparently connecting the execution of these tiles with the designs for the rebuilding of the Palace of Westminster and Houses of Parliament after the great fire of 1834. A small exhibition of encaustic tiles and other decorative works was brought together, and afterwards scattered. Thirty years may have easily grown to fifty.

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Messrs. LAMBERT and RAWLINGS.—A small silver chalice and cover, xvi. cent., that formerly belonged to the parish church of Meline, Pembrokeshire, as appears by an inscription of the period.—Four silver, or silver-gilt, chalices, of various dates, and with portions of modern work intermixed with the earlier. One of these was said to be the "Whitehall" cup, used in James the Second's Oratory.—A silver-mounted "Paper Jack Mug," of Edinburgh make, A.D. 1771-2.—A fine figure of

St. Vincent, of German workmanship, in silver, a reliquary of the fourteenth century.—A figure of St. Catherine (?) of the seventeenth century, also of silver.

By Captain PERCY SMITH, R.E.—A bronze Stirrup, of the Norman period, discovered in the Isle of Portland. See p. 58, *ante*.

By Brigadier-General LEFROY, R.A.—“Morning Stars” from the Arsenal of Berne, lately acquired by the Royal Artillery Museum, Woolwich.

The weapons, called by the Germans “Morgen-stern,” and in old English Inventories “holy-water sprinkles,” from a certain resemblance to the *aspergillum* used in churches, are comparatively rare in the armories in this country. One of the four specimens recently presented by the Swiss Government to the Woolwich Museum, is figured from a drawing that has been supplied by Mr. Hewitt, to whose kindness we are likewise indebted for the following notices of weapons of this peculiar class. The example here figured measures 7ft. in length; exclusive of the spike, 8 inches in length. The four-edged spikes around its head, are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. in length. The staff or haft seems to be of ash.

“The Morning Star, in its simplest form, is, perhaps, the most ancient weapon in the world. The knotted club, furnished by the nearest forest bank, would be the readiest implement of offence offering itself to primeval man; and though easy of acquirement, its efficacy would not be the less fully appreciated. Thus we find in all parts of the world that people in a rude state of existence arm themselves with the club. The club, *pur et simple*, at first fulfils all their bellicose requirements; but soon the desire of improved aggression inspires some Asian or Polynesian Armstrong with the idea of arming the head of the club with spikes, of metal or sharks’ teeth, as the case may be. Thus we have at once, and in all quarters, the Morning Star; if not in name, at least in effect. An early pictorial example is found in that useful book, Rich’s ‘Companion to the Latin Dictionary and Greek Lexicon,’ page 173; where it appears as the weapon of Mars, from a fresco painting of Roman times; and in his notice of this form of ‘clava,’ the author refers to passages of Homer and Herodotus, where it is mentioned. This arm again appears with the statue attributed to the paladin Olivier at Verona. It is found, too, on a font at Wansford, Northamptonshire, seemingly a Norman work: this example is engraved at page 17 of Meyrick’s ‘Critical Inquiry,’ vol. i. In the Statutes of Arms of the 13th and 14th centuries, the name does not occur, but the weapon is probably included in the ‘arma minuta,’ assigned to the brigans and ribauds forming the mob of the army. In the 15th century we obtain figures of the spiked club, as in the ‘Nuremberg Chronicle,’ in Roy. MS., 18 E. V., folio 240; and in the picture of Martin Schongauer, engraved in Westwood’s ‘Paleographia.’ In the 16th century we have it delineated by Albert Durer, in the Ehrenpforte of the Emperor Maximilian; in Tewedannckh; in the plates of Schrenck von Notsing, and in Du Vigne’s ‘Vade-mecum du Peintre.’ In Küchler’s Pageant, exhibited on the marriage of Duke Frederic of Wurtemberg, in 1609, the spiked club is almost identical with the Woolwich specimens. See plate 18. In the Tower Survey of 1547 they are often mentioned; *e.g.*—‘Great holly water sprinkles, 118; Holly water sprinkles with gones in th’ende, 7; Little holly water sprinkles, 392; Holly water sprinkle with three gones in the topp, 1.’

The last-named is, without doubt, the club with iron spikes and short fire barrels still exhibited in the tower, with more or less of sensational additamenta relating to Henry VIII. Other examples are in the Tower, some probably of the hoard named above. Sir Francis Vere, in his 'Commentaries,' speaks of 'Clubs, which we call Hercules-clubs, with heavy heads of wood and nails driven into the squares of them,' (page 170.) This was at the Siege of Ostend in 1601. Grose, in his 'Ancient Armour,' records that weapons having 'balls armed with spikes were long carried by the pioneers of the trained bands or city militia : they are generally called Morning Stars.' (p. 284.) The pioneers of the Honourable Artillery Company were also furnished with this implement. Numerous and excellent specimens of the analogous weapon of the South Sea tribes and their congeners will be found in the Christie Collection, so munificently bestowed upon our nation by the late Mr. Henry Christie."

By Mr. J. HEWITT.—Drawing of an Effigy of one of the Stanley family in Lichfield Cathedral. Engraved in this Journal, vol. xxiv. p. 222.

By Mr. SHURLOCK.—Drawing of Tiles representing King John delivering Magna Charta to the Barons, now at Felixstowe, Suffolk.

December 6, 1867.

Mr. O. S. MORGAN, M.P., and V.P., in the Chair.

A MEMOIR "On Mediæval Military Architecture," by Mr. G. T. Clark, F.S.A., was read. This has been printed in the preceding volume of the Journal, Vol. XXIV., p. 92.

The Rev. CANON SCARTH sent an account of the recent explorations at Silbury Hill, Wilts, which was read. These explorations were undertaken to endeavour to determine whether the Roman road ran under the hill or wound round it.

The Wilts Society are having plans and drawings made, and a detailed account of the late excavations will appear in a forthcoming number of their Journal. Though a member, Mr. Scarth was not often able to join in their proceedings, and was indebted to Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Cunningham for being able to take part in their late interesting examination. He joined Mr. Wilkinson at Calne, and thence drove to Silbury Hill on 22nd October; Mr. Wilkinson, knowing well the country, carefully pointed out what he believed to be the direct line of the Roman road before they met the other investigators at the mound. They found excavations in progress on the eastern side of the hill, where two trenches had been dug, one a little north of the other in the direction in which it was thought the Roman road could be traced. The intention was to dig down till the old turf was found, following that to join the two trenches, and see if any trace of the Roman road existed between them. They soon found that the chalk had been excavated 10 or 12 feet below the original surface of the ground, and no turf or soil remained on the present surface of solid chalk. Mr. Fergusson infers from this that the hill was probably projected on a smaller scale, and afterwards made to cover the ground from which the material had been excavated. During the excavation, *rein-deer's* horns were found in the north portion, and in the south, 6 feet from the surface on the chalk, some wood ashes, and among them the blade of a knife, with a small whetstone beside it. After referring to

the examination of the hill by the Institute in 1849, when a tunnel was driven into the centre, and stag's antlers discovered, Mr. Scarth observed that the present examination of the hill is as nugatory as the past in revealing anything from which to infer the object of its construction, but the direction of the Roman road has been ascertained beyond doubt. The question whether the Roman road passed underneath the hill is set at rest for ever, the line of the road having now been laid open, and its true direction ascertained beyond doubt. Next morning he, with Mr. Cunningham, set to work to lay out the line of the Roman road. There are always "indicia" to the practised eye—chiefly the different appearance of the crops and herbage. The largest flints also are a guide, as they have probably been dragged by the plough from the bed of the road. Aided by such "indicia," and having ascertained the exact point at which the road traversed the summit of the hill, they marked out the line which it was supposed to have taken through several fields; and then, having brought it near the mound at the point where it seemed to deflect, caused a section to be made about 35 to 40 yards from the mound itself. This section revealed the road and the ditches on each side. On the arrival of the main party, it was thought well to make other sections in the line that had been staked out (seven or eight trenches had been cut). These were made at intervals varying from 50 to 100 yards or further apart, and each section revealed the road and accompanying ditch on one or both sides. The first section was made very near the point where the Roman road unites with the turnpike road between Bath and Marlborough. The line marked in the Ordnance map is perfectly correct. The road did not run up to the hill or under it, but deflected before it approached the low ground upon which the hill is placed, and the present turnpike road marks its track some short way beyond Silbury.

Mr. Scarth would not enter on the question whether the hill or the road is oldest, but inclines to Mr. Wilkinson's view that the road was run direct for the hill. In his letter to the *Athenæum* (Nov. 9), he says, "The only perfectly straight portion of the Roman road over the downs is that which lies between West Down and the hill itself." Mr. Wilkinson supposes the road to have been planned from Bath, and the work carried out in the same direction. The *Iter* (xiv. Antonine) begins with Isca (Caerleon) and ends with Calleva (Silchester), thus marking the distances in this same direction from west to east. Little is known about Roman engineering; no work of antiquity treats of it. He referred to Statius, Vegetius, and Reynolds' *Itinerary of Antonine*, as giving the best idea of it. He thinks it may be inferred that great pains were taken in the planning of roads and stations; these having been carefully fixed on, connecting roads soon followed as a matter of course, and these were planned with as much care as in the present day. They evince the greatest skill and knowledge of the art of road-making.

Mr. Scarth wished that a systematic examination of the Roman roads in the country, and a complete plan of Roman Britain should be made, showing all roads, camps and villas.

A note in Horsley's *Britannia Romana* in the Bath Library fixes the long-lost station Verlucio at Highfield, near Sandy Lane, 15 miles from Bath. Mr. Scarth hoped in the spring to trace that road from Bath to Silchester, and note some discoveries not yet put on record. That much is to be done is shown by what was found last month in Walcot parish, on the

north side of the Avon, where the Cleveland bridge unites the parishes of Walcot and Bathwick. Three interments were found there, two in cists, and one in a stone coffin; the cists were covered with one stone. With them were Roman pottery of various kinds. These interments were in the line of the Via Julia from Bath to Marlborough. He had that morning heard that another part of the frieze of the temple now in the library of the museum had been discovered. Also a fine memorial cross and memorial slabs used as a chimney-piece.

Mr. FERGUSSON added a few particulars to Mr. Scarth's account, but thought no fair discussion of the subject could be held without the plans that were in course of construction. He doubted the fact of the horn found being that of the rein-deer.

The CHAIRMAN, Mr. Fairless Barber, and Mr. Ouvry, added some observations on the subject.

Dr. ROCK called the attention of the meeting to a beautiful pectoral cross and chain of gold, which were exhibited by the gracious permission of Her Majesty. The cross bears traces of enamel and the initials I N R I on the four limbs. It had been found at Clare Castle, Suffolk, in 1865, in the course of some railway excavations. See a full account of this most interesting relic by Mr. Albert Way, in the present volume of the *Journal*, p. 60.

The following Notes on certain examples of the Badge of a Crown, represented as worn on the left shoulder, in several sepulchral memorials of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, by Mr. Albert Way, were then read.



"I wish to invite the attention of members of the Institute to the occurrence, on sepulchral brasses of the Tudor period, of the badge of a crown, worn on the left shoulder, and to present to the Society an impression of an example that is preserved in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries at Somerset House. It has been suggested, I believe, that it may have been the distinctive livery of a Yeoman of the Crown, but the precise significance of the badge appears to remain somewhat doubtful. The small sepulchral brass (length  $20\frac{1}{4}$  inches) in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries was found in the Thames, about 1849, and was presented by Mr. Hugh W. Diamond.<sup>1</sup> It will be seen by the woodcut that it represents a man in armour, of the fashion of the latter half of the fifteenth century, with elaborately curved and scalloped outlines, a skirt with small tassettes hanging over mail, a very broad sword inconveniently suspended in front; on the left shoulder there is a large open crown, around the neck is a narrow band, to which is attached a six-foiled ornament, possibly the rose,

<sup>1</sup> Proceedings Soc. Ant., vol. i. p. 317; vol. iv. p. 71. The Institute is indebted to the courtesy of the Society for the use of the woodcut given above.

which occurs, I believe, worn in like manner, on other sepulchral memorials of the period. The occurrence of the Crown-Badge was discussed by Mr. Bruce shortly after the presentation of this curious memorial. He enumerated five other brasses on which it is found, referring particularly to one at St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, as recorded by Gregory King in his Visitation of that county in 1684. This example commemorated Thomas Lynde, Yeoman of the Crown. Mr. Bruce, however, left the question in doubt whether the badge were exclusively that of a Yeoman of the Crown, or, generally, of a servant of the Sovereign.

"At a subsequent time Mr. Charles Spence, well known to many of our members as a diligent investigator of middle age relics, brought before the Society of Antiquaries a brass in Quethiock church, Cornwall, that portrays Roger Kingdon (who died 1471), with his wife and their numerous progeny. Amongst eleven sons are seen some in secular habit; one, in long-skirted close-fitting dress, has on the left shoulder an open crown ornamented with large fleurs-de-lys. Behind him stands another son, in the habit of a canon, wearing the *aumusse*. The figure with the crown may probably represent Edward Kingdon, one of the sons, as supposed, of the aforesaid Roger. He was an adherent of Edward IV., who on his accession conferred on him the office of bailiff of Surrey. A person of the same name occurs likewise in the Patent Rolls of the reign of Edward IV., in which Edward Kingdon is described as one of the Yeomen of the Crown.

"At East Wickham, in Kent, there exists a brass in memory of William Young, late Yeoman of the Guard, who died in 1568. In this example the badge is a full-blown rose, ensigned with a crown, and it seems to be embroidered on the middle of the breast, as still worn by the Yeomen of the Guard. A similar representation of a crowned rose thus worn on the dress occurs on a memorial of Thomas Noke, 1567, in Shottesbrooke church, Berks. There are to be seen examples of this badge at some other places; they are enumerated by the Rev. H. Haines, in his remarks on 'Professional Devices,' in the introduction to his Manual of Monumental Brasses, p. cxxvii., where may also be seen the effigy of an official with the crowned rose on his breast: it is the memorial of Robert Rampston, at Chingford, Essex; its date is 1585. A late example at Wingfield, Berks, Thomas Mountague, 1630, portrays him as holding a halberd. Mr. Haines describes these figures as memorials of 'Crown-keepers,' or Yeomen of the Crown, and his conclusion appears probable that the badge of the Yeomen of the Guard, first instituted by Henry VII., was an open crown affixed to the left shoulder; it may have been, as we should infer from the manner in which it is shown on the brass under consideration and some other specimens, an object of metal plate; whereas in later times, when transferred to the breast, it was possibly only embroidered on the tunic. Such an appendage to the shoulder, projecting with angular ornaments almost against the cheek and ear of the wearer, must doubtless have been found very inconvenient, particularly in any fray or popular commotion, that might frequently occur when it was requisite to keep the loyalty of the lieges from too demonstrative a pressure on the suite of the Sovereign.

"There is so much interest in all questions that concern mediæval badges, devices, 'impresses,' as designated by Camden, and the like, that I offer no apology for inviting attention to the curious shoulder-orna-

ment that has suggested these observations. Mr. Bruce, whose opinion we would always cordially accept, appears to have regarded the badge projecting above the shoulder, and shown in the impression now offered for acceptance of the Institute, as essentially differing from the crowned rose on the breast. He was of opinion, therefore, that the meaning of the badge is still uncertain, and requested further information from collectors of sepulchral brasses."<sup>2</sup>

Mr. HEWITT exhibited some analogous examples of Crown-bearers from English and German monuments, and called attention to the fact that the costume of the British Yeomen of the Crown or Yeomen of the Guard was by no means uniform from reign to reign, as is so often affirmed at the present day, but followed the ordinary change of fashions from year to year. Thus the figure of a Yeoman of the Guard (exhibited) of Henry the VIII.'s time has the slashed garments and square-toed shoes of that day. In the brass of the Yeoman in Elizabeth's reign, at East Wickham, Kent, the slashes have disappeared, and the toes of the shoes are acutely pointed: a brass of 1630, at Winkfield, in Buckinghamshire, again differs; while the figure of a mounted Yeoman, given by Vischer in his "*Armatura Equestris*," has a tall hat with plume, a broad frill, great top boots, and is armed with a harquebus. Mr. Hewitt also called attention to the curious persistence in 1630 of the mediæval custom of portraying the principal personage of a group in exaggerated dimensions, as evidenced by the Winkfield brass. In that memorial it is recorded that the defunct "had lived almost 92 years, and had bene good part thereof a Yeoman of the Guard and a friende to the poore." He is represented as giving bread to a pair of needy applicants; but, while the charitable donor reaches to the top of the brass, the two casuals only attain to about half that altitude.

Several remarks were made upon this communication, the Chairman commenting at some length upon the material of which mediæval "brasses" are composed.

Mr. R. H. SODEN SMITH, F.S.A., drew attention to a remarkable bronze tripod caldron found at Yeavinger Bell, Northumberland, the property of F. H. M. Sitwell, Esq., of Barmoor Castle, Northumberland, and exhibited by him.

"The bronze pot was ploughed up in 1860, and broken at the time. Yeavinger Bell, upon which it was found, is a conical mountain more than 2000 ft. high, notable for various remains of antiquity, some of which have been referred to a Druidical period. Yeavinger was also the residence of some of the Saxon kings of Northumbria, and here Paulinus is stated to have baptized converts in the river Glen close at hand.

"The pot is cast, and measures 12 in. high,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter, 6 in. across the lip; the legs are three, 6 in. high, cast with a raised rib in the centre of each, which, together with slight projections at the angle of each leg, serves to strengthen the attachment to the base of the vessel; there are two handles joining the rim or lip, through which hooks could be passed.

"There are 17 specimens of cast pots of various sizes and dates in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, all more or less resembling the present example; one of brass, with four legs, is dated 1640; and iron pots

<sup>2</sup> Proceedings Soc. Ant., vol. ii., p. 12.

of the same form, differing only in the length of the legs, are used in Scotland and Ireland now.

"In 1801 the Hon. Colonel Greville exhibited a brass hunting-pot at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries; it is ornamented with the emblems of the Evangelists, and bears two inscriptions, one in Latin, the other in old French; it is carefully illustrated, with full details, in vol. xiv. p. 273, of the *Archæologia*, plates 51, 52 and 53.

"Dr. Wilson, in his *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, mentions several that would seem to be of the present type, as well as others of the caldron shape, rivetted, and of a very early, most probably pre-Roman, date; one of the latter was dug up in 1786 from the bottom of the peat moss of Kincardine.

"In the inventory of the goods of Ievan ap Kenric Vaghan, dated A.D. 1361, 36 Edward III., and printed in this *Journal*, is mention of four *ollæ*, which are considered to have been cooking pots, probably of the general character of that exhibited. Their occurrence in mediæval inventories is by no means rare. Dr. Bruce, in his account of the Roman Wall, mentions one found at Haydon Bridge. Mr. Albert Way also noticed a fine tripod caldron in Northumberland, which is now in the museum at Alnwick Castle. Sir John P. Boileau exhibited at a former meeting one found at Norwich. (*Arch. Jour.* vol. xxii. p. 91.) In January, 1863, the Hon. William Owen Stanley described one found at Bodidris, Denbighshire, and it is figured in our *Journal*, vol. xx. p. 169.

"The question of the date of Mr. Sitwell's vessel is interesting; the locality where it was found—a spot, apparently, of importance at a very remote time—seems to favour the supposition of an early date; the form, also, is doubtless one that has been in use for many ages; the workmanship does not seem to me beyond what could be accomplished by the metal workers who produced the finer types of bronze dagger-hafts and various horse-trappings or armlets, such as those I exhibited to the Institute on a former occasion. On the other hand, the bronze vessels of whose early date there can be little doubt, are rivetted caldrons and hammered vessels, not cast specimens like the present one; the bronze tripods with ornamented spouts, two of which are figured by Dr. Wilson in the *Prehistoric Annals*, though commonly called Roman, are considered by him to belong to an art different from Roman, and I should be inclined to refer them to the late Celtic period; they are also cast, and appear at least equal in workmanship to the pot now shown.

"Positive evidence is therefore wanting to carry the date of the present vessel beyond the mediæval time to which others of its general form undoubtedly belong, and the balance of present opinion among antiquaries is in favour of assigning to it a mediæval date."

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

By the CHAIRMAN.—Enamel miniature of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, the young Pretender; artist unknown.—Enamel miniature of King George III., when Prince of Wales, at eighteen years of age, dated 1755, by Gaetano Manini Milanese, as marked at the back. This artist is stated by Bryan and Edwards to have been born at Milan in 1730, to

have been an indifferent historical painter, and to have visited England in 1775. From this miniature it seems clear, however, that he was a painter of miniatures in enamel, and was in England in 1755.—Enamel snuff-box recording the victories of Frederick the Great at Rossbach and Lissa in 1757, with fine portrait of the king within the lid.—Two rings of *pietra dura* work in relief, made with precious stones, representing a temple of friendship; French work, time of Louis XV.—Hexagonal table clock, bearing the name B. Couldroit, beneath which is a *fleur-de-lys*; French work, date about 1540—1550.

By the Rev. R. P. COATES.—Photographs of early interments at Darenth, Kent. These were in illustration of further diggings in continuation of those brought to the notice of the Institute in the month of June, 1867, and of which some account is given in Arch. Jour. vol. xxiv. p. 281. The graves opened were about eleven in number, and in them were found a fine spear-head, a small axe-head, several knives, small bronze fibulæ, with one large and handsome belt clasp, bronze ornaments of knives and sheaths, many beautiful beads of glass and coloured pastes, a bronze hemispherical drinking cup without stem or handle, a large light-coloured earthen urn and two smaller urns, the smallest being of black clay, a large iron umbo of a shield and some small miscellaneous objects. The photographs showed a skeleton as it lay in the grave, with the larger urn at the right shoulder, the drinking cup at the left shoulder, and the small black urn at the feet.

By the Hon. W. O. STANLEY, M.P.—A stone grain-crusher, polishing stones and hones, and spindle-whorl, found in or near the hut circles on Holyhead Island. For a full account of these objects see the memoirs by Mr. Stanley and Mr. Albert Way, vol. xxiv. pp. 232, 250—252.

By Mrs. ALEXANDER KERR.—Original documents relating to the Manor of Froyle, Hants. This manor was a part of the possessions of St. Mary's, Winchester, and the documents exhibited comprised two accounts of the Lady "A.," Abbess of St. Mary's, early in the thirteenth century; two accounts of the "Serviens et in parte firmarius" of the manor, temp. Richard II.;—Court Rolls, temp. Edward IV.;—accounts of the "Prepositus" and other officers, temp. Edward III. and Richard II. These had been handed over to the purchaser of the manor at the Dissolution, and they have, since their exhibition at the Institute, been acquired by the British Museum.

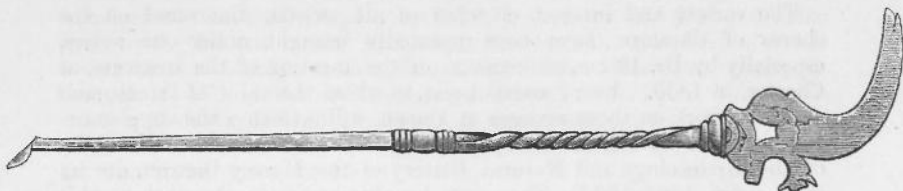
Mrs. Kerr also brought with the Froyle documents a lease of a wharf at Deptford, to which the autograph of John Evelyn is attached.

By the Rev. J. BECK, F.S.A.—A pendant and two beads of pure gold, elaborately ornamented with filagree, forming part of a necklace.—Two gold studs, also ornamented with filagree. They are of early Scandinavian work. These objects were ploughed up in the neighbourhood of Copenhagen, in the autumn of 1866, by a peasant, and purchased by Mr. Beck a few days after the find.—A gold torc ring, of an unusual type, found in the Island of Gottland in 1866.

By Mr. SHOUT.—Photographs of ornaments at Yeovil church, Somerset, and the remains of what seemed to have been a mason's rule, which had been found in the stone-work of the south-west angle of the tower of that church, a work of the fourteenth century; also a small iron ladle found there.

By PROFESSOR CHURCH.—Drawing of a writing implement or *stylus* of

silver, found in digging the foundations of a house at Cirencester, and now in the museum there.



By Mr. R. H. SODEN SMITH.—The bronze three-legged pot, already described;—a silver peg drinking cup, made of a head ornament, worn by the Druse ladies in Syria;—and a large silver decade ring.

By Messrs. LAMBERT.—A fine Processional Cross of the fifteenth century, considered by Dr. Rock to be Florentine work, the back beautifully decorated with enamels;—a good *monstrance* of the cinque-cento period, almost renaissance in style;—three tankards of the seventeenth century, including a German “medal” tankard;—a *châsse*, a crystal vase, two salt-cellars, a table striking clock of lead, painted, of German work; a book-rest, &c.

### Archaeological Intelligence.

A WORK of importance in connexion with the History of Mythology and Art in India will shortly be published as one of the Series under authority of the Secretary of State for India. It will comprise illustrations of Tree and Serpent Worship from sculptures of the Buddhist Topes in Central India, to which the attention of the Archaeological Institute was invited during the last session by Mr. Fergusson, by whom the letter-press of the volume now announced will be supplied. The monuments in question are ascribed to the first and the fourth century of the Christian era; they are covered with sculptures representing Buddhism at a period long anterior to the age of the sacred books. Information regarding this valuable work may be obtained from Messrs. Allen, 13, Waterloo Place, publishers to the India Office, by whom subscribers' names are received. The volume will contain 57 photographs from the original sculptures, and numerous other illustrations.

The student of mediæval art will not fail to welcome the completion of an attractive illustrated manual, by M. P. Lacroix. It is entitled,—“*Les Arts du Moyen Age et de l'Époque de la Renaissance* ;” illustrated by 17 chromo-lithographs and 400 woodcuts. The work may be obtained from Messrs. Williams and Norgate.

We notice, with satisfaction, the continuation of a valuable contribution to Topography in the Northern Counties, by Mr. George Tate, F.G.S., the secretary of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, to whom the Institute has frequently been indebted for communications relating to ancient relics in Northumberland, the remarkable mountain fortresses, mysterious rock-markings or symbols, and other objects of interest. The second

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

February 7, 1868.

Brigadier-General LEFROY, R.A., in the Chair.

A REPORT by Captain Luard, R.E., describing the examination of one of the postern passages of Windsor Castle, was read.

At their annual meeting in 1866, the members of the Archaeological Institute were shown the many objects of interest at Windsor Castle; among others, they were taken down a postern leading from a shaft in the floor of one of the basement rooms between the York and Devil Towers, in the upper ward of the Castle, and terminating about 15 ft. outside the walls of the South Terrace, and about 31 ft. below the ground at that spot.

On that occasion, a shaft to enable them to ascend was sunk about 6 ft. from the lower end of the postern; this lower end was at the time closed with rubbish, and great desire was evinced to know where and how much further the postern went; a wish which might possibly have been augmented by certain rumours long extant of a passage from the Castle which led, some said to Datchet, some to Burnham, and others even affirmed that it led to Maidenhead.

The matter having been submitted to her Majesty, who graciously expressed her approval of the end of this postern being explored, a detachment of the Royal Engineers was sent from Chatham to Windsor for the purpose.

The description of the postern was as follows:—it averaged 7 ft. in height, and 5 ft. in width; the floor at the upper end was 21 ft. below the level of the pavement of the inner court immediately opposite, and had a fall of 23 ft. to the exterior of the Castle, in a length of about 94 ft.; or as nearly as possible, a slope of 1 in 3.

With the exception of the upper part (which possessed a skin of masonry), the postern was simply a roughly hewn passage through the chalk; the upper end it is not necessary here to describe in detail, as it is believed that this has been done already, but it has been very accurately measured and laid down both in plan and section. It is stated to be *temp.* Henry II., and is a good specimen of close jointed masonry, the greater part being composed of squared chalk, which in that position has answered well as a substitute for harder, but more expensive material.

It is well known that in ancient times a ditch ran round this side of the Castle, but little was known of its dimensions. This ditch was filled

up in the reign of Charles II. at the time of the construction of the South Terrace, and it was presumed that the postern very probably communicated with this ditch. On examining the mass of *debris* which blocked up the end of the postern, it was observed that it lay in almost horizontal layers, and it was therefore very evident either that this was the point, or nearly so, where the postern entered the old ditch; or else, that some extensive cutting, for drains possibly, had been made, and afterwards filled in from above.

In order to penetrate safely through this *debris*, it was necessary to have regular mining cases constructed. On the second day after the mining operations had begun, traces of masonry were discovered; and on the third, a stone doorway was completely exposed to view, and it was ascertained that from the exterior of this doorway wing walls branched out obliquely. The walls of the doorway were built of rubble masonry, with dressed face, but unsquared joints, partially of chalk blocks, partially of Oxford stone, or a stone very much resembling it; the jambs, which were only 2 ft. 10 in. apart, were built of alternating blocks (well squared and dressed on the face, with double chamfered edges) of a very faint red sandstone, and of hard chalk, the latter so altered in appearance, and with so remarkably hard a surface as to be scarcely recognisable. Of the walls, only about 3 ft. in height still stood, and of the door piers only about 5 ft. 6 in. in height remained, (though they were probably not much higher originally,) but the arch of the doorway was gone, and no remains of it were discovered in the *debris*, either then or subsequently; on a staple which was firmly fixed in one of the door jambs, the lower hinge of the old door still hung, and a few of the stud bolts of the door were discovered, showing that it was about 3 in. in thickness.

The gallery was then pushed sufficiently far forward to enable branches to be made on either side to ascertain the extent of the oblique wing walls; it was ascertained that they terminated at distances of 4 ft. 6 in. and 6 ft. 6 in. respectively from the doorway, and it was found that a line joining the extremities of these wing walls was parallel to the direction of the Castle walls along the south front; this alone was good evidence of the doorway having been the entrance of the postern into the Castle ditch; the bodies of these walls could not be examined, but it is surmised that they are built of squared chalk; they were faced with dressed flints set in mortar in courses, with occasionally horizontal tile joints, and faced also in patches with stone or hard chalk.

It having been suggested that there might be a corresponding opening in the counterscarp on the opposite side of the ditch, a small gallery 5 ft. 6 in. high and 3 ft. 6 in. wide, was pushed forward to a distance of 28 ft. from the face of the doorway; an excellent section of the bottom of the ditch was thereby obtained, but when the counterscarp was reached, there was no doorway, and as it was not considered necessary or advisable to make any further exploration in the ditch itself, the work terminated, and the party of Royal Engineers returned to Chatham.

From the character of the masonry of the doorways and arches in the upper part, the time of Henry II. has been assigned to it, and very possibly it may be of that date; but this is certainly not decisive evidence of the actual date of the postern. There can be but very little doubt that William the Conqueror, or whoever else first constructed a

work of defence on Windsor Hill, made posterns or galleries from the interior down to the main ditch. I may here remark that there are in addition to the postern here referred to, two others (or more) in different parts of the Castle, both communicating with the old ditch. The solidity of the chalk which forms the subsoil of the Castle Hill enabled galleries to be pierced through it without being lined with stone or other material, and it is very probable that when the additions to the south side of the upper ward of the Castle were being made in the reign of Henry II., this postern had archways formed in it at certain intervals, simply to carry the walls above; the front wall had apparently so great a thickness of chalk between its foundation and the roof of the postern that an archway was at that point unnecessary. One of the doorways is evidently of a more recent date than the other; it was probably a barrier to prevent access to the Castle, at the time the ditch was still in existence.

Certain rather peculiar hieroglyphics and writings were discovered, scratched or cut on the chalk sides of the postern: they were situated between the brick barrier wall and the lower end of the postern; they were all discovered before any of the workmen descended, and so far as could be judged from their appearance were genuine. One of these writings has been read to be the name "Wright," possibly that of a workman employed in building the doorway at the entrance to the ditch, or of one of the guard of the portal; and this is the more probable from the proximity of a rough sketch or scratching of a helm with plumes and a coat-of-arms beneath.

With respect to the doorway at the lower end of the postern, *i.e.*, where it entered the ditch, it has been considered to be of the same date as the archways at the upper end. Still this doorway does not seem to be of quite the same character as the others, and, in fact, has a remarkably Roman appearance; the jambs of the portal bearing very considerable resemblance to those of one at Bremenium (Rochester in Redesdale), of a similar character. On the other hand, the fact of the jambs being constructed in alternate courses of red and white stone is (from its coincidence with the description of masonry of that date, given in Viollet le Duc's History of the Military Architecture of the Middle Ages), perhaps a further clue to its being temp. Henry II.

The CHAIRMAN drew attention to a remarkable jade celt exhibited by him. It was a ceraunite, or thunder-stone, with Gnostic inscriptions of the third century in Greek, and also on a foliated device.

Mr. EVANS remarked upon the extreme rarity and interest of the specimen exhibited, as proving the superstitious value attaching to these instruments even in Roman times, and as illustrating the passage of Sotacus, quoted by Pliny. He also instanced a passage in Claudian, —

*"Pyrenæisque sub antris  
Ignea fluminea legere ceraunia Nymphæ,"*—

as at all events suggestive that the cave deposits, containing stone implements, had attracted observation in early times.

Marbodeus, who died about A.D. 1123, thus describes the formation and some of the effects of the ceraunites :<sup>1</sup>—

<sup>1</sup> See the translation of the Lapidarium of Marbodeus in King's Antique Gems, p. 406.

"Ventorum rabie cum turbidus æstuat aer,  
 Cum tonat horrendum, cum fulgurat igneus æther,  
 Nubibus elisus cælo cadit ille lapillus—  
 Qui caste gerit hunc a fulmine non ferietur,  
 Nec domus aut villæ quibus affererit lapis ille."

Gesner, Aldrovandus, and others, figure many of these *ceraunia*, and include among them not only the stone hatchets similar to that exhibited, but also perforated axes. Kentmann relates how, about the year 1560, one was found under the roots of a large oak which had been struck by lightning. This was a perforated specimen. In Germany, as indeed in Ireland, Scotland, and most western countries, stone hatchets and axes are still treasured as preservatives against thunder, and of good effect against diseases in cattle.<sup>2</sup> Preusker relates that in Germany, on account of their valuable properties, they are sometimes preserved in families for hundreds of years; and, in illustration of this, Mr. Evans exhibited a long greenstone celt with the date 1571 engraved upon it in characters of the period. This specimen came from the north of Germany, and the date upon it appears to give the year when it was discovered. If so, it must have been carefully preserved ever since, as the edge is still uninjured.

The Very Rev. Dr. ROCK and Mr. J. W. BERNHARD SMITH made remarks upon the inscription.

A memoir on this very remarkable object is given in the present volume of the Journal, p. 105.

Mr. EVANS made some observations upon the fine collection of weapons and implements of flint with which the tables were covered, and which had been collected on the Wolds of Yorkshire within the last thirty-five years by Mr. E. Tindall, of Bridlington. Their great number was most remarkable; the collection was, in fact, the most extensive and varied which had been formed in the country by any one person. It comprised almost every known variety of such objects, such as saws, knives, hatchets, axes, chisels, scrapers, lance-heads, arrow-heads, and numerous tools of which it is impossible to specify the exact use. He commenced by remarking that the flint of which these various weapons and implements are made, is in many parts of the Yorkshire Wolds not the flint occurring on the spot, but that it must have been brought from some little distance. He next described briefly the manner in which the simplest form of flint instruments was produced, by flaking off successive triangular or sub-triangular prisms from a polygonal block core or matrix, in the same manner as is practised by the flint-knappers of the present day in the manufacture of gun flints. The cores from which flakes have been struck are of common occurrence in Yorkshire, as are also the flakes. These latter, like the obsidian flakes of the Mexicans, required no further preparation to be ready for use as knives, or as scraping tools. On many could be traced distinct marks of use, where the sharp edge had been worn away, apparently by scraping bone or some hard substance. In some flakes the edges have been notched so as to produce saws, and in others they have been carefully worked so as to adapt them apparently for lance-heads; for the larger leaf-shaped weapons, this seemed the obvious purpose. Smaller flakes had been subjected to a greater or less amount of side and surface chipping, and had been converted into arrow-

<sup>2</sup> *Blicke in die vaterlandische Vorzeit*, Vol. i. p. 170.

heads. Of these there were three principal forms, the leaf-shaped, the lozenge-shaped, and the barbed (both with and without a central tang) besides various minor varieties. Some of the arrow-heads, and more especially two or three of a long triangular form, with slight barbs and no central tang, had been made with extraordinary skill and delicacy of execution, one small flake after another having been removed at regular intervals, and in precisely the same direction, so as to produce a series of minute parallel ridges and hollows, like ripplemarks, on the face of the arrow-head. A very common form is the scraper, or as it is usually called in Yorkshire, the "thumb-flint," which much resembles, or is even identical in form with the stone implement used until lately by the Esquimaux in scraping and preparing leather. Though some of the so-called "scrapers" were probably used for such a purpose, it is almost certain that others must have been prepared with another object, though what that may have been cannot at present be satisfactorily determined.

Some of the long flakes, and other more carefully shaped implements, show considerable abrasion and wear at the ends. It appears possible that these rounded ends may have been used to press off the minute flakes in the secondary working of the flint for arrow-heads, &c., though the Esquimaux employ for that purpose the rounded end of a hard piece of bone. Among the more finished flint implements was pointed out a flat rectangular piece, in character much resembling that from Denbighshire, engraved in this Journal, vol. xi. p. 414. It is not, however, ground upon the faces, but only at the edges, which have been considerably injured. A fragment, polished on both faces, seemed to belong to the same class of instruments. Other very remarkable specimens were some fragments of carefully chipped curved knives, analogous in form to that engraved in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, 2nd Ser. vol. iii. p. 210, but in this instance not polished on the face. The principal other articles in flint were hatchets or celts, roughly chipped, polished at the edge only, or polished all over, a chisel of flint, and several of the spherical hammer stones or mealing stones. Beside these there were some hammer stones of quartzite, some having depressions on either side to assist the hand in holding them, a hammer of a similar character made from a portion of a hone-stone celt, and an oval perforated hammer formed of a basaltic rock. There was also a fine perforated adze of porphyry, and a long lozenge-shaped perforated axe of greenstone. The remainder of the collection consisted for the most part of hatchets or celts of different varieties of greenstone, which did not call for any particular remark, though many were fine of their kind, and presented peculiarities which in a more detailed account would be worthy of notice.<sup>3</sup>

Sir JOHN LUBBOCK thought the distinguishing feature of the Yorkshire implements was their small size, compared to those of Denmark and France, where the flints were so much larger. In early times people settled as savages do now, upon the spot which appeared to have some peculiar advantages for them, and they had their reasons, too, for using other stones than those of the district. Where the stone of the district was not used, it was not difficult to find such implements; but in

<sup>3</sup> Since these remarks were made, specimens exhibited have been transferred to Mr. Evans' collection.

Kent, where flint abounded, it was the reverse. The objects shown were very similar to those found in the tumuli of the Wolds, and they were not of the very earliest period of such productions of man. The manufacture was exceedingly difficult. In reply to the Chairman, Sir JOHN stated that no savages of the present day manufactured implements of stone that could be compared to the very oldest known examples.

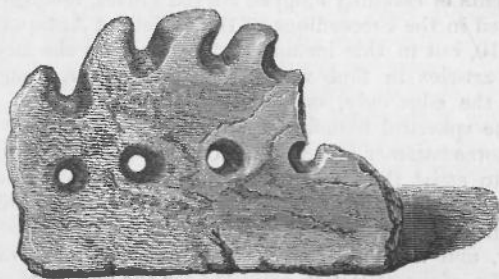
Mr. TINDALL replied to questions as to the formation of his collection, and showed his "log-book," or record of the "finds," as they occurred.

Mr. HUGHES commented upon the nature of the material as compared with the chalk flints.

Mr. HEWITT made some remarks upon the nature of the country in which the collection was made.

Col. LANE FOX spoke of the differences between the implements of Yorkshire and those found by him in the ancient forts in Sussex, and in Ireland. By way of comparison, he exhibited some lately found at Cissbury, Sussex. See his memoir, *Journ. Roy. U. S. Inst.* vol. xii. p. 412. A series of these remarkable objects has been presented by him to the Christy collection. In Ireland he had found all the four types of arrow-heads exhibited by Mr. Tindall. No arrow or spear-heads were found in Sussex.

Mr. TREGELLAS gave an account of some relics which had been recently discovered at the George Gravel-pits, Kingston Hill, Surrey, to the exhibition of which H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge had graciously assented. The pottery and other objects of clay are here figured, and consist of—

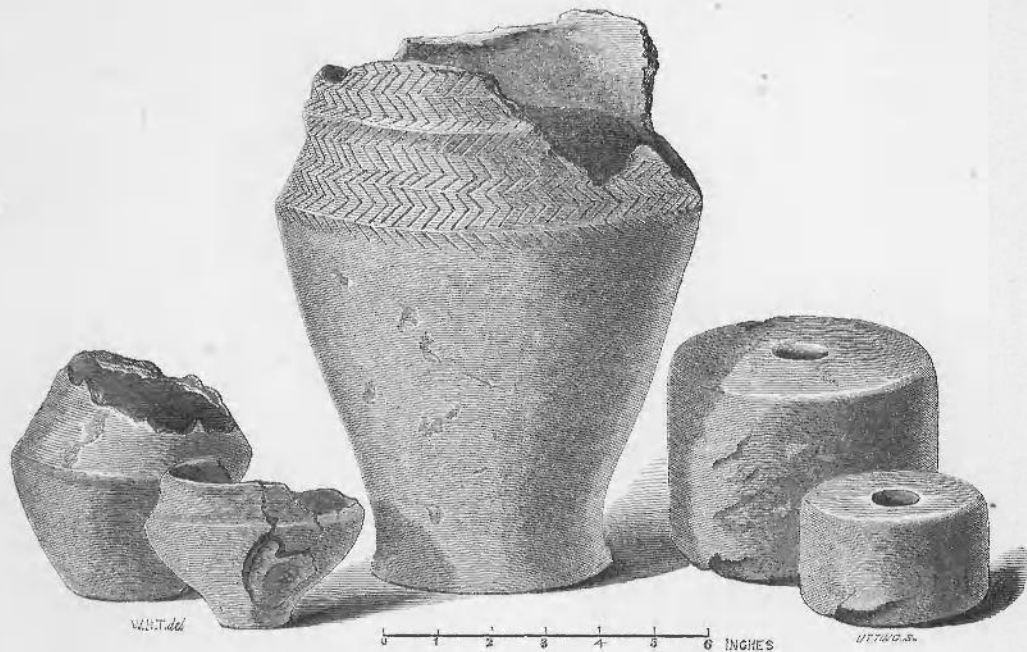


Fragment of baked clay found on Kingston Hill. Length about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

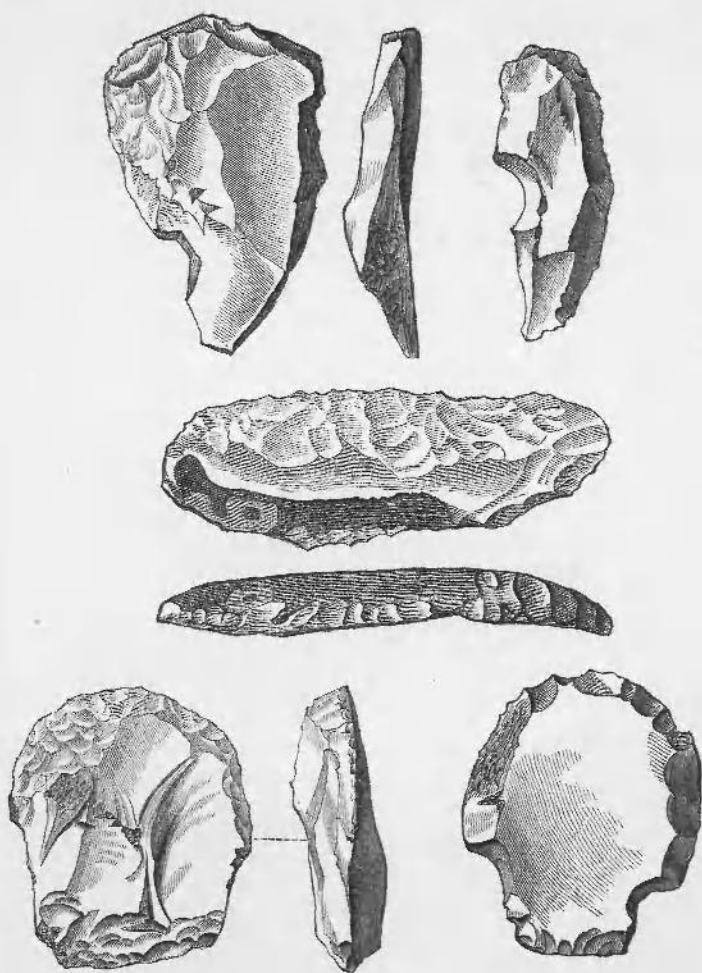
1. A large sepulchral urn of coarse material, hand made, of unusually graceful outline, and differing from most objects of a similar character in its base-moulding or expanding foot. The zigzag ornament was made with a blunt, chisel-shaped tool. This vessel measures nearly 10 in. in height, diameter 8 in.

2. Two small vessels, of a finer material, and more carefully manufactured, probably on the wheel.

3. Two cheese-shaped perforated objects of rough clay, imperfectly baked; one of them exhibits marked evidence of a rope or thong having been passed through it. Such objects have been called "sling-shot." A similar perforated cylinder of terra-cotta was in the possession of the late Dr. Roots of Kingston. It was stated to have been found at



Urns and cylinders of baked clay found on Kingston Hill, Surrey. On the estates of H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge.



Scrapers, or "thumb-flints," and implements of flint found in the parish of Bradford Abbas, Dorset. Original size.

In the Collection of Professor James Buckman, F.G.S., F.L.S., &c.

Cæsar's Camp, Wimbledon Common, adjacent to a spot where spear-heads, funeral urns, and other pottery, supposed to be Roman, had been brought to light. This object measured in diameter  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in., height nearly 3 in.

4. A cock's-comb-shaped fragment, with a flat base, of similar material and manufacture to the two last named; and

5. Some pieces of a circular cake of copper; the diameter of the entire cake may have been about 9 in.

Mr. Tregellas observed that these relics formed a continuation of a series to which he had drawn attention at a meeting of the Institute on 3rd July, 1863, and which are enumerated in vol. xx. p. 372 of this Journal. The discovery of cake copper at the site where, as is well known, numerous implements of bronze had been previously discovered by the late Dr. Roots<sup>4</sup> of Kingston, and others, was adverted to as a matter of considerable interest. Mr. Tregellas stated that the metal had been submitted by him to Dr. Percy, at the Museum of Economic Geology, and that it had been found to be pure copper, probably obtained from the grey carbonate. The use of the fourth object in the above list, of which a representation is also annexed, appeared very doubtful; and no satisfactory suggestion of it was offered to the meeting.

All of these relics were said to be discovered in "pot-holes," about 3 or 4 feet below the surface, the holes appearing to follow some sort of order in their arrangement. It was anticipated that further discoveries would be made; which, thanks to the interest taken in the excavations by Messrs. Clutton (the Duke of Cambridge's agents for the Coombe estate), and to the watchfulness of their local representative, will, in such case, probably be also brought under the notice of the Institute. Mr. Tregellas concluded by expressing a hope that the disinterment of objects of so varied and interesting a character, in the vicinity of the metropolis, would receive the attention which they seemed to merit; and that some further light might thereby be thrown upon the circumstances connected with the establishment of the large and important settlement which must apparently have existed, even prior to the Roman invasion, on Kingston Hill.

Mr. FRANKS and Mr. HUGHES made several remarks upon these objects, especially in reference to discoveries in similar kinds of "pot-holes" in Kent.

Professor BUCKMAN, F.G.S., sent the following notices with drawings, illustrative of various types of flint implements found in Dorset. Amongst these were several well-formed "scrapers;" also a considerable number of roughly fashioned implements, possibly for the like uses, uniformly fashioned with a nick on the *left* side (as viewed with the flat or conchoidal surface undermost), possibly intended for attachment by some kind of cord to a handle or shaft. (See woodcuts.) Similar objects, notched in like manner on the left edge, have occurred in Yorkshire and other parts of England:—

"Various articles in wrought flint are so common in Dorsetshire, and especially on my own farm, as to make me think that an examination of

<sup>4</sup> Some examples of pottery from this site were exhibited by Dr. Roots at the Winchester Meeting in 1845. See the

Winchester Volume; Museum Catalogue, p. xli; Proceedings Soc. Antiq., vol. i. p. 67.

some specimens would be acceptable to the Members of the Institute. My farm is situate in the Parish of Bradford Abbas, midway between Yeovil, in Somerset, and Sherborne, in Dorset ; consequently just within the confines of the latter county, being separated from the former by the river Yeo. We are on an elevation over-looking the Blackmore Vale, with the range of hills between us and Weymouth for a back-ground. These hills are of chalk, the flints from which have drifted into the valley ; but my farm is free from drifts of any kind. The subsoil is composed of different members of the inferior oolite, and an unwrought or unchipped nodule of flint is of very rare occurrence ; not so, however, cores from which flakes seem to have been struck off, knives, arrow-heads, and other objects bearing evident marks of having been worked. These specimens are very difficult to classify ; but in the examples I have selected, I have attempted the following rude arrangement for my own convenience.



Leaf-shaped arrow-head.  
Original size.

"1. Arrow-heads. Though some of these are so delicately wrought as to leave no doubt as to their use, in other instances it would be more difficult to determine the purpose intended. In only one example have I noticed any approach to the formation of barbs, and I am led to think that the specimens are of a somewhat early period, as the much-barbed arrow is a refinement of cruelty, which seems to point to an advance in ingenuity, if not also in civilization. Most of them were, perhaps, arrow-tips for bird-bolts, or to knock over small animals, which would not require to be transfixed in order to secure them.

"2. The flint-flakes, though variable in form, yet show unmistakeable signs of having been worked. Some of them were probably employed as rude knives, and perhaps all for some common domestic purpose, of which one can only form an adequate notion, by the fact that these rude implements were made at a time when iron manufacture had not commenced.

"3. The scrapers are very numerous ; though varying in size, they seem to be made on an uniform plan, namely, flat on one side and rounded at one end, sometimes in a very elaborate manner. (See woodcuts.) It has been suggested that their use was to scrape and prepare skins, for which purpose they seem well adapted.

"4. Implements. There is such an uniform plan about some of these as to induce me to think that they were designed to be affixed in sticks, probably for use as hammers for more delicate work. A few characteristic examples are here figured.

"5. Celts. The two portions I have sent so evidently show the outline and polish of a portion of a celt, as to incline me to the belief that they were broken implements of that class from which flakes had been struck off, and the remaining portions thrown aside, like the cores or nuclei that frequently occur. They are interesting, however, as showing that they belong to a period when such weapons or implements were made, and it would appear as beautifully polished as are some of the examples of celts from Wiltshire.

"6. Flint cores. Whether these are only the waste portions or re-

mains of pieces of flint from which flakes, knives, &c., had been struck off, it would be difficult to determine. They may, indeed, have been employed as hammers after the process of chipping, and if so, their various forms would point to many and different uses.

"7. Worked flints of various kinds are so abundant that only a few examples may claim notice. I pick up, however, every fragment of flint that arrests my attention, in the hope of being enabled to elicit some suggestion to enable me to obtain clearer notions with regard to the use and origin of these curious objects. I take it for granted that no one who attentively examines the specimens laid before the Institute, can conclude that they were brought into their forms by accident. Nor can it be conceived that their forms are due to modern work. Flint Jack has been heard of here; but the rougher forms now sent he would not make, and the more elaborate ones he could not, and if he or anyone else did so, they would not be left about the fields to be picked up after every fresh work of cultivation. It is, however, right to observe that my bailiff states that he has often gone to these fields to pick up a bit of flint that would serve for his gun; this only shows that fashioned flints were there before, and it is just possible that some of the specimens which have evidently been broken were so done for this purpose. That worked flints are abundant over this island, I am now certain from lengthened observation. I have obtained them from the Cotswolds, in opening British barrows; but nowhere have I seen them in such abundance as on my farm in Dorset, and probably for the want of a daily search. That these are more general than was supposed, I gather from the fact that, wherever I have been, careful search has enabled me to find them. At Portland I saw indications of flint implements; on the Nothe at Weymouth I found some flint flakes; at Lyme Regis I thought that I had found the site of a manufactory of these singular articles. Still, extended search is requisite; for without having all the evidence before us, it will be difficult to arrive at correct conclusions, and I have been desirous to bring my specimens before the Institute, in the hope that the Members may point out any new facts or suggestions that tend to throw light on these very curious vestiges of the earlier occupants of Britain."

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By H.R.H. the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G.—Urns, cylindrical objects of baked clay, possibly intended for use as "sling-shots," and fragments of early pottery, found at Kingston, Surrey.

By Mr. E. TINDALL.—A large collection of flint weapons and implements, found on the Wolds of Yorkshire.

By Brigadier-General LEFROY, R.A.—A jade celt, with Gnostic inscriptions.

By Mr. J. EVANS.—A long greenstone celt, with the date 1571 engraved upon it.

By Mr. W. J. B. SMITH.—A fine English two-handed sword of parade, of the time of Henry VIII.,—an English storming helmet of the time of Charles II., with the original movable lining—a mulberry calculus, mounted as a sort of *ex voto*; also an unknown object in cast iron, supposed to be a cannon shot(?).

By Colonel A. LANE FOX.—Flint implements, found in pits in the camp known as Cissbury, near Worthing, Sussex.

By Dr. KENDRICK, of Warrington.—Three miniatures on ivory ; one of them, supposed to portray the old Countess of Desmond, is more probably a copy of the head of Clara Eugenia, Governess of the Netherlands, by Van Dyck, of whom there is a fine portrait at Devonshire House, London. The miniature exhibited resembles her portrait engraved by Vorsterman, in Van Dyck's "Centum Icones." Another of the miniatures appeared to be the head of Thomas, Prince of Savoy, after that by the same master, number 7, in the series ; the third was described as that of Van Dyck himself.

By the Rev. H. T. ELLACOMBE, of Clyst St. George, Devon.—A small collection of deeds and numerous casts of seals relating to Devonshire.

1. 1 Sept. 1360. Grant of the church of Northam, to the Collegiate Church of St. Mary Ottery, by John Grandison, Bishop of Exeter. This document is particularly to be noticed as being subscribed by the bishop,—*Et ego idem J. de G. Exon. manu propria hic subscribo. Amen.* Seal with counterseal in fine condition.

2. 16 Kal. Aug. 1284. Arbitration relating to the church of Payhem-bury, Devon, concerning a dissension that had arisen between the Abbot and convent of Ford Abbey, Devon, and Master Nicolas de Honetone, calling himself rector of that church. The matters in dispute were settled by Peter Quivil, Bishop of Exeter, whose seal, with those of the Chapter and the Abbot of Ford were appended. The seal of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter remains, imperfect. Legend—"Sigillum Decani et Capituli Exoniensis Ecclesie ad Causas." Green wax.

3. Aug. 1299. Award of Thomas Bishop of Exeter, in reference to the dispute between the Church of Taletton and the Abbot and Convent of Ford, concerning the tithes of 13 acres of land of the demesne of said monks in Tale alleged by the said rector to be within the bounds of his rectory.

4. A.D. 1295. Confirmation by Thomas Bishop of Exeter, of the charter of his predecessor Peter to the Abbot of Ford of the appropriation of the church of Payhembury.

5. 26 Dec. 5. Edw. IV. Letter of Attorney by Lady Dynham and others for giving possession to John Meryfeld and wife, of land in Holeweyes, &c.

Also, a small collection of plaster casts of seals appended to documents in the muniment-room of the Corporation of Exeter.

By Mr. J. YATES.—An Abyssinian weapon—a combination of a hook and spike with which an adversary might be dragged towards his opponent, and pierced.

By Mr. W. H. HART, F.S.A.—

1. A Book of Hours of the Blessed Virgin Mary according to the Roman use. A manuscript on vellum,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. by 3 in., with several miniatures surrounded by elegant borders, in one of which is a device similar to a printer's mark ; probably the mark of the person for whom the MS. was executed. Thirteenth century.

2. A similar book. A manuscript on vellum,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in., with illuminated capitals ; bound in morocco. The Pope's triple crown with keys is impressed on one cover, and on the other a crown with this lettering, "T est L."—Fifteenth century (?)

3. A Book of Hours of the B. V. Mary, according to the use of the Church of Cologne, with Calendar. A manuscript on vellum, 5 in. by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in., with numerous borders ; of a date subsequent to Pope Sixtus the

Fourth, who flourished A.D. 1472-1484. (Now in the Library of the British Museum.)

4. "Heures de la Vierge Marie. Ensemble quelques devotes Oraisons et Litanies." A manuscript on vellum, 5 in. by 3½ in., with illuminated capitals, ornamented with six wood engravings worked on vellum and illuminated in the style of miniatures; it is bound in red morocco covered with scroll tooling, filled with other ornamentation. Outside the first cover, in the centre, are two letters M interlaced between four letters S, and outside the last cover, two letters C interlaced. Sixteenth century.

By MESSRS. WILKINSON.—A state sword of the Isle of Man; of the fourteenth century. A minute notice of two swords of state belonging to the Isle of Man may be found, *Proceedings Soc. Ant.*, second series, vol. iv. p. 123. One of them, of considerable antiquity, bears on the pomel the arms of Man, as borne in the thirteenth century. The other, at present in use, has a blade with the name of "Andrea Ferarra" (*sic*); the hilt and mountings date from about 1750.

By MESSRS. LAMBERT.—Fourteen tazze, cups, paxes, and statuettes, of silver or silver gilt.

Friday, March 6, 1868.

Mr. O. MORGAN, M.P. and V.P., in the chair.

An account of the "Recent discoveries on the site of the Old White Hart Hotel, Bath," by the Rev. H. M. SCARTH, M.A., was read.

"As the members of the Archaeological Institute may be gratified by hearing the results of the late excavations on the site of the Old White Hart Hotel, situated in Stall Street, and on the side of that street opposite to the Pump Room, under which the interesting and important Roman remains were found when that building was erected, which are now deposited in the Museum of the Bath Literary and Scientific Institution, I have drawn up the following account, the materials of which have already appeared in some notes in the Bath Chronicle made by Mr. Irvine, clerk of the works now going on at the Abbey Church under the direction of Mr. G. G. Scott. Mr. Irvine has had free access to the site of the excavations, and faithfully recorded what has been found from time to time; having myself watched the progress of the work, and been in constant communication with the overlookers, I am able to confirm the correctness of his statements.

"Those who have visited Bath in past years, and stayed at the Old White Hart Hotel, will know that it was situated directly opposite the Abbey Church, which stands at the opposite end of the open space called the Abbey Churchyard. The Abbey Churchyard is separated from Stall Street by an open colonnade, which connects the Pump Room with the opposite side of the open space, the colonnade running between the Pump Room and Messrs. Arnolds' wine vaults, which now occupy the site of the ancient church of St. Mary de Stall, commonly known as Stall's Church, and which is stated in the Red Book of Bath to have been constructed partly out of the remains of a Roman temple. That another temple had stood on the site of the Pump Room seems probable, from the Roman remains found when the foundations of that building were dug; and these two edifices, therefore, seem to have represented two opposite sides of the ancient Roman Forum.

"Stall Street seems to run into the ancient Roman Forum at the eastern

end, and probably represents the ancient Roman road coming in from Walcot, and leaving the city by Southgate Street, and the bridge over the river.

"That the Old White Hart occupied the east end of the Forum, and that this end of the Forum was closed by an edifice of some considerable size and importance, appears clear by the remains which have been laid open in the course of the late excavations. Facing the present colonnade and the east end of the Pump Room, a solid bed of concrete has been found; measuring 24 ft. 3 in. from east to west, and 20 ft. 3 in. from north to south, with large stones placed upon it, forming the foundation of a temple or basilica, which has also been surrounded by a court and smaller buildings, the foundation walls of which have been exposed. These are being carefully mapped, so that the whole plan and arrangement of the building will in time be laid down, as the architects, Messrs. Willson and Wilcox, have taken every care that all particulars should be noted, as well as all the articles found carefully preserved; the larger ones being sent to the Museum of the Literary and Scientific Institution, and the smaller ones, I believe, are now being carefully drawn, with a view to their publication.

"The excavations were commenced in September last, but the removal of the superstructure had revealed two mediæval memorial slabs, incised with floriated crosses and inscriptions to ecclesiastics, the dates being on each, and happily not obliterated. They were dated 1525 and 1531, and may have formed part of the flooring of Stall's Church when it was pulled down and the White Hart erected about a century ago, or they may have been brought from the Abbey Church. These two slabs had been cut away on one side, so as to form the arch of a chimney-piece.

"As the excavations proceeded in depth, remains of different periods were brought to light. First came mediæval remains, as pottery, probably about the date of Edward I. Fragments of a glazed earthenware figure, being a knight on horseback, the head of the horse, the leg and foot of the knight, and part of the hindquarters of the animal were preserved (for a similar figure see *Archæological Journal*, vol. iv. p. 79). Soon after, a wall of Roman construction was come upon, 2 ft. 3 in. wide, the lower part being of herring-bone construction. This wall was based upon the blue clay.

"At the N.E. angle of the excavation a small piece of Roman road was cut through, formed of rough stones covered with fine gravel. This was a projection from the main street, and probably ran out of the old Roman main road, represented at present by Stall Street. Under a piece of this road was found a bronze pin. A rough Roman pavement was also come upon, partly destroyed; it was formed of concrete, covered with thin slabs of Pennant stone. This was close to the temple, of the concrete foundation of which I have already spoken. Next was found a good plain Samian bowl, broken in pieces, and two large moulded Roman stones, and afterwards some more; the best preserved of the larger measured about a Roman foot ( $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches) thick; the larger ones had lewis-holes. Another Roman wall was soon come upon to the south of the first discovered. A drain or trench was found to have passed in very early Roman times under the place afterwards covered with the Roman floor already mentioned. A curious and interesting terra-cotta head, of Roman date, was found next. This has a

very Egyptian cast of features, and may have been imported from that country in Roman times. Two walls of Roman date were next discovered, the western one measuring in width 2 ft. 5 in., and the space between the two, 10 ft. 9 in., formed the width of a room divided by a cross wall. It seems probable that the whole formed the open court of a Roman building, with low, lean-to buildings round the exterior walls, and that the buildings of the new hotel occupy the greater part of the open court. The fragment of the cornice of a temple was found next, precisely similar to those preserved in the Museum of the Literary and Scientific Institution, which were found underneath the Pump-room.

"Strong rough stone flooring was also brought to light, of which the western edge was quite sharp and well-defined. As the excavations proceeded, it was ascertained that the solid mass of masonry which had been come upon, was the raised platform of a temple or other building of importance, and in several places shafts have been in more recent times sunk into it, to form cesspools; one was forced to the depth of 4 ft., through the solid stone walling. In this was found a fine fragment of pottery, probably of Saxon date. One of the rough blocks of Roman masonry, imbedded in the concrete, presented a sawn face.

"Later on was discovered the south wall of the temple, but only one course of the immense stones of which the lower part had been built, was remaining; one stone was more than 5 ft. long, and had a sawn face, so that the stone saws of the Roman masons could not have been less in length than those of the present day. Close to the south wall of this building, a beautiful piece of embossed glass was found, being apparently the under part of the handle of a glass vase, somewhat resembling that engraved in Mr. Roach Smith's *Roman London*, p. 121. It was found at a depth of 16 ft. 4 in. below the present level. Another wall of Roman masonry was discovered parallel to the south wall of the temple; and later on another stone of the south wall of the temple, which probably formed its south-western corner.

"The building seemed to run parallel to the present street, and to have been the eastern termination of the Roman forum.

"Beside the embossed glass above-mentioned, a large piece of what appears to be window-glass was found at the depth of 15 feet. It is 5 in. by 3, and has become perfectly iridescent. Several other pieces of glass were found at about this level.

"The bronze head of a spear about 6 in. long was also found, in a very perfect state, and several fragments of pottery, part of an amphora, and portions of small vessels.

"Several Roman coins have been found in the process of excavation.

"A brass coin of Marcus Agrippa: the obverse is defaced, but the reverse has on it the figure of Neptune holding a trident, with the letters S. C. on the right and left. The date of this coin is probably between B.C. 27—12.

"Another large brass coin, the same size as the former, is that of Antonia, daughter of Mark Antony, and wife of Drusus, sen., struck in the reign of Claudius.

"Besides these several smaller Roman coins of the Constantine family were found. They are not worth enumerating, but all are carefully preserved and will be catalogued.

"The Roman coins were all found *near the walls*. Also one of Antoninus

Pius ; reverse, Britannia seated on a rock, A.D. 150. Another of Constantius, son of Constantine the Great ; reverse, a horse soldier, riding down a prostrate enemy. ' Fel. temporum reparatio.'

"These were found at the level of the bed of concrete.

"The remains found before this lowest level was reached, or which were found in the wells or cesspools which had been driven into the concrete, were the following :—

"1. A two-light small window apparently of Saxon date, about 2½ ft. by 2 ft. A relic of the Saxon monastery which stood on the site of the abbey.

"2. Norman corbels, probably belonging to Stall's Church, or to the Abbey Church, before it was re-built, just previous to the Reformation.

"3. The fragment of a fine churchyard cross of rich Norman work, being the corner arm of the cross, and having in it part of an eagle, the emblem of St. John, and the circle which united the arms.

"4. Some fragments of Norman and Early English carving formed the lining of a well which had been sunk about 15 ft. deep and roughly paved at the bottom. In clearing it out, the lower portion of a fine Perpendicular column was discovered. This probably formed part of the Perpendicular Rood Screen belonging to the Abbey Church. In the well was also found an old bucket, and a collection of remains of pottery, of a later date than A.D. 1500.

"5. Weatherings of Perpendicular buttresses were also found in removing the old building of the inn, and several portions of Gothic window tracery, a Perpendicular piscina, and the fragment of a large sitting figure.

"6. An original square-headed Gothic window, with a stone mullion, was opened in the ancient walls of the building, giving the probable date of the oldest parts of the inn which has just been removed to be not earlier than the middle of the sixteenth century. The back wall was very thick.

"These are the principal remains that have been found in removing the Old White Hart Hotel, and clearing the site for the foundation of the New Pump Room Hotel, which is now fast rising, and promises to be an important feature in this part of the city, and which will represent the eastern termination of the old Roman Forum."

Mr. R. H. SODEN SMITH, M.A., F.S.A., read some "Notes upon the Trésor de Petrossa." "The 'Trésor de Petrossa' ranks among the most important monuments that are known to exist of the goldsmith's art of its period. It consists at present of 12 pieces out of 22, which were originally discovered in the neighbourhood of Petrossa, a village of Roumania, in the year 1837.

"Roumania, the present name of the Danubian Principalities, is part of what was anciently the Roman province of Dacia—a country possessed in turn by various nations, and amongst others by Gothic tribes.

"The 12 pieces are—a large salver with its ewer, a patera or bowl, two double-handled vases or cups, a gorget, four fibulæ or breast ornaments, two neck-rings ; all of gold, more or less massive. None of them are mortuary ornaments. Their intrinsic worth is great, but this is far surpassed by their archæological interest.

"The neck rings are of a type not unfrequent both in gold and bronze,

plain rounded, not twisted or otherwise wrought or decorated, except that the heavier specimen has coils of stout gold-wire round the ends ; they fasten with a plain loop and hook. A neck-ring with similar looped fastening was found at Rouan, Department of Aube ; another, but of elaborate workmanship is in the Museum of Copenhagen ; others of bronze have occurred in various localities, as one in the Island of Funen, in Mecklenburg, &c. Armlets of gold of similar type also occur ; one is in the British Museum ; another, but without the looped fastening, was discovered in a grave believed to be that of a Gothic chieftain in the south of France, where also a signet ring, with the name HEVA, was found.

" It is not easy to fix the date of these neck-rings, as their fashion seems to have prevailed widely and over a long period of time ; I think there is no doubt they were in use among Gothic nations.

" The larger specimen of these two possesses a peculiar interest, as there is traced upon it a line of runes. Careful copies of these have been made and it is hoped they may be deciphered. The patera, a circular dish of about 10 in. diameter, with figures in *repoussé*, and a seated draped figure in the centre, is of Byzantine work, of about the end of the sixth century. It resembles in general form bowls or dishes frequent in Albania.

" The large circular salver about two feet in diameter, and the tall ewer of the same workmanship, resemble objects now in use in the ceremonies of the Greek Church : they appear to belong to about the same period and country as the objects which remain to be noticed.

" These are two vessels or vases, and four fibulæ or breast ornaments ; the latter it is stated are similar in general character to objects still worn by ecclesiastics of the Greek Church on occasions of religious ceremony. All these objects as well as the remarkable gold gorget are chiefly characterized by the inlay work in garnets, &c., with which they are covered. The handles of the cups are sustained by leopards, whose spots have been represented by carbuncles and pearls. Several points in the style and workmanship of these objects indicate an Oriental influence. The inlay with thin glass pastes and with slices of garnet over foil was a style of ornament apparently much in use among Gothic nations, and was practised in various parts of Europe, at least from the fifth century downwards.

" The treasures of the tomb of Childeric (d. 481), show various examples of this work : these objects of the highest antiquarian interest have well been called the starting point of Frankish archaeology, their date being indisputable, and their workmanship full of character.

" The votive crown of the Gothic king Reccevinthus (d. 672), now in the Museum of the Hôtel Cluny, and that of King Suintila, in the Royal Library at Madrid, also of the seventh century, exhibit similar work : these were part of the wonderful treasure-trove of Guarrazar, near Toledo. The diptych, the ' theca aurea ' of Queen Theodelinda, in the Treasury at Monza, is another example also of the seventh century. Many other instances may be cited carrying the work down to a later time, as the objects in the Treasury at Aix-la-Chapelle ; also the Saxon brooches with diapered foil beneath the garnets, Carolingian rings, &c.

" The work, therefore, of the present specimens seems to be certainly Gothic, and their date about the end of the sixth century. The chains suspending the pendants to the fibulæ are to be noticed ; they are of

that peculiar and rather complicated pattern called now Trichinopoli, a pattern used in ancient Egypt and Assyria by the Etruscans, from whom the Romans might have derived it ; by the ancient Irish, a portion of such chain being attached to the Tara brooch ; here by Gothic workmen ; and now modern Europe continues to be supplied with it from India. It may be that the traditions of goldsmith's work, which are among the most durable of all traditions, have had in more cases than is yet known a common origin."

Mr. J. G. WALLER read some remarks upon a coat of mail of Asiatic workmanship of the fourteenth century, exhibited by Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith.

"The coat of mail exhibited is of Asiatic workmanship, and not a fine specimen of execution. Its interest consists in the collar, which appears to explain a conventional representation of a species of mail common during the fourteenth century. The drawings exhibited, one from a brass at Westley Waterless, Cambridgeshire, the other from an incised slab at Dijon, show the kind of mail alluded to.

"But before I proceed to point out the analogy, it will be necessary to review, briefly, what has been written on this subject. The first scientific attempt at a history of chain mail was given by the late Sir S. Meyrick in the 19th vol. of the *Archæologia*. He divided it into many varieties, many of which were merely hypothetical, being deceived by the conventional modes of representation. I will just notice three of these, because they bear directly on our subject ; viz., *Single Mail*, *Double Mail*, and *Banded Armour*.

"*Single Mail* he described as being made of rings set edge-wise on a linen tunic, and he thought that all our early effigies previous to the thirteenth century were of this description. He never examined the matter practically, or he would have seen at once that such a construction was an absurdity. I exhibit a fragment of a hauberk of the end of the fourteenth century, when plate-armour was extensively used. It is remarkable for its exceedingly light construction, the rivetting rings being as thin as a wafer. It is not quite enough to cover the arm, but it weighs  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. An entire sleeve of this construction would weigh  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. But to construct a sleeve of single mail would require six times the number of rings, consequently the weight would be 27 lbs. for each arm. The Life Guards' cuirass weighs 14 lbs. Following out the quantities required for a complete equipment, viz., hauberk, chausses, and camail, I find the total covering of a knight would be 252 lbs., exclusive of helmet, shield, sword or lance. The unfortunate knight so weighted would find it extremely difficult to fight, but impossible to run away. This would not be the worst ; this cumbrous armour would be no defence at all. The rings would naturally have a tendency to gape on the outer edge, and would easily admit every blow from a sword, or thrust from a lance. No one, of course, ever saw a coat of mail of this construction, and we may safely conclude that no one ever will.

"*Double Mail*, a term often occurring in old romances, Sir Samuel considered to be the interlaced mail, and not earlier than the thirteenth century. But, in fact, *double* mail is the interlaced mail, with double the number of rings in the same space interwoven together. Of this we have examples, and I believe later in life the author alluded to changed his opinion on this point.

"The antiquity of interlaced chain-mail is a very interesting question, and although it was not doubted by many that all our early effigies were intended to represent this fabric, yet it was very difficult to show any instances earlier than the thirteenth century, if indeed so early. The first fact that seemed to throw it back into an earlier antiquity, that I became acquainted with, was at a dealer's shop at Cologne in 1850. I was in company with Mr. Roach Smith, and in the shop were the contents of an interment of the Frankish period, found in a vase with a human skeleton, at St. Severinus, in that city. Among the objects, the first thing that caught my eye was a very small portion of chain-mail, 14 rings, just sufficient to show that the principle of construction was understood. The collection was purchased, and afterwards passed into the hands of the late Lord Londesborough. Since this, however, we have obtained a specimen of a far greater antiquity. This is an Assyrian helmet in the British Museum, to which a small portion of chain-mail is attached, a very important fact, as we may now safely conclude it was known to the Greeks and Romans, and that the *Lorica Catena* of the classic writers, on which Sir Samuel wrote a very learned memoir in the *Archæologia* to prove that it was not interlaced mail, may probably be now assigned to that kind of fabric.

"I now come to the *Banded Armour*. In this Sir Samuel confesses himself puzzled, but suggested it might be composed of small parallelogramic pieces of metal sewed on linen, so placed as to fold perpendicularly over each other, like palings, and kept in their places by bands or hoops of leather. Doubtful of this suggestion, at the close of his memoir, he thought it might be only padded and stitched work. I refer to the examples to show that neither solution will conform to the conventional characteristic, which show rings without any doubt between bands. It has been a very general opinion that these bands must have been of leather, but the manner of application as an accessory to defence has not been decided. I consider that we need travel no further for a solution, but have it here in the collar of this coat of mail; it simply consists of thongs of leather passed through each alternate row of rings, thus stiffening the substance, and adding an additional protection, of a material that was not heavy, and that, one way or the other, has always been largely used in military body defences. The coat of mail from Goojerat, kindly sent for reference by Mr. Bernhard Smith, has a collar of the same character, but the intermediate row of rings being exceeding small, are concealed by the leathern bands, so that its appearance does not illustrate so completely the banded armour or mail of the fourteenth century as that to which I allude. The appearance coincides with the representation, as far as need be, for we must never expect a convention to follow closely in details. No other means are so simple, and I therefore think we have here the solution of a somewhat vexed question.

"The fragment of a hauberk, which I exhibit, I believe to be of about the year 1360. It is interesting for the different sizes of rings employed (there are three different diameters), and also for the extremely light character of the riveting row of rings, for they are as thin as a wafer. In effigies of about 1340 to 1370, we often find the arms covered with mail having the rings made of a smaller size, because the use of plate now begins to cover parts of the body, and the inner parts of the arms only show mail. The addition of plate compelled the construction of

the hauberk to be reduced in weight, so that in less essential parts it was made much weaker, as we see in this specimen, and also in the effigies of the period alluded to."

Mr. J. HEWITT made some remarks in contravention of the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Waller.

Mr. E. KYNASTON BRIDGER gave an account of the discovery of a reliquary of alabaster in a hole in the cliffs at Caldy Island, Pembroke-shire, while digging out a wild cat which had taken refuge there. It measured when entire about eight inches in length, but a portion of one end—apparently about an inch—has been destroyed. It is oblong in shape, with the two ends in front beveled off, is hollow, in 3 compartments, into which Gothic perforations open, and is surmounted by a recumbent figure. Traces of colour are visible on the outside, and the reliquary has evidently been attached to a wall. This curious object will be more fully noticed and figured hereafter.

The Island of Caldy, which formerly belonged to the Abbey of St. Dogmaels, contains some interesting monastic remains, of which a leaning tower surmounted by a spire of stone is a prominent object.

Dr. ROCK referred to the existence of other examples of similar objects, and thought that before the suppression the present specimen had been hidden for safety.

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

By the CHAIRMAN. Steel die of the official seal of John Morgan, Esq., of Tredegar, in the county of Monmouth, who was Lord-Lieutenant of the counties of Monmouth and Brecon, and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Monmouth from 1700 to 1720. His descendants held those offices and honours till 1787, since which time the seal must have been disused and lost; its history is not known, but it was found last summer thrown aside as an old bit of iron in the kitchen of a farmhouse near Usk, and on clearing away the dirt which covered it, it proved a very finely engraved steel seal. On an impression being shown to Mr. Morgan, he at once recognised it as the seal of his ancestor, having long been familiar with its impressions in wafer on official documents of his time.

It is a fine example of heraldic seal-engraving on steel, of the date of 1700, and it is surprising that it should not have sustained more injury from rust during so long a period of misuse and neglect. It contains 20 coats-of-arms, carefully selected from the family shield, to show the various alliances which the family of Morgan of Tredegar had made with the heiresses of different families from the middle of the eleventh century down to 1700. Most of the coats are well-known and well-established Welsh arms of the earliest period.

By the Rev. F. HASLEWOOD. Copy of the drawing of the altar of St. Augustine's, Canterbury; it was lately found in a carpenter's shop at Herne Bay, and had every appearance of being an original. The engraving of that subject in the Monasticon was from a drawing in the library of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and had variations from the present drawing.

By Mr. L. O. PIKE.—Flint implements, &c., found in Lough Neagh, Ireland. They were of delicate construction, and some were exceedingly sharp. In the *Kilkenny Arch. Jour.*, vol. v., part 2, pp. 226—8, the following account is given of the discovery of these objects:—

"On the Northern Counties Railway, within two hours' drive of Belfast, is the Toome Station, which takes its name from Toome Bridge, a secluded peaceful village, nestled among old trees, and bounded on the south by Lough Neagh, and on the west by the River Bann, which here flows out of the lough on its course to join the Atlantic, below Coleraine. The bridge which spans the river at Toome forms a connecting link between the counties of Antrim and Derry. The Lough presents at this place the appearance of a great V, having the space between the points filled with a plateau of sand, known as Toome Bar. This is almost invariably covered with from two to three feet of water. Barton, who published a work on Lough Neagh, Dublin, 1751, says, 'that before the autumnal season of the year the water discharged at Toome is very inconsiderable, so as not to afford a depth greater than that which may reach to a shoe-buckle, or the knee of a person wading; and once it happened that a person, taking advantage of an inblowing wind, walked over dryshod. Unfortunately, when I visited the place, the wind was in a contrary direction, and the water reached above the knee; but my guide informed me that, owing to the dryness of the summer, the whole surface of the bar was, at one period of this year, dry. Strewn upon and imbedded in it are logs and barks of timber, some of which bear the marks of fire, while others still retain their upright position; these must have been placed here artificially, as the bar of sand extends fully a quarter of a mile into the lake, outside of which there is deep water; and if by the force of the water they had been thrown up here, it is equally probable they would have been swept by the first winter flood into the river, and thence to the sea. From this it may be inferred that there was here, at a very remote period, a crannoge or lacustrine dwelling. The sites for such habitations were, when practicable, always chosen either where a river flowed into a lake or *vice versa*, these being the best fishing grounds. And here nature may be said to have formed a site which is unequalled. From the large number of flint weapons, &c., which I found lying on the surface, and slightly imbedded in the sandy bottom, it is more than probable that they were used by the dwellers in this island village. Flint is not found in its natural state within seven miles of Toome, so that it must have been brought home, and manufactured in the crannoge. I searched in vain for a fragment or nodule similar to those which may be found in any gravel heap, but all I saw had the evident marks of chipping; some were thrown away, owing to the imperfect character of the flint, while others were perfectly formed, and more were broken, either in the process of making or in use. But the most positive proof of their having been made here is, that the large cores of flint from which the weapons were struck were also found. All these flint flakes are of the earliest type, many closely resembling those found in the 'drift' at Abbeville, and many like those brought home from the Dordogne Caves by Messrs. Lartet and Christy. Some ten or fifteen years ago the Commissioners appointed for deepening the River Bann had occasion to infringe on this sand bed, and in it antiquities of great variety, belonging to the Stone and Bronze periods, were found. These were deposited in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy; and any person looking over the Catalogue of this National Collection, must be struck with the frequency with which Toome Bar appears in connexion with bronze swords and spear heads, or with the

more peaceful relics of a bygone age, the ring brooch, enameled bead, or silver armlet. Lough Neagh, like nearly all the other lakes in Ireland, has its traditions and legends, in which the peasantry implicitly believe. And when Moore wrote the lines—

‘On Lough Neagh’s banks as the fisherman strays,  
When the clear cold eve’s declining,  
He sees the round towers of other days  
In the waves beneath him shining’—

he but perpetuated in undying verse the belief which the dwellers on its shores possess, that beneath the present waters was once a thickly populated country; but, owing to the ‘evil living of the men who dwelt therein,’ it was suddenly submerged by a just God; and that even to this day may be seen, beneath its placid waters, the round towers, ‘the high-shapen steeple,’ and the crumbling wall, of ruined cities. May not this tradition be the faint remembrance of the lacustrine inhabitants?”

A number of similar objects, from the same locality, were exhibited about two years ago at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Evans, who then directed attention to this flinting-ground.

By Mr. WALLER.—A fragment of a hauberk of chain-mail of the fourteenth century.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A jerkin and cap of chain-mail, taken at the battle of Goojerat. The jerkin is remarkable for the



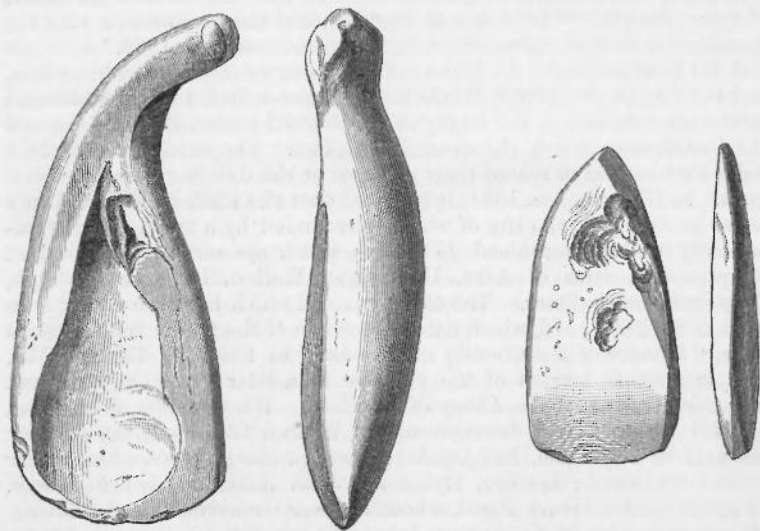
Sepulchral urn found at Plas Heaton, Denbighshire. Height 8 inches.

manner in which its collar is stiffened by the interlacing of leathern thongs.

By Mr. W. WYNNE FFOULKES.—A sepulchral urn of the “drinking

cup" class, found in 1851 in a barrow at Plas Heaton, Denbighshire. It lay in a stone cist with a human skeleton, and had apparently contained some liquid.<sup>5</sup>

By the Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER.—A collection of Carib implements and tools, from the West Indies. They are formed of the great conch shell, and were the implements used by the early inhabitants of the islands, who have now entirely disappeared. The implements had been buried, and were found in gullies or on the coast after heavy rains. The natural curve of the shell had been skilfully turned to account so as to fit the hand. It appears, by Schomberg's History of Barbadoes, that few of the aborigines existed when the island was occupied by English settlers in 1625; they were either enslaved or exterminated. The island must at one time have been thickly peopled by Indian or Carib tribes, as shown by the quantity of pottery, with implements of stone and shell (*Strombus gigas*) which have been found. The latter are of three kinds:—those with central grooves, or cavities, and handles; those without any groove or handle; and hones for rubbing down the shells in forming the im-



Length 5 1/4 inches.

Length 5 1/4 inches.

Carib Implements of shell and stone found in Barbadoes.

plements. He had seen only fragments of very rude pottery, closely resembling some of the Celtic wares of the British islands. Two objects with bluntly rounded ends, somewhat dilated, may have been portions of pestles for preparing food, such as the dried root of the manioc or capava. These were found at Conset Point, Barbadoes. The implements occur in the surface soil, and especially in caves or under rocks, and in caves that seem to have been the favourite habitations of the Caribs. Schomberg states that figures of pottery, one of them possibly an idol, 6 ft. in height, have been found in the parish of St. Lucy; also part of a disk, of close-

<sup>5</sup> Arch. Camb., N.S., vol. ii. p. 274.

grained clay, found with the shell implements, near Conset Point. Humboldt states that South American tribes keep such cakes of clay in their huts to stay the cravings of hunger by distending the stomach. Mr. Chester imagines that the disk in question may have served a like purpose.

By Mr. HORNER, Mells Park, Taunton.—A circular dish of brown ware, highly glazed, with light-colored ornament under the glaze, the white much cracked, the edge serrated; time of James I. Found (together with a stone-hammer) at Street-by-Walton, Somerset, six feet deep in peat moss.

April 3, 1868.

Mr. E. SMIRKE, Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, in the chair.

The Chairman announced that Colonel the Right Hon. J. Wilson Patten, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, would preside at the annual meeting of the Institute to be held at Lancaster in July next.

A paper was read, communicated by Mr. W. WILBERFORCE MORRELL, of Selby, entitled "The Askes of Aughton, and their connection with the Yorkshire Rebellion, called the Pilgrimage of Grace, A.D. 1536."

After briefly relating the history of the rising as recorded by historians, and the fate of the principal rebels, the paper afforded some additional facts with reference to the family of the ill-fated leader, Robert Aske, and the localities in which the event took place. The ancestors of Robert Aske were careful to record their pedigree at the different heralds' visitations. In Glover's, A.D. 1584, it is stated that the windows of Mr. Aske's house at Aughton (the site of which, surrounded by a moat, is still prominently visible), contained 25 shields, which are carefully drawn, and comprise the arms of Aske, Ughtreight, Walton, Langton, Fitzhugh, Gascoigne, and Latimer. The earliest record which has been traced is in Harl. MS., 1394, p. 76, which dates the origin of the family from Richard Aske, "founder of the Chantry of Howden" in 1365 (39 Edward III.), who, in another version of the pedigree at a later visitation, is exalted into the "founder of the Abbey of Howden." His grandson, John Aske, married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir William Gascoigne, the Justice; the next in succession, Richard Aske, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Oughtred; his son, styled *Sir* John Aske, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Bigod, whose son was concerned in the Rising. He was succeeded by Sir Robert Aske, who raised the importance of the family by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of John Lord Clifford, son of the Earl of Cumberland (whose seat at Londesborough was in the immediate neighbourhood), Clifford's brother having shortly before married a daughter of the Duke of Suffolk, and therefore a niece of Henry VIII. John Aske, the head of the family at this time, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Rauf Ryder, Knight, of Ryther. It was his two brothers who took opposite sides in connection with the Rebellion. The loyalty of Christopher, the elder, appears to have been suspected, from the fact of his relationship to the younger brother, Robert (Mr. Froude is in error in calling Robert the second son); and in the proceedings following the defeat of the rebels, he found it necessary to defend his conduct. How nobly he was able to do this appears from his narrative preserved at the Public Record Office in London (State Papers, Domestic, Henry VIII.,

No. 840), which gives a most graphic account of the whole rising, and which is, as yet, unpublished.

The parish church of Aughton still exhibits a prominent memorial of the loyalty of Christopher Aske. The chancel dates probably from the eleventh century, and contains two brasses of the family, with incomplete inscriptions; but the tower, which is of Perpendicular style, and was probably erected by Christopher Aske in memory of these events, bears, conspicuously carved on the buttresses, a shield bearing an aske or newt, the rebus of Aske, and on the tower seven large shields with quarterings of the family. The central one bears, surmounted by a crescent, quarterly of six: 1, *or*, 3 bars *az.*, the original arms of the Askes; 2, a cross engrailed; 3, a fesse dancette (Oughtred); 4, a cross; 5, on a chief, three besants; 6, on a chief, two mullets between a bird's head (Hayes): on either side are shields of other quarterings of the family, and below, the following inscription in Norman-French:—"Christofer le second fitz de Robart Ask, Chr. oblier ne doyt A. D<sup>i</sup>. 1536." The family were intimately connected with the old order of things which were now so rapidly changing. John Aske was prior of St. Augustine's Monastery in Friargate, York, which he surrendered, 30 Henry VIII. (1538), when it had six friars, and a revenue returned at 180*l.* a-year. Of the prominent participators in the Rebellion, Sir Francis Bygod, who was executed, was a second cousin of Robert Aske; Sir Ralph Bulmer married his sister Anne; Sir Robert Constable was a relative of the grandmother of the two Askes; Christopher Stapleton of Beverley, who was concerned at the commencement of the outbreak there, married an Aske; and Ellerkar, who held Hull for the king, married Agnes, another sister of Robert and Christopher Aske.

The family continued its importance for several generations after these events. Robert Aske, of Aughton, who succeeded, married the daughter of Sir Ninyan Markynfield, whose son Robert was high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1588. This Robert had six children, three of whom married into the family of Fairfax, which was then rising into importance; Eleanor marrying Thomas, the first Lord, the father of Lord Ferdinando, and grandfather of Sir Thomas Fairfax, the celebrated parliamentary general. We have these incidental notices of later members of the family. One of the sons, in a subsequent pedigree, is styled "a goldsmith of London," and others as students at the Temple and members of the Bar. Lord Ferdinando Fairfax, in his will dated 12 March, 1647, leaves "to his cousin, Richard Aske, Esq., 10*l.*;" and in 1640, writing to his brother Henry, the amiable rector of Bolton Percy, says, "My cousin Aske and his wife remember them to you. I think neither of them will come down to the country for the summer. He is in lodgings again, and in reasonable practice." The name of Aske has passed away from the village, but not from the district. The Fairfaxes still retain some of the property of their ancestors in the parish, and thus, by a curious coincidence of history, the descendants of almost the last soldier who died on behalf of the ancient belief, became the heroes of the advanced faith of a later generation.

Mr. SHURLOCK, of Chertsey, communicated the following notes on a recent discovery of Anglo-Saxon remains at Shepperton-on-the-Thames.

There have been found recently in digging gravel on Shepperton Range, on the banks of the Thames between Chertsey and Walton, various ancient relics that have been ascribed by Mr. Franks chiefly to

the Anglo-Saxon period. They consist of a bronze fibula, an iron spear-head, and numerous fragments of pottery, some of which seem to belong to an earlier age, and have been pronounced Roman. These objects were found amongst human skeletons, of which eight have been disinterred, at a depth of about a foot below the surface; all of them deposited in the same direction, towards the East. It is remarkable that in the ground above these skeletons were found bones of the ox; whether these may have been accidentally deposited subsequently to the interments, or should possibly be regarded as vestiges of the funeral feasting, as has been inferred in some other instances, must be left for further consideration. It was much to be desired that some careful exploration should be made on the spot; hitherto the relics that have been obtained have been collected chiefly in the process of riddling the gravel, and remained unnoticed until they were thrown heedlessly into the sieve. It is hoped that excavations may be made hereafter under competent direction, and there can be little doubt that some interesting information must be the result. It will be remembered that the spot is at no great distance from places where doubtless, at various periods, the passage of the Thames was disputed strenuously, and the banks of the river became the scene of deadly conflict. Not far to the eastward is the position of the memorable ford, at Coway Stakes, that has been the subject of so much controversy. Numerous British and other relics have been found in the neighbourhood. Vestiges of the Romans also are not wanting in these parts: the small entrenched works near Chertsey are doubtless to be ascribed to them, and Roman relics, coins, &c., have occasionally been brought to light. Any fresh evidence that may aid our investigations of the disputed occupation of this district cannot fail to prove of considerable interest, and may tend to establish some historical fact heretofore in obscurity; it is moreover obvious that such discoveries near the course of so important a natural boundary or defence as the river Thames should always claim attentive consideration. The relics are fully described, *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, Ser. ii. vol. iv. p. 118.

A notice of the Sepulchral Brass in Wimborne Minster, Dorset, commemorative of Ethelred the Elder, by Mr. ALBERT WAY, was then read.

"On a recent visit to Wimborne Minster my attention was drawn to the little memorial brass, the demi-figure of the Saxon martyr, brother of Alfred. It is probable that when that remarkable church and the sumptuous sepulchral sculptures there to be seen were inspected by the members of the Institute, on occasion of their visit during the Dorchester Meeting, in 1865, the comparatively obscure little memorial of the king of the West Saxons may have scarcely been noticed. It is moreover to be regretted that, in the pressure of other attractive subjects brought before the archaeologists assembled at Dorchester, time proved insufficient for reading an interesting communication that had been prepared for their gratification by a Dorsetshire antiquary of well-known attainments, Dr. Wake Smart, M.D., of Cranborne, and who unfortunately was unable, through ill health, to be present as their cicerone in the visit to Wimborne Minster. In that memoir, Dr. Smart had brought together all the particulars relating to the sepulchral brass under consideration, and also to the uncertainty in which the later part of the reign of Ethelred the Elder and the time of his death are involved, in the conflicting statements of the various chroniclers. It is with pleasure that I take this

occasion to advert to the interest of Dr. Smart's communication, that was thus unfortunately lost to our Society, and I would also express my esteem of his friendly readiness to aid my inquiries in regard to any antiquarian subject of research in his county.

"I have now to submit to the Society the rubbing that I lately took of the sepulchral brass at Wimborne, the only royal example of that kind of memorial that occurs in the large series of engraved monumental portraitures of this description preserved in England. It has been figured on a reduced scale, and not very accurately, in Hutchins' History of Dorset; also in Carter's Sculpture and Painting in England, where may be found some account of it from the pen of the learned Dr. Milner; and lastly, a very diminutive woodcut of the demi-figure has been given by Mr. Haines in his Manual of Monumental Brasses.<sup>6</sup> The date 1440 has been ascribed to the memorial by Mr. Haines, who observes that the inscription beneath the demi-figure may probably have been a restoration executed about 1600, the original inscribed plate by which the little memorial had been accompanied having been lost.

"It may be supposed with considerable probability that the remains of Ethelred, who although never formally canonized, was accounted as a saint and martyr, having perished in conflict with the Pagan Danes—'per manus Dacorum'—about the year 871, had been enshrined in some suitable depository of the fashion familiar to us by ancient examples of art and by illuminations, namely, a high-ridged chest, that may in its first intention have been the actual coffin in which the corpse was placed. Frequently, however, it assumed the form and rich decorations of the sepulchral chapel, and of this description almost invariably are the feretories and shrines that enclosed the relics of saintly personages, alike in our own churches as in those of foreign lands. Such a raised structure, however, might sometimes be found an inconvenient incumbrance in the limited space of a choir or presbytery; and on that account, obviously, it might in some few instances be removed, and its original position marked by another memorial more conveniently adapted to the requirements of the church. In the earlier half of the fifteenth century, the time to which the figure of Ethelred should be assigned, engraved memorials of metal and stone were much in use, and it has been suggested, with much probability, that the shrine or raised tomb of the martyr might at that time have given place to a more simple memorial, on a level with the pavement of the presbytery. The little brass is now to be seen on the north side of that part of the Minster, and immediately above the upper step, namely that nearest to the east end of the church. It is attached to a slab of Purbeck marble, of which a small portion only is now visible, the surface of the remainder of the slab having been cut away, as I was informed by the clerk, so as to admit of an incrustation of decorative heraldic tiles that have been introduced a few years since in the whole of the eastern part of the fabric, when considerable 'restorations' and embellishments were carried out.

"The half-figure of the Saxon king measures 14 in. only in height; he appears in the usual regal costume of the earlier half of the fifteenth century, a robe with a close cape of ermine reaching nearly to the elbows; the form of the crown also agrees with that period. The upper part of the short sceptre is lost, and appears to have been broken off previously

.. <sup>6</sup> Vol. i. p. lxxiv., published in 1861. See also vol. ii. p. 51.

to 1789, when Carter made the drawing from which the engraving was executed for his Sculpture and Painting in England. Under the demi-figure there is a small oblong plate, with an inscription in plain Roman capitals, as follows :—

IN HOC LOCO QUIESCIT CORPUS S<sup>ti</sup> ETHELREDI REGIS WEST SAXONUM  
MARTYRIS QUI ANO DN̄I 873, 23 DIE APRILIS PER MANUS DACORUM  
PAGANORUM OCCUBUIT.

“This plate is of copper, or some reddish-colored mixed metal, the demi-effigy is apparently of the hard latten plate, with which we are familiar as the material used for sepulchral brasses previously to the sixteenth century, and usually found encrusted with an uniform dark-green *patina*. Under the inscription there is an escutcheon of metal that seems to differ in its quality from that of the other two portions of the memorial. It is charged with a cross patonce, being probably the coat that has been assigned to Egbert, grandfather of Ethelred ; that apocryphal bearing has been variously blazoned, namely, as *azure* a cross patonce *or*, and also *azure* a cross patonce counterchanged *or*. In the present instance the field of the escutcheon has been coarsely tooled with vertical lines and rows of intermediate punctures, probably intended to retain some superficial color, but not sufficiently deep to serve as a case-ment for enamel. As vertical lines express gules in engraved coats of arms, it may be inferred that there was no intention of showing on this escutcheon the color of the field, which was probably indicated by some pigment that has scaled off.

“In the curious library, still well furnished with ancient volumes of venerable aspect and attached by chains to iron rods around the little chamber, approached by a narrow newel staircase from one of the corners of the vestry, I found a second inscribed plate differing slightly from that now to be seen accompanying the figure of Ethelred, the chief variation being that it gives 872 instead of 873 as the date of his martyrdom. The metal of which this inscribed plate is composed is different from that of any of the portions of the memorial as already described ; the letters are Roman capitals, somewhat smaller and more carefully engraved, with foliated scrolls filling up the spaces at the ends of two of the lines. The date of this plate, which bears on the reverse portions of the work of some earlier memorial, seems to be the sixteenth century ; possibly some restorations may have been made, as Dr. Milner has suggested, during the time that Reginald Pole, afterwards Cardinal, was Dean of the Collegiate Church of Wimborne, between 1517 and 1537. This would well agree with the narrative of Leland, who commenced his Itinerary about 1538, and who made his inspection on his circuit from Dorchester by way of Lulworth and Poole.<sup>7</sup> He observes that ‘the town of Winburn is yet meatly good and reasonably welle inhabited.—The Chirch of Winburne Minstre was first a Nunnery erectid by S. Cuthburge.’ He proceeds to state that she was buried in the north side of the presbytery—‘King Etheldrede was byried by her, whos Tumbe was lately repaired and a marble stone ther layid with an image of a King in a plate of brasse, with this inscription,’—and he gives the memorial in the same words as already noticed, with the exception only that the date

<sup>7</sup> Itin. iii. f. 54.

of the martyr's death is given as 13 April, 827; a discrepancy, doubtless to be regarded as an error of transcript, which occurs likewise in a second entry of the inscription to be found in a subsequent part of the Itinerary.<sup>8</sup> I may also notice that Leland gives, in the concluding line, the reading—*Danorum Paganorum*—instead of *Dacorum*, as found on the inscription that now accompanies the effigy on the floor of the chancel, and likewise on that above noticed as preserved in the library. Camden, who has likewise noticed the interment of Ethelred at Wimborne, and given the inscription, in his *Britannia*, in 1607, printed the word *Danorum*, and mentions that the memorial had been—‘*non ita pridem restauratus*’—not long since restored. It is scarcely needful to observe that the name *Daci*, although *Dacia* properly designated a country of more remote parts in Eastern Europe, was frequently used to express the inhabitants of Denmark. I believe that St. Clement Danes, in the Strand, so called because Harold was there buried, is sometimes described in old documents as ‘*Ecclesia Clementis Dacorum*,’ and Geoffrey of Monmouth writes repeatedly of Denmark as *Dacia*.

“The duplicate inscription, which is now to be seen, as I have observed, in the library, was brought to light some years since, as I was assured by the clerk, concealed in one of the books. Rapin has stated that the brass plate with the inscription given by Camden was taken away in the Civil Wars; this may, however, be the plate in question subsequently recovered from the spoiler. In regard to the curious points of difficulty connected with the place and manner of the death of Ethelred by the cruel hands of the Danes, whose frequent incursions brought so much misery into the southern parts of Dorset, I may refer any one who is curious to pursue the enquiry to Dr. Smart's careful investigation prepared, as before noticed, for our Annual Meeting in Dorset. I sincerely regret that a little memoir of so much historical interest was unfortunately transferred to the pages of Sylvanus Urban, instead of finding a welcome in our own *Journal*.” See *Gent. Mag.*, 1865, vol. ii. p. 708.

Mr. TREGELLAS called the attention of the Institute to the probability—owing to the projected operations of a Building Society at Bromley—of the picturesque ruins of the fortified residence known as “Simpson's Moat,” near Bromley Railway Station—a familiar object to most passengers by the London, Chatham and Dover line—being soon destroyed; and he urged such Members as were interested in the Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages to pay a visit to the spot before it was too late to find any traces of the few crumbling fragments which still remained.

Mr. Tregellas gave the following account of Simpson's Moat, as the result of a personal inspection of the place (of which a view and a plan will be found on the opposite page), and of a perusal of Philipot's *Villare Cantianum*, Hasted's *History of Kent*, Lysons' *Environs of London*, and Dunkin's *Outlines of the History and Antiquities of Bromley, &c.*

The original structure appears to have been a quadrangular fortified building, surrounded by a moat, 25 or 30 ft. wide, on all sides.<sup>9</sup> The

<sup>8</sup> *Itin.* vol. iii. f. 96.

<sup>9</sup> The moat on the north-west and south-west sides was filled in by Jeremiah Ringer, who was the last tenant of Simpson's Moat, and occupied the

place for more than 50 years. He gave the name to Ringer's Lane, the approach to the moat from the turnpike road.

walls, strong and lofty, supported by very substantial buttresses at the sides and angles, and built of flints and rubble masonry ; the facings, &c., of dressed stone. A huge and very handsome red brick chimney, probably built temp. Henry VIII., and of which a considerable portion was standing fifty or sixty years ago (see Warren's Sketches of the Ravensbourne), adorned the centre of the north-east side of the building. It is on this side only that any traces of an original door or window are now to be seen : their positions are indicated on the plan. It is also of this side of the building only that the entire length is now to be traced ; part of the south-east side remains, but the form and dimensions of the whole must remain a matter of conjecture, unless excavations be undertaken. It seems, however, rather more probable that the existing walls will be tumbled into the ditches and into the sunken story, with a view to levelling an area for some modern villa, than that any such excavations will be made. At present the place is a scene of perfect ruin and confusion ; it has been inhabited, from time to time, by farmers and others, who have availed themselves of the materials afforded by the old walls, to construct, within the enceinte, buildings more in accordance with their own requirements ; and it has not been without considerable difficulty that even so slight a ground plan as that here given could be made, or that any fragments of dressed stone could be discovered from which an opinion might be formed as to the probable date of the structure.

The history of Simpson's Moat is briefly as follows :—The Manor of Simpson's was, in 1302, the property of John de Banquel, to whom Edward I. in that year granted a charter of free-warren for his lands in Bromley. Thomas Banquel died, seised of the Manor, in 1361 ; and, upon a division of his estates, it passed to his younger son, William. The next owner upon record was William Clarke, who, according to Philipot (p. 84), had a licence from Henry V. to fortify and embattle his mansion here. Lysons states that he could find no reference to this grant in the *Calendars of the Tower* ; nor has subsequent search availed to verify Philipot's statement, which, however, was probably not made without some authority. About the year 1450, the property came by purchase to John Simpson, from whose family it derived its present name. Nicholas Simpson, who was barber to Henry VIII., and who probably built the great chimney already referred to, aliened the Moat to Alexander Basset, by whom it was subsequently conveyed to Sir Humphrey Styles of Langley Park, near Beckenham.<sup>1</sup> It afterwards passed through the same hands as Langley Park ; and, when Lysons wrote, was the property of Lord Gwedir, whose tenant was, at that time, Samuel Rickards (or Rickets), a farmer. The owner, prior to the estate being sold for building purposes, was Colonel Jackson, who occupied the large house at the southern extremity of the town of Bromley.

Mr. Waller showed numerous rubbings of representations of mail armour upon sepulchral and other memorials, and made comments upon the evidence afforded by those representations and the specimens exhibited by Mr. Bernhard Smith, as regards the construction of that kind

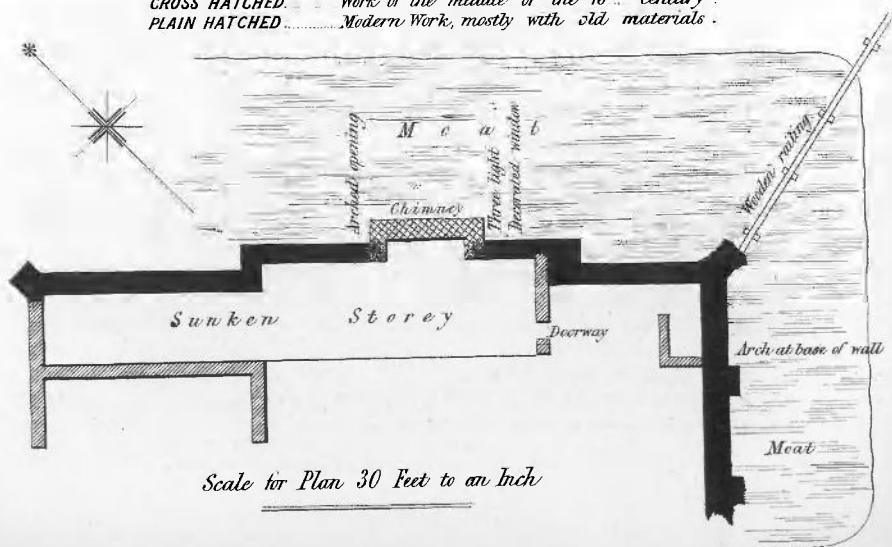
<sup>1</sup> There is a wooden tablet at the east end of the south aisle of Bromley church bearing the arms of Styles. The inscription sets forth that the pews

beneath were appropriated to the sole use of the Styles, ancient owners of Simpson's, and were then (1727) the property of Lady Elwill of Langley.



*Simpson's Moat . Bromley . Kent . View from the East.*

BLACK ..... Work of the middle of the 14<sup>th</sup> Century .  
 CROSS HATCHED ..... Work of the middle of the 16<sup>th</sup> Century .  
 PLAIN HATCHED ..... Modern Work, mostly with old materials .



of personal defence. These remarks were in confirmation of the notes supplied by him at the preceding meeting, for which see p. 164, *ante*.

Mr. Hewitt also discussed the subject in some detail. Mr. Bernhard Smith and Dr. Rock also contributed some observations on the subject.

The Very Rev. CANON ROCK drew attention to the remarkable finely woven fabric, for ecclesiastical purposes, which had been lately found at Hesselst Church, Suffolk. It was a corporal or "Corpus Christi" cloth for covering the sacred elements anterior to and during celebration. It was of the most delicate fabric, known as the "*pannus nebulosus*," and was of the fifteenth century. It was a very rare and fine example of such an object.—Also a burse, of the fourteenth century, in which the corporal or Corpus Christi cloth was placed during mass.

### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. J. HENDERSON, F.S.A.—Specimens of decorative and inscribed tiles from Spain and eastern countries, comprising—a large square plaque and a narrow, long slab, both of them lustrated and inscribed with Arab characters in blue relief. These were brought from an Arab mosque at Natinz, formerly Natanza, 20 leagues from Ispahan, and one attributed to the fourteenth century. The square plaque has been riveted in Persia, having been fractured, and the inscription is only part of a sentence, with the word Victory. The heads of the birds on it, both those in relief and on the flat ornamentation, have been chipped off; and the same injury occurs on a similar but less perfect plaque in the possession of Mons. D'Avillier in Paris. The inscription on the long tile, which is perfect, and formed probably part of a window-frame or of a cornice, as it has a diapered base, is the frequent formula which begins chapters in the Koran,—“In the name of God the Merciful, the Compassionate, oh you (who have believed).” A smaller fragment of the same type of Persian work was dug up by Capt. Burton in Eastern Central Africa, between Zinzebar and Lake Sangouka. The ornamentation is similar, but the birds retain their heads.—Five small tiles, in frames, from the ruined palace of Ferabad near Ispahan, said to have been part of the decoration of a bath-room built by the Schah Abbas II., date, A.H. 1040—A.D. 1662. The figure on horseback, with falcon on his wrist, is said conjecturally to represent him. These tiles were obtained from different shops in Ispahan. The palace was destroyed by the Afghans about 1720.—From the same source is an octagonal lustrated tile, with cursive Persian writing not yet deciphered, but assigning to it a somewhat late date.—One of two larger tiles in frames, the deepest in colour, was dug up at Halicarnassus in 1861, and was possibly made at Broussa; the other was from a mosque at Cairo, and is more Persian in character.—A fragment of a tile from the Mosque of the Rock at Jerusalem.—A tile, date about 1300, from the Alhambra, given by Richard Ford (Author of the “Handbook for Spain”) to Mr. Marryat, and purchased at his sale; inscription on it, “There is no conqueror but God.”—A small fragment of later period brought from the Alhambra by Sir William Dundas.

By the Rev. J. BECK.—Bronze fibulæ and other mediæval relics from Gottland, comprising glass beads; a fragment of pierced bronze; fragments of bronze chains; fragments of a comb; also of iron arrow and spear-heads; and a bridle-bit, of Russian work.

By Mr. J. G. WALLER and Mr. J. W. BERNHARD SMITH.—Various specimens of mail armour of the fourteenth century.

By Mr. SHURLOCK, of Chertsey.—Anglo-Saxon cinerary urn found at Walton-on-Thames in November, 1867, with its contents—calcined bones, a small glass bead, and portion of a bronze ornament.—Portions of two large sepulchral Anglo-Saxon urns.—Three imperfect human jaw-bones.—An iron spear-head and a bronze fibula.—Fragments of Roman pottery found in the upper West field, Shepperton-on-Thames, in March, 1868. See *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, Ser. ii., vol. iv., p. 118.

By Mr. G. TATE, F.G.S., of Alnwick.—Drawing of a dagger found in a bog near Charlton, Northumberland. Date, fifteenth century.

By the Very Rev. CANON ROCK.—Corpus Christi cloth and burse found at Hessesett Church, Suffolk.

### Archaeological Intelligence.

THE important work, of which we formerly made mention as in immediate preparation, by Mr. J. B. Waring, Chief Commissioner of the Leeds Exhibition, and well known by other undertakings in connection with the history of mediæval arts and manners, is announced for publication as soon as the cost may have been guaranteed by a sufficient number of Subscribers. It is entitled—*The Stone Monuments, Tumuli, and Ornaments of Remote Ages; with Notes on Early Irish Architecture*. The volume (price to Subscribers three guineas) will consist of about a hundred and ten plates, containing more than five hundred subjects. Not less than seventy plates are devoted to megalithic and pre-historic remains; the remainder will illustrate ornamental art in bronze and the precious metals, ending about the eighth century. More full particulars may be obtained from the Author, 2, Liddington Place, Amptill Square, N.W.; to whom also names of Subscribers may be addressed.

An announcement of the recent formation of "The Provincial Record Association" cannot fail to be welcome to many of our readers. It is constituted for the examination of Parochial or other Registers, and to devise measures for the greater security and preservation of these records, which contain valuable information illustrative of national as well as local history, especially in reference to the descent of families. They have, however, owing to the want of any organisation for the purpose, never been systematically examined. The Association proposes to employ competent persons to make examinations of such registers, to calendar their contents, and to print such calendars for the use of the Members. It is also proposed to print certain historical materials, such as letters in the Cottonian and other collections. Provincial registers of wills present another important object to which attention will be given. The annual contribution of members is fixed at half-a-guinea. Further information will be given by the Secretary, L. C. Alexander, Esq., 2, Paul's Alley, Paternoster Row, to those persons who may desire to encourage such an undertaking.

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

May 1, 1868.

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

The second portion of Mr. G. T. Clark's Memoir "On Mediæval Military Architecture" was read. This has been printed in this Journal, vol. xxiv. p. 319. A discussion ensued, in which Mr. James Yates, Mr. Tregellas, and Dr. Rock took part.

Mr. C. D. E. FORTNUM, F.S.A., gave an account of a remarkable collection of objects of bronze from Upper Egypt exhibited by him. They were chiefly vessels used for the administration of the Holy Sacrament by the Coptic Christians of the church of St. Mark at Thebes, in the seventh century. These relics, which are here figured, were discovered among the ruins of a village inhabited by early Christians in the temple of Medeenet Haboo at Thebes, which was deserted by the Christians on the approach of the Arabs in the year 640, and had never since been inhabited. One chamber of the temple that had been thus turned into a village by the Copts was used as a church, the hieroglyphics on the walls were filled in with mud, and the building decorated with the cross and other sacred symbols. In the British Museum is a portion of a cross (apparently of gilded leather) supposed to have decorated a vestment or altar-cloth; it was obtained from the same locality, and was presented by Sir Gardner Wilkinson. This object, as Sir Gardner has had the kindness to inform us, was found by him in one of the side-chambers at the back part of the temple; it doubtless belonged to a Copt priest, and had been rolled up as if for concealment, or possibly to facilitate its being carried away by the priest in whose chamber it was found. Little was known of Medeenet Haboo until 1830, when some of the inner chambers were opened by Sir Gardner, and several others have been examined since that time. The structure consisted of two courts, and in the second of these the Coptic church was established, an apse being cut in the wall at the east side; beyond these courts there are numerous chambers of the old temple, and in one of these the cross was brought to light by Sir Gardner Wilkinson.

The bronze lamp, hereafter figured (see page 245), and brought by Mr. Fortnum with the objects from Thebes, was not found there. A lamp of similar type and character was found, however, at Medeenet Haboo, but it was unfortunately separated from the other objects and sold to a traveller, in whose hands it was seen by Mr. Fortnum. He exhibited also a pair of ear-rings of bronze, of elegant and simple form, here figured;

and four small silver armlets, probably intended to be worn by children. These, with a silver finger-ring likewise in his possession, and having engraved on its metal bezel the lion of St. Mark, were found among the ruins of the mud houses in Medeenet Haboo. An early Christian intaglio on nicolo, brought for exhibition with the relics from that site, but not found there, is probably of contemporary date or nearly so: it represents the lion of St. Mark surmounted by a Greek cross; the silver setting is of a more recent period.

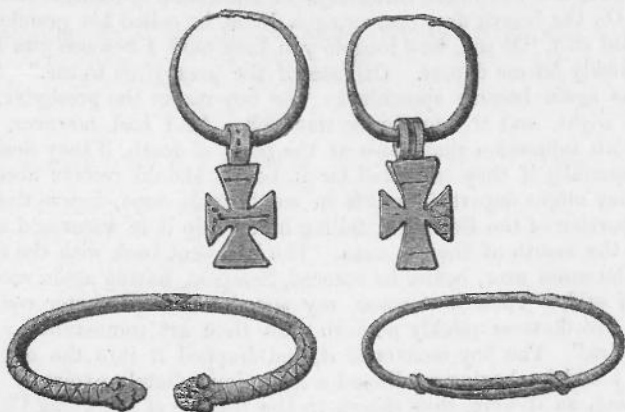


Fig. 1.—Personal ornaments of bronze and silver found at Thebes in Upper Egypt. Orig. size.

We are indebted to the friendly assistance of Canon Rock for the following observations on the remarkable Christian relics brought from Egypt by Mr. Fortnum.

"The bronze and silver objects exhibited by Mr. Fortnum are extremely curious no less than valuable, affording us specimens of female adornment and of liturgical appliances wrought at an early period of Christianity. As they were found in Egypt, we are surely warranted in taking them all to have been fashioned by believing hands and for believers' use in that illustrious portion of the early church.

"Writing toward the end of the second century, St. Clement of Alexandria teaches his flock, in his curious treatise 'The Pedagogue' (lib. iii. c. II.), to have the rings which they wore engraved not with images of idols and of utensils which contribute to sin or intemperance, but with a dove, a fish, a ship under sail, a lyre, or an anchor, &c. No wonder, then, that we find the drops on the ear-rings in form of the cross, or the bracelets showing at the ends the serpent's head, admonishing the wearer to be wise as serpents (see woodcuts, fig. 1).

"The liturgical appliances are, however, by far the most important and interesting portion of the collection. Fig. 2 represents a sort of pyx used, in the first ages, for carrying to the sick and dying the holy Eucharist under one kind; its short legs show that it had been so made as to stand upon a table while in ritual service; its lid, surmounted by a cross, indicates its ecclesiastical application; its short spout will at once be accounted for by learning how the *Viaticum*—the *εφὸδιον* spoken of in the first Council at Nice A.D. 325—or the holy communion given to the dying, in accordance

with the ritual followed of old in Egypt, and what is now known as the Coptic liturgy. In his Ecclesiastical History (book vi. c. 44), Eusebius has preserved a curious letter which Dionysius, bishop of Alexandria, A.D. 249, wrote to Fabius, bishop of Antioch, concerning the death of one of his people. In this epistle the Alexandrian prelate says :—‘ There was a certain Serapion, an aged believer, who had passed his long life irreproachably, but as he had sacrificed during the persecution (of Decius), though he had frequently begged, no one would listen to him. He was taken sick, and continued three days in succession speechless and senseless. On the fourth day, recovering a little, he called his grandchild to him, and said, “ O son, how long do you keep me ? I beseech you hasten, and quickly let me depart. Call one of the presbyters to me.” Saying this, he again became speechless. The boy ran to the presbyter. But it was night, and the presbyter was sick. As I had, however, before issued an injunction that those at the point of death, if they desired it, and especially if they entreated for it before, should receive absolution that they might depart from life in comfortable hope, I gave the boy a small portion of the Eucharist, telling him to dip it in water and to drop it into the mouth of the old man. The boy went back with the morsel. When he came near, before he entered, Serapion, having again recovered himself said, “ Thou hast come, my son, but the presbyter could not come ; but do thou quickly perform what thou art commanded, and let me depart.” The boy moistened it, and dropped it into the old man’s mouth ; and he, having swallowed a little, immediately expired.’

“ Being, as it were, thus drawn to the bedside of the dying Christian in Egypt, we behold how, at first sight, the liturgical vessel here shown us had been so wrought as to completely answer its purpose : the Eucha-

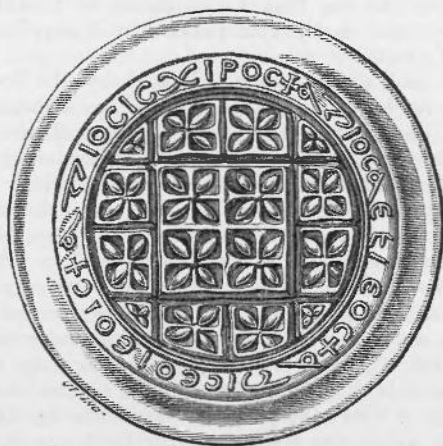


Fig 3.—The “Corban,” or Eucharistic bread, used in the Coptic rite. Diam.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

ristic bread then as now, no doubt, was, as exhibited in fig. 3, round, thin, and flat. The small portion of it which the bishop Dionysius broke off, was but a morsel, a tiny particle, which could be with ease poured along with the water that had moistened it, into the mouth of the sick and dying person.



Fig. 4.—Bronze Cruet for the Eucharistic wine, and tripod stand.  
Found at Thebes in Upper Egypt. Two thirds of orig. size.



Fig. 2. Bronze pyx. Diam. 4 inches.

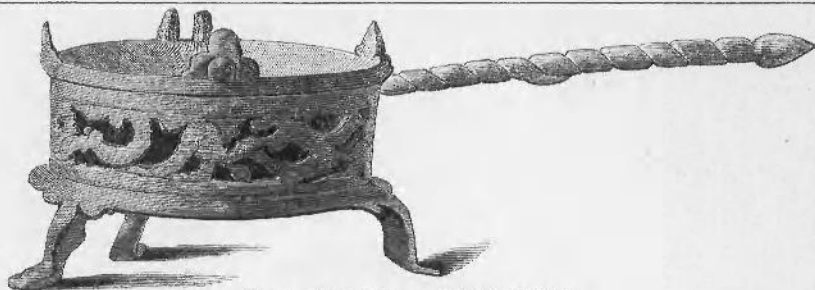


Fig. 5. Bronze censer. Length, 8 inches.

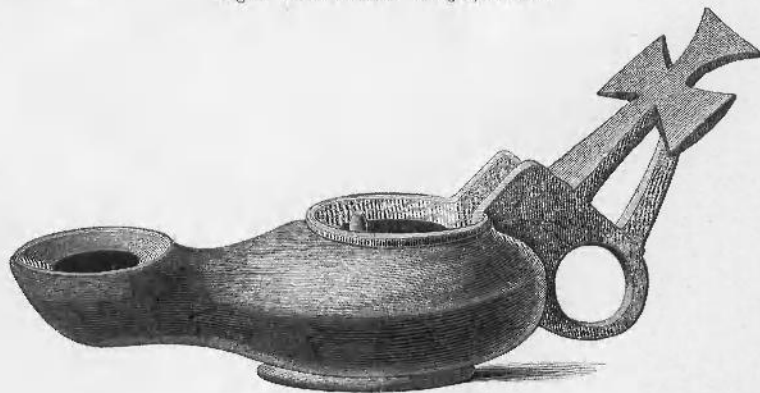


Fig. 7. Bronze lamp. Length, 7 inches.

Objects of sacred use found in Upper Egypt.

"The woodcut, fig. 3, presents to us the Coptic corban, for by this name those who follow the Coptic rite in the patriarchate of Alexandria—the Abyssinians among the others—call the breads made to be consecrated at the Eucharist. The original, which was shown at the meeting of the Institute, measured  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter; it was one of those unconsecrated breads that, by the Coptic ritual are, like the 'holy loaf' of the Salisbury use, given after mass to the people who have not communicated, as explained in the Church of Our Fathers, t. i. p. 137. By the Copts, the twelve small crosses on it are meant to signify the Apostles, while the square space in the middle marked with crosses represents our Lord; the inscription running round is Greek, and although the letters are somewhat imperfectly formed, it may be thus read:—*ἅγιος θεός, ἅγιος ἰσχυρός, ἅγιος ἀθάνατος*. According to the rite of the Copts, this eucharistic bread must be made and baked on the same day it is used; and for the purpose a small oven is to be found in the vestry of every church.

"The object next to be noticed (fig. 4) is a cruet for holding the wine to be consecrated at the celebration of the Eucharist: from its size it shows that a small measure of the liquid was needed in their liturgy. What must strike every student of classical antiquities is that from its inability to stand upright and by itself (thus requiring, as is shown in the woodcut, a stand, in the hollow of which it was placed to make it keep its contents from spilling), it retains the shape as well as usage of the ancient *amphora*—the wine-jar of the Romans, but without the two handles of that vessel. A great curiosity among liturgical appliances is the small vessel (fig. 5) for burning incense at the altar at the time of the liturgy; its cover has unfortunately been lost. The Hebrews, and after them the heathens, at their sacrifices, offered up incense, and the vessel for the purpose was among the Romans called *thuribulum*. On the ancient use of incense I have spoken in a work on the liturgy entitled '*Hierurgia*,' p. 517, 2nd ed. In the first ages the *thymiaterium*, *thuricremium*, or, as it is now more commonly termed, the thurible, was not formed so as to be swung, hanging by somewhat long chains, but it was carried in the hand by means of a short handle, and it was fashioned like the one before us. In fact at some churches where the Greek rite is followed, the *thymiaterium* is still made with a handle, as was exemplified by two very large silver thuribles among the liturgical articles lent by the Servian government to the South Kensington Museum, and that had been exhibited at Paris, A.D. 1867, in the history of art-labour. Only about the end of the eleventh century did the use of thuribles swung by chains become adopted either in the east or west of Christendom.

"Fig. 6. In all probability these small round vessels may have been used for carrying to the dying sick the holy oil for extreme unction. Two were obtained by Mr. Fortnum. In addition to the above he brought from Egypt one of the Christian lamps (fig. 7), which are by no means rare; the sign of the cross at its handle is unmistakeably plain; though the whole be devoid of much of that

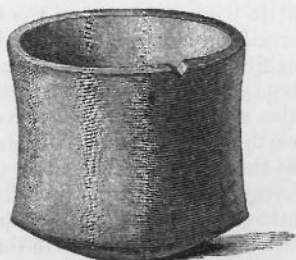


Fig. 6.—Small bronze vessel, probably for holy oil. Two thirds orig.

symbolic ornamentation which graces several others, this example is valuable, not merely as being so ancient, but as an Egyptian or rather Coptic specimen."

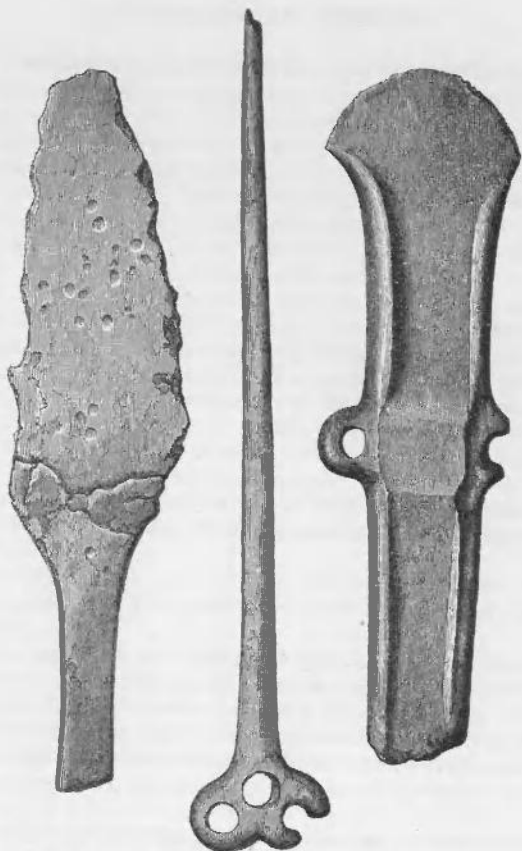
Mr. J. MACLEAN, F.S.A., showed a rubbing from an inscription on a slab in a church at Bodmin, to which the date of the eleventh century had been assigned, and of which he invited examination. Various readings were given, and the general opinion expressed was against the early date given to it.

The Chairman drew attention to two small silver boxes in the shape of a heart, exactly similar to that recently figured in the Journal of the British Archæological Association, as a "Douglas" heart, and brought before that Society by Lord Boston. These heart-shaped boxes, Mr. Morgan observed, were of ordinary Dutch manufacture and objects of common use for toilet service. A ring, with a heart-shaped carbuncle surmounted by a crown, and called a "Douglas" ring, was also shown by the Chairman, who considered the title a misnomer.

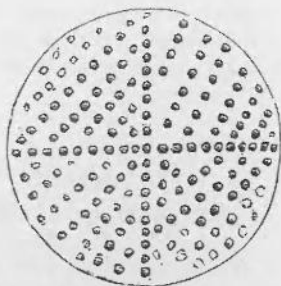
Dr. Rock thought that the heart shape of the box and the heart on the ring were a simple matter of ornament with a devotional or symbolical bearing; the heart being probably that of the Virgin Mary or of our Lord.

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

By Mr. WYNNE FFOULKES.—Three objects of bronze found about 1855 with an interment and cinerary urns at Bryn Crüg, about two miles from Carnarvon, and about half a mile east of the road towards Bangor. These relics, of somewhat uncommon fashion, are here figured. They consist of a small blade or dagger, with a flat tang for insertion into a haft; a pin or implement having a flat head pierced with three holes; the length of this object when perfect may have been about 6 in.; and a little celt of peculiar type, length  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in., with a small pierced loop or ear on each of its sides, at about mid-length. This relic approaches most nearly to the class of palstaves, but there is no stop-ridge, only a slightly raised space between the side-loops; bronze palstaves or other implements of this description with two side-loops are very rare. An interment had been previously found at Crüg, accompanied by urns and a curious little "incense cup," on the bottom of which an impressed ornament in cruciform arrangement is to be seen. This remarkable vase was likewise exhibited by Mr. Ffoulkes, and it is here figured. It lay amongst burnt bones in a large urn that was covered by a second urn inverted over it, the space between the two vessels having apparently been filled with earth and charcoal. A bronze pin about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. in length was also found in this deposit. The little cup, ornamented roughly by vertical rows of irregular round punctures, five rows of similar dots around the lower part and two rows around the lip, is of light reddish brown ware, with a few little pebbles imbedded in the paste. On the under side, which is slightly convex, is the cruciform ornament, a peculiarity of which other examples have been noticed in this Journal, vol. xxiv. p. 22. The cup measures in height,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in.; diameter, at the mouth,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in.; at the base,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. There are no perforations on the sides, as frequently found in cups of this class. A more full account of the discovery and of other interments found at Crüg may be seen in the Archæologia Cambrensis, third series, vol. xiv. p. 259.



Bronze relics found at Bryn Crûg, near Carnarvon. Original size.



Incense cup found at Bryn Crûg, near Carnarvon. Original size.

By the CHAIRMAN.—A small glass box, set in a gilt frame, probably German work of the sixteenth century. It had been described as a monstrance, but was simply a box that may have been used for counters or other small objects.—Two small heart-shaped boxes of silver.—A lady's ring, with a heart-shaped carbuncle surmounted by a crown.

By Sir GEORGE BOWYER, Bart.—Photograph of the picture of "Our Blessed Lady of Philermos," at St. Petersburg, accompanied by a printed account of the original. The picture is one of those attributed to St. Luke; it is richly adorned with jewels, and the frame is beautifully chased. It is said to have been brought during the reign of the Grand Master de Villaret from the Holy Land to Rhodes, where it had been greatly venerated; thence it had been removed to Malta, and subsequently to St. Petersburg. Dr. Rock observed that the picture "was one of the Black Madonnas which it was the fashion for a certain period to paint." There were many well-known "Black Madonnas;" Our Lady was said to be so painted out of charity to us. The present example was probably of the twelfth or thirteenth century. Some discussion arose on this point, in the course of which Mr. Waller read an extract from Molanus, to show that St. Luke was not considered a painter by that learned writer on Christian art.

By Mr. A. MYERS.—A piece of sculpture in ivory of the seventeenth century;—two Persian tiles;—and a chalice and paten of late German work.

By Messrs. LAMBERT and RAWLINGS.—An elaborately wrought lady's girdle, considered to be Italian work of the sixteenth century;—a pair of salts of the time of Charles II.;—a small "grace-cup" of the year 1684-5;—a German gilt casket of early seventeenth century work, with a remarkable lock;—other pieces of old plate, and a specimen of "verniss Martin," or lacquered painting, by Martin of Paris, in the time of Louis XIV.

MEDIAEVAL SEALS.—By Mr. EDWARD TYRRELL.—Matrix of the seal of William Picard, probably the rector of the church of St. Magnus "ad pedem pontis," London, presented, as appears by Newcourt's Repertorium, by the abbot and convent of Westminster, 2 kal. Aug. 16 Edw. II. (A. D. 1322). The seal was found within a hundred yards of the church in making a coffer-dam in the Thames at the end of Fish Street Hill, during the rebuilding of London Bridge. It is of brass, of circular form; diameter, nearly three-quarters of an inch; the device is the Holy Lamb holding a cross, to which a bannerol is appended; legend—S' WILL' PICARD.

June 3, 1868.

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

AN account of recent discoveries at Guisborough Priory, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, by Mr. J. E. B. BRUCE, was read.

In September, 1867, Captain Chaloner, R.N., the proprietor of the Guisborough estate, gave orders to clear away the accumulations which covered the remains of the Priory. Guisborough, with the greater part of Cleveland and the surrounding district, was, at the time of the Domesday Survey, in the possession of Robert de Brus. It had been granted to him by the Conqueror, with other possessions in Yorkshire, on account

of the part that he took at the Battle of Hastings, and in the reduction of the insurgents of the Northern counties. The son of this Norman baron, the second Robert de Brus, "by the counsel and admonition of Pope Calixtus II. and Thurstan, Archbishop of York," founded the Priory of Guisborough, "to the honor of God and of the Holy Virgin, and for the salvation of the souls of the king, of himself, his wife and children." In this charter of foundation (printed in Dugdale's *Mon. Angl.*, edit. Caley, vol. vi. p. 267), Agnes his wife, and Adam his son and heir joined. In 1289, as we are informed by Walter de Hemingford, a canon of Guisborough, the Priory was consumed by fire, together with many theological books and nine costly chalices, as well as vestments and sumptuous images. Shortly afterwards a new church was erected on a larger scale than that of any other monastic institution in Yorkshire.<sup>1</sup>

After the Dissolution the work of destruction speedily began at Guisborough. On the 21st of November, 1541, a lease was granted to John Leigh, Esq., "of the buildings with the site and precincts of the Priory to be then demolished and carried away." The "demolition" appears to have been effectually carried out, and it would seem that the tower and other lofty portions of the structure had been wantonly thrown down into the body of the church, crushing and burying the monuments and ornamental work. Sir Thomas Chaloner, ambassador to Charles V., obtained a grant of the site of Guisborough on the expiration of Leigh's lease, and for many years the ruins were used as a stone quarry for the neighbourhood. It has remained for his descendant to do something towards reviving the interest in the great monastery established by the knightly Norman, by directing the excavations to be made, which have been the means of displaying the grand features of the structure now laid open, and the noble and interesting monuments which its ruins have so long hidden. The excavations were commenced by cutting a trench across the church at about 200 ft. from the East window. The remains of a doorway of the Early English period were first discovered. This was probably the entrance from the cloisters.

The chief features of interest found in the course of the excavations are the coffins and monumental tombs of those connected with the Priory and the neighbourhood. Among them are those of Robert de Brus, lord of Skelton, the founder of the house, his wife, and his descendants and family connections. The monument of Robert de Brus, competitor for the crown of Scotland in 1290, appears to have been removed from the Priory to the parish church shortly after the Dissolution, and is engraved in Dugdale's *Monasticon* (vol. vi. p. 265). Before the high altar, in the centre of the choir, a quantity of decorative tiles was found, on which were the arms of Bruce. The patterns were, however, much varied. A few inches beneath the pavement, at the foot of the steps before the altar, lay a stone coffin. It measured 6 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 3 in., and contained the remains of a tall and aged man. From a consideration of various circumstances, these were considered to be the remains of the competitor for the Scottish crown, the grandfather of "Robert the Bruce," the champion of Scottish story.

The central tower would appear to have fallen wholly into the church. On removing the mass of masonry formed by its ruins three monumental

<sup>1</sup> See Sharpe and Paley's "Parallels of Gothic Architecture."

slabs were found. They were 9 ft. 6 in. in length, and 4 ft. 5 in. broad. On the centre slab was the inscription, in characters of the fifteenth century—*SIT PAX ETERNA TECUM VICTORE SUPERNA*. Five feet below the surface of one of these slabs the skeleton of a man was discovered in the remains of an oak coffin. The bones were pronounced to be those of a person 6 ft. 8 in. in height. In the coffin two circular bronze buckles were found. The third slab had had cross-plates, the studs or rivets of which alone remained. In the *debris* above were found considerable portions of a monumental shrine, the details of which were of fine workmanship, painted in bright colours and gilt. Other remains of interest were found, consisting (it was presumed) of portions of the lead, silver, and iron, fused together in the great fire of 1289. In this fire, Hemingford states that all the chalices, images, and plate were destroyed, and the heat reduced them to such a liquid state that the molten metal penetrated through the ancient floor of the first monastery. Among the ruins were found remains of an effigy in chain mail; part of a figure in plate armour of the early part of the fifteenth century, probably representing one of the Latimer family; bosses from the roof, rich in gold and colours; fragments of coloured glass, pottery, and alabaster shrine work.

Mr. JAMES YATES referred to a cartulary of Guisborough Priory, formerly in the possession of Mr. William Hamper, at Birmingham, which does not appear to have been known to the editors of the last edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon*; the only cartulary there cited being that preserved amongst the Cottonian MSS., Cleop. D. II., which is also the only one noticed in the valuable Index of Cartularies by Sir Thomas Phillipps. Mr. Yates likewise mentioned the wooden crucifix, supposed to have belonged to Guisborough Priory, and of which he had given a description at a previous meeting. (*Arch. Journ.*, vol. xxiv. p. 68.) It belonged to a Mr. Ripley at Whitby, and had been regarded with interest on account of an inscribed parchment found concealed within it, bearing the talismanic word *AGLA*.

Brigadier-General LEFROY gave an account of the great cannon of Mahommed II., lately presented to her Majesty by the Sultan. This interesting memoir is reserved for future publication.

Mr. HEWITT thought the date ascribed to the great gun at Ghent (1382) to be doubtful.

The Chairman made some remarks upon the attribution to St. Luke of portraits representing the Blessed Virgin, to which attention had been invited at a previous meeting. The conclusions at which he had arrived were that there was no approach to contemporaneous evidence in such attribution, and that none of the portraits so assigned to St. Luke were earlier than the eleventh century, if so early.

Mr. J. G. WALLER exhibited, and read some notes upon a portion of a palimpsest brass from Cobham, Kent.

"The fragment is part of an inscription to William Hobson, formerly master of Cobham College, who died in 1473. The text of the inscription is preserved in the account of the Cobham family prefixed to Holinshed's *Chronicles*, as follows:—'*Hic jacet dns Willmus Hobson quondam Magri istius Collegii, qui obiit xxj. die Augusti A° dni MCCCCLXXIII. cuius aie ꝑpicietur deus.*' On the reverse is part of an inscription beginning thus—'*Hic jacent Magister L.*' etc.; in the last line

are found the names "Isabella et Agnes." The term *Magister* seems to imply a priest; if so, two sisters must be meant as included in the memorial. But it is extremely unusual to find a memorial to a priest including any female members of his family. There is an instance at Over Winchendon, Bucks, in which the mother of the deceased is mentioned, but it is almost the only example that I can call to mind. The designation *Magister* is found given to those who have taken a degree at the Universities, and also to Bachelors of Laws and others. If therefore the inscription was intended for a man of law, the female names might be those of wives. The character of the engraving proves it to be at least twenty years earlier in execution than the other, but the surface of the metal shows the file-marks quite sharp, as well as the cutting, proving that the plate could never have been used.

"The date is early, for the palimpsest brasses are mostly found in the sixteenth century, and are accounted for by the destruction of churches that ensued after the dissolution of monasteries in 1542. When we find a reverse of Flemish manufacture it is usually after 1566, when so many churches in the provinces of Brabant and Hainault were pillaged by the insurgents. The date of the example at Cobham and its condition show that it belongs to another category, and the occurrence of such a plate must be explained as being the result of waste in the workshop. This is constantly going on now in modern practice. A workman makes a mistake, either in dimensions or otherwise, and he finds it easier to throw the metal aside and begin afresh, leaving the waste to be used on a subsequent occasion."

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. J. STACEY, of Sheffield.—A small collection of relics found in Ireland, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Gilford, county Down, at different times and places. They consisted of a bronze leaf-shaped sword, quite perfect; length, 25 inches.—A bronze taper blade, of the type described by Mr. C. Tucker in this Journal, vol. xxiv., p. 110. It is in excellent preservation and of elegant form; one rivet remains in its place; the edges and point of this weapon are as sharp as when first made; length,  $17\frac{1}{4}$  in.—A small bronze socketed javelin-head with two side-loops.—A bronze socketed spear-head, the edges and point very sharp.—A very fine bronze celt, much ornamented, of the second type described by Mr. V. Du Noyer, in his classification of bronze celts, in this Journal, vol. iv. p. 2.—Two stone celts, and a rude implement of flint, from the North of Ireland; also a plain wedge-shaped bronze celt, of Mr. Du Noyer's first type, found in co. Limerick, and a flint arrow-head.

By the Rev. J. BECK, F.S.A.—A collection of flint weapons obtained in Denmark, some of them of peculiar forms.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A perforated oval boulder of chert—probably a maul-head—found near Marlborough, Wilts.—Also an African iron sword, of the classical leaf-shaped type; the handle, of wood, with a pommel of iron wrought in an open pattern, with this peculiarity—that it is merely cemented into the wood, and the tang of the blade does not pass through it.

By Sir THOMAS E. WINNINGTON, Bart.—Photograph representing three

sepulchral slabs recently discovered in the old churchyard of St. Mary Witton, Droitwich. The central slab is 5 ft. long and 2 ft. 2½ in. broad. The arms of the cross terminate in vine leaves, which also branch out from each side of the stem. An elegant circular ornament occupies the centre; on the dexter side is placed a plain annulet or ring with a bar across the middle. Another of the slabs measures 3 ft. in length, and the smallest barely 22 in. The stones are in good preservation, and they will probably be removed to St. Andrew's church, as that of St. Mary Witton has long since been destroyed.

By Mr. H. F. HOLT.—A triptych, in oak; French work, of the second half of the 15th century. The central panel represents a Gothic arch springing from two columns, the whole being profusely gilded and decorated. The recess is paved with black and white marble in chequered squares, and the wall is hung with green tapestry semeé with golden fleurs-de-lys. In the foreground is the figure in profile of Louis XI., kneeling on a cushion of cloth of gold with bullion tassels, his hands being upraised and joined in prayer. Before him is a table covered with a green cloth, upon which is lying an open illuminated missal. The king wears a short red cloak trimmed with fur, white breeches, and leathern boots with tops reaching to his knees, a collar of knighthood is about his neck, and a sword hangs by his side. On the riser of the step is the inscription in gold letters—"LUDOVICUS REX." The wings on either side are gilded, and divided into lozenge-shaped compartments, each of which contains four impressed fleurs-de-lys.

The diptych has been formed by first sawing off a piece of the wood (which was afterwards converted into shutters), and then by carving the centre panel in relief. The hinges are elegant, and formed as fleurs-de-lys. Unfortunately the fastening has become detached, and is lost.

It was obtained in 1773 from an ancient house, between Plessis les Tours and the hospital, called "La Rabaterie," which still exists, and has always been commonly described and recognised as the residence of Olivier le Daine—the barber, confidant, and minister of Louis XI.

Two portrait medallions in wax by the celebrated artist of the 16th century, Alphonzo Lombardi of Florence.

1. Alphonse d'Avalos, Marquis du Guasto, lieutenant-general of the armies of the Emperor Charles V. Born 1502, died 1546. Bust in profile turning towards the right. The marquis is the bridegroom in the well-known picture of Paul Veronese at the Louvre, representing "Les Noces de Cana."

2. Mary of Aragon, wife of Alphonse d'Avalos, Marquis du Guasto. Bust in profile, turning towards the left.

By Mr. C. BOWYER.—Small Greek, Roman, and Egyptian bronzes and sculptures.

By the Rev. J. FULLER RUSSELL, F.S.A.—The de cease and glorification of the Blessed Virgin, a miniature drawing by Don Silvestro Camaldese, on vellum, illuminated with gold. This miniature, when in the possession of the late W. Y. Ottley, was described by Dr. Dibdin as follows:—"One 'great and glorious' sample of ancient art, exhibited in choral books, Mr. Ottley, however, still possesses, which must unquestionably be considered as the Jupiter planet of the system; in other words, it was executed by the famous Don Silvestro degli Angeli, and is described

by Vasari as the *chef-d'œuvre* both of the artist and of the age. First, for the dimensions.—From the bottom of the picture to the central top, which is pointed, for the reception of the other part of the Virgin and her attendant angels, there are 14 in.; the width of the illumination measures 10 in.; the surrounding border, in a sort of tessellated or mosaic squares of black, yellow, red, and blue, is an inch in width. Secondly, for the subject, which represents the Death of the Virgin. The corpse is surrounded by all the female relations of the deceased, with the twelve Apostles, and our Saviour in the centre; the latter of whom receives in His arms the departed spirit (in the form of an infant) of His mother. The countenances of this solemn yet splendid group are full of sorrowful expression; but in the midst of such a general and almost insupportable exhibition of grief, the countenance of our Saviour is marked with a mildness, a dignity, and composure which are perfectly heavenly. Among the rest, the figure of St. John is eminently graceful and expressive; and the female at the foot of the Virgin has a quiet composed character not unworthy of the pencil of Raffaele. There are some lovely countenances among the females, but to particularise would be endless. Every head is surrounded by a thick and shining *nimbus* of gold, and above, the Virgin, ‘in glorious majesty,’ sits enthroned with eight attendant angels—in attitudes which equally express their piety and rapture. The whole of the space which is between the assumption of the Virgin and the group below consists of one broad, highly-raised, and indurated mass of resplendent gold. The entire composition, executed in body colours, much glazed, absolutely partakes of its original freshness and radiance. This magnificent and unique specimen of ancient art is justly and highly valued by its owner. Indeed it is beyond all price. I had almost forgotten to notice its age, which is the middle of the 14th century.”—Bibliographical Decameron, vol. i. pp. cxi. cxii., note. 4to. 1817. The late Professor Waagen, in allusion to this drawing, says:—“Though the faces still have the type of Giotto, there is in Christ a dignity, in the Apostles a depth of expression of grief, in every part such refined taste, such a delicate execution, that it far surpasses all the miniatures of that age that I have ever seen.” Works of Art and Artists in England, vol. ii. p. 129. 8vo. 1838. See also Vasari, ed. Flor. 1832, p. 202; Bohn’s translation, vol. i. p. 283.

By the Hon. WILBRAHAM EGERTON, M.P.—A painting in fresco, on plaster transferred to panel, representing two half-draped female figures, on a black ground. One of the figures may have been intended to portray Flora, soaring upwards on clouds: she has a wreath of flowers, and holds a basket of flowers in her right hand, another wreath in her left. The other figure appears in the act of taking flowers from the basket and placing a wreath on her head. This subject is engraved in a work entitled *Picturæ Antiquæ Cryptarum Romæ*, and described as “*Peinture antique des Thermes de l’Empereur Adrien*.” Mr. Egerton observed that the authenticity of the painting, as a relic of the classical period, had been called in question. It was purchased by him about twelve years ago in London, on the dispersion of a foreign collection.

By MESSRS. LAMBERT and RAWLINGS.—Various objects of plate, including an ancient chalice formerly belonging to the parish of Kinnoul; a grace-cup of the time of Charles II.; a caster of the year 1701; a cocoa-nut lamp of German 17th century work; and a

jewel with St. John Nepomuk on the obverse, and St. Augustine on the reverse.

By Mr. J. E. B. BRUCE.—Casts of seals of the Bruce family; the “Terriar” of the Priory of Guisborough, Yorkshire, *circ.* A.D. 1220; photographs of charters to the Priory; objects found in the recent excavations there, namely, fragments of leather, two buckles, and a fused lump of mixed metals, &c., supposed to be a relic of the fire in 1289, by which the Priory was consumed.

July 3, 1868.

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

Mr. G. SCHARF, F.S.A., gave the following account of a portrait of Alice, the wife of the celebrated painter Nicholas Hillyard, or Hilliard, which he exhibited:—

“The miniature which I now have the pleasure of submitting to the Institute, affords an important addition to our knowledge of the personal history of our first English-born painter, Nicholas Hillyard. He was the son of Richard Hillyard, of Cornish extraction, and of Laurence, daughter of John Wall, a London goldsmith. Born in 1537, his grandfather, on the mother’s side, probably determined the profession he was to follow. Like the great Italian artists of old, he was goldsmith, designer, and painter. He married Alice, daughter of John Brandon, chamberlain of the city of London; and it is her portrait, painted by Hillyard in 1578 when she was 22 years of age, that I now lay before you. The miniature is circular, in its original rose-turned case of logwood, with an ivory circular rim inside bordering the glass. An inner border, of oval form, contains, in gold caps on a deep blue ground,—ALICIA BRANDON NICOLAI HILLYARDI, QUI PROPRIA MANU DEPINXIT, UXOR PRIMA. The spandrels or spaces on each side between the oval border and outer circular frame are occupied by golden scroll work and two shields, the one on the dexter side bearing the arms of Hillyard or Hildyard, as given in Burke’s Armory, *azure* a chevron between three murelets *or*, and that on the sinister side the arms of Brandon, Barry of six *argent* and *gules* a leopard spotted, queued, with 2 tails *or*. Upon the rich blue ground within the oval is inscribed in brilliant, small gold letters,—Ano Dni 1578. Æts. S. 22. The monogram, N·A·H· in gold, is repeated under a star of five points on each side of her head. She wears a gold chain round her neck; a picture-box, or small oval gilt frame, is partly hidden inside the front of her white dress; a black ribbon tied to it passes round her neck; an ear of green corn is likewise fastened to it. A black veil covers the top of her head, and falls down behind a wide-spread round ruff of rich, white lace, the colour of remarkable purity. A black overdress covers her shoulders, and leaves open the full white sleeves patterned with fine grey scroll-work. The diameter of the miniature is  $2\frac{3}{8}$  in. The extreme diameter of the outer case, measured at the back, is  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in.

“This is one of the most perfect miniatures by Hillyard that I have ever seen. The spelling of the name is remarkable, but it is confirmed by the famous picture of the same size representing the artist himself, belonging to Lord de Lisle at Penshurst. Walpole mentions a portrait of him as a boy aged 13, belonging to the Earl of Oxford. This passed to the Duke of Portland, who still owns it, and it was lent by him to the

Manchester Exhibition in 1857. It is very small, with a red background having the letters NH. 1550, upon it, and the name and age 13 in gold on blue round it. The dates, however, do not afford the same birth-date as the Penshurst miniature, and one also of the painter at the age of 37, belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch, which is thus inscribed,—Ano Dni 1574. Aetatis suæ 37. The Duke has also a miniature of Hillyard's father, dated 1577, Aetatis 58, formerly in the Strawberry Hill collection. Lord de Lisle also exhibited a miniature of the elder Hillyard at Manchester. The Penshurst miniatures formerly belonged to Sir Simon Fanshaw.

"Hillyard was a man of good position. He is styled "Gentleman" in the patent granted to him by King James. He died 1619. The poet's encomium on this talented painter has often been cited :—

. . . . . a hand or eye  
By Hilliard drawn, is worth a history  
By a worse painter made.

As an example of a hand may be cited the miniature of Lucy Harrington, Countess of Bedford, from Stowe; also that of the Countess of Essex, from Strawberry Hill, in the possession of the Earl of Derby."

The Chairman made some remarks upon the large and remarkable collection of ancient spoons which had been brought together chiefly by the Rev. J. Beck. The earliest spoon that had been described as existing in this country, except that found in a Saxon barrow at Stodmarsh, Kent, figured *Archæologia*, vol. xxxvi. p. 179,<sup>2</sup> and the gold coronation spoon preserved at the Tower with the Regalia, and figured by Mr. Shaw in his *Dresses and Decorations*, is the spoon of Henry VI., left by him at Bolton Hall, Yorkshire, after the battle of Hexham in 1463, and figured in the *Antiquarian Repertory*, vol. iii. p. 297. Mr. Morgan had assigned this royal relic, on the authority of the annual letter stamped upon it, to the year 1445.<sup>3</sup> The second known dated example was exhibited on the present occasion. It had lately been acquired by Mr. Dunn Gardner, and was probably of the reign of Henry VII. It was a valuable example, and was perhaps made for the baptismal service of a child called Nicholas, in honour of the saint, to whom great affection for children was ascribed. An example of an early leaden spoon, found in Ireland, was also upon the table. It was considered to have been used for putting incense into the thurible, and may be of the sixth or seventh century. Coming to more modern times, he might mention that "Apostle spoons" were not usually earlier than the reign of Elizabeth; and they continued to the time of the Restoration. At that period a new form of bowl came into use. It was oval, with a tongue at the back to strengthen it. Of this period, and of the next, when the handle was turned down, there were many "fancy" shapes, arrangements, or combinations of spoons with forks and other articles for the table. Some of these were special fashions, which con-

<sup>1</sup> The Storm, by Donne, vol. 2, p. 117.

<sup>2</sup> A second Anglo-Saxon spoon may be cited, found in Kent, and published by Douglas, *Nenia Brit.*, p. 6; Akerman's *Pagan Saxondom*, pl. 33. The bowl in that example is perforated throughout, like a strainer; the Stodmarsh specimen has only five small holes.

<sup>3</sup> See Mr. Morgan's Chronological List of Ancient Plate, appended to his Tables of the Annual Assay Office Letters, given in this Journal, vol. x., pp. 34, 39. A spoon, the second there cited, now at Alnwick Castle, is ascribed to the year 1499, and Bishop Fox's spoons, at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, to 1506.

tinued in favour for a time. The foreign spoons, of which the examples before him were numerous, were chiefly Dutch, and not very early. The twisted pattern was an Oriental idea. Some of the shapes of the Norwegian spoons and others from the North of Europe were of special and remarkable form. The collection deserved high commendation; it was one of the best he had seen, and he regretted that the short time at his disposal prevented his doing justice to it. Special exhibitions of this nature illustrative of arts or manners were always of much interest. Mr. Morgan recalled, with satisfaction, the valuable collection of mediæval plate that had been brought together by the Institute in 1860, when an extensive series of spoons had been displayed, as also on a previous occasion, at one of their meetings in 1852. The numerous valuable specimens, however, now combined for the gratification of the members, appeared to present a wholly distinct and fresh exemplification of the varied fashions of spoons from a very early period.<sup>4</sup>

The Rev. J. BECK, on being called upon, spoke of the St. Nicholas spoon belonging to Mr. Gardner. The exact year of its production was not quite ascertained; but it was certainly the second earliest example known. He especially commended Mr. Temple Frere's collection of sixty-four early English spoons. The collection now brought together was very rich in English spoons.

Mr. J. H. PARKER gave an account of recent archæological discoveries in Rome. This discourse was illustrated by maps and drawings, and a large number of photographs.

Mr. Parker commenced by speaking of the results of the explorations conducted by various parties of excavators, one of which was the recovery of fragments of the plan of Rome in the third century, which was executed on slabs of marble; and the settlement of the site of the Porticus Liviae.

The Papal Government, under the direction of Visconti, had made an important excavation at the back of the Tiber, in the old harbour between the Emporium of Comnenus and the river. This had been proved to be the ancient *marmorata* or landing place for marble, which had been abandoned on account of the inundations it was subject to. Dr. Henzen, the President of the German Institute, had also made some valuable discoveries. Some other discoveries had been made by accident during the present season, which in Rome had passed almost without notice.

The excavations carried on under the direction of the British Archæological Society of Rome had been of considerable historical importance. They have shown in several places the line of the Wall of the Kings, where it was not generally known to exist; the wall of the City proper; and the existence of an outer line of defence in the shape of a great bank of earth or "agger." Several of the aqueducts and reservoirs had also been further elucidated by the researches of the Society, of which Mr. Parker spoke in detail. Some discussion followed Mr. Parker's lecture, in which Dr. Rock and others took part.

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. J. BECK, F.S.A.—A collection of spoons from Denmark,

<sup>4</sup> See some more detailed observations by Mr. Morgan on this subject, *Arch. Journ.*, vol. ix., p. 301; vol. xvii. p. 260.

Some curious remarks on ancient spoons are given by Dr. Hume, *Ancient Metals*, p. 268.

Norway, Sweden, and Lapland, of various dates and material, comprising many of special forms; six silver spoons, Dutch, seventeenth century; English spoons, seventeenth century; also English spoons with perforated bowls, used as tea-strainers.—A head of a halberd found at Gottenburg in Sweden.

By Mr. J. DUNN GARDNER.—An English spoon with the effigy of St. Nicholas of Myra, bearing the inscription—SVNT. NYCOLAS. PRAV. FOR. WS. The hall mark is the Lombardic *h*; temp. Henry VII. or VIII.

By Mr. R. TEMPLE FRERE.—A collection of sixty-four old English spoons, of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

By Mr. J. HENDERSON, F.S.A.—Two German spoons, one dated 1552, the other with a shield of arms of the seventeenth century; also two Russian spoons.

By Mr. J. MORTIMER HUNT.—Leaden spoon found near Cork, supposed to have been used for incense, and ascribed to the sixth or seventh century; English pewter spoons, of the seventeenth century, found at Bermondsey.

By Mr. C. W. REYNOLDS.—English spoons of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; folding spoons, combining various table conveniences.

By Mr. T. G. SAMBROOKE.—Dutch silver-gilt spoons, of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, given as baptismal presents.

By Mr. W. MASKELL, F.S.A.—Six silver spoons found in Somersetshire.

By Mr. C. VILLIERS BAYLY.—Spoon of rock crystal, with enameled mounting, sixteenth century; two silver ladles, of the time of Queen Anne, formerly the property of Admiral Anson; five English spoons of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; two spoons with silver handles and wooden bowls, German work.

By Mr. R. PHILLIPS.—Ivory spoon and fork combined, Italian work, sixteenth century; two wooden spoons, Oriental work; and a modern Russian silver-gilt spoon.

By Mr. T. VILLIERS LISTER.—Fourteen Norwegian and Danish spoons of the seventeenth century.

By Messrs. HUNT and ROSKELL.—Three Russian silver spoons; Norwegian silver spoon, with hollow stem, seventeenth century; German silver spoons, engraved with arms, seventeenth century.

By the Rev. F. SPURRELL.—A portrait of a lady, on panel, lately purchased at Chelmsford: it had been obtained from an old house in the neighbourhood. In one corner is the date—ANNO D'NI 1582,—and in the other—ÆTATIS SVE 25. The dress is of crimson color, with a ruff, gold chain and other usual features of costume at the period. Unfortunately, no clue has been traced towards identification of the portrait.

By Messrs. LAMBERT.—Three grace cups of the Guilds of the Clothworkers, the Hatmakers, and the Boot and Shoemakers of Luneburg, inscribed, and hung with pendant *plaques* of arms of the Masters of the Guilds; date the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; a Greek or Russo-Greek shrine, ornamented with paintings of kings and saints; a chalice, dated 1632; a grace cup and cover, A.D. 1693; another, chased, with a dish to match, standing on a foot, inscribed,—“Ex dono civitatis Glocestriæ.”

# Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

## BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 1867.

### RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance at the Bank, Dec. 31, 1866	144	15	3
" in the House	35	18	11
Annual Subscriptions, including Arrears and Payments in advance for 1868	572	4	0
Entrance Fees	22	1	0
Life Compositions	52	10	0
Sale of Publications, &c.	31	6	0
Donations to Removal Fund	20	10	0
Subscriptions to Notices of the Monthly Meetings	4	12	0
Debt recovered	2	10	0
Investment Account	100	0	0
" interest thereon	3	8	10
Balance of Receipts, on Hull Meeting Account	117	7	7

£1107 3 7

Examined and found correct, June 12, 1868.

Signed { JOHN STEPHENS, }  
 { WALTER H. TREGELLAS, } Auditors.

### EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Publication Account:						
Messrs. Bradbury & Evans	260	0	0			
Engraving and Printing	67	10	9			
				267	10	9
Library Account:						
Books purchased, &c.						5 8 6
Household Expenses:						
Hire of Rooms for the Monthly Meetings,						
Arundel Society	12	12	0			
Secretary's Salary	102	18	4			
Insurance and Sundries	19	14	5			
Stationery, &c.	6	16	0			
Rent	188	2	6			
Charges incidental to Removal	231	17	6			
				562	0	9
Petty Cash Disbursements:						
Attendance	60	2	6			
Postages, and delivery of Journal	31	5	1			
Coals and Gas	4	15	0			
Repairs, Cleaning, and Sundries	8	12	4			
Cab-hire	6	12	8			
				111	7	7
Balance at the Bank, Dec. 31, 1867, including Exchequer Bill	145	9	10			
Balance in House	15	6	2			
				160	16	0
				<u>£1107 3 7</u>		

Submitted to the General Meeting, in London, June 12, 1868;  
 unanimously approved and passed.

(Signed) G. T. CLARK, *Chairman*.

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

### ANNUAL MEETING AT LANCASTER.

Tuesday, July 28, to August 4, 1868.

THE proceedings commenced with the Inaugural meeting in the Shire Hall, which was well attended by the inhabitants of Lancaster and the neighbourhood ; but the political circumstances of the country interfered with the presence of many of the local notabilities, and the distance from London doubtless diminished the attendance of members. Among those present were, Lord Talbot de Malahide, President of the Institute, Col. the Right Hon. J. Wilson Patten, M.P. (Chancellor of the Duchy), President of the Meeting, the Mayor of Lancaster (T. Storey, Esq.), Sir Thos. E. Winnington, Bart., M.P., Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., W. J. Garnett, Esq., E. Sharpe, Esq., E. Dawson, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Lee, Dr. Moore, and the officers of the Institute.

Having shortly addressed the meeting in an opening speech, the Mayor of Lancaster called upon the Town Clerk to read the Address voted by the Corporation to the Institute.

The Town Clerk then read the following Address :—

“To the President and Members of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

“We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Lancaster, desire to offer our hearty congratulations on your arrival in the capital of the County Palatine. We highly appreciate your kind acceptance of our invitation to visit this ancient town and neighbourhood, and on our own behalf and in the name of our fellow-townsmen, we thank you for the honour you have conferred upon us. We remember with pride that the time-honoured spot on which we are permitted to greet you was, centuries ago, a royal residence of high renown, and we trace back our history to ages long before. We have evidence that this was a Roman station of the first order, and that the town of Lancaster occupies the site of an ancient British city. To these historical reminiscences it is scarcely necessary to add that Lancaster ranks among the most ancient boroughs of England, receiving its charter from King John ; and that its representatives sat in the parliament of the nation as early as the reign of Edward I. In the immediate neighbourhood of this noble castle, possessing so many features of historical interest, in the midst of the beautiful and picturesque counties of the North of England, so rich in antiquities and in the remains of splendid ecclesiastical edifices, you will find, we trust, abundant facilities for antiquarian researches, and an

agreeable and instructive opportunity for the investigation of subjects of archæological interest.

"We congratulate the Institute on the results of its past labours. Its researches have largely contributed to our historical records, and have brought to light the remains of antiquity long concealed from observation. It has also done much to prevent the desecration and destruction of our national monuments, and to transmit to posterity those noble examples of skill and piety which our forefathers reared, and bequeathed to the care of their successors. Passing, as we are, further and further away from the era in which those monuments originated, we feel that their preservation becomes an object of greater consideration and a national duty, and we desire to recognise the valuable services of the Institute in this department of its work.

"Given under the Common Seal of the said Borough this 28th day of July, 1868."

The MAYOR then said,—My Lord Talbot, I have great pleasure in presenting this Address from the Corporation of Lancaster, and permit me, in doing so, to offer my hearty welcome to the Institute.

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE expressed the pleasure with which he and the Institute generally received such expressions of welcome on the occasion of their annual gatherings. After speaking of the important part which corporations could act in the preservation of the monuments of the past, his Lordship introduced Col. Wilson Patten as the President of the meeting in these terms :—"I am truly happy to resign the office of President for a time in favour of a friend of mine who, I am sure, will acquit himself of this duty equally as well as he has acquitted himself of the many and arduous duties he has so well performed, and to the satisfaction of all. Col. Wilson Patten is a very old friend of mine. We were in the House of Commons together a good many years ago, and although perhaps we have not met so often as I could wish, yet still at intervals we have met, and had opportunities of intercourse. To an audience consisting of men and women of Lancaster, it is not necessary for me to state in detail the many high qualities which render him so fit for the office I am about to propose to him. I agree that archæologists are seldom devoid of courtesy, and therefore I need not state that the great courtesy of my friend is one of the things that recommend him particularly to our notice. Urbanity of manner and kindness of heart are some of those graces that smooth the path of life and the intercourse between man and man, and though many distinguished individuals contrive to get through the world without them, and perhaps to acquire the regard and esteem of persons who value them for their own sterling qualities, yet still every man must feel their loss ; that without them he places himself in an unfortunate position among his neighbours, and that a great proportion of the happiness of life is thereby lost."—After adverting to the main objects that would engage the attention of the meeting, Lord Talbot spoke at some length upon the early antiquities of Spain, which he had lately visited, and their analogy to those in other parts of Europe.

Colonel the Right Hon. J. WILSON PATTEN, having assumed the presidency of the meeting, spoke of the indulgence he required in taking the office that had been conferred upon him. He continued,—“I believe that

a man must be very apathetic indeed who does not take an interest in the history of his country, or in any of those subjects which are the immediate topics of inquiry to the archæologist. Nothing that I could say would add the slightest interest to any of those numerous subjects that I hope we are going into during the session of the Institute in Lancaster. I am come here not to expound, but to listen; and I am not come here as a teacher, but as a pupil; and I am looking forward with great pleasure—as I am sure many others in this hall are also doing—to the information that will be obtained from many of the members of the Institute. Adverting to the early history of Lancaster—he hoped something would be told them of the early inhabitants, where they came from, and when they used to paint their bodies *blue*. As it was the colour of the political party he represented, he was particularly curious even as to its shade,—was it the colour they called “true blue?” Colonel Patten concluded by speaking of the ancient records of the Palatinate, and of the arrangements he had made for their being accessible to the visitors to the meeting; and then occupied the chair.

W. J. GARNETT, Esq., begged leave to offer a few words of welcome on the part of the nobility and gentry of Lancaster and the district to the Royal Archæological Institute. He felt a personal interest in the work of that Society, and he felt they were honoured by its presence among them. It was gratifying to those he so unworthily represented, that the Chancellor of the Duchy, who had been so long connected with North Lancashire, had been selected as the President of the meeting. There were very many objects of interest in the district, and they who were able to visit them in the company of those who had long made such subjects their study, would view them with new eyes, and get fresh ideas from them. After referring to some interesting objects on his own land, he resumed his seat.

E. SHARPE, Esq., had great pleasure in seconding the welcome offered by Mr. Garnett. He believed that the interest taken in such subjects in that district was at least equal to that taken in other parts of the country. There was nothing, in his idea, which brought the events and scenes and facts of history so forcibly and palpably to their minds, as the existence of public buildings of antiquity, documents, and other tangible proofs of those scenes and events. The preserving of those monuments of antiquity, their verification and examination, so as to show the evidence of the proof they afforded of history, was the vocation of the archæologist. That was enough to make all look upon societies like the Institute as useful and important public bodies; and indeed he thought that all would admit that it betokened a healthy tone in the nation, when an interest was taken in its landmarks; and he hoped they were long removed from the time when that interest should have failed. He thought, therefore, they would have no difficulty in being unanimous in tendering their welcome to the Institute.

Sir THOMAS E. WINNINGTON, Bart., M.P., rose and said,—As a member of the Council of the Royal Archæological Institute, I have to express our great gratification at the reception which has been provided for us in the ancient and historic borough of Lancaster. Many are the objects of interest in the town and district, and I augur that this will be one of the most gratifying of our gatherings. I am specially delighted to meet under the presidency of one whom I have for thirty years known as a

member of the House of Commons, and whose painstaking care in performing his duties in that House has made him, in fact, a model county member.

T. GREENE, Esq., begged leave to offer the congratulations of the magistrates to the Institute, on having come to Lancaster to hold their meeting. He could assure them that the magistrates of the county had desired him to express the deep interest they felt in the prosperity of the Institute, and also that they believed a large amount of information would be derived from their meeting.

E. DAWSON, Esq., said it was a gratification to him to second the proposition of Mr. Greene. He heartily welcomed the Institute to that town, and he also warmly welcomed the President of the meeting, the successor to that noble lord who had long held that office with much credit to himself, and benefit to the Society. He welcomed them, not only on the part of the magistrates of that division, but on behalf of the magistrates of the whole county.

The Rev. Dr. LEE said he had to offer the congratulations of the clergy of the district to the Institute for coming to Lancaster. The clergy looked upon it as a great advantage that so large a body of gentlemen, interested and learned in antiquities, should be brought together in that town to prosecute their researches. He hoped that all the old churches in the district would be visited, and he was sure the clergymen would be glad to open the doors of their churches for the inspection of the Institute. He was sorry that the Vicar of St. Mary's was unable to be present to welcome them in person.

The Rev. T. C. ROYDS seconded the proposal; and, with the announcement of the programme of the day by the Rev. E. Hill, the proceedings of the Inaugural meeting were brought to a close.

In the afternoon, the castle was visited, under the guidance of Mr. Parr, the Governor, and Mr. E. G. Paley.

Of its original buildings, Lancaster Castle—which was many years ago converted into the county gaol, and fitted up with Assize Courts and their appurtenances—now retains only four; the two towers called Adrian's Tower and the Well Tower, which are said to be of Roman origin;—the central Norman keep, built in all probability by Roger of Poitou, and the entrance gateway, built originally towards the end of the twelfth century, and re-cased in the time of John of Gaunt. The Keep is a noble massive work, of unusual dimensions (nearly 70 feet square). The upper portion of the work was, doubtless, restored late in the sixteenth century, when all the strong places of the kingdom were put in condition to resist the threatened Spanish invasion. On one of the stones of the battlement is the inscription, "E. R., 1585." At the western angle of this keep is a square turret, which appears to have retained its original construction and condition. It is called after John of Gaunt, and within it is a stone seat, still called John of Gaunt's chair. It doubtless marks the extension of the keep in the fourteenth century. The panoramic view to be obtained from this turret on a clear day is marvellous in its extent and variety. But this point was difficult of access to a large party, and so, in fact, were some of the other principal points of interest in the castle, so that they were examined in detail by the party rather than *en masse*.

Leaving the castle, the visitors went to the parish church of St. Mary, which is a building of the fifteenth century, and of stately proportions in

the interior. It contains some elaborate wood carving, now placed as a kind of reredos along the whole length of the eastern end of the edifice, and consisting of stall-work of excellent character. The tradition is, that it is of foreign manufacture, and was brought from the neighbouring Abbey of Cokersand, at the Dissolution.

Here Mr. PARKER discoursed upon the peculiarities of the structure, and started a hypothesis to account for them that is worth corroboration or refutation. He summarily disposed of the legend as to the beautiful wood-work, by saying how very common a story it was to attribute such things to foreign agency because they were good. He disputed the probability of its having come from so small an establishment as Cokersand, and thought all difficulties would be met by suggesting that the church was originally designed to be a collegiate establishment. In that case, the differences in the architecture were accounted for, together with the hustling away of the stalls from their proper place when the design of the church was changed.

After the visit to the castle and church, the party passed on to the temporary Museum in the Assembly-rooms, to hear a discourse by the Venerable Archdeacon Moore, on Egypt and the Holy Land. This discourse was illustrated by a valuable and extensive series of drawings made by Mrs. Moore during the years 1864-5. From this lecture parties wandered at their will over the town. A feature of some antiquarian interest in the town, is a kind of stone door-head peculiar to the district, of which Lancaster possesses a few examples in "China Lane," (the ancient High street,) and other old quarters of the town. There is something special in this simple ornamentation of the massive stone which often covered the threshold. The fashion prevailed for some miles round Lancaster in buildings of the latter part of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and generally takes the shape of two circles interlacing or meeting each other, or simple curved lines, with the date plainly carved in the centre. The ancient hostelry, the King's Arms, where a goodly section of the archaeologists were quartered, was also an object of great interest. It is a building of plain exterior, but full within of oak carvings, massive stairs and balusters, long galleries, time-honoured portraits, high-backed chairs, ancient china and antiquated relics of all kinds. And the interest in these remarkable objects has been well brought down to the present day by the skilled pens of Charles Dickens and Wilkie Collins, which have made them memorable in well-known pages.

In the evening a *soirée*, or *fete champetre*, was given by the Mayor of Lancaster, at his residence, Westfield House, at which a large number of ladies and gentlemen availed themselves of the courteous and hospitable invitation of his Worship. The band of the Preston Artillery corps was engaged for the occasion, and performed some excellent music. A shower unfortunately came down shortly after the arrival of the guests, which prevented their full enjoyment of the beautiful gardens and grounds, brilliantly decorated with Chinese lanterns, and drove them into the marquees—in which a sumptuous entertainment was provided for them.

Wednesday, July 29.

A meeting of the Historical Section was held at 10 A.M. in the Music Hall; Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE presiding.

Mr. BEAMONT, of Warrington, read a paper entitled "Notes on the Lancashire Stanleys, with particular reference to Sir John Stanley of Honford." In this paper an interesting account was given of how the Stanley family came into Lancashire from Staffordshire and Cheshire. Sir John Stanley, a successful soldier under Richard II. and Henry IV., was the first of the family to settle in Lancashire, where he soon won the hand of a great heiress, Isabel de Lathom. Owing to this union being without issue, it was said that a child was adopted that had been rescued from an eagle's nest, and thus originated the Stanley crest, the eagle with her swaddled child; but the legend did not bear critical examination. The pedigree of the Stanleys, one of the best, if not the best in the county, is not without doubtful passages in its earlier stages. Mr. Beamont dealt in detail with several of these doubtful passages, illustrating his remarks by many extracts from contemporary and later writers, descriptive of the characteristics of the persons referred to, of events in their lives, or the histories of their times. Coming down to Sir John Stanley of Honford, in Cheshire (the son of the Bishop of Ely), who fought so conspicuously at Flodden Field, Mr. Beamont spoke of the intensity of his religious feelings, which eventually induced him to separate from his wife and enter the Monastery of Westminster as a common monk. His will, made just before his entering "into religion," was among the archives of the Abbey of the Westminster, together with a formal account of the solemn act of divorce and separation. These had lately been brought to Mr. Beamont's notice; and his paper concluded with a summary of their contents, and comments upon them.

In a meeting of the Section of Antiquities (which followed the preceding paper), Dr. MOORE, in the absence of the author, read a Memoir On the Bone Caves of Cartmel, by J. P. Morris, Esq., of Ulverston. The writer commenced by calling attention to the fact that the discovery of caverns in various parts of the country, containing the bones of man, with rude objects exhibiting his handiwork, had opened out to antiquarians and others interested in the collateral sciences of Geology and Archaic Anthropology, a new and interesting field for observation. These ossiferous recesses had been frequently met with in the limestone regions of Northern Lancashire; and two of them, those of Kirkhead and Cartmel, had been subjected to a certain degree of exploration. The Kirkhead Cave is situated on the western side of a steep hill in Cartmel, near to Kent's Bank, and was noticed in a poem by Mr. John Briggs, in 1818, thus:—

"Here might some Druid's sacred circle stand,  
And Kirkhead Cave his bone asylum be."

In 1853, it was visited by Mr. Boulton, Mr. Salmon, F.G.S., and Mr. Middleton, when some human remains were met with; but it was reserved for the author of the paper, with Mr. Salmon and others, to make a more complete investigation in 1863. They found the surface of the deposit to consist of a reddish-brown earth, of a clayey character, intermixed with human and animal bones, charcoal, angular fragments of limestone, &c. On this being partially removed, a fragment of rude pottery was discovered, of a very primitive character, which had no traces

of kiln-drying, or of the potter's wheel; this, with other specimens afterwards found, appears to have been formed from the clay of the neighbourhood, and to have been burnt from the inside. There was also discovered here a coin of Domitian, a portion of an iron axe, hammer, and knife, all of Roman type. In a hole in the centre, was found the metatarsal bone of a pig, through which a hole had been drilled, the object of which is unknown. There were found in the cave, bones of the ox, badger, deer, goat, and fox, many of which had been split to extract the marrow. There was also discovered a bronze buckle-brooch and pin, a highly finished bronze implement of the broad axe type, a small bronze tube, which had probably formed a needle-case, &c. Professor Busk, to whom the human bones were submitted, declares them to be of a small race of men. In the other bone-cave, viz., that of Capeshead, near Cartmel, human bones, and specimens of coarse unglazed pottery, were discovered.

Dr. MOORE then read an Essay by Dr. H. Barber of Ulverston, on "The Pre-historic Remains of Furness." He commenced by remarking that the evidences of the ossific caverns were amongst those which carry man farthest back into the regions of time. The traces of man's existence in this country at very early periods when Europe was passing through the "Fluviatile drift" period of the world's geological history, was shown in the reliquary caves such as are met with at Capeshead and Kirkhead. He then proceeded to give a description of the Kirkhead Cave, and the very interesting remains which had been discovered in it. The Capeshead Cave is of large dimensions, in a limestone rock which projects at the point where the estuary of the Leven opens out upon the Ulverston sands. The cave was much disturbed during the formation of the "Oversands" railway, several yards of rock at the entrance having been blasted away. The Duke of Devonshire caused the cave to be cleared to a great extent, but nothing of importance was discovered, the work, unfortunately for the interests of archæological science, not having been conducted under the direction and immediate supervision of any one accustomed to such an undertaking. The floor of the cave consists of fine decomposed granite sand about two or three feet deep, and sufficient evidences of human habitation have been discovered to lead us to hope that at no very distant time the cave will be systematically and thoroughly examined. Other caves are to be found in the neighbourhood of the village of Scales, one of which, Scale Haggs, has been described by Mr. Close. Several huts, circles, or camps are to be seen in this district, the principal one being that known as the "Stone-walls," at Urswick; but of their original design and use we are unable to form more than an imaginative conjecture. Other encampments of a similar nature are to be seen at Foula on the Holmebeck estate, Birkrigg, Coleash near Grizebeck, the Bacon near Nettleslack, &c., &c. The author then discoursed upon the "sepulchral circles," which differ slightly from the hut circles in having a circle of stones or wall of earth of which it is constructed unbroken, while in the hut circles there is a sort of entrance to the circle generally on the east side. One of the circles exists at Birkrigg, and is known by the name of the "Druidical Temple," which, however, if we consider its purpose, is evidently a misnomer. Other sepulchral circles are also to be met with at Knappathan on Kirby Moor, and a remarkable one at Swineshead. The lecturer then proceeded to

notice some cairns, barrows, and other pre-historic remains, that are to be found in such abundance in the region of Furness.

The PRESIDENT then gave some particulars regarding pre-historic remains in the South of France and Spain, which he had lately visited, with a view of showing that they bore a strong analogy to similar remains in this country. He also exhibited photographs and sketches of Druidical circles, monuments, &c., found in different parts of Spain.

Dr. CHARLTON, M.D., Hon. Sec. of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, spoke of the desirability of preserving what were known as "ship barrows," and of not allowing local tradition to be neglected.

Votes of thanks were then passed to the authors of the papers, and the proceedings terminated.

At one o'clock the members and visitors, to the number of about 150, were entertained by the President of the meeting at a magnificent *déjeuner* in the Lower Assembly Room. Colonel Wilson Patten occupied the chair, and was supported by Lord Talbot de Malahide and the Mayor of Lancaster. After the usual loyal toasts had been drunk, the CHAIRMAN proposed "Prosperity to the Royal Archæological Institute." He said the results which followed the meetings of the Institute were much greater than were generally supposed. One result was that they created an interest in every class of society, and a desire to hand down to posterity a correct record of that which had taken place in past ages. In that county they had a sufficient illustration of the need of such a society. When they looked at the old abbeys and saw so small a portion of them remaining, the question naturally suggested itself, What has become of them? Simply this: the materials had either been used in the erection of other buildings, or had been used, as was sometimes the case, in the repair of the roads. The interest which this Institute awakened on this subject had already had the effect of putting a stop to such proceedings, and they had led all the world to believe that it would be a sort of sacrilege to continue it. Any one going abroad would see the same thing in every country in Europe. In Italy, the first thing that engaged the attention of the traveller was the little care that had been taken of the ancient and historic buildings, and he was led to wish there had been an Archæological Institute there. In Rome, the same thing was to be noticed. They found that some of the principal modern palaces had been built entirely out of the remains of the Coliseum. It was a great advantage to have an Archæological Society to put a stop to proceedings of that kind; and he hoped and believed that the custom of destroying antiquarian objects was ended, and he thought they would never again hear of old cathedrals, monasteries, and castles, being pulled down and the materials applied to the purposes of forming new buildings or maintaining the roads. If he (Colonel Patten) was to select one individual who had laboured assiduously to promote the objects and aims of the Institute, he should name that nobleman who had done them the honor of coming amongst them on that occasion—Lord Talbot de Malahide. He was well known as one of the steadiest and most influential archæologists of the day, and any information he condescended to give them on the subject, they might rely upon as sound. Colonel Patten concluded by proposing "Prosperity to the Archæological Institute," coupling with the toast the name of Lord Talbot de Malahide.

Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE returned thanks, and said he was at a loss to find words in which to express his feelings. He had always done his best to promote the objects of the Institute, and he did feel rather proud on the present occasion, as he thought the Society owed him a debt of gratitude in having provided a substitute of whom he and they had every reason to be proud. In Col. Patten they had a most able President, and he (Lord Talbot) would be very much mistaken if the right hon. gentleman did not prove a most valuable acquisition to the Society. The speaker concluded by proposing the health of Col. Patten as President of the meeting. The toast having been suitably honoured,

The PRESIDENT replied, and took the opportunity of expressing his regret that the accommodation on that occasion had not been sufficient for all the guests who had arrived. He again enlivened his hearers by his agreeable allusions to the "true blue" colour, and startled the Director of the Excursions, who had spoken of the carriage accommodation for the morrow being reserved for ten ladies only, by his pointed queries as to the favoured "Lancashire witches."

In the afternoon the first excursion of the meeting was made to Heysham, a sea-side village possessing an eleventh-century church and a chapel and cemetery on a bluff promontory in which some graves are excavated in the solid rock. The visitors were received at the churchyard-gate by the Rev. T. C. Royds, the rector. A close inspection of the curious church was made, and special attention directed to the screen which divides the chancel from the nave. In the churchyard were some carved and incised stones that were of great interest. The decorations chiefly consisted of varieties of the cross, some of which were profusely floriated, and some of which had emblems of swords of various sizes and forms, a harp, &c., at their side. Great interest was evinced about the graves in the rock. They consisted of excavations in the solid stone very similar in form to ordinary thirteenth-century stone coffins, except that at the foot was a square hole or socket for a cross or memorial stone. Some of these stones that fitted into the sockets are lying loose about the churchyard. Legends are rife as to the extreme sanctity of the spot as a burial ground, and that devotees at a distance prayed for their bones to be laid here, and arranged for their burial on that spot. It is probable, however, the explanation is simply that the churchyard being very limited in extent, burials were obliged to be made all over its surface; and the rock crops quite up to the surface in several parts.

In the evening, after the return to Lancaster, the Rev. J. L. Petit gave a very full and interesting discourse on Cartmel Priory Church. This was illustrated by a fine series of original drawings most carefully executed. It will be printed in a future volume of the Journal.

Thursday, July 30.

At 9 A.M. a large party left by special train for Piel Castle and Furness Abbey. The well-laden train went on through the delightful scenery of the shores of Morecambe Bay, to the now famous town of Barrow-in-Furness. Barrow is one of those places which has sprung suddenly into fame as a producer of the great metal, iron. The rival Kings of Lancashire, Iron and Cotton, were the subjects of interesting comparison on the occasion of the recent opening of the Barrow docks, and His Grace the Duke of Devonshire's excellent archæological speech on the occasion

is well worth recalling. At Barrow the party were met by the Mayor, Mr. Ramsden, to whose energy and talent so much of the progress of the place is due. Here he had provided two tug-steamers to convey the members of the Institute and their friends to Piel Island, and personally superintended the journey. The short voyage was most enjoyable, and Piel Island was duly reached under a salute of cannon from the Piel Pier.

The picturesque little castle—once the military outwork of the rich monks of Furness, which kept off marauders from the coast—stands at the extreme point of a flat spit of meadow land, on an island separated by about a mile of sea from the long tract of Walney. Its walls are built of the semi-rounded boulders of various coloured rocks which line the shore. The arrangement is similar to that of other “Edwardian” strongholds—a keep of great strength within an inner bailey, surrounded by an outer bailey in which the castle could be secured. The winds and waves had greatly injured the walls on the south and east sides; but the distinctive features of the fabric were easily discernible. Mr. Parker obligingly became spokesman, and pointed out the general features of such structures, and the special history of that particular example, of which, however, very little is known. Mr. Wadham, the agent of His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, who is lord of the liberty of Furness, had most obligingly made every possible arrangement for the convenience of the visitors, and had provided means of access to seemingly unapproachable portions of the structure.

The steamers returned with the party to Piel Pier, where a train was in waiting to convey them to Furness Abbey. Here Mr. Edmund Sharpe, of Lancaster, gave his lecture, illustrated by a full series of plans and diagrams, which were displayed in the grounds,—before the perambulation of the ruins. In a very instructive and pleasant essay he gave the elementary distinctions of the various periods of architecture included in the fine ruins; and then the origin and history of the Cistercian Order of monks who founded and resided in this noble abbey. He then described all its main divisions—the entrance gateway, the church, the hospitium, the chapter-house, the eleemosynary, the abbot’s lodge and chapel, &c. The earliest of these was about A. D. 1160;—the latest, the West tower, being A.D. 1420. On the proposal of Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., who had only joined the party that morning, a most cordial vote of thanks was passed for the excellent lecture that had been delivered.

After this discourse every part of the structure described was visited, Mr. Sharpe pointing out on the spot the exact characteristics of each. The rich deep red sandstone of which the edifice is constructed, the plain but rich character of the pointed arches, the mouldings and tracery, the consummate skill of the designers in perspective effect and in the harmony of curves and lines, combine to render this grand ruin an object of absorbing interest.

A modern handsome hotel has been erected on the site of an old manor house—or, as some say, of the Abbot’s residence. Here the Mayor of Barrow had provided a magnificent repast, for which he had issued many special invitations, so that the party was considerably swollen in numbers, and about 300 persons were most handsomely entertained. Mr. Ramsden took the chair, supported by Colonel J. Wilson Patten, M.P., his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, the Lord Talbot de Malahide, Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., the Ven. Archdeacon Moore, Sir

Stephen Glynn, Bart., Sir Charles R. Boughton, Bart., the Mayor of Lancaster, Dr. Charlton, &c. There were several toasts and speeches ; but the rapid approach of the hour of departure imposed brevity. The toast of the "Royal Archæological Institute" was acknowledged by Colonel Wilson Patten, who, on concluding, proposed the health of the chairman in eulogistic terms. The health of the Duke of Devonshire followed, to which his Grace most cordially replied. At six o'clock the party re-entered the train for Lancaster, much gratified at the results of a day which had been arranged with such obliging consideration to enhance the enjoyment of the visitors, and had comprised within its limits archæological objects of such varied interest and importance.

The annual meeting of members was held in the Music Hall at 9 p.m., Col. the Right Hon. J. WILSON PATTEN in the chair.

The balance-sheet for the year was read by Mr. BURTT, Hon. Sec. In reply to questions from several members as to the precise financial condition of the Institute, Mr. Burtt stated that about 150*l.* were owing at the end of last year on account of the expenses of removal to their new quarters, and that extra subscriptions to meet that expenditure, upon the plan suggested by Mr. Beresford Hope, were rapidly coming in ; so that the general fund would, perhaps, not be at all affected by that extra expenditure.

Mr. TUCKER, Hon. Sec., then read the report of the Central Committee.

In presenting their Annual Report of the Proceedings of the Institute your Committee have to put somewhat prominently forward the circumstances of the removal of the offices of the Institute. The term for the occupation of the apartments in Burlington Gardens had expired, and although considerable inconveniences had been sustained by their inadequacy to the requirements of the Institute, your Committee, wishing to postpone the inevitable expenses of a removal as long as possible, made attempts to arrange for a further period of occupancy. In this, however, they were unsuccessful, and after some difficulty the very convenient suite of rooms, in an excellent position, now in the possession of the Institute, at 16, New Burlington Street, were secured upon a favorable lease.

The expenses of removal—of some necessary alterations in the new premises, and of their fitting up, have, however, been considerable ; and the Committee thought it a fair occasion to solicit the special contributions of the members for their liquidation. This appeal has been most generously responded to—considerably more than half the extra outlay has been already paid up, and promises given that enable the Committee to feel satisfied that all charge upon the general funds of the Institute on account of the removal expenses will be avoided.

The Committee have therefore great satisfaction in referring to the change which has been effected in the *habitat* of the Institute. The new rooms afford excellent accommodation in every respect—giving ample room for an extension of the Library, to which they solicit the contributions of members—and adequate space for the monthly meetings, and exhibition of objects on those occasions.

For the purpose of extending the basis of the Institute, and bringing its members into more frequent and pleasant communication with their friends throughout the country who may be members of provincial societies, the Committee recommend the reception of members of kindred

societies as "Associated Members," paying only half a guinea annually, and having the privileges of members except that of receiving the Journal gratuitously. They also recommend that Journals three years old and upwards should be supplied to members at 2s. 6d. per number when the stock on hand permits.

Amongst memorable incidents of the last year in regard to the promotion of archæological purposes, the noble generosity of Mr. Joseph Mayer, to whose friendly assistance and sympathy in our objects the Institute has constantly been indebted, may well claim special commendation. Mr. Mayer, it will be remembered,—on the critical occasion when the authorities of the National Depository rejecting the urgent appeal of our President, Lord Talbot, and a very large number of the leading archæologists of Great Britain, who were solicitous that the Faussett Collection should be secured for the British Museum,—came forward with the good feeling and liberality that have so often characterised his encouragement of scientific efforts, and he secured the prize when it was on the point of transfer to some continental museum. During the last year Mr. Mayer has made a donation to the town of Liverpool of this and his other collections of antiquities, the result of a life-time of keen research in bringing together so extensive a series in illustration of the arts and manners of bygone times. The gift is of no ordinary importance, its worth having been estimated on good authority at not less than 50,000*l*. It is scarcely needful to remark how much judgment and discrimination is requisite in the formation of so extensive an assemblage of examples of ancient art and relics of every description, to ensure the elimination of what is worthless and the acquisition of what is essentially precious, such as the treasures to which allusion has been made, the results of long research by Dr. Faussett; the precious Rolfe collection also, that had been happily secured by Mr. Mayer; the inestimable series of sculptures in ivory, known as the Fájervary collection, with many other admirable examples of art and antiquity with which the Institute has been familiar through Mr. Mayer's generous confidence. Many of these precious objects have been entrusted to us for exhibition in the temporary museums formed at our Annual Meetings. The members of the Institute who had the good fortune to be present at the Rochester Congress in 1863, will long remember with gratification the occasion then presented, through Mr. Mayer's liberality, of examining in detail the invaluable display of Kentish antiquities, formerly in possession of the Faussett family. Many of the archæologists assembled on the present occasion will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting the Museum recently founded at Liverpool, and of witnessing that lasting monument of Mr. Mayer's munificent devotion to the interests of science.

Of the various well-organised efforts for the extension of archæological science during the past year, there is none that the Committee may hail with more lively gratification than the recent inauguration of the Blackmore Museum at Salisbury. It is doubtless well known to the members of the Institute that, in 1864, the generous project was devised by Mr. William Blackmore, of Liverpool and London, to establish on a permanent footing, and with all the accessories requisite for the object, a Museum in which the relics that illustrate the prehistoric and earliest periods, in all countries of the globe, should be combined in such serial arrangement as might, by ethnological induction, best tend to illustrate

the most obscure period of the unwritten history of Man. The Museum, founded and erected by Mr. Blackmore, admirably arranged by Mr. E. T. Stevens and Dr. W. Blackmore, was opened formally on Sept. 5, 1867, under the presidency of the Earl Nelson, with the co-operation both of leading members of the Wiltshire Archaeological Society, and also of persons distinguished by their researches into our earlier vestiges—Mr. Evans, Mr. Prestwich, Mr. W. B. Dawkins, Mr. Franks, Prebendary Scarth, and other antiquaries—whose sympathies had been cordially enlisted in favor of an establishment, that promises to supply in England, with the admirable Christy Museum, now a portion of the National Collection, such ample means for public instruction as are to be found in no other country. An illustrated synopsis of the Blackmore Museum is in forward preparation.

In the customary retrospect, the losses that the Institute has sustained during the past year are comparatively few; several valued and early friends, however, to whose memory we desire to pay a tribute of esteem and hearty regret, have been removed from amongst us by death since our last Annual Meeting. Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., well known as an earnest promoter of all the purposes of science and archaeology, more especially in connexion with his own county, and as President, during a lengthened period, of the Royal Institution of Cornwall. Shortly after the establishment of our Society he gave very friendly co-operation, and for some time was a member of the Central Committee. Another early friend also, recently deceased, must be named with regret, namely the venerable and learned Principal of Magdalene Hall, Oxford, the Rev. Dr. Macbride, with whose kindly encouragement the Institute was favored at an early period of its existence, and also more particularly on the occasion of the Annual Meeting held at Oxford in 1853.

Of distinguished archaeologists in foreign lands, fellow-laborers in the prosecution of historical and antiquarian researches, mention must be made of one of our Honorary Members, André Pottier, of Rouen, whose attainments in the investigation of ancient arts and manners, and in many special subjects of inquiry that engaged the attention of many of our own members, need no commendation to those who have had occasion to pursue their researches in the valuable library of which he was for so many years the Conservator. The courteous liberality with which he drew forth his copious stores of knowledge, rendered him the most valuable auxiliary in all matters relating to the history of Normandy, its literature and antiquities.

Another friend and member, the sad intelligence of whose decease in distant lands cannot be suffered to pass without honorable mention, is the energetic explorer of the antiquities of Kertch and the Cimmerian Bosphorus, Dr. Duncan Macpherson, of the Madras Army. The relation that he gave to the Institute, at the Edinburgh Meeting in 1856, was a feature of no slight interest on that occasion, forming the ground-work of his valuable narrative subsequently published with numerous attractive illustrations. He returned to India on receiving a distinguished appointment, that gave favorable occasions for the prosecution of antiquarian researches, the promised results of which are now unhappily lost to us.

Of those lately deceased, who took part with us from an early period of our enterprise, may be named with regret the late Rector of Stockton, Wilts (the Rev. T. Miles), for many years a Member of the Institute;

well known also as a diligent investigator of the antiquities of the county in which he long resided, and through whose exertions Wiltshire Topography has been enriched by several valuable contributions.

Our lamented friend Mr. Felix Slade will long be remembered with very sincere esteem and regret ; his genial encouragement frequently cheered our exertions, and he was ever foremost in the liberal production of his various treasures to augment the interest of our meetings. His precious collection of works in glass of all periods has happily passed, with other generous bequests, into the National Museum. He has founded, with ample endowments, professorships of the Fine Arts both at Oxford and Cambridge, and in University College, London. His cordial sympathy in our special pursuits, and his regard for his friends both of the Institute and the Society of Antiquaries, to the latest period of his life, was marked by the considerate legacy of 100*l.* to either Society, in furtherance of purposes that had ever received his friendly encouragement.

The following list of members of the Central Committee retiring in annual course, and of members of the Institute nominated to fill the vacancies, are recommended to the Meeting.

Members retiring :—The Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P., *Vice-President* ; Sir Jervoise Clerke Jervoise, Bart., M.P. ; W. Warwick King, Esq. ; Col. Pimney, M.P. ; Albert Way, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., *Hon. Sec.* ; Professor R. Westmacott ; Bernard B. Woodward, Esq. *Auditor*, John Stephens, Esq. The following gentlemen being elected to supply the vacancies :—Albert Way, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., *Vice-President* ; Capt. Brackenbury, R.A. ; Rev. R. P. Coates ; J. Dunn Gardner, Esq. ; Sir Joshua Rowe, C.B. ; John Stephens, Esq. ; the Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P. *Auditor*, Sir Sibbald D. Scott, Bart.

The adoption of the report and balance-sheet was then moved and seconded, and carried unanimously.

Mr. BURTT brought forward and proposed the adoption of the recommendations of the Central Committee—that members of kindred societies be admitted as “Associated Members” of the Institute on the payment of half-a-guinea annually, with all the privileges of members except that of receiving the Journal gratuitously ; and that Journals three years old and upwards be supplied to members at 2*s.* 6*d.* per number, if the stock on hand permits.

These were seconded by Mr. TALBOT BURY, and, after some discussion, were carried.

Mr. FAIRLESS BARBER adverted to the proposals he had submitted for extending the operations of the Institute.

Mr. BURTT said that the Committee were very sensible of the value of these suggestions, but there were difficulties in the way of carrying them out in their entirety. They were, however, under consideration.

The place of meeting for 1869 was then discussed. The claims of Hereford, Southampton, Bury St. Edmunds, and Glasgow were respectively considered ; and it was stated by the Secretary that the best promises of support had been received from Glasgow.

It was eventually moved by Mr. PARKER, seconded by the Rev. W. DYKE, and carried—that the place of meeting for 1869 be referred to the Central Committee, in London, with a recommendation that it should be some place south of Trent.

Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE then moved, and Mr. BERESFORD HOPE,

M.P., seconded, a vote expressing the great regret of the meeting at the retirement of Mr. Albert Way from the active position of Hon. Secretary, which he had so long occupied, and their grateful thanks to him for his constant services on behalf of the Society.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the proceedings terminated.

Friday, July 31.

At ten o'clock a meeting of the Section of Antiquities was held in the Music Hall, Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., in the chair.

In the absence of the author, Dr. MOORE read a memoir by Dr. Robson, of Warrington, on "The Roman Roads in Lancashire and North Cheshire":—

It may be useful to make a few preliminary remarks on the expressions *Roman Road* and *Roman Station*, for the purpose of removing a certain mystery that hangs about them. What is a Roman Station? Is it a city, town, village, or a mere house? Wherever Roman pottery or even coins have been found, some would at once assume there was *the* Roman station; and where a seam of gravel more or less regular, or even a straight line of road is visible, it would be pronounced to be *the* Roman road—as we generally have the definite article prefixed.

It certainly would be a boon to all inquiring archæologists if the word *station* in this use was altogether laid aside. If any remains turn up, showing that the Romans have occupied any locality, let them be described for what they are—city, fortress, villa, post-house, burial place, or whatever else may best describe it; but till a Roman station is actually defined, the term is worse than useless.

If we examine the accounts given us of the Roman roads in England—and they are not wanting in number nor a certain sort of particularity—we are struck with a similar vagueness and want of precision. Is the road one constructed by, or only used by the Romans? No doubt they had their military roads, vicinal roads, &c., as we have highway, cross, and occupation roads; but could a stranger say whether any road is highway, cross or occupation road? Gentlemen who have deserved well of archæology, and who have traced the lines of these roads with unflagging spirit, have seldom let us into the secret of what their subject actually consisted; and all that we can learn, or rather guess at, is that from time to time they came upon tracts of gravel, or a rise in the hedge cop, which they considered sufficient evidence of a Roman road.<sup>1</sup>

If we agree with the late Mr. Kemble that the island in the fourth century was as populous and as well cultivated as in the reign of Queen Anne, we may readily conclude that the roads also would be as numerous, and that the course of the highways would be pretty much the same. In the fourth century we know that the roads in the empire generally were in bad repair, and those in this island could have had little done to them, either then or afterwards. Still, the lines of road must have continued the same.

The names *Street*, *Stretton*, *Stretford* have been considered as marking the course of these early roads, and we have a number of such names in

<sup>1</sup> In fact, the remains of the roads which show Roman work are very scanty, and it would be difficult, if not impossible,—

where all that is to be seen is a layer of gravel or a rude pavement,—to say at what time it was made or repaired.

Lancashire and Cheshire. Other names, as Walton, Whitby, Whitacre, &c., have also been supposed to refer to a Roman road, but the value of this assumption is doubtful.

The Roman towns in Lancashire and the bordering county to the south are not numerous nor of great importance, with one exception, Chester. Manchester was probably an early border fortress, and also Melandra or Gamesley Castle, on the edge of Derbyshire, now a pasture. Ribchester appears to have had a temple of some magnitude ; but whether it has ever been fortified may be doubted, and the place has certainly been of no great extent. Lancaster seems to have been something like Manchester, a walled fortress, and Overborough may be compared with Gamesley, another fort utterly deserted. We may take it for granted that the Romans had ways to get from one place to another, and much labour has been gone through to trace the course which it is assumed each road took. About the middle of last century several gentlemen entered into these investigations, as Percival of Royton, Watson of Stockport, Whitaker of Manchester ; but the results recorded are not very satisfactory, as the account of the structure and character of the roads is very imperfect.

Whitaker asserts that all the roads from Manchester issued from the eastern gate, soon, however, sending off branches in various directions from the original stem, "which was cut down there from the surface to the base in 1765, and the materials of it lay plainly distinguished from the natural gravel of the ground, by the molted bricks and broken mill-stones which were found incorporated with them. It appeared to be constructed of a strong gravel, mingled with large boulders and fragments of rock ; and the whole was about fourteen yards in breadth and one and a half in depth." (*Hist. Manch.* 119).

Soon after leaving Manchester, it is described as "a ridge sixteen or seventeen yards in width, three-quarters of a yard in gravel and one in marl laid upon it." (*Ibid.* 120.) This ridge, with the traces of gravel more or less distinct and with occasional obliterations, constitutes Whitaker's Roman road to York. It was nearly due east, and about three miles from Manchester crosses a piece of moss by an embankment, which is much above the level of the meadows on each side, which Whitaker says "carry the grandest appearance of any remains I have seen in the island" (p. 123.) He then goes on—"From a large opening I made into the moss below the Roman gravel they appeared to have trenched the line of the moss that was destined to receive the road very deeply on either side, and the larger and more solid plates of turf, which rose with the shovel from the lower parts of the trench, they laid upon the original face of the bog and raised the level of it more than a yard in height. For on sinking a pit along the side of the gravel, and a yard and a half into the black soil, no ling or heath was found upon the surface of the one and immediately below the other. It was first found about a yard below the surface, and it was then discovered in considerable quantities. The whole work was carried gradually sloping upwards from a broad basis of twelve or fourteen yards on the face of the moss, till at the height of nine or ten it terminated in a crest of three or four, and ran even with the firm ground at either end of it. And the Roman gravel appears heaped upon the loose soil, and raised near a yard and a half above it." (*Ibid.* p. 125).

Describing another road, he says (p. 155), "The seam of the gravel is

a proof of the road, as the ground is all actually clay, and the course of the ridge is very evident to the eye." Sometimes the ridge is ten or twelve yards in width, sometimes only three; and at others the course is only discoverable by the spade. In one place it was set with large boulders; and the small piece of it which was laid open by the spade in Blackrode appeared to be a regular pavement, firmly joined together, and composed of heavy boulders (p. 157). In passing over the stony knolls (near Kersall Moor) "it is seen at once in pretty good preservation, being a strong thick gravel three yards in breadth, and lying upon the natural bed of clay and marl (p. 170). Near Castlefield, in Manchester, a pavement was dug up, consisting of the largest boulders, and having two layers of stones upon a bed of gravel (p. 171). Whitaker supposes that the gravel was derived from the beds of the Medlock and Irwell. But while he admits such gravel of itself would not make a road, he does not tell us how it could be made useful, or how the Romans added the requisite sand and loam to make it available (p. 173). A road in Yorkshire, between Cullugworth and Hainsworth, is "a paved way more than twelve feet broad, and neatly set with the stones of the country" (p. 192). His description of the road at Haydock is, that "running about 300 yards along the edge of the paddock, it crosses the back avenue to the house (Haydock Lodge), and is levelled to admit the plane of it" (that is, it was cut through, and forty years since offered a complete section on each side), "and about as many yards of it are very perfect, and 150 in the middle as complete as they were originally" (p. 210).

Whitaker's summary does not give us any favourable impression of his knowledge of road making, or of the structure of the roads he traced. "The Roman roads appear not to have been constructed upon the most sensible principles in general. That over Newton Heath is a mere coat of sand and gravel, the sand very copious and the gravel weak, and not compacted together with any incorporated cement; and that at Haydock is only a heap of loose earth and rock laid together in a beautiful convexity, and ready to yield and open on any sharp compression from the surface" (p. 217).

We may now proceed with inquiring what later investigators have done in the same field.

In the 1st vol. of the Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire is a paper by the late Mr. Just, then Master of the Grammar School at Bury, especially concerning Mr. Just's views of the 10th Iter of Antoninus, which he supposes entered Lancashire at Stretford, proceeding by Manchester and Blackburn to Ribchester, and afterwards over an almost impassable country to Overborough. Here again we have such expressions as "throughout the parish of Redcliffe its remains are frequently evident and occasionally very conspicuous" (p. 71); "numerous most marked remains may be met with between Ramsgreave and the Ribble, one or two nearly as perfect as when the last Roman soldier marched homeward from the spot; several of the stones which his predecessors placed there still remaining unmoved from their places" (*ibid.*). Elsewhere, it is "evident," "Roman remains continue at intervals." "Here are some parts of the road almost perfect." But nowhere does he tell us what was really to be seen.

In the same vol. we have "a notice of recent discoveries in Chester by Mr. Ayrton." We have something more precise. "What was probably

the original foundation of the east gate was exposed, and two pavements were discovered, one at the depth of three feet, the other nine feet beneath the present surface. They were quite perfect, and had never been disturbed; they were exactly similar to the paving of the present street" (p. 82). It will not be necessary to quote more of the very vague expressions which we have above; but in the description of a road between Ribchester and Clitheroe, on the brink of Pendeton Brook, Mr. Just tells us "The agger has been levelled near to the brook, and a section made of it worthy of inspection. The gravel has been spread on the surface of the ground, and a thin charred line marks out the sward covered over by the road-makers. Upon this stratum of gravel a course of flags has been laid, nicely fitting one with another, though not apparently of any definite shape or size. The flags form a nice, rounded, compact surface, now covered with eight or ten inches of soil, and of the exact width of twenty-one feet. This is the most complete patch of the Roman road to be met with in Lancashire along this *Iter*." (Hist. Soc. iii. 7.)

There is a piece of road, marked Roman in the Ordnance Survey, on the hill side below Bucton Castle, which externally resembles this, but is not quite so wide. It is still used as a road, and what the substructure is I cannot say; but it can hardly be gravel. It consists of rough flags and boulders, fitted together to form a tolerably level pavement.

The line of road from the Wyre, eastward, has also been traced by the Rev. W. Thornber, who says "that he saw a beautiful section of the agger a little to the east of Kirkham, where he found two roads running side by side, perfectly distinct—the one on the left being three yards wide, consisted of a pretty deep layer of shingle; the other ten yards wide, of the coarse red sandstone of the neighbourhood. Trenches were cut between and at each side of them" (Op. cit. p. 617).

These roads, which for the most part seem to have been formed of gravel, sometimes set, but commonly loose and easily scattered, must have been anything but durable—in fact, hardly better than our cindered country lanes, the cinders being replaced by common gravel.

But the roads in North Cheshire offer other peculiarities, and show much more scientific road-making. These we shall endeavour to identify with portions of the 2nd and 10th *Itinera* of Antoninus, one being on the road from York to Manchester, and the other forming part of the great North Road on the western side of the island.

At Stockton Heath, Appleton, and Wilderspool, various sections have been made at different times, and the result has always been the same. First, a foundation of fragments of sandstone of 4 to 6 lbs. weight has been laid on sand, five or six yards in breadth, and upon this there is a layer of gravel eighteen inches thick, sloped off from the centre, with shallow ditches on the sides, so that the road has been effectually drained. In Delamere Forest there is a piece of road (pointing to Chester) over the sandstone rock with the cart ruts and horse track quite distinct, with ditches and parallel cops on each side. In the continuation of this road the foresters say they find a strong bed of gravel a foot and a half below the surface. The road at Haydock, which Whitaker professes to describe, when cut through offered a section of exactly the same character as at Appleton—a foundation of broken sandstone, covered with a layer of gravel. In fact, it is precisely the same sort of road as we find

our Civil Engineers now making where durability is the object, except that, instead of gravel, they use the small broken stones called macadam.<sup>2</sup>

There is a very curious piece of road on Furness Fell, which was pointed out to me by Mr. Still of the Ordnance Survey. It is across some marshy ground at the foot of a hill, not more than 4 ft. wide, formed of small stones placed edgeway up, with a narrow border of curb stones on each side. By whom or for what purpose it was made I do not know.

The most important work touching the topography of Roman England, is undoubtedly the *ITINERARIUM* of ANTONINUS. In the form we now have it, it includes fifteen Itinera or Routes, each comprising a number of names and distances, forming however a complete network of corresponding roads over the whole of England. The difficulties of identifying these places have been acknowledged by archaeologists and topographers from Camden downwards; and the nature or object of the *Itinerarium* itself has been a matter of doubt to our own time.

An analysis of these fifteen routes will show that they form one great system, with three subdivisions, each having what may be considered its own centre. These three centres are York, London, and Silchester; perhaps Chester and Wroxeter may be considered as subcentres.

The first route is from High Rochester (Bremenium), about 18 miles north of the Tyne, to York, proceeding however not by Newcastle, but crossing the Tyne some miles to the west, at Corbridge. It then goes through Durham (county) to Catteric bridge, and thence to York. There is a continuation to the east coast, perhaps to some port near Flamborough Head.

The second Iter commences on the western side of the kingdom, at Middleby, about 18 miles north-west of Carlisle, and, passing through Cumberland and Westmoreland, falls into the previous route at Catteric, and so goes on to York in a south-east direction. It is continued (south-west) by Manchester to Chester, and hence again it goes south-east by Wroxeter to London, along the old Watling Street to Sandwich or Richborough.

The third Iter is from London by the same route to Canterbury, ending at Dover; the fourth proceeding from Canterbury to Lymne.

The fifth Iter is a line through Norfolk (by Chelmsford and Colchester) through Cambridge and Lincoln to York, and is afterwards continued along the second Iter to Carlisle. The sixth also pursues the second Iter from London, by St. Albans and the Watling Street, to Claychester; from thence it goes by Leicester to Lincoln.

The eighth is from York to London, by Doncaster to Lincoln, as in the fifth, and then by Leicester and Claychester. The ninth is from Castor, near Norwich, through the Eastern Counties, Colchester and Chelmsford, to London.

The ninth Iter belongs to the Silchester centre. It is from some place on the south coast, by Southampton and Winchester to Silchester, whence it proceeds to London.

<sup>2</sup> The line of the present road corresponds with the old one, which it frequently crosses, showing that when

the latter got out of repair, travellers preferred the green sward on each side to it.

The tenth Iter has long been a *Cruz Antiquariorum*, and will be noticed at length as belonging especially to our district. The next, from Caernarvon to Chester, connects North Wales with both the London and York divisions. The thirteenth is from Caerleon, by Gloucester and Cirencester, through Speen to Silchester. The fourteenth is another route from Caerleon, crossing the Severn above Bristol, and then proceeding by Bath and Speen to Silchester. The fifteenth is from Silchester by Old Sarum to Exeter.

It must be borne in mind that these Itinera, consisting merely of proper names and Roman numerals, were very liable to clerical mistakes, and that when once an error crept in, there was no means of rectifying it after the routes ceased to be made use of. The twelfth Iter is said to be from Silchester by Muridunum to Uriconium (Wroxeter). There are two Muridunums—one in the south of England, near Exeter; the other placed at Caermarthen, in South Wales. This last the scribe has confounded with the former one named in the fifteenth Iter. The first part of the twelfth corresponds with the fifteenth, while the second part belongs to South Wales, and runs from Caermarthen, by Neath and Caerleon, to Burrium (Usk), which appears in the next Iter, and then goes north to Wroxeter, making a direct connection between the Silchester and northern divisions.

With this summary of the Itinerarium of Antoninus, so far as it relates to England and Wales, before us, we may get some insight into its object from the following passage from the *Anecdota* of Procopius (p. 218, cap. xxx.):—"The Roman emperors of former times devised a plan, by which, whatever was doing among their enemies, any sedition or extraordinary occurrence in the cities, anything connected with the governors or prefects, should be told them, and come to their knowledge as soon as possible. The conveyance of the annual tribute was also safely and rapidly performed by the same means. This constituted the *Public Course*. Stations were fixed,—mostly eight, but never less than five,—as a day's journey for a well-girt man. In each station or stable were 40 horses, with attendants in proportion; and thus the couriers, having a constant change of trained horses, were able at times to go ten days' journey in a single day." He proceeds to speak of the profits which a neighbourhood made out of these establishments, as they were supported by the emperor's privy purse.<sup>3</sup>

The great object of these posts was to convey regular and sure intelligence to the seat of government; and officers called *Agentes in rebus* and *Curiosi*, who seem to have combined the functions of high police, postmasters, and imperial deputy lieutenants, had the superintendence of them. They included mules, asses, and oxen, with the farriers, smiths, and hostlers requisite for such establishments; carriages of various sorts, covered and uncovered, light and heavy, the weight allowed for each being fixed by imperial rescript. Certain great officers (in the fourth century the Pretorian Prefect and the Master of the Palace) were, besides the emperor, the only persons who could grant warrants

<sup>3</sup> An examination of any map will show, that while all the important towns were thus linked together, there was no part of England but what was at a moderate distance, within call as it were, and

under the superintendence of a post-station. We want a map, however, which would distinguish the *Cursus Publicus* from the other roads.

for the use of the imperial posts, and then merely to the highest officers. Any attempt to abuse the privilege was severely punished. These stations or stages (on the Continent they are distinguished as *mutationes* where the horses were changed, and *mansiones* where the courier might rest for the night), were fixed only upon certain roads, very few indeed when compared with the rest, and bearing such a relation to them as the later mail-coach routes did to the highways.<sup>4</sup>

Of these post-routes there are two more particularly connected with Lancashire, and a short account of them will show the difficulties connected with the subject.

It has already been stated that the second Iter, in what may be called its second division, passes from York to Chester; about this there can be no doubt, and it is equally certain that the first stage from York was Tadcaster. At the Chester end we have Condate and Mamucium the latter place being acknowledged by all to be Manchester, between which and Tadcaster we have the desolate moors and mountains which have been called the "back-bone" of England. The Romans were well acquainted with all these passes, and we may reasonably suppose would take the easiest and most convenient for the post-road, and that which was the best then would be the best also in after times. The posting-road from York to Manchester, at the middle of the last century, was by Blackstone Edge and Rochdale, and it seems likely enough that it would be adopted by the Romans, as it is also the shortest. The only place between Tadcaster and Manchester<sup>5</sup> named in the Iter is Cambodunum, placed 20 miles from the former, and 18 miles from the latter. It is clear that one, or most likely two post-stages have been omitted by the copyist, and that any attempt to identify Cambodunum must fail, as we do not know whether we have to look some 20 miles from Tadcaster, or 18 from Manchester for it. The route from Manchester to Chester, however, is more clear. The intermediate stage is Condate, 18 miles from the first, and 20 from the second place. Now we have two distinct roads between the two cities, one by Wilderspool, the other by Northwich, both certainly used by the Romans. Looking at the figures we should fix Condate at Wilderspool, as the distance exactly corresponds, it being 18 miles from Knott Mill at Manchester, and 20 from Chester. The distance of the last-named place to Northwich being 18 miles, and from thence to Manchester 20.

All these establishments in this island came to an end with the fifth century, and if a mistake occurred either in the numerals or the omission of a name, there were no means of setting it right, or indeed any object in doing so; and yet, considering everything, these Itinera afford abundant proof of the great care that was bestowed upon them. The tenth Iter has perhaps been the most puzzling, and given rise to the most discordant opinions. It is however now generally acknowledged that it ran on the west side of the kingdom, beginning probably at a seaport in Cumberland, and passing through Westmoreland and Lancashire to the salt district in Cheshire. It is singular that, with the exception of Condate, not a single name in it occurs elsewhere. If then we start at Middlewich,

<sup>4</sup> The Codex Theodosianus has very minute directions as to the administration of the *Cursus Publicus*, which deserves more attention than has yet been paid

to it.

<sup>5</sup> The actual distance of Manchester from Tadcaster is 58=64 Roman miles. The Iter only gives 38.

and assume it to be Mediolanum, at 17 miles on the line of King Street and the road already described at Appleton, we come to Stockton Heath and Wilderspool, where abundant evidence of Roman occupation, in the shape of pottery, coins, funeral urns, &c., has been discovered. From hence a road has been traced on the line of the present great North Road by Newton (where it existed, as described, within the last thirty years), Wigan, Walton le Dale, Garstang, to Lancaster. On this route, except at Lancaster, there has been nothing that could be considered as a fortification. These post-stations seem all to have been situated on the south bank of a river, the Dane, Mersey, Douglas, Ribble, &c.; and it seems that such establishments should be sought for, not within a fortress or city, but on the outskirts. In fact some of the large towns, Wroxeter, Aldborough, Ribchester, seem never to have been fortified; in other places, as at Silchester, Lancaster, and Manchester, the walls have been allowed to go to decay, while a mere fortress seems hardly to have been repaired after its erection, as Gamesley and Overborough, now mere green fields. Wherever there was no navigable river a Roman city, however rich and extensive, went to ruin; while those under different circumstances, as York, Lincoln, Leicester, and London, in fact most of our old cities, are flourishing to the present day, whether captured by the Saxons or not. In fact, I believe that all those places which had not a commercial site were decayed in the terrible period of the third and fourth centuries. As far as our knowledge goes, the Roman sway in England seems to have been exercised with great mildness, and to have been really beneficial to the people, who were certainly much worse off for many centuries after acquiring their independence than they were before.

The post-stations on the second Iter (from Chester to York) were, Condate 20 miles; Mamucium 18 miles. The southern terminus of the tenth Iter was Mediolanum, which was 18 miles from Condate, 17 miles to the north of which was Mancunium, somewhere near Wigan. The confounding Mamucium with Mancunium, and assigning both to Manchester, has made a puzzling subject utterly inextricable. It is curious that in all original documents and charters till the end of the fifteenth century (Domesday Book included), the name is written with *m*; and the late Mr. Harland edited, in 1861 and the following years, for the Chetham Society, several volumes under the title of "Mamecestre; being Chapters from the early recorded History of the Barony, the Lordship or Manor, the Vill, Borough or Town of Manchester;" but he does not allude to the earlier Roman name.

The evidences of Roman occupation may be seen at large in the volumes published by the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, and the Architectural and Archæological Society of Chester. A particular survey of the road from Appleton to Preston, corresponding with the tenth Iter, was made thirty years since by the Rev. Edmund Sebson of Ashton in Mackerfield, and published in the 1st edition of Baines' History of Lancashire.

Mr. BARBER said he had heard Mr. Sharpe mention an ancient road in that neighbourhood, and he should be glad if any one could give him information about it. The road was across a moss, and was now covered by a deposit of several feet of clay. It was a stone road, now covered with clay, and moss over it.

Dr. LEE said the road alluded to was on Pilling Moss. Some years ago

he visited the place, and found trunks of trees laid transversely, and other trees laid at right angles, and upon this was a sort of concrete of sand. He thought, however, that it was not a Roman road, but an early British road. He believed it was originally a road through a forest.

Thanks having been voted to Dr. Robson; the PRESIDENT called upon Mr. Parker to read his memoir on "Recent Archæological Discoveries in Rome." The time at disposal was very short, and Mr. Parker had to content himself with giving a summary only of his essay. He described the nature of the investigations which have now been proceeding for some time under his directions, the discoveries which have been made, and the results of the excavations made on the banks of the Tiber by direction of the Pontifical Government. These excavations had disclosed works of historic interest of the first century, almost as perfect as though they had only been built ten years. He thought from this fact that the works in question must have been buried by an inundation of the Tiber shortly after they had been built. Mr. Parker acknowledged the courtesy of the Pontifical Government in affording him facilities for carrying on the excavations, the only condition being that he should acquaint the Government with what he was doing from time to time, and perform the task as quietly as possible.

Dr. LEE proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Parker for his valuable paper, and in doing so spoke at some length of the great services he had rendered to archaeological science.

Soon after twelve o'clock there was an excursion by train to Cark station on the Furness line, and thence by carriage to Cartmel Priory Church. After passing through the varied and delightful scenery in which the ancient town of Cartmel is situated, the visitors entered the venerable fabric of St. Mary's Church. The church is cruciform, and the peculiarity of its external appearance is caused by the belfry being raised upon the arches of the central square tower, thus forming a square within a square. The Rev. J. L. Petit's lucid application of the excellent lecture he had delivered in Lancaster delighted everyone; and the varied objects of interest in and about the church were the subject of careful scrutiny and remark. Among these may be named the monumental slabs of the Priors of Cartmel, the library of ancient books in the vestry, containing many of the early fathers, the beautiful memorials of the Lowthers and Prestons, and the carved devices of our Lord's Passion on the stalls of the choir.

When the work of inspection had been concluded, the party, upon the invitation of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, proceeded to Holker Hall, and were entertained in the most magnificent manner. The number was larger than the host had been led to anticipate, and the heartiest welcome was extended to all by His Grace and Lady Louisa Egerton. After passing through the Hall, the visitors adjourned to the grounds, where a large tent had been erected for their accommodation, and in which a luncheon of the most *recherche* character had been provided. Ample justice was done to the superb repast, and in reply to the cordial vote of thanks which was unanimously passed, His Grace expressed the great pleasure it had afforded him to entertain his visitors.

An alternative excursion started early in the morning to visit the early antiquities around Ulverstone. Dr. Barber, whose valuable memoir has been already noticed, arranged the excursion, and proposed to show

the earliest evidences of human occupation in that neighbourhood. Doubtless the shores of Morecambe Bay must have been a coveted spot to the aboriginal inhabitant, and to the foreign settler or marauder; and many a present inhabitant views with great interest the hut circles at Birkrigg and Foulda, the Druids' circle at Sunbreak, the barrow (?) at Aldingham, and Urswick "stone walls." All these, with Gleaston Castle, a quadrangular fortress of the "Edwardian" type, were visited by the Ulverstone party. It was but a small party, however, as might be expected in the face of the attractions elsewhere.

In the evening a *conversazione* was held in the temporary museum, which was densely crowded. Matters of business are generally banished from such gatherings, but on this occasion the Rev. Edward Hill, who had for twenty years arranged and superintended the excursions of the Institute, was to receive an acknowledgment of his friends' appreciation of his labours for them.

Mr. TALBOT BURY, on behalf of the subscribers to the gift, requested Mr. Beresford Hope to make the presentation of a Timepiece to Mr. Hill; explaining that it was meant as a simple acknowledgment of the obligations of the members and visitors who had been privileged for so many years to profit by Mr. Hill's exertions.

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, M.P., in making the presentation, said he felt highly honoured at being the mouthpiece of the Institute on so interesting an occasion; and after explaining the absence of the President of the Meeting, proceeded in a humorous strain to eulogise the services rendered by Mr. Hill, to whom they were very much indebted for the pleasure they derived at those annual meetings. Deeply respecting and valuing the important information contained in the papers which were read—good and able as many of them were—yet there was a certain flavour and smack of *work* about them which made a pleasant excursion into the country highly enjoyable. He came to those meetings to be instructed, and he was thankful to be instructed, as they all were; but he knew that "all work and no play made Jack Archaeologist a dull boy!" To whom were they indebted for the arrangement of these agreeable excursions?—to their old friend, Mr. Hill—who during the last twenty years had contributed to the recreation and instruction of 20,000 persons. How many thousand miles he had carried them in these excursions he (Mr. Hope) would not pretend to calculate, that was one of the mysteries which no archaeologist, mathematician, or statician would ever be able to fathom. After expressing a hope that Mr. Hill might be spared for twenty years longer to direct the excursions, the speaker said it was the wish of the subscribers to give to their true and energetic friend a mark of their pure gratitude for services rendered so generously and at such sacrifices of time and his own personal comfort.

Mr. HILL, in returning thanks, said he felt very deeply the kindness of those who had presented him with such a memorial of their appreciation of his services. It had been a great pleasure to him to do what he could to benefit the Institute, and all persons attending its meetings; but he was afraid they must not look forward, even if he was spared so long, to his services for another twenty years, as his business arrangements interfered with his attendance at their annual meetings. He should, however, always be glad to do what he could to forward the interest of the Institute, and whether he attended or not he would retain very pleasing recol-

lections of the way in which he had always been received, and most especially should he remember their kindness here in Lancaster.

The Timepiece, which was a very elegant piece of workmanship, bore the following inscription :—"Presented to the Rev. E. Hill, M.A., as a small recognition of the valuable services rendered by him for many years in directing the excursions of the Royal Archæological Institute. Lancaster, 1868."

On the motion of Lord NEAVES, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Hope for his services, and the members shortly afterwards dispersed.

Saturday, August 1.

At 9.30 A.M. a large party left the Castle Station for Borwick, *en route* to Borwick Hall, Levens Hall, and Kendal. Borwick Hall is a fine and unimproved specimen of an Elizabethan manor-house, built by the rich Roman Catholic weaver of Kendal, William Blindloss. In the courtyard and before the hall was visited, Mr. E. Sharpe gave a short account of the building, and pointed out its most notable features. The hall passed by marriage into the Strickland family, and thence by purchase to the Martons of Capernwray. The hall contains a small domestic chapel and a priest's room adjoining, from which there is a trap door and secret passage for the escape of the celebrant of the rites of the Roman Catholic church when necessary.

Mr. SHARPE stated that a quantity of timber, evidently prepared for ship-building purposes, together with a Roman anchor, were found at the close of the last century about a mile from the spot where they were standing, and that near an adjoining farm-house, which is known as Dock-acre, there are said to have been found the steps of a Roman dock.

Returning to Borwick Station, the party continued their journey by rail to Milnthorpe Station, where carriages were in waiting to convey them to Levens Hall. The Hon. Mrs. Howard, the owner of Levens, has not occupied her Westmoreland residence for several years; but the large party of archæologists were most courteously received by her representatives, the Hon. General and Mrs. Upton. The Rev. G. F. Weston, Vicar of Crosby Ravensworth, had kindly undertaken to prepare a descriptive Memoir on Levens; but before this was read the visitors had the opportunity of admiring the many beauties of one of the most charming and picturesque baronial residences of the district. The entrance hall is entirely wainscoted round with oak, in carved panels. On the walls are the quarterings of families who have been connected with Levens, and over the fireplace are the arms of Queen Elizabeth richly emblazoned. Several traces of the ancient "Peel" house which originally occupied the site of the mansion can be followed out. The gardens are magnificently laid out by a pupil of Le Notre. Mr. Weston's excellent lecture will be given entire in a future volume of the Journal, so that it is not necessary to follow him here. It is enough to say that he discoursed upon the vicissitudes and changes of the mansion, both architectural and historical, in most pleasant fashion.

After wandering about the beautiful grounds the party were most handsomely entertained by General Upton, in the name of the Hon. Mrs. Howard. A tent of ample dimensions was erected in the park, in which

a superb refection was spread, and ample justice done to it. At the conclusion of the repast the Hon. Secretary of the Institute was warned of the obligation incurred by all those hospitably entertained there to drink success to the house in the potent brew for which it is famous, ycleped "Morocco." Valourously defying all prognostications of ill, the "Constable," as the large quaint goblet is called in which the liquor was served, was emptied "at a wind," *stans pede in uno*, to the toast "Here's luck to Levens while the Kent flows," and the freedom of the hall was thus acquired by the party. Before the visitors retired Mr. Sharpe expressed their grateful acknowledgments to General and Mrs. Upton for the handsome entertainment they had provided, and proposed their healths, which were most cordially drunk. General Upton said it had given Mrs. Howard great pleasure to allow the society to visit Levens, and she had desired all possible facilities to be given them on the occasion. Mrs. Upton and himself had had great pleasure in receiving the party, and were happy to find the visit and the reception had afforded the visitors so much gratification.

Proceeding on to Sizergh Hall, another fine specimen of a baronial mansion or stronghold, Mr. PARKER discoursed upon its architecture and history. The building was most freely thrown open by W. C. Strickland, Esq., and may be said to have been explored from turret to foundation-stone. The thickness of the walls of the southern tower showed that it was erected for real defence. It is surmounted by a watch tower, terminating in an embattled turret. The richness of the carved oak in the drawing-room attracted much admiration. In this room were portraits of many of the Stuarts, Charles II., James II. in armour, and his Queen, the Pretender and his wife, &c. The ancient armour, the portraits, the tapestry, and the remarkable furniture, with which the place abounds, were rapidly surveyed, for time only admitted of a very limited stay. The Katherine Parr chamber naturally came in for a large share of attention. Mr. Parker thought the more ancient part of the building had been erected in the reign of Edward III. ; but other parts were of the time of Elizabeth. He also directed attention to the fine old roof and battlements as being very remarkable.

On leaving Sizergh, the party were conveyed three miles farther on the north road to Kendal, the main object being to inspect the parish church. This church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is one of the largest in the kingdom, and remarkable as having four aisles co-extensive with the nave and chancel. The length from east to west is 140 feet, the width 103 feet. The greatest part of the fabric is of the 15th century ; but there are portions, probably, as early as the 13th century. In it are the chapels of the Parrs, the Stricklands, and the Bellinghams. Archdeacon Cooper read a memoir upon the church by the Rev. Mr. Crowther, that gentleman being unable to be present. Mr. Parker expressed his admiration of the remarkable size of the church, which he had never seen before, and which he thought would have stood higher in Mr. Dennison's list, in regard to area, than he had placed it. He attributed the size of the aisles to the various chantry chapels into which the place was partitioned having been taken down, as the early English aisles would not have been half that width.

The company then adjourned to the Town Hall, where refreshments had been provided by Archdeacon Cooper and the Mayor of Kendal. In the interval which occurred before the refreshments were served the

Mayor gave an account of the Stricklands of Sizergh Castle. The family were first met with at Strickland, near Shap, where they held estates and from which they derived their name. This was originally spelt Stirkland, an old Saxon name, and there seemed little doubt that the family was Saxon and resident at Stirkland before the Norman Conquest. From about the year 1250 the Stricklands had lived at Sizergh, and held the demesne lands belonging to the family in uninterrupted lineal descent from father to son in the male line to the present day. The Mayor concluded by furnishing several illustrations of the high condition and importance of the family.

Dr. CHARLTON proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Strickland for opening Sizergh to the Institute, and for his kind reception of the members and visitors. The last syllable in the name of the place was peculiar to Westmoreland, and he believed with the Mayor that the family was certainly *pre-Norman*. He trusted that the ancient descent would be continued in the direct line as long hereafter as it had already existed.

After the repast Mr. SHARPE proposed, on behalf of the Institute, their acknowledgments to the Archdeacon and the Mayor for their acceptable entertainment and the pleasure they had derived from their visit to Kendal and its remarkable parish church. This was duly seconded, and met with the expression of the guests' very cordial approval.

The ARCHDEACON and the MAYOR briefly responded, and the party returned to Lancaster by a special train.

Monday, August 3.

A considerable number of excursionists started for Skipton at an early hour. Skipton Castle was reserved for the return, and carriages being in readiness at the station the party drove off at once to Bolton, to inspect the ruins of the grand abbey there. Here they were received by Archdeacon Robinson, the vicar, and conducted to the chief points of interest. The abbey belonged to the Augustinian order, and the plan of the buildings differed in many respects from that of the Cistercian order as seen at Furness. The church was large in comparison with the domestic buildings, which were evidently designed for a small number of monks, and which, although entirely demolished, were still traceable by their outlines on the turf. The dimensions of the cloister, which was remarkably small, were shown by the elegant lancet arcade on the south side of the nave of the church which had no south aisle. The Chapter House, on the south side of the south transept, was a small octagon, thrust out to the east beyond its usual place. It was approached by a long vestibule, the fraternity occupying the rest of the eastern walk of the cloister. The south walk was entirely occupied by the Refectory, which, unlike those of the Cistercian order, was placed alongside the cloister, and not at right angles to it. Very considerable portions of the transepts remain. The nave has been thoroughly restored by the Duke of Devonshire, and is used as the parish church. The earliest portions of the ruins are remains of a twelfth century building; but as the establishment prospered the structure was much enlarged in the fourteenth century. The materials of the earlier building were used in this later structure. Within the choir on both sides there is an elegant arcade of interlacing arches, and a founder's monument in the south wall. Mr. Sharpe ably described the existing

remains, and the Rev. J. L. Petit and Mr. Parker had an earnest discussion upon that oft *vecata questio*, the introduction of the pointed arch.

A good ramble along the picturesque banks of the Wharfe was then indulged in by a large portion of the party, some of whom even reached the Skid, famous in legend for the accident to the Boy of Egremond, and as having led to the removal of the abbey from Embsay to Bolton. After lunch at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Skipton Castle was visited. It is remarkable as having been demolished by order of the Commonwealth, and restored in a massive style by the Lady Anne Clifford, Countess of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, and Lady of the House of Craven in 1657-8. Instead of battlements over the gateway, the stone parapet is pierced with the motto "*Désormais*." After a visit to the church of Skipton the members and visitors returned to Lancaster.

Tuesday, August 4.

The Historical Section met at 10 A.M. in the Music Hall, under the presidency of Lord NEAVES.

Mr. PARKER continued the subject he had commenced on Friday. He gave an account of the discoveries made by the British Archæological Society at Rome, and produced a series of admirable photographs taken under his directions. The difficulties experienced in prosecuting those researches were often the subject of amusing remark. Every accommodation was promised by Italian officials "to-morrow," but that to-morrow never came till the month of May when the English left Rome, and then *carte blanche* was given for all that was wanted—when it was too late. To take photographs in the catacombs was pronounced impossible by the Roman artists, on account of the smallness of the area and the necessity of artificial light which would create so much smoke as to prevent a negative being taken. These difficulties were however overcome by Mr. Parker's photographer, light being produced by the use of magnesium wire. Mr. Parker gave a full and most interesting description of the catacombs; and concluded by saying that the photographs he exhibited would be placed in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and in the South Kensington Museum, for the use of the public.

The general concluding meeting was held in the Shire Hall at noon, under the presidency of Lord NEAVES. There was a goodly assemblage of the members of the corporation, the leading members of the Institute which had attended the meeting, and many ladies.

The CHAIRMAN, after apologising for the absence of Colonel Wilson Patten and Lord Talbot de Malahide, said that he was very glad to be able to speak of the meeting that was drawing to a close, as one of the most agreeable and successful meetings the Institute had ever held. Nothing could have exceeded the courtesy and attention with which they had been everywhere received. The excursions had been eminently successful, and had contributed greatly to the gratification and enjoyment of all who had joined them. Such visits of the Institute doubtless conferred great advantages on the localities they went to. They were the means of placing much information within the reach of the inhabitants of the district which they would probably not otherwise obtain; and for their sakes, and on account of the Society also, he had to express

their gratitude to those noblemen and gentlemen who had so kindly and cheerfully afforded every facility for carrying out the programme of the week's proceedings.

Mr. J. H. PARKER, F.S.A., then proposed the first resolution :—"That the thanks of the Royal Archæological Institute be given to the Mayor and Corporation of Lancaster, the County Magistrates, the Directors of the Athenæum, the John o'Gaunt Bowmen, and the Committee of the Lancaster Mechanics' Institute, for the use of the Shire Hall, the Music Hall, the Mechanics' Institute, and Assembly Rooms, during the Congress." He said that the members of the Institute had never been received with greater cordiality than by the people of Lancaster; and every facility had been rendered those belonging to the Institute in carrying out the arrangements of the Congress. The rooms spoken of in the resolution had been well suited to their wants, and he thought the cordial thanks of the meeting were due to those public bodies which had so kindly met them on the occasion.

Mr. TALBOT BURY having briefly seconded the resolution, it was put from the Chair and carried unanimously.

The MAYOR of Lancaster, in acknowledging the compliment conveyed by the resolution, said that personally he had derived very considerable pleasure from the visit of the Royal Archæological Institute, and if the members of the Institute felt that the Corporation had in their preparations contributed in any way to the success of the meeting, he was sure the Corporation were amply repaid in the satisfaction they had experienced at the honour conferred upon the town by the meeting of so important a society being held there. It was not possible that men actively engaged in business could afford time to make themselves intimately acquainted with such matters as it was the particular object of the archæologist to investigate; but when their attention was drawn to those subjects by gentlemen well able to instruct and interest them, they then felt how much they were really indebted to the Archæological Institute for the visit they had paid them.

Dr. MOORE also responded on behalf of the other bodies embraced in the resolution, with all of which he was more or less associated. He said, if the offer of those buildings on some future occasion would induce the Royal Archæological Institute to make a second visit to Lancaster, he was sure that the various gentlemen who had charge of them would be happy to place them at the disposal of the Institute.

EDMUND SHARPE, Esq., moved a vote of thanks "To His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, the Honorable Mrs. Howard, W. Ramsden, Esq., Mayor of Barrow, and the Mayors of Lancaster and Kendal, for the courteous and graceful hospitality with which the Institute had been welcomed by them." It had been a matter of especial gratification to him as a member of the Institute of some twenty-four years' standing, and as a resident of Lancaster, to witness the hearty and cordial reception which had been given them on their visit. He thought he might fairly claim for the present generation a desire to exercise hospitality on the scale of former days. They had been entertained in a most princely style, and matters had been so well managed that the entertainment came at a time when refreshment was most required, and not unfrequently when there would have been no other way of obtaining it. He felt that they would cordially second his proposal,—That their best thanks be

tendered to those who had so handsomely entertained them during the past week.

The Rev. J. L. PETIT seconded the motion, and said if the success of their meetings was to be measured by the number and excellence of the entertainments offered them, and the liberality and hospitality of their entertainers, he must say that their meeting at Lancaster was one of the most successful meetings they had ever held.

The MAYOR of Lancaster acknowledged the compliment on behalf of himself and the noblemen and others referred to in the vote.

Mr. BURTT moved a resolution of thanks "To the contributors of papers and addresses to the meeting, and of objects of art and antiquities to the museum."

This was seconded by Mr. CARRICK. It was acknowledged by Mr. E. Sharpe, and seconded by the Rev. J. Davis.

Mr. PARKER proposed a vote thanking "Their Graces the Dukes of Devonshire and Buccleuch, the Visiting Justices of the County, the Incumbents of churches and other places visited by the Institute, for the kind facilities and attention shown by them on this occasion." This was seconded by Mr. C. Durnford Greenway, and acknowledged by the Rev. Dr. Lee.

The TOWN-CLERK moved a vote of thanks to the Hon. Secretaries of the Institute for the courteous and obliging manner in which they had conducted the business of the meeting. This was seconded by one of the Aldermen present, and duly acknowledged.

The further arrangements for the day,—the excursion to Cockersand Abbey in the afternoon under the direction of Dr. Lee, and the *conversazione* in the museum in the evening,—were announced by Mr. Burtt; and the proceedings were brought to a close by a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

#### THE MUSEUM.

It was long a doubt whether a museum of sufficient interest could be formed,—considering the attractions of the Art Exhibition at Leeds, and the rarity of fitting objects in Lancaster and the neighbourhood. The officers of the Institute, however, persevered, and the result has been an agreeable surprise to the Lancastrians themselves, and a great satisfaction to those even who have been present at the magnificent collections brought together at many of the preceding meetings of the Institute. The following is a summary of the principal contents of the museum.

Foremost among the contributors was Miss Ffarington, of Worden, who sent the only family portraits representing the gentry of the county exhibited, and which showed the alliances of her family with the Stanleys and Talbots; a valuable and interesting collection of documents, comprising a charter of Richard Bussel, circa A.D. 1120, granting the church of Leyland to the Abbey of Evesham; charters of Earls of Derby; accounts of fishing in the Ribble, temp. Elizabeth; rent rolls; inventory of the goods of Sir T. Talbot, of Bashall; privy signet letters under the autographs of Henry VII. and VIII., forbidding the tenants of Penwortham to wear any other liveries or badges than the king's. This lady also exhibited five cases of casts of seals from documents at Worden; some choice examples of ancient family plate, and miscellaneous objects;—among them a standing "salt," with cover, of the Elizabethan period;

Matthew Parker's seal as Dean of Canterbury, of silver, on an ash sprig ; a sapling cup of oak, now hooped with silver ; early silver spoons and forks ; three leathern "bottels" ; a firkin of leather, dated 1684 ; two "quaichs" of silver, mounted in the wood of the Betsey Cairns, the vessel which brought William III. to England, and used as a measure for a morning draught of whiskey. An ancient oak tankard, engraved in one of the early volumes of the Journal, was also exhibited by Miss Ffarington. Since that time the decayed wooden hoops have been removed, silver ones now occupy their places, and a silver lining has been added—needful and necessary repairs—showing the care taken by the owner to preserve so interesting a relic of the fourteenth (?) century. The Warrington Museum authorities forwarded some early antiquities of interest, comprising an Egyptian bread-mark ; Roman pottery of various kinds ; bronze spear-heads—one very fine and double looped ; palstaves and celts of various forms ; one of those curious figures called a "blow-fire" ; a "pocket pistol" of leather, of the 17th century. Mr. Charles Monkman, of Malton, sent a fine collection of flint arrow-heads, celts, hammers, &c., collected in the northern counties, together with some of "Flint Jack's" forgeries by way of contrast. Mr. Coupland supplied many excellent specimens of armour of various periods, and Dr. Moore contributed some very curious examples of South Sea weapons and armour. Mrs. Littledale furnished some specimens of Roman pottery ; a Roman engraved stone—a deed of gift (?) ; top of a *gypciere* ; a *couteau de chasse*, of 17th century, with carved ivory hilt ; a bifurcated arrow-head, probably of the 14th century. Roman pottery of various kinds, some very good, was sent by Mr. Howitt and Dr. Lee, and the "Runic Cross" of Lancaster was sent from Manchester. Among inscribed stones of early date must be named the Roman "Milliarium," found in digging the Lancaster and Preston Canal, and the dedication stone to the Emperor Trajan, whose carved inscription seemed as fresh as if done to-day. Among other objects of early date may be named a finely patinated spear-head, from Sherwood Forest ; others from Heysham ; and funereal urns of various types. The Lancaster Mechanics' Institute contributed two cases of Roman coins. Of the mediæval period must be named the charters of the borough, beginning with one of John Earl of Moreton, afterwards King. Some were marked as having been mutilated "when the towne of Lancaster was burned the 18 March, 1642." Mr. C. Durnford Greenway sent an acolyte's altar bell, a brass 15th century mortar, and some good specimens of enamel. The Rev. Oswald Master, of Croxton, supplied a rich toilet suit of Indian work in silver gilt, formerly belonging to Anne Countess of Coventry, and four caskets, two cups and a vase, of silver filagree with enamelled foliage.

Amongst the treasures exhibited by Miss Ffarington, two brigantine jackets must not be forgotten, as this armour, worn chiefly by archers, is, from the materials composing it, becoming daily more rare. It was composed of steel plates stitched between two pieces of canvas and then quilted on the outside in diamond and other shaped panes. These jackets were used during the second half of the fifteenth and throughout the sixteenth centuries.

Of course some singular specimens of crockery were brought to light, of the merits of which some of the owners previously thought little. There was a goodly array of Oriental china, jars, vases, and jugs of various kinds. Among them a quaint "puzzle-jug," of singular trickiness, claims

special notice. Only the lower part of the jug, which was globular, held the liquor; above it the sides were perforated. Into the globular portion the handle was inserted, and this was hollow and conveyed the liquor to the hollow rim in which were three small spouts. Two of these were to be stopped by the fingers while the third was drank from. The inscription is:—"Here, gentlemen, come try your skill;—I'll hold a wager if you will,—That you don't drink this liquor all—Without you spill or let some fall." And the chances seemed much against the drinker. The jug is probably English ware of the 17th century. It was contributed by Mrs. Peel.

On the walls were several large and fine series of water-colour drawings of Oriental scenes and objects, contributed by Mrs. Moore, the Rev. H. G. Weston, and the Rev. J. L. Petit. Many of Mr. Petit's have already furnished illustrations for the Journal of the Institute. A drawing of a bell at Claughton in Lonsdale, inscribed with the date of 1296, which has every appearance of authenticity, shows it to be the earliest dated specimen known. Among the objects contributed on this occasion, was an original drawing by Hogarth, of Simon Lord Lovat, "drawn from life at St. Alban's, in his way to the town, guarded by Major Gardner. Aug. 14, 1746." It is a bold, free sketch; but had been unfortunately cut out and badly mounted on fresh paper. It is the well-known likeness of that unfortunate nobleman so familiar to collectors of Hogarth's engravings.

The Central Committee desire to acknowledge the following donations on the occasion of the Lancaster meeting:—Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., V.P., 5*l.*; John Henderson, Esq., 5*l.*; G. T. Clark, Esq., 5*l.*; E. Smirke, Esq., 2*l.*; Miss Ffarington, 1*l.* 1*s.*; R. Ferguson, Esq., 2*l.*; Thos. Greene, Esq., 5*l.* 5*s.*; Thos. Norris, Esq., 2*l.*; Rev. Bernard More, 1*l.* 1*s.*; — Hornby, Esq., 1*l.*

### Archaeological Intelligence.

THE important results of Explorations of Vestiges of Ancient Rome under the direction of Mr. J. H. Parker, F.S.A., are well known to our members. See pp. 341, 346, *ante*. He has obtained full permission from the Pontifical Government to make excavations on several sites of great interest, but the work is suspended for want of adequate funds; it is hoped that the aid so greatly to be desired, will not be denied to our indefatigable friend. Donations are received by Messrs. Coutts, on account of the Roman Fund. Fifteen hundred photographs of buildings and objects of highly valuable character have been obtained, at Mr. Parker's expense; these may be purchased at very moderate prices. They may be inspected, and more full particulars obtained at Messrs. Parker's, No. 377, Strand, London.

The facsimile of the Domesday Survey of Kent, the last achievement by our lamented friend, the Rev. L. B. Larking, has been completed, and may be obtained from Mr. Toovey, 177, Piccadilly. The price of this admirable reproduction by the skill of Mr. F. Nethercliff is four guineas. A Latin text (*in extenso*), translation, and Glossary are appended.