

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

NOVEMBER 6, 1868.

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

The CHAIRMAN made some prefatory remarks in reference to the opening of the new session. The annual meeting at Lancaster had been very successful in every way. There had been good memoirs brought before the sections, good excursions, and a good attendance. The cordial and graceful hospitalities which had been most handsomely extended to the visitors at the Lancaster meeting had contributed much to the success of that gathering, and had associated it with most pleasurable recollections to those present on the occasion.

During the recess, the question of the conservation of one of the ancient gates of Tenby had again engaged the attention of the officers of the Institute; the subject was still under consideration. It was the opinion of a large number of the residents in Tenby that the gate could be preserved, with due regard to the improvement of the town and the property surrounding it. The Council of the Institute were quite of that opinion, and Dr. Rock trusted that the knowledge of the fact would strengthen the hands of the inhabitants of Tenby who wished to preserve so worthy a relic of the fortifications of their ancient town.

There had been a change, Canon Rock observed, in the constitution of the Institute which would, he hoped, be the means of extending the influence and advantages of the Society. He alluded to the admission of members of kindred societies as "Associated Members," on the payment of half the usual subscription. By this arrangement the monthly meetings could be attended during the session, and the library of the Institute used by such members. He hoped that this privilege would be largely turned to account; at the same time ordinary members would be very welcome, and the opening of a new session was a favourable opportunity for any accessions to their list.

At Lancaster the choice of a place for the next year's meeting was referred to the Council; and very lately Bury St. Edmunds had been fixed upon as the scene of the gathering for 1869. Good promises of support had been given to a meeting there, of which it was confidently hoped that the Marquis of Bristol would accept the presidency.

Canon Rock regretted that he must conclude with a reference to a melancholy event. Since the Institute had last met in those rooms one of their best friends and supporters had died, Mr. Felix Slade. He had long been known as one of the most generous and distinguished promoters of the science of Archæology, and he had acted up most fully to that feeling in the liberal bequests that he had made to the National

Depository of the precious collections that he had formed with great skill and taste. Besides the munificent endowment that he had devised for the promotion of the Fine Arts, their departed friend, Canon Rock observed, had shewn with very kind consideration his cordial sympathy in the special pursuits of Archæologists and of the members of the Institute, with which he had for some years been associated. Mr. Slade had borne the Society in friendly remembrance, as evinced by a bequest of one hundred pounds in furtherance of its efforts for the study and preservation of National Monuments. He had also bequeathed to the Society of Antiquaries a gratifying mark of the like friendly interest.

The Rev. J. FULLER RUSSELL, B.C.L., then read a memoir "On the Painted Glass in Fairford Church, Gloucestershire, and its claim to be considered the work of Albert Dürer." This has been printed in this Journal, vol. xxv., p. 119.

Mr. J. G. WALLER followed, expressing his entire acquiescence in all Mr. Russell's criticisms; and detailed the result of his own recent examination of the windows. Upon many points of artistic detail, to which he referred, he could not consider those windows to be the work of Dürer.

Some notes by Mr. Westlake, taking somewhat similar ground to Mr. Waller, and entirely supporting Mr. Russell's views, were read.

Mr. H. F. HOLT, in reply, admitted the reference to the Fairford windows by literary men, but still considered them to have been greatly neglected in the interests of Art, and his reproach was meant for Art critics. After all that had been said, the matter was still in utter darkness. If Albert Dürer did not execute the Fairford windows, he might ask "Who did?" No one else had been named. As to those windows not being good enough for Dürer, it was not fair to compare them with others of his works so different in every respect; as well might we compare Stanfield's scenes at the theatre with the last production of his easel. Reverting to the personal history of Dürer, Mr. Holt maintained that he was apprenticed to Wohlgenuth to learn wood-cutting and not Art. Artists were not apprenticed. He maintained that the colophon of the Nuremberg Chronicle was not inconsistent with Dürer's claim to the most important portion of its illustrations. In 1494 Dürer signed himself "Mahler." Of what? No picture of his was known till 1506; wood engraving was a trade, not an Art. Twenty years of his life were to be accounted for, during which he styled himself "artist." He had been entered among the glass-painters of the period, and he must have denoted by his signature that he was an artist in glass-painting. As regarded the technical artistic details, he did not stand alone in his opinion that they were quite consistent with Dürer's style and manner. As to the windows themselves, they might have reached this country through the wealthy Flemish merchants and money-lenders, the Fugger family, who were great patrons of Dürer. Both the Dantzic and Beaune pictures Mr. Holt considered suspicious, and nothing he had heard that evening had shaken his conviction that the Fairford windows were actually works of Albert Dürer.

Mr. EDMUND OLDFIELD, F.S.A., drew attention to two engravings, which he exhibited, of saints from Dürer's known works at Munich. He thought that there was nothing in keeping between them and any of the drawings on the Fairford glass. The architecture of the Fairford glass was certainly more English than foreign.

Professor WESTMACOTT, R. A., would slightly touch upon the Art view of the subject. The comparison instituted by Mr. Holt with the Stanfield pictures was unfortunate, as any artistic eye could detect the same hand, both in his scenery and in his easel pictures. From a careful examination of the Fairford windows, he felt convinced that they could not be the work of Albert Dürer.

Mr. TALBOT BURY, F.S.A., observed, that if Albert Dürer designed the Fairford windows, he must have had a prophetic eye to the architecture that would at a future time flourish in certain continental countries. At that time the architectural decoration exhibited in the Fairford glass was peculiar to England.

The CHAIRMAN made some remarks upon the arguments that had been adduced, introducing references to his own artistic experiences. He considered the result of the discussion very conclusive against Dürer's claim to be the artist of the Fairford windows. Thanks were due to Mr. Fuller Russell for his valuable memoir, and to Mr. Holt also for his fair and straight-forward reply.

The discussion was continued to such a length that no other subject was brought forward. The consideration of various objects referred to in the programme was adjourned to the next meeting.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. THOMAS PARADISE.—A photograph of a Saxon urn of unusual type, found in the parish of St. George, just outside the town of Stamford, in a cutting for the Stamford and Essendine railway. It lay at a depth of 4 ft., near the Uffington road. The "navvy" by whom it was brought to light hastened to throw out the contents, consisting, as stated, of clay and a little mould; his expectation of finding coin was disappointed; and it does not appear that any bones or other relics were found in the urn. It has been presented to the Marchioness of Exeter, and is now at Burghley House. The urn (here figured) measures in



Saxon Urn, found at Stamford. Height, 6½ in. : diameter, 6½ in.

height 6½ in., diameter nearly 7 in. It is of the usual dark-colored ware of the period. In the general form it resembles many of the Anglo-Saxon vases disinterred in Gloucestershire by Mr. Wylie, also at Wilbraham and Linton, Cambridgeshire, by the late Lord Braybrooke, and elsewhere. The peculiarity in its fashion consists in the ornamentation in zigzag, or diagonal arrangement, with intervening rows of impressed markings, likewise in diagonal directions. There are also two rows of the like markings, of three distinct patterns, around the neck and shoulder of the urn. The pottery of the period has mostly ribs or bosses, sometimes in considerable relief, but in parallel or vertical arrangement, all around the body of the urn.¹

Shortly after the discovery of the urn above described, some remains of an earlier period were brought to light near Stamford, in ploughing. A huge block of stone, as it was supposed to be, had impeded the progress of the plough. The laborers proceeded to dig around and dislodge it; when drawn to the surface by the aid of horses, the block proved to be a coffin containing two skeletons and a quantity of pottery; most of the bones crumbled to dust when exposed to the air. Unfortunately the massive coffin was emptied of its contents. Dr. Newman, M.D., of Stamford, having examined the bones, said to have been in part removed from the coffin, and in part to have been found on the north side of and parallel to it, reported that there was evidence of the existence of three adult skeletons. The bones are human, with the exception of two or three fragments that would seem to be those of a large dog. One, a large skull, is probably that of an adult man; it is said to have been found at the west end of the coffin, which had been deposited east and west. This skull shows traces of burning. A small skull found in the coffin, at the east end, is that of an adult female. The discovery of several iron nails near the third skull suggests that the corpse had been enclosed in a coffin of wood. In the stone coffin, fragments of about a dozen small vessels were found, also portions of a glass *ampulla* or "lachrymatory;" these determine the period to which the interments belong; the earthen vessels appear to be from the potteries at Castor, the *Durobrivæ* of the Romans. The pottery, glass, a bone pin, &c., will be preserved, as Mr. Paradise stated, in the Museum of the Stamford Institution. The site of the deposit is about half a mile from the Ermine Street.

On a subsequent occasion the same obliging correspondent communicated the discovery of some further remains close to the spot where the Anglo-Saxon urn had been disinterred, and supposed to be of the same period. They included fragments of pottery, an iron spear, a skull of a middle-aged man, with the teeth in perfect condition, human bones, &c. Dr. Newman considered the cranium to be of the elongated type of the Teutonic race, differing from the rounder Celtic skull. He noticed also a molar tooth of some herbivorous animal, and a bone of some species of deer. The pottery consisted of portions of three vessels, one of them of red ware ornamented with lines, the other two of stone-coloured ware.

The urns of the Anglo-Saxon period present remarkable variety, both in form and ornamentation. A few very peculiar examples have been brought to light, amongst which that now figured claims attention, on

¹ Some Saxon remains have been found near Stamford, at Castle Pytham. See Akerman's *Pagan Saxondom*.

account of the unique fashion of its diagonally-arranged decoration. A still more unusual example has been figured by Mr. Roach Smith in his *Collectanea*, vol. iv. p. 159 : it was found at Kempston, Bedfordshire, with unburnt skeletons, an iron *umbo*, and other relics of the usual types. This urn is formed with deep semicircular flutings from the shoulder to the bottom ; a variety in form of which no other example has been noticed ; at the bottom a piece of glass about the size of a shilling was inserted whilst the clay was moist. The late Mr. Kemble described also an urn found near the Elbe, having two pieces of green glass inserted, one in the bottom, the other like a window in the wall of the vessel.

By Mr. EDMUND OLDFIELD, F.S.A.—Two engravings of productions by Albert Dürer preserved at Munich, and representing saints. They present well-characterised exemplifications of the style of design that prevails in the undoubted works of that great artist.

By the Rev. J. FULLER RUSSELL, B.D., F.S.A.—Several choice examples of Art, of the age of Dürer, and illustrative of Mr. Russell's observations on the conjectural attribution of the painted glass in Fairfield Church to that master.

By Major-General J. H. LEFROY, R.A.—A collection of helmets called "Salades," lately obtained for the Royal Artillery Museum at Woolwich, from the Turkish Arsenal at Rhodes.—A memoir prepared by Mr. Hewitt in relation to these highly curious relics of the knights of Rhodes in the fifteenth century was unavoidably deferred. It has been printed in this volume, p. 20, *ante*.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

December 4, 1868.

The Very Rev. Canon Rock, in the Chair.

Mr. J. HEWITT read some notes on a series of "Salades," chiefly of the fifteenth century, which had lately been acquired by the Woolwich Museum of Artillery, and of which he exhibited some select specimens. These notes have since been arranged so as to form a valuable memoir which has been printed in this volume, p. 20.

Major-General LEFROY spoke of the acquisition of these remarkable specimens of ancient armour, through the influence of the Consul at Rhodes, and he confirmed Mr. Hewitt's remarks upon them. They had been brought chiefly from Cyprus and Rhodes, where they had been left by the Knights of St. John, in 1521. Many had been sent to Constantinople, but these had been entirely neglected and forgotten. The present collection was the most perfect in the country, and especially valuable from the genuine history attached to these examples of a comparatively rare type of mediæval head-piece.

Mr. EDWARD SMIRKE drew attention to the seal of the Prior of Tywardreth attached to an instrument, of which particular mention had formerly been made in the Journal of the Institute.¹

Among many deeds and rolls relating to the large Cornwall property of the late Lord Arundel of Wardour, which had been committed to his care for examination some years ago, Mr. Smirke had found this deed, and had made notes upon it. These documents had been since in the possession of the late Dr. Oliver of Exeter, and after his decease, when they were proposed to be returned, the document bearing the Laocoon seal had been accidentally mislaid: it had subsequently been found and returned to the muniment chamber at Wardour.

Mr. Smirke's remarks upon the group engraved upon the seal, and the use of such a subject as the seal of the Prior of Tywardreth, have since been extended, and they form a supplement to the notices previously given.

Professor WESTMACOTT, R.A., highly commended the perseverance shown by Mr. Smirke in his search for the missing deed. With regard to the subject of the Laocoon, it was a favorite subject for artists to try their hands upon. The extended arm, as restored in the group, was not artistically good. The discovery of the group had been described by

¹ Seal set with an Intaglio of Laocoon, described by Mr. King, Arch. Journ., vol. xxiv. p. 45.

the son of San Gallo, the superintendent of public works. On the report of the discovery, San Gallo was ordered by the Pope to take the direction of the excavations. He was accompanied by Michael Angelo, who at once recognised the group as that described by Pliny. Still Pliny's assertion that the group was formed "*ex uno lapide*" was not true. The treatment of the subject varied much, and there was no direct authority for the restoration of the right arm, as now known. The probabilities that the real arm might some day come to light were not very desperate, not so desperate as, at one time, seemed the recovery of the Wardour deed with the Laocoon seal. The legend was well known; artists treated it as they pleased, and were not always influenced by Virgil's description. The seal was of value as an authority for the existence of the group with a different treatment of the subject, shortly after the discovery of the original. Professor Westmacott regarded the gem as probably of cinquecento execution.

Dr. Rock thought that the gem may be an antique production, probably Greek, no one being competent, as he believed, to produce so fine an intaglio in mediæval times.

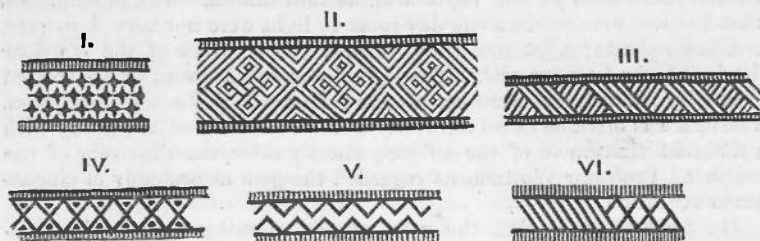
Mr. HENRY MOODY, curator of the Museum at Winchester, sent particulars of the examination, on 27th August *ult.*, of the so-called tomb of William Rufus in the choir of Winchester Cathedral.² Early in the month the Archdeacon of Winchester, the sub-dean, informed Mr. Moody that he intended to open the royal depository. According to tradition it was supposed that no remains existed in it, the bones of the Red King having been removed by Bishop Fox, about 1525, and placed in one of the mortuary chests around the choir, as stated by Gale, Warton, Dr. Milner, and other writers. The archdeacon further informed Mr. Moody that, in the event of finding the reputed tomb empty, he should cause it to be removed as an inconvenient incumbrance of the choir. Mr. Moody expressed the desire to be present at the examination, and he received special invitation to witness the proceedings. The massive coped cover, of Purbeck marble, having been removed, numerous bones were exposed to view that appeared to have been heedlessly thrown into the coffin, without care or order. The archdeacon, having thus been satisfied that the tomb enclosed certain bones, possibly, as alleged, those of the king, was about to cause the cover to be replaced. On Mr. Moody's suggestion, however, that some persons conversant with anatomical inquiries should be sent for, the whole of the bones were taken out by Dr. Richards, M.D., and arranged in order. The fragmentary relics were considered to be those of a single skeleton, no duplicate bone occurring amongst them. During the same day they were examined by two other medical gentlemen of Winchester, Mr. Mayo and Mr. Langdon; their conclusions were in agreement with the opinion of Dr. Richards.

The tomb is a block of Bath stone, the cavity having been chiseled out in the usual fashion; there are three drain holes in the bottom. This coffin was sunk about six inches beneath the present level of the pavement, as Mr. Moody supposed, intentionally, to conceal injuries that the base had suffered, possibly when the tomb was moved from its original

² A representation of this tomb may be found in Gale's *History of Winchester Cathedral*, pl. 8; Gough's *Sep. Mon.*, vol. i. p. 15; Carter's *Ancient Architec-*

ture in England, and in Murray's *beautiful Handbook*, pl. 5. Its position is well shewn in the view of the choir, Britton, *Winch. Cath.*, pl. xiii.

position under the tower; on the exterior there are two perforations, probably for insertion of levers on that occasion. Amongst the contents there were numerous portions of thin sheet lead, fragments of a staff of wood, an ivory ornament that might have been the head of that object, with a few other relics, including a few fragments of narrow orfrays here figured.



The curiosity of the archdeacon having thus been satisfied, three weeks subsequently, and after much consideration, the fact more especially having been recognised that the tomb did not occupy its original position, it was removed from the choir to a spot between Cardinal Beaufort's chantry and that of William of Waynflete, opposite to the entrance to the Lady Chapel.

From the disorder and fractured condition in which the remains lay, it was inferred that the body had at some period been disturbed, removed from the tomb, despoiled of the leaden coffin and other accompaniments of the deposit, subjected to violence, and replaced; few of the bones were missing, and no vestiges of any second corpse could be traced. The condition of the bones indicated moreover that the disturbance took place long after interment, but in no recent times. Amongst them were numerous pieces of red tissue, resembling the ground-work of velvet, also portions of cloth of gold; two pieces of iron, that might have formed a spear or arrow-head, about nine inches in length, a number of pieces of flat cork, iron nails, nut shells, &c. A dozen portions of wood, showing a flattened, oval section, and partly cut, partly broken into pieces, might, as supposed, have formed parts of a hunting-spear or stout shaft. The relics, however, most deserving of notice were a turquoise as large as a haricot bean, the ribands or orfrays above mentioned, and a small, well-carved serpent's head, of bone or ivory, formed so that it might be easily attached by a rivet as the handle of a wand or sceptre of simple fashion. These last have been deposited in the Chapter House; the bones and other remains were replaced in the coffin.

The general conclusion amongst those who took part in the examination seems to have been that the remains found within the tomb were actually those of the royal corpse. Mr. Moody expressed full concurrence in this opinion, as opposed to the traditional notion that the bones of Rufus had been transferred to one of the mortuary wooden chests placed by Bishop Fox on the stone screen that he erected about 1525 to enclose the presbytery. It has been alleged that Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, had first collected the remains of certain royal personages and prelates, interred in the cathedral, including those of Rufus, his uncle, and that he had deposited them, as stated by the chronicler

Rudborne, in leaden *cistæ* honorably disposed around the sanctuary. These were replaced, as above mentioned, by chests of wood, in the sixteenth century. Of these one appears to have been originally thus inscribed :—"Hic jacent ossa Cnutonis et Willielmi Rufi."³

Of the existing chests upon the screen, in their state as renovated in 1661, after they had been rifled in the Civil Wars in 1642 and the bones wantonly scattered, one bears the names of Canute and Rufus, Queen Emma, the Bishops Wina and Alwin.

In regard to the precise position occupied by the tomb of the Red King, in the original arrangement of the cathedral, considerable variance of opinion has arisen. The remarks of Professor Willis claim our most careful consideration.⁴ It appears clear that the corpse was brought in a cart from the New Forest to Winchester by a few countrymen, "*rheda caballaria*," and there deposited in the middle of the choir, under the central tower. "Ibi infra ambitum turris, multorum procerum conventu, paucorum planctu, terræ traditum."⁵ According to Rudborne, a monk of Winchester, the spot was "in medio choro."⁶ A few years later, A.D. 1107, the tower fell, and the tomb was probably damaged in the ruins. The precise circumstances of the change of position have not, however, been ascertained.

The recent examination of the alleged tomb of Rufus, and of the relics brought to light on its recent removal, has subsequently been brought under the consideration of the Society of Antiquaries by the Rev. J. G. Joyce, to whose well-organised researches at Silchester we have been indebted for discoveries of great interest. A full account of the relics of the Red King will be given, as we believe, in due time in the *Archæologia*; and archaeologists may thus be enabled to form a decided opinion in regard to the vexed question whether the remains that have been brought to light were, in fact, as Mr. Moody and the local authorities appear to have concluded, those of the king, and also in regard to the expediency of removal, the tomb having been, according to his report, condemned by the Dean and Chapter as "an inconvenience and everlasting stumbling-block." Meanwhile, we may advert to Mr. Moody's assurance that the archdeacon, "in having caused the tomb to be opened, has rendered good service to history by disproving the statement made against the Parliamentarians by Gale, who has said that the bones of Rufus were chested; that is, placed in one of the mortuary chests," and he adds, "In the tomb of William Rufus, which was broke open by the rebels in the time of the Civil Wars, was found the dust of that king, some relics of cloth of gold, a large gold ring, and a small silver chalice." Mr. Moody remarks—"that the author wrote upon mere hearsay and without authority is clear; the fair presumption is that the unpretending tomb of the Red

³ See Dr. Milner's account of the mortuary chests, *Hist. Winch.*, vol. ii. p. 49; Warton, vol. i. pp. 40, 48. These depositories were examined in 1797 by Mr. H. Howard, of Corby, as related by Dr. Milner. *Ibid.* p. 50. Certain leg bones lay in that bearing the names of Canute and Rufus, without any skull. See in Mr. Murray's admirable *Handbook to the Cathedrals* a representation of one of the chests, part i. p. 16.

⁴ *Archit. Hist. Winch. Cath.*, pp. 35, 36.

⁵ *Gul. Malmesb. Gesta regum Angl.*, edit. T. D. Hardy, *Hist. Soc.*, vol. ii. p. 509. The tower fell on Oct. 7, 1107. *Arch. Wint., Angl. Sacra*, 1, 297. See remarks by Professor Willis on this part of the fabric. *Archit. Hist. of Winch. Cath.*, published by the Institute, pp. 19, 36.

⁶ Rudborne, *Ang. Sacra*. t. i. p. 270.

King was not then opened nor was that mischief committed or those indignities offered which the Restoration scribes have been pleased to lay to the charge of the Puritans."

The whole subject seems to be involved in much difficulty. We await the result of further investigations by so able an archæologist as Mr. Joyce. Our friend Mr. Moody may not have been aware of the statement of Sandford, Lancaster herald in the reign of Charles II., noticing the pillage of the tomb at Winchester in the Civil Wars. He gives a plate representing the low coped coffin in front of the high altar as "copied from the original; which monument, being broke open by the rebels in the reign of our late Sovereign Lord King Charles I. (as I am informed) was found to contain the dust of that king, some reliques of cloth of gold, a large gold ring, and a small chalice of silver."⁷ The ring, as we are assured by Warton, was "set with rubies said to be worth 500*l*."⁸ A ring, stated to have been found in the coffin, is still preserved at Winchester, in the custody of the Dean.

Major-General LEFROY, R.A., gave the following account of a Roman inscribed tablet of considerable interest and spirited execution. It was found on the estate of Henry Cadell, Esq., on the line of the Wall of Antonine, and has been regarded as of special value, since it appears to indicate definitely that the barrier actually extended to the Forth.

"The legionary tablet, of which an excellent photograph is exhibited, was accidentally brought to light in April, 1868, in a potato patch forming the extremity, only a rod or two in extent, of a ridge of rock or natural promontory, perhaps the remains of a pier, which runs down to the margin of the Frith of Forth at Bridgeness, in the parish of Carriden, Linlithgowshire. It was lying a few inches under the soil, face downwards, and when first cleared was taken for a smooth surface of natural rock. Whether it was then broken, or was fractured in raising it, I did not learn.⁹ There are remains of a dry stone wall or artificial scarp to the little promontory near it, but nothing which, apart from its connection with the stone, would suggest a Roman or even an ancient origin. A disused iron work close to the spot, with other buildings, has doubtless effaced other traces, if there ever were any, of the Wall of Antoninus. The inscription recording the construction of 4652 paces of the wall by the second legion, *Augusta*, is as follows:—

IMP · CAES · TITO · AELIO
HADRI · ANTONINO ·
AVG · PIO · P · P · LEG · II
AVG · PER · M · P · IIII DCLII
FEC.

"The extraordinary sharpness of the letters and sculpture is apparent even on the small scale of the photograph, and suggests a doubt whether the stone, which is not of a very hard material (sandstone), can ever have been long exposed to the weather. I am inclined to conjecture that it was landed on the spot but never erected. The group on the left is a scene of Victory, represented by a horseman galloping over four

⁷ General Hist., p. 23, edit. Stebbing, 1707. The first edition of Sandford's valuable work appeared in 1662.

⁸ Hist. Winch., vol. i. p. 40.

⁹ This remarkable sculpture has been

photographed by Mr. Peter Dow, and copies may be obtained from Mr. Waldie, publisher, Linlithgow; carte de visite size, 1*s*.; or on a larger scale, 2*s*., post free.

prostrate Caledonians,—one of them has been decapitated, another has a spear in his body, a third is in an attitude of anguish. They are all entirely naked. Their shields are of rectangular form with a large circular umbo hollowed for a single hand-grasp. Their weapons are spears, but one has a sword of a form closely resembling the earliest Saxon weapons. The horseman's weapon is a short spear with heart-shaped point. On the other side we have a sacrificial scene, the animals provided being a bull, a sheep, and a hog. Their execution is not in a high style of art, but by no means barbarous. The dimensions of the slab are 9 ft. by 2 ft. 11 in. This very interesting monument was, in September last, in the garden of Mr. Cadell of Grange, Bridgeness, who most kindly permitted visitors to see it, but will, it is to be hoped, find a place hereafter in some public museum."

Of numerous inscribed memorials of the second legion found along the course of the Wall of Antoninus, and of the barrier from the Tyne to the Solway, none presents features of interest and perfection in their sculpture that may compare with the workmanship of the legionary tablet brought under the notice of the Institute by General Lefroy. Several richly sculptured tablets commemorate the works executed in the time of Antoninus Pius, under the proprætor Lollius Urbicus, and on which the second, the sixth, and the twentieth legions were chiefly engaged. Of such inscriptions may be cited a remarkable stone found near West Kilpatrick, and presented about 1695 to the College at Glasgow; it is now there in the Hunterian Museum. It has repeatedly been engraved, and may be found in Horsley's *Britannia*, Scotland, No. 1, p. 192; see also another, *ibid.*, No. 111, found near the same part of the line of Wall, and likewise preserved at Glasgow¹. Upon this last appears a mounted warrior accompanied by Victory, with naked and prostrate captives beneath.² Many legionary tablets, including a considerable number of inscriptions that relate to the second legion and their operations in Northumberland and the adjoining county, *per lineam valli*, may be found in Dr. Collingwood Bruce's valuable work on the Roman Wall.

The value of the inscription found at Bridgeness is greatly enhanced by the circumstance that it may be regarded as marking the place where the Wall of Antoninus terminated on the east; the discovery may thus settle what had been regarded as doubtful. We have the satisfaction of stating that the tablet has been presented by Mr. Henry Cadell of Grange, on whose estate it was found, to the Museum of the Antiquaries of Scotland. A memoir on the full import of the discovery will be soon communicated to that Society by Sir James Simpson, Bart.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Dr. FERDINAND KELLER, President of the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich.—Two casts in plaster of Paris from small images of jet, as supposed, representing the Apostle St. James the Greater in the garb of a pilgrim, as usually portrayed. These objects were found in Switzerland, and may possibly have been *signacula* given to pilgrims who visited

¹ See also Gordon's *Itin.* Sept., pl. 9, p. 50; Stuart's *Caledonia Romana*, second edit., p. 202, pl. vii.; where notices of many other legionary stones that bear

the name of the second legion may be found.

² Stuart, pl. ix., p. 306.

some noted shrine of the saint. About June last, Dr. Keller received two of these little figures from Father Gall Morel, a learned monk at Einsiedeln, the famous place of pilgrimage in the canton of Zurich, and not far distant from the southern shore of the lake of that name. Dr. Keller states that some antiquaries in Switzerland consider the material to be either English cannel coal or jet, which occurs in many parts of Europe but not in Switzerland. One of these *signacula*, here figured, was found near the chapel of the leprous pilgrims to Einsiedeln; it lay at a depth of several feet in turfy peat ("*dans la tourbe*"). St. James the Greater was regarded as the patron saint invoked by lepers, and all the leper-houses in Switzerland are called "St. Jakob's Siechenhauser." Dr. Keller observed that, according to some persons, these *enseignes* might have been made for the pilgrims, and worn by leprous persons as a kind of amulet; whilst, according to others, they had been regarded as brought either from England or possibly from St. Jago di Compostella. The other specimen, of which a cast was sent by Dr. Keller, measures only one inch and three-eighths in length. Through the sides of that repre-



St. James the Greater.

Signaculum, as supposed of Jet.
Length $\frac{5}{8}$ in.

sented there are, a little below the shoulders, perforations that may have served in attaching the *enseigne* to the dress. This image measures, in length, 5 in.; breadth at the feet, nearly 2 in.; thickness, 1 in. The general fashion and the dress are in both examples alike. The saint appears in the usual garb of a pilgrim clad in a long *esclavine*; on his head is the large slouched hat, the brim turned back and having a shell affixed to the fore-part; in his right hand he holds the *bourdon* or pilgrims' staff with a hook, to which is appended a triangular-shaped wallet; in the left hand there is a book, probably the Gospel, borne by the saint as an Apostle. The hair is long at the sides, the beard quaintly arranged in parallel locks. The feet are bare. The scallop-shell seems to have been properly obtained by pilgrims to the shrine of St. James of Compostella; Piers Plowman especially names the "shelles of Galice," and several popes granted to the archbishops of that city a faculty to excommunicate all persons who should sell such shells elsewhere to pilgrims. The "Santiago" of Compostella is still in high estimation. In Mr. Roach Smith's collection of London Antiquities, now in the British Museum, there is a shell of jet mounted in silver, doubtless a pilgrim's sign from Compostella, and it is observed in the Catalogue that small images of jet, representing the

saint, are of frequent occurrence, probably from the abundance of the material at that place.³ In the Inventory of pictures and sculptures

³ Catal. Mus. Lond. Antiqu., p. 141, where the shell of jet is figured. St. James the Greater is sometimes repre-

sented on a white charger conquering the Saracens. He thus appears on a beautiful *enseigne* figured Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.

belonging to Marie, queen dowager of Hungary, 1558, occur, "Un Sainct Jacques de Jayet mis sur ung pied de meisme: Ung petit ymaige d'ambre de Sainct Jehan, &c. Ung Sainct Jacques d'ambre, le chief d'ivoire." Archives de Simancas.

Dr. Keller has stated the opinion of some archæologists in Switzerland that the images found at Einsiedeln are of a material obtained in England. The *gagates* of Britain was doubtless in high estimation from a very early period, as we learn from Solinus, Pliny, and other ancient authors: relics formed of jet or of some of the various kinds of cannel coal, lignite, and the like, occur in this country with British and Roman remains, and also throughout the Mediæval period. The jet abundantly obtained on the north-eastern shores, especially at Whitby, has been regarded as having formed the chief supply. There seems, however, to be no marked indication of English workmanship in the images sent by our friend at Zurich. Jet is obtained also in quantities in France, at St. Coulombe, and other places in the department of the Aude, and it was imported largely thither from Andalusia, as we are informed by Professor Maske-lyne. As recently as the last century, 1200 persons there found employment in producing ornaments of jet; 100 cwt., as stated, being annually required: the amount in value sold, and which passed through Spain, was about 180,000 livres per annum. The Aragonese jet (*Azabache* in Spanish) was superior to the French, but in the ancient Languedoc the supply was large; at Chalabre and elsewhere (Aude), masses of as much as 15 lb. in weight have been dug out of the soil. It has been suggested that the curious images, of which we place an example before our readers, may have been supplied either from the south of France or from Spain, for distribution at the most noted resorts of pilgrims in Switzerland and other parts of Europe.

By Mr. S. J. MACKIE.—Rubblings from sepulchral brasses in Fairford Church, Gloucestershire. 1. The memorials of John Tame, Esq., and Alice his wife: he erected the church, according to tradition, to receive the painted glass captured by him in a vessel bound from the Low Countries to Rome, and that has lately been the subject of so much discussion as the supposed work of Albert Durer. He died in 1500. A memoir has been given in the *Illustrations of Monumental Brasses*, published by the Cambridge Camden Society (p. 115), in which all particulars that have been collected regarding the founder of Fairford Church are given, with a description of the windows.⁴ The brasses are there figured.—2. Sir Edmund Tame, son of the last; Agnes his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Greville, and their children. He finished the church at Fairford, and built two others.—3. A second memorial of Sir Edmund Tame; on the first, of large dimensions, he appears in a tabard of arms between his two wives, in heraldic mantles; the second is a small mural brass, with the three figures kneeling. Sir Edmund died in 1534.

By Mr. WALTER H. TREGELLAS.—An elaborate MS. history of the rise and progress of the fortifications of Malta, compiled by order of the War Office, and containing, amongst many maps and views and fac-

Representations of the Saint in the pilgrims' garb occur often on the East Anglian rood-screens, see Dr. Husenbeth's valuable *Emblems of Saints*, p. 85.

⁴ From the old MS. first printed in Hearne's edition of Roper's *Life of Sir T. More*.

similes of Italian maps of the sixteenth century, one, with most minute details, representing the siege of Valetta by the Turks, in 1565.—Two photographs, views of the armoury at Valetta, and one of a rich suit of armour worn by the Grand Master, Valette, who planned and partly constructed the city that bears his name.

By Mr. HEWITT.—A series of helmets of the kind called Salades ; part of a contribution of arms and armour from the Turkish arsenal at Rhodes to the Woolwich Museum. These relics formerly belonged to the knights of St. John (or of Rhodes), and have never till now left the island. The Salades appear to be generally of the fifteenth century. One or two, however, of later type, may be of the commencement of the sixteenth century. The leading forms of these valuable acquisitions are given in the woodcuts that accompany a memoir by Mr. Hewitt in this Journal. See p. 20, *ante*. Mr. Hewitt illustrated the subject by drawings from sculptures, paintings, &c., showing the various forms which the Salade assumed as it passed through the cinquecento period, and its final transformation into the Close Helmet of the sixteenth century. The rarity of real examples of this defence renders the Woolwich series of especial value.

IMPRESSIONS OF SEALS.—By Mr. E. SMIRKE, by kind permission of Lord Arundell of Wardour.—A document from the muniment room at Wardour Castle, having appended to it an impression, on red wax, of a remarkable seal used by Thomas Colyns, prior of Tywardreth, Cornwall, from 1507 to 1539, and set with an intaglio, a reproduction of the famous group of the Laocoon at Florence. See Mr. King's memoir on this seal, *Arch. Journal*, vol. xxiv., p. 45. It had been noticed by Mr. Smirke in the *Monasticon Exoniense* by the late Dr. Oliver, Supplement, p. 5. The document, that has been preserved amongst the evidences relating to Lord Arundell's extensive estates in Cornwall, bears date A.D. 1529.

February 5th, 1869.

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

Mr. J. G. WALLER read a discourse on Mediæval Art, and the painted glass in Fairford Church. It has been printed in this Journal, vol. xxv., p. 192.

Mr. S. J. MACKIE communicated a few notes on Fairford Church, in connexion with the windows attributed conjecturally to Albert Durer. Some observations on the decorations of churches, both by mural paintings and painted glass, the introduction of various allegorical and scriptural subjects, in the treatment and selection of which a certain rule of ecclesiastical tradition may often be discerned, were offered by the Chairman, by Mr. R. Holmes, and Mr. James Yates.

Mr. J. E. WEATHERHEAD, curator of the Leicester Museum, communicated some particulars relating to a small brass matrix found at Leicester during the previous month, and deserving of notice on account of the unusual character of its device. An impression was sent for examination.

The seal is of circular form, diameter $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, with an hexagonal handle ; the workmanship seems to be of the latter part of the fourteenth century, or commencement of the fifteenth. The device, roughly engraved, is a fox erect, wearing a mitre, and holding a crosier. On the dexter side is seen a bird, two others on the sinister side, behind the

fox, probably intended to represent geese, although the true proportions and ornithological character of these fowls are very ill represented. There is no legend around this grotesque device, which does not appear to have occurred on any of the numerous seals of the period, that present designs of burlesque character. A similar subject, it will be remembered, occurs repeatedly amongst the sculptures on the *misereres* or *patiences*, the folding seats in the stalls of cathedral churches and elsewhere. The grotesque subject of the Fox preaching to the Geese is to be found in the stall-work at Worcester cathedral, and it is not of uncommon occurrence. A similar ludicrous design was formerly to be seen in one of the windows of St. Martin's church at Leicester. This has now perished, but it has been figured by Nichols, in his history of Leicestershire, from a drawing by the antiquary Peck, taken in 1730. The subject was in the great window of the North Cross aisle; the Fox was there seen, without any clerical disguise or insignia, standing erect at a lectern, on the front of which his fore paws rested, and upon which lay an open service-book. In front was the feathered congregation; the geese listening with composure to the deceiver. Under this burlesque was profanely introduced a quotation from Scripture, that must greatly increase the surprise with which we regard the introduction of such a ludicrous subject in the decorations of a church, namely, the words of St. Paul, taken from Philippians, c. i. v. 8, with a slight alteration by which the irreverent use of the text is greatly aggravated. The inscription, as formerly to be seen in the window, ran as follows:—"Testis est mihi Deus, quam cupiam vos omnes visceribus meis." God is my record, how I long after you all in my Bowels. It may appear somewhat remarkable that this illustration of the conflicting spirit that existed between various orders, and especially between the monks and the secular clergy, should have been found in the stately church above mentioned, in the town where recently the curious little grotesque has been brought to light that is now submitted to the Institute. The device on the seal exhibited seems to present a profane satire against the prelates of the church, the fox being figured with episcopal insignia. It must be remembered, however, that the possible occurrence of an evil pastor, even in the highest grades of the hierarchy, was fully admitted, since we constantly see in mediæval works of art that represent the Day of Doom, episcopal and other eminent personages in the church driven away into the place of perdition. The curious subject of the introduction of grotesques on the carved stall-work of churches has been discussed by Mr. T. Wright in the Journal of the Archaeological Association, and in his Essays on Archæological Subjects, vol. ii., p. 111.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. THOMAS Q. COUCH, of Bodmin.—1. A ring, or flat bead, of transparent white glass, found in a cairn of stones near Fowey. This specimen of relics to which the name—"Glain-neidr—*Ovum anguinum*" has commonly been given, measures rather more than seven-eighths of an inch in diameter; the diameter of the perforation is about half an inch; the glass is perfectly colorless, with a spiral thread of pale yellow or lemon-colored glass all around the circumference, so fused into the surface of the ring as to be perfectly level with it. The discovery of objects of this description in Cornwall has an additional interest, as it has

been suggested, not without probability, that the more ancient beads of glass, of varied colors, found in the British Islands, may have been introduced in course of barter by the earliest traders, possibly Phœnicians, for tin and other commodities. The traditional notions relating to the *Angrinum* are well known; Borlase cites the statement of Edward Llwyd, that towards the Land's End amulets of that nature were still in vogue, and even that the Cornish men had a charm to compel a snake to form a Glain-neidr when pinned down by a hazel-wand.⁵ A series of beautiful beads, including specimens of the so-called Druidical relics, may be seen in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv. pl. V. p. 46.⁶ These objects have been regarded as possessing certain physical virtues. They occur not uncommonly in Wales; many have been found in Anglesey, near Aberffraw, either plain, of rich blue color, or streaked; they were used, as stated, to cure cough, ague, and to aid children in teething. Beauties of England and Wales, vol. xvii. p. 255.

2. Four "Pisky grinding stones," specimens of the stone beads frequently occurring with Early British remains, and near sites of later occupation.⁷ Several Cornish examples are described by Mr. Couch in the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*. These relics, measure about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter by $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in thickness, with a central perforation about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in diameter. They are commonly termed spindle-whorls, or *verticilla*, and supposed to have been used with the distaff; but from the frequency of their occurrence it is improbable that they are relics of female industry; in the majority of instances they may perhaps be regarded, according to Mr. Franks' suggestion, as fastenings of the dress, especially in times when garments formed of skins were in common use. They have been supposed also to have been amulets, or to have served in some kind of game, such as that of tables or draughts. In Wales, and also in Scotland and Ireland, they have frequently been found. A full notice of such relics has been given in Mr. Stanley's *Memoir on Circular Habitations near Holyhead*, in this *Journal*, vol. xxiv. p. 249.⁸ In North Britain, these stone whorls are familiarly called "Pixy-wheels," and in Ireland "Fairy mill-stones."

3. A portable brass ring-dial, or *viatorium*, a convenient indicator of time, probably of the kind termed "Journey-rings." It was obtained from a cottager at Pelynt, Cornwall; a second was found in the same neighbourhood. On the inner side is engraved the distich:—

"Set me right, and use me well,
And i ye time to you will tell."

⁵ *Antiqu. of Cornwall*, p. 142.

⁶ These beads were in the collection of the late Mr. B. Nightingale: they supply a very instructive exemplification of the beads of various periods. See also an interesting notice by Mr. J. E. Lee, *Catalogue of Antiquities at Caerleon*, p. 52, pl. xxvii.

⁷ See a notice of these Fairy grinding stones by Mr. Couch, *Journal of the Roy. Inst. Cornw.*, vol. ii. p. 280; a specimen found in a cave, at Chapel Uny, has been figured by Mr. Blight, *Churches of West Cornwall*, p. 138. He states also that they

were picked up frequently near Zennor, and called "wheel-stones" by the children. *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, second series, vol. iv. p. 170. There are several specimens in the Penzance Museum.

⁸ See also *Arch. Cambr.*, vol. xiv. third series, p. 413; a specimen found in Shropshire is figured *ibid.* p. 447. Of the numerous whorl-stones in the Museum Roy. Irish Acad., see Wilde's *Catalogue*, p. 116; and many curious particulars may be found in Dr. Hume's *Ancient Meols*, p. 151.

Mr. Couch has described this ingenious little instrument in the *Reliquary*, vol. ii. p. 153, where it is figured. The mode of use is also explained by Mr. C. Knight in his notes on "As you Like it." The ring-dial was probably in use from the early part of the sixteenth century until the middle of the reign of George III., the latest makers having been, as supposed, Messrs. Proctor, of Sheffield. The "Journey ring," the proper designation, according to the *Vulgaria* of Horman, A.D. 1520, as we believe, of the portable dial exhibited, is not of rare occurrence. Petra Sancta, in his treatise "De Symbolis Heroicis," 1634, gives a representation of a *Solarium* of this description. An example was shown at the meeting of the Institute at York; several others have also been brought before the Society.⁹ Mr. Akerman lately sent to the Society of Antiquaries one that was found at Abingdon, where he had seen several others. *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, second series, vol. iv. p. 267.

4. A horn-book, that had been used in childhood by an old man who died at Polperro, about 1850, at the age of 90. It is a small oblong tablet of oak, upon which is laid a printed alphabet or "abece," covered by a piece of horn, and framed with narrow metal bands over the edges of the horn. The little printed leaf includes the minuscules and capitals, vowels, syllables, and the Lord's Prayer. Peacham, in his "Worth of a Penny," t. Car. I., quaintly remarks, that "for a penny you may buy the hardest book in the world, and which, at some time or other hath posed the greatest clerks in the land, viz. an hornbook, the making up of which employeth above thirty trades." The late Sir Henry Shiffner, Bart., exhibited at the meeting of the Institute at Chichester, in 1853, a costly hornbook, mounted in silver. Professor Westwood has two; one of them with a mounted figure of Charles I., the other of the times of Charles II.; also an "abece," varnished, instead of being protected by horn. Another, with the figure of Charles I., is in the Museum formed by the late Mr. Bateman in Derbyshire; it is figured in the Catalogue of that collection, p. 192. A memoir on the Horn-book, with numerous illustrations, was communicated, in 1863, to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Kenneth R. Mackenzie, F.S.A. *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, second series, vol. ii. p. 267. It will be published in the *Archæologia*, vol. xli. A mould in hone-stone, for casting metal substitutes for hornbooks, was found at Hartley Castle, Cumberland, the old seat of the Musgrave family; it is preserved at Edenhall.¹

5. An oval bronze medallion, in relief, of good and artistic execution, obtained in a cottage near Bodmin. It portrays some learned personage of Holland or Flanders, a physician, naturalist, or possibly a divine; his hair is in long curls, on the head is a skull-cap, the right hand rests on a skull, a tall vase of flowers is in the background; on a tablet above is the inscription—"Ætatis 37. Anno 1666. T. H. fecit." Mr. Soden Smith considers the work Flemish; it had been thought to be by J. Hameranus, a distinguished artist in bronze; he was, however, only 16 years old at the date of the medallion; a German, also, Johann Hohn, used the initials that occur upon it, but the execution is not in accordance with his manner.

⁹ *Catal. Mus.*, York Meeting, p. 17. See a notice of such a dial with the maker's name, i. HANCOCK, found in Dorset, and exhibited to the Archaeo-

logical Association by Mr. J. T. Iroine, *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1864, p. 263, vol. xix. p. 71.

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv., p. 449.

By Mr. E. SMIRKE.—A “glain-neidr” found in Cornwall, on the surface of broken ground supposed to mark the site of a leveled barrow, on the property of Miss E. Carne, by whom it was presented to the Museum of the Penzance Antiquarian Society. It resembles the specimen above described in possession of Mr. Couch, but it is somewhat smaller, and is ornamented with two parallel rings and an intervening spiral thread of opaque pale yellow glass. This bead, according to the information of Mr. T. Cornish, Secretary of the Penzance Society, was “found on the estate of Boscawen Noon, in the Croft in which the Boscawen Noon Dans Men or circle stands, and in the midst of many barrows and other prehistoric remains, but not, so far as can be ascertained, on the site of any of them.” A large collection of “Druidical beads of various substances, forms and colors,” including probably some Cornish specimens, may be seen in the Ashmolean Museum; forty-four are enumerated in Mr. Duncan’s Catalogue, p. 123. These, or many of them, are doubtless specimens collected by Edward Llwyd, appointed keeper of the Museum, 1690. In a letter to Robert Davies of Llanerch, who had sent him a glass bead, he remarks that he did not know whether it were Roman “or referable to our Glain-Neidrs, whereof I have now a tolerable collection picked up in Wales by the name of Crap an Aithreach; in the Low Lands by that of Adder Sten, and in Cornwall, Milpreve; these are as celebrated amongst the vulgar in Scotland as in Wales, but in England there is no talk of them excepting in the West of Cornwall. I am fully satisfied from Pliny’s account of the *Onum Anguinum* that these were also Druid Amulets, and am apt to suspect that they had even in those barbarous times the art of making and staining glass.” *Cambr. Reg.*, 1795, p. 320. See also his letters to Rowlands; *Borlase*, p. 142. The name “Milprev” (a thousand worms) seems, as Mr. Cornish informs us, to be now forgotten as applied to these beads, which are now rarely found. The country people have a vague idea that all such relics were charms.

By Mr. ALFRED SMITH.—A cup or basin of stone, found in 1865 under a heap of stones in the centre of a field on the west coast of Sutherlandshire. The stones were supposed to be the ruins of some conventual or ecclesiastical building. This object measures $6\frac{3}{8}$ in., outside diameter; height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; the cavity or bowl, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter; depth about $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. There is a little handle or ear at one side pierced,



Stone basin found in Sutherlandshire. Diam. nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, height $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

the perforation being only sufficiently large to pass a small cord through it for the purpose of suspension. The material is a kind of soapstone; the bottom roughly rounded, without any base or foot. (See woodcut.)

This little vessel may have served for various household purposes ; it is a specimen of a class of relics described by the older antiquarians as "Druidical pateræ," that have frequently been found in North Britain, in certain instances near standing stones and "Druidical" circles. Several of these basins are preserved in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland ; some good specimens were sent also to the Museum at the Meeting of the Archæological Institute in Edinburgh in 1856.² In some instances there are ornamental mouldings or chevron ornaments ; the usual dimensions are 5 or 6 in. in diameter. The material varies much, from stone of soft quality, such as steatite, to the hardest porphyry and granite, wrought with great labour. Specimens occur having the bottom flat ; the handle is mostly perforated in a vertical direction, not, as in that here figured, horizontally. One, of steatite, found in a cairn at Drumkesk, near Aboyne, co. Aberdeen, was sent to the Society of Antiquaries in 1866 by the Marchioness of Huntley. Diam., $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; height, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. The handle is not perforated. Proc. Soc. Ant., second series, vol. iii. p. 266. These bowls have been described as drinking-cups, a purpose for which their weight and the thickness of the brim render them ill suited. In the Feroe Islands similar vessels of stone are still in use as lamps or chafing-dishes in which embers may be carried about, the only special difference, as Dr. Wilson observes, being that the handle is longer than in the ancient specimens. The late Rev. J. G. Cumming brought before the Institute a similar stone vessel found on the Seafield estate in the Isle of Man. In Ireland such objects seem to be rare ; there is one of pot-stone in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, diameter, including the handle, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; depth of the cup, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. It is described by Sir W. Wilde as a drinking-cup.³

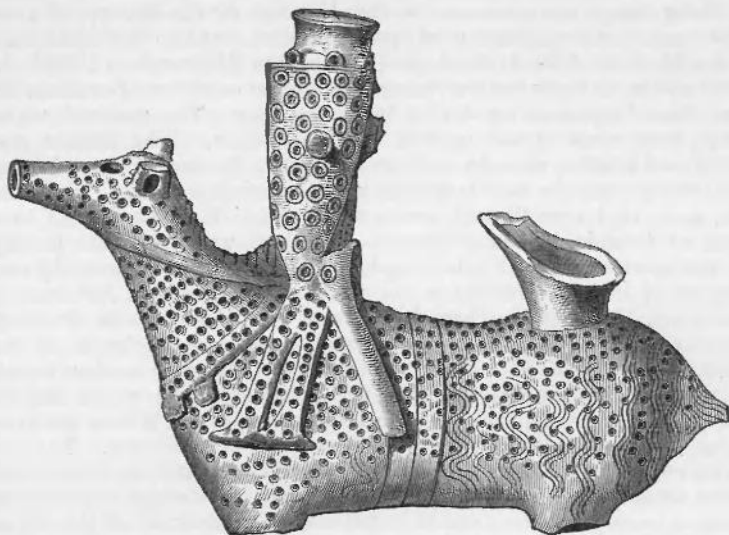
By Mr. E. T. STEVENS.—A remarkable specimen of green-glazed pottery, of the twelfth or early part of the thirteenth century, found about 1866 in digging foundations for a house at Mere, Wiltshire. It has been deposited in the Salisbury Museum. This relic, unfortunately in imperfect condition, was probably intended to serve as an ewer ; several broken objects of the same description, of earthenware, have been found in this country ; similar ewers of brass also exist, of which some appear to be of Scandinavian origin or use. The curiously-grotesque fragment, here figured, represents a mounted figure in the military equipment of the twelfth century ; the flat-topped cylindrical helm, long kite-shaped shield with a boss, and the pryck spurs may be discerned, although the design is roughly worked out. The shield and also parts both of the figure and the horse are covered with small impressed circles, possibly in certain portions representing defences of mail ; on the neck of the horse is seen the poitrail, with some ornaments appended to it ; the flanks of the animal are ornamented with wavy lines and parallel bands, that may be intended to represent the bardings and girths of the equipment. The saddle has *arçons*, or high peaks, as usual at the period ; at the right side of the figure there is a broad object, blunt-ended, possibly the

² Catalogue of the Museum, pp. 9, 20 ; Proceedings Soc. Ant. Scot., vol. i. p. 115 ; Wilson, Prehist. Annals, second edit., vol. i. pp. 207—210, where several other examples are enumerated, and that of recent use in the Feroe Islands is figured.

It was presented to the Museum at Edinburgh by Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart. The Esquimaux use such a stone lamp trimmed with a moss wick set in lard or seal oil.

³ Catal. R. I. A., p. 114.

scabbard of the sword. The damaged state of this relic, however, renders it difficult to ascertain its original design and the action of the figure. By comparison with other ewers of glazed ware and of brass, the fashion



Fragment of an Ewer, of glazed earthenware. Date twelfth century.
Length 13½ in., height 9¼ in.

of this object in its perfect condition may be approximately ascertained. The first fictile relic of this description brought before the Institute was found in 1846, at Lewes, in excavations for the South Coast Railway. It was figured in this Journal, vol. iv. p. 79, and is now in the Museum at Lewes Castle.⁴ The workmanship is rude; there are rows of irregularly-impressed markings on the horse; from the back of the figure a curved handle passes to a circular aperture upon the horse's rump. The remains of a similar arrangement appear on the figure above figured. By this aperture, doubtless, the vessel was filled, the liquid being poured out at the horse's mouth. A similar arrangement may be seen in an ewer of glazed ware found at Seaford, Sussex, in form of an animal, without any mounted figure, and possibly representing a stag. Fragments of a second ewer of the like description were also there noticed.⁵ Another portion of an ewer of dark-glazed pottery was sent to the Museum of the Institute at the Chester Meeting; two similar vessels also have occurred in Lancashire.⁶

⁴ See also *Sussex Arch. Coll.* vol. i., p. 45. It is given as an example of lead-glazed English pottery by Mr. Marryat, *History of Pottery and Porcelain*, second edit. p. 138.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. x. p. 193. A fictile vessel, probably antique, in the form of a cow is there also given, obtained at Agrigentum; it may have been intended for the like

uses as the mediæval relics above described.

⁶ One of these, dug up in the churchyard at Winwick, is in the Warrington Museum; the other, found at Warrington, is in possession of Dr. Kendrick, of that town. It is figured, *Trans. Lanc. and Chesh. Hist. Soc.*, vol. x. p. 338, and minutely described by Mr. Syer Cuming,

There can be little doubt that such vessels were used in mediæval festivities as *gutturnia* or ewers. These utensils were, however, more commonly of brass, in form of mounted figures, lions, unicorns, or other animals, and were used on festive occasions with chargers (*pelves*) or deep dishes, for sprinkling the hands of the guests and the like. The only mention of such vessels hitherto noticed occurs in the Fynchale inventories, in 1397 and 1411, where there are found "*in Aula*—ij. *pelves* cum j. *lavacro* et j. *equo eneo*." A detailed list of vessels of brass of this description, including several in fashion of mounted knights, has been given in this Journal, vol. xv. p. 280, 282.⁷

By Mr. EDWARD HUSSEY.—An impression from a brass matrix found lately at Goudhurst, Kent, about three feet below the present surface of the road that passes through that village, and at the level of a former surface of the road, which had been raised in that part. The seal is of circular form; diameter, one inch and one-eighth; the device is a demilion and demi-galley conjoined, as introduced on several of the seals of the Cinque Ports, and ensigned with a crown. Legend, in black letter, * : Sigillu : custum' : de : Heth. Date, about 1400. This seal is in very good preservation; it has been published in the *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. vii. p. 342. Mr. Faussett there observes that it appears to have been used in the business of the customs or dues of Hythe, and was probably the Portreeve's seal. Numerous seals of the Cinque Ports have been figured in *Boys' History of Sandwich*; those of the Sussex Ports have been given also in the *Sussex Archæological Collections*, vol. i. p. 14, and in the Catalogue of the Museum formed at Chichester on occasion of the Annual Meeting of the Institute. Amongst these one seal only occurs, namely of the port of Pevensey, connected with the customs. This is described as the Portreeve's seal; it bears two ostrich feathers ensigned



Seal of the Customs of Hythe. Orig. size.

with a crown; the legend is as follows:—S : the . custum . selle . of . the . porte . of . Pemse.—This seal has been assigned to the period when Pevensey was the fee of the Dukes of Lancaster, viz., from the grant

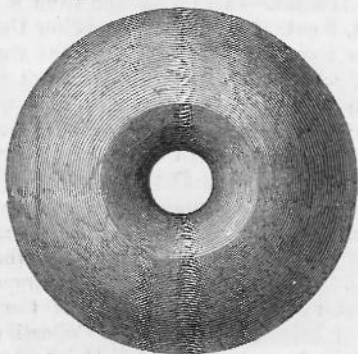
Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc., 1858, p. 91; a fragment of a knightly figure on horseback, found in London, is figured Journ. Brit. Arch. Ass., 1857, p. 132.

⁷ See Dr. Charlton's memoir on a knightly figure of brass found at Hexham, Arch. Æliana, vol. iv. p. 76; a paper by

Mr. Syer Cuming on mediæval vessels in the form of equestrian knights, Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc., 1857, p. 130, and a good Scandinavian example from the Copenhagen Museum; "*Lavatorier* (Vandkar) af Bronze;" Worsaae, *Afbildinger* Nos. 405, 406.

thereof to John of Gaunt until the accession of Henry IV.⁸ Two seals of Hythe are given by Boys, p. 812; the common seal (*sigillum commune baronum*), and the seal used by the mayor. The recent discovery reported by Mr. Hussey supplies a valuable addition to this interesting series.⁹ The Institute is indebted to the obliging courtesy of the Kent Archæological Society for the accompanying woodcut.

By Mr. RICHARD MEESON, F.S.A., F.G.S.—Antiquities of stone and bronze, Roman pottery and glass, found near Grays Thurrock, Essex. A celt of greyish flint, well polished, and a ring,¹ or perforated disc, of stone, diameter 3 in., thickness $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. (see woodcut). It had been pierced from



Hammer-stone, found near Grays Thurrock, Essex. Diameter, 3 inches.

both sides, and with an opening not truly cylindrical. The use of these discs, which are not of common occurrence, has not been satisfactorily ascertained. They appear to belong to the class of hammer-stones, by means of which, according to the Northern archæologists, other implements or weapons of stone were chipped out and rough-hewn. These perforated relics are more commonly of flat oval shape, those of circular fashion are comparatively rare.² These two objects were found in deepening the bed of the Mardyke, a small stream at Stifford, a little to the north of Grays Thurrock.—A bronze leaf-shaped sword, a fine specimen, 23 in. long, and retaining two of the rivets for attachment to the hilt. It was found on the surface of the peat in the Mardyke, about half a mile below the spot where the stone celt and ring lay.—A bronze dagger-blade or short sword, here figured, of a type comparatively rare in England, and more frequently occurring in Ireland. It tapers only near the point; at the hilt-end are notches to assist in fixing it to the handle; there are no rivet-holes. It was found in the Mardyke, with the celt

⁸ Sussex Arch. Coll., vol i. p. 21, fig. 9.

⁹ Casts in sulphur or electrotyped reproductions of the Cinque-Port seals may be obtained, with many other Kentish seals, from Mr. R. Ready, British Museum.

¹ Compare one from the bed of the Thames, diam. 4 in., in the British Museum. See also a notice of another, Journ. Brit. Arch. Ass., 1861, p. 19.

² See oval hammer stones figured in

Nilsson, *Primitive Inhabitants of Scandinavia*, edited by Sir John Lubbock, p. 10, pl. I., Lindenschmit, *Alterth. uns. Heidn. Vorzeit*, Heft 1, Taf. 1; Heft viii. Taf. 1, &c. A broken specimen found near a tumulus, Cliff Hill, Lewes, was in Dr. Mantell's Collection, now in the British Museum. These perforated stones have sometimes been supposed to be weights for fishing-nets.

and stone ring before noticed. No dagger of precisely similar fashion is figured by Mr. Franks in the *Horæ Ferales*, pl. VII. ; the Irish varieties are numerous, see Sir W. R. Wilde's *Catal. Mus. R. I. Acad.*, p. 462. Many types are figured by Lindenschmit, but in all instances the



Bronze blade found near Grays Thurrock, Essex. Length, 15½ in. ; breadth, 1 in.

haft was attached by rivets, two or more in number.³—Armlets of bronze, one of them of torque fashion, also others ornamented with chevrony patterns ; a small drinking-cup of black ware, and a similar cup of red ware faced with dark bronze-colored glaze, the body of the cup fluted. Each of these little vessels measures 3¾ in. in height ; they are remarkable as having, in each instance, a slight bronze penannular armlet, terminating in serpents' heads, encircling the upper part immediately under the rim.—A small basin, of dingy-brown ware.—Two Samian *pateræ*, a cup, and a moiety of a fine bowl of Samian ware, the last decorated with very elaborate designs in relief ; also some other portions of Roman *ficilia*, including part of a *mortarium* of the usual white ware.—A small globular bottle, of white glass, height 3⅝ in.⁴ The Samian vessels were found in a gravel-pit at Grays, with numerous Roman interments in urns, some deposited in wooden cists of which no trace remained except the iron nails used in their construction. The little vases, so singularly encircled with bracelets of metal, and the *ampulla* occurred with an isolated interment on high ground ; no large urn was there found.—Fragments of a remarkable vessel of uncertain date ; it is of very coarse reddish-colored ware, and has a raised and notched rib placed vertically ; it was found at Grays, at a depth of four feet.—A portion of a large antler of the royal stag (*Cervus elephas*), as we are informed by Mr. Boyd Dawkins. The burr and lower extremity had been cut off with care and skill by some sawing tool. This antler was found, with a large quantity of bones, four feet below the surface, in marsh clay, at Little Thurrock, also in Essex. The whole of these curious relics have been presented by Mr. Meeson to the Museum of Practical Geology. He bought also a few other objects, a British gold coin, as described, of Cunobeline, Roman coins, a pair of bronze ornaments with moulded ornaments, two *verticilla* or spindle-whorls,—one of them of lead, the other of hard chalk,—found in an urn with the armlets and bones, supposed to be of a female ; these objects were obtained in the same part of Essex as the relics that have been described.

The neighbourhood of Grays Thurrock and the adjacent parish of Tilbury are full of remarkable vestiges, claiming careful examination. Mr. Meeson expressed the desire to invite the attention of archæologists to the prehistoric traces mingled with those of successive occupation in the Roman and subsequent periods, occurring in the neighbourhood of

³ Alterth. uns. Heidn. Vorzeit, Heft iii. Taf. 3. See also *Projet de Classification des Poignards et Epées en Bronze*, *Revue Archéol.*, Mars 1866, a very valuable exemplification of the weapons of this description. It may be obtained sepa-

ately.

⁴ See a notice, *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, second series, vol. iv. p. 11, of some other relics and horse's teeth found in the Roman burial-ground at Grays ; they lay in gravel, at a depth of 6 ft.

his residence at Duvals. Amongst these, he specially adverted to the deep cavities known as "Dane Holes," existing in every field where there is a substratum of chalk, and, he believed, originally formed in obtaining that substance for lime, as indicated by the frequent traces of burning that occur close to them; there seems, however, to be no doubt that the pits were afterwards used for other purposes, as for burial and concealment. One, that he had opened, contained a large number of Roman urns, but the roof had fallen in and crushed them. In the débris of bones and chalk Mr. Meeson found one of the *verticilla* before mentioned. The chambers in question, approached by narrow deep shafts, were first noticed by Camden, who gives representations of two such pits near Tilbury, ten yards deep. He refers to similar cavities near Faversham and in other parts of Kent, and supposes that they were cavities whence the Britons had obtained chalk to dress the land, as Pliny tells us.⁵ The "Dene Holes," or "Dane Holes," have usually been ascribed to the Britons; some antiquaries have inclined to the conclusion that they served as granaries; tradition has ascribed to them the designation of "Cunobeline's Gold Mines."⁶ Shafts and chambered cavities of the same description, in Kent, have recently been investigated by Mr. Flaxman Spurrell, and plans of a large number taken; it is hoped that the results of his inquiries into these curious early remains will be published by the Kentish Archæological Society.

Meanwhile, as regards the shafts around Grays, to which our attention has been called by Mr. Meeson, the early British relics and numerous Roman interments, traces of prolonged occupation of that part of the Essex shore in Roman times, have brought before us evidence of no slight value and interest. About half a century ago the exploration of one of the mysterious cavities in Essex, known as "Dane Holes,"⁷ was undertaken by "a gentleman of the Cathedral of Canterbury distinguished for his taste for Natural History, and his knowledge of the antiquities of his country." He was accompanied in the perilous adventure by an eminent surgeon, in case of accidents; by aid of pulleys and ropes he effected a descent of seventy feet. The description of the troglodytic recesses that were explored is of some interest; the actual results were not conclusive; fruitless search having been made within the abyss for the second shaft that had, as alleged, descended to the nuggets beneath. The wily Briton had closed off from the Roman the access to treasures that might excite unwelcome avidity.⁸

From speculations and conjectures of the older antiquarians, it is pleasant to turn to more enlightened suggestions. We are indebted to Mr. Roach Smith for a short and very interesting notice of the caves or pits in Kent and Essex.⁹ The description of one of the

⁵ Camden, *Britannia*, p. 318, and his account of Kent, p. 236, edit. 1607. See the edition by Gough, vol. i. p. 313; vol. ii. p. 119.

⁶ See a dissertation on this supposed Essex gold-field in the *Cambrian Register*, vol. iii. pp. 51, 54.

⁷ It is scarcely necessary to remark, that the popular notion according to which these cavities have been sometimes associated with the Danish invaders as

places of concealment, or the like, is wholly untenable. The name may probably be derived from the A. Sax., *Denu*, a den, *vallis*, a hollow in hilly ground, &c.

⁸ *Cambr. Reg.*, vol. iii. p. 55.

⁹ *Collect. Ant.*, vol. vi. p. 243, where a relation of an exploration of the "Dene Holes," in Hairyman's Wood in the parish of Tilbury, is given, from the *Building News* of Feb. 1, 1868.

"Dene Holes" in the parish of Tilbury, the ground-plan of which resembled in outline a six-foiled flower, such as that figured by Camden, to which allusion has been made, and other details ascertained in this recent exploration, give a very distinct notion of these singular excavations. The shaft was about $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. in diameter, and 85 ft. in depth. Mr. Roach Smith, with his wonted sagacity, points out a passage in Pliny's Natural History, hitherto overlooked, where, writing of the finer white chalk (*argentaria*) used by silversmiths, he states that it was obtained by means of pits sunk like wells, with narrow mouths, to the depth of 100 ft., where they branch out like the veins of mines. "*Hac maxime Britannia utitur.*"¹ Mr. Roach Smith adverts also to a remarkable inscription connected with the export of chalk from Britain in Roman times. It is a dedication by a successful dealer in that material, who, having prosperously transported his freights of British chalk into Zealand, where the tablet was found, duly discharged his vows to the goddess Nehalennia.

Mr. MEESON brought also for examination a small volume, containing 130 beautiful drawings with the pen, on vellum; the subjects forming a series of emblems of sentimental character, Cupids, and the like. They are thus entitled:—"Deuises designees a la plume S Par monsieur Rabel S.," and, in a different hand, "given my mother the Lady Le Gros by Sr William Paston her neare Kinsman." It is supposed that the designs were executed by Jean Rabel, a French painter of portraits, flowers, birds, &c., who died at Paris in 1603. Some account of his works is given in the recent edition of Mariette's *Abecedario*.² Sir William Paston was doubtless the person of that name who died in 1610.

By the Rev. JAMES BECK, F.S.A.—A Runic Calendar, from Lapland, formed of six plates of bone, or walrus tooth, with the "Futhorc" characters; very similar to the wooden calendars noticed by Dr. Barnard Davis, M.D.; *Archæologia*, vol. xli. p. 459, where a list of many objects of the same description may be found, and much valuable information has been brought together, with representations of the Staffordshire "Clogg Almanac," and the "Runic Primstaff," from an example in the collection of Mr. Mayer, F.S.A. See also Mr. Harland's memoir "On Clog Almanacks or Rune Stocks," *Reliquary*, vol. v. p. 121.—Six ornamental silver spoons obtained, with one exception, in Norway. They have been described very fully in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, second series, vol. iv. p. 185. The five Norwegian specimens are of various dates, none perhaps much earlier than 1600, some of the last century; the bowls circular or obovate. The sixth was obtained in Lule-Lappmark, in the north of Sweden. It bears the Swedish array-mark, three crowns; the cross-keys, that are the guild-mark of the silversmiths of Lulea, the chief town of the district, situated on the N.W. extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia. There are also the year-mark, Z 2, and the initials—O L—being those of Olaf Lindahl, a peasant silversmith who worked there in the last century. This Lapp spoon is of peculiar fashion, that does not occur elsewhere in the North; it is usually carried by the Lapps in a small bag of reindeer's hide.

¹ Pliny, *Nat. Hist.*, lib. xvii. c. 8.

² *Tom. iv. p. 232*: Paris, 1857. See also the remarks by Mr. Watson, *Proc.*

Soc. Ant. Lond., second series, vol. iv. p. 214.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

March 5, 1869.

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

A memoir was read by Mr. C. SPRENGEL GREAVES, Q.C., on the church of Chelmorton, a village situated about midway between Buxton and Bakewell, Derbyshire; he described also numerous sepulchral cross-slabs existing there, of which he exhibited a collection of "rubblings," that have since, by his kindness, been reproduced on a small scale, in illustration of the account of these remains, given in this Journal, p. 258, *ante*.

The Rev. RICHARD KIRWAN, M.A., Vicar of Gittesham, Devon, related the results of his explorations of sepulchral barrows on Broad Down, near Honiton. He submitted to the meeting two remarkable objects there brought to light during excavations under his directions, made in July, 1868, on occasion of the meeting of the Devonshire Association at Honiton, and of which a full account has been published in the Transactions of that Society.¹ The relics brought for exhibition to the Institute consisted of a cup of bituminous shale, having a handle on one of its sides only; this unique object had been worked on the lathe; also a diminutive urn, of the class designated "incense cups;" this valuable example, in remarkably perfect preservation, is filled with burnt bones, as believed, of an infant. Mr. Kirwan proposes to prosecute further examination of the numerous barrows and other vestiges in the neighbourhood of Honiton and Sidmouth. A more detailed account of the discoveries now brought under the notice of the Institute will be given in this Journal. Mr. Kirwan invited attention also to a large deposit in a barrow at Lovehayne, near Broad Down, of objects of bronze, celts and palstaves, probably one of the hoards concealed by some itinerant metal-founder in early times, of which numerous instances have occurred. It was stated that the deposit had comprised a mass of implements sufficient, according to tradition, to fill a wheelbarrow. They were taken to Honiton and melted as waste metal, a single specimen appears to have been preserved to the present time; but Mr. Kirwan had recently obtained at Honiton a socketed celt which he was disposed to regard as a relic of the same remarkable find, which occurred in 1768. No account of the facts had, however, hitherto been recorded; the discovery has been imperfectly noticed by the late Mr. Davidson and some other Devonshire antiquaries.

¹ Report and Transactions, Devon Assoc. for Advancement of Science, &c., vol. ii., p. 619.

Mr. HEWITT gave an account of the discovery of numerous examples of Pipes, of the earliest European form, in an ancient kiln built against the wall of the old palace of the Bishops of Lichfield. In January last (1869) some workmen, having dug to the depth of three or four feet on the east side of the present palace, came to the wall of Bishop Langton's palace, erected at the close of the thirteenth century, and destroyed by the parliamentary forces in the seventeenth. Against this stone wall a pipe manufactory had been built; the flue was clearly traceable, the floor of the kiln equally so; scorix, fragments of coal, pieces of unburnt clay, and several hundreds of pipes lay mixed with the soil which had buried them. One of the pipes, though perfectly moulded ready for the kiln, had not been submitted to the fire. This curious specimen has been deposited, with others, in the Lichfield Museum. The pipes found were all of the small size, characteristic of the early days of smoking, from which has arisen the popular notion that they were used by the fairies, or by other beings of a pigmy race. The depth of the bowl is about an inch, and the diameter at the top $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch. The heels are of two varieties, flattened and pointed.

To account for the singular position of this kiln, it seems needful to suppose the presence of a large number of men to whom the craft of a pipe-maker would be acceptable. Two occasions in the seventeenth century offer themselves for consideration:—first, when the Roundheads were in possession of the fortress of the Cathedral Close; and next, when Bishop Hackett, at the Restoration, assembled a multitude of masons to restore the Minster, which had been partly battered down in the Civil Wars. Mr. Hewitt invited further suggestion on this point, but no other theory was proposed. On the general subject of smoking, it was urged by several members that the practice was much older than the sixteenth century in Europe; but Mr. Hewitt could not believe in the existence of pipes through the Middle Ages, as some had maintained; because we never see, among the thousands of vellum-paintings, glass-pictures, and other representations of domestic life, anything resembling a mediæval John Bull smoking his Broseley. In illustration of the diminutive size of these pipes, Mr. Hewitt exhibited some examples from Japan, brought to England by Captain Lane, R.M., in which the bowls are little more than half an inch in depth. Such pipes are smoked in Japan at the present day by the upper classes of both sexes. The stems are of cane, decorated with silver. Mr. LEWELLYN JEWITT, F.S.A., contributed an excellent illustration of ancient European pipes in a series of woodcuts, that have been given by him in his interesting serial, "The Reliquary," vol. iii., showing how, from age to age, their forms were modified, and their capacity increased.

Mr. LAING, F.S.A. Scot., Keeper of the Signet Library at Edinburgh, communicated the following particulars regarding the use of a stamp for the royal signature in Scotland:—

"In reply to some inquiries that you made respecting the use of a stamp for the royal signature in Scotland, I am sorry I have not been able to obtain any precise information. The practice, however, was not so unusual as you seem to imagine, in reference to the paper you have belonging to me, with the stamp of Henry (Darnley) and the signature of Queen Mary. Whether there was any special act required to give validity to the use of such stamp I cannot say; but, after the Union of

the crowns, 1603, in privy council documents that required the sanction of the king's name, the necessity of having such a substitute became urgent.

"I send, for exhibition to the Archaeological Institute, specimens of such stamps, with the names of James VI. and Anna his Queen, and of Charles I. as Prince of Scotland. I also send a paper which fell into my hands at the sale of the late Mr. Lemon's books and MS. collections. It seems to be something like an official report,—it may have been intended as a communication to the Society of Antiquaries. You perhaps may be able to ascertain whether it was used in either one way or other. If not it would be well worth printing."²

The following documents were sent by Mr. Laing. The report in the handwriting of the late Mr. Lemon is reserved, to be printed hereafter in this Journal.

I. Warrant, &c., dated 18 Feb., A. R. 1 & 24 [1565-6]. George Buchanan, in his History, asserts that Queen Mary gave the charge of an iron cachet or stamp for Henry the King's signature. Goodall, in his Examination of the Queen's Letters to Bothwell, denied the existence of any such stamp, and concludes with saying,—“Although I have seen near an hundred of King Henry's subscriptions manual, I never yet met with the mark of their iron stamp” (vol. i. p. 238). Buchanan's words are,—“David [Rizius] etiam, quo res indignior esset, ei substituitur qui ferro typō diplomata quædam pro Rege signaret. Ille hac fraude omni cura publica exutus,” &c.³ The original document of 1566, now exhibited, was printed in two leaves 4to, with a facsimile of the signatures, and added at a subsequent date as No. III. of an appendix to a tract, entitled, Accounts of the Chamberlain of Scotland in the years 1329, 1330, and 1331 : Edin. 1771, 4to (by John Davidson, Esq., Writer to the Signet).—Mr. Davidson adds this note. “It is evident to ocular inspection that the King's name is put to this writing by a stamp. Buchanan, p. 343 of Ruddiman's edition, mentions the stamp. Mr. Goodall, vol. i. p. 238, denies there was such a stamp.”

II. A parchment deed, dated at Edinburgh, 10th March, 1618, with the stamps, *James R.*—*Anna R.*

III. A parchment deed, dated at Dalkeith, 28th June, 1601, with original signatures of *James R.* and *Anna R.*, the seal partially mutilated.

IV. A paper document, dated Edinburgh, 2nd March, 1624, with the stamp *Charles P.*, for Charles Prince of Scotland, countersigned by the Lords of Privy Council.

Antiquities and Marks of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. ORLANDO HUTCHINSON, through the Rev. R. Kirwan.—Facsimile in lead, a casting from a bronze palstave found in a barrow at Lovehayne, near Broad Down, Devon.

By the Rev. RICHARD KIRWAN.—A bronze socketed celt, recently obtained at Honiton, and probably a relic of the large deposit of objects of bronze found in 1768 in the barrow above-mentioned, in the parish of Colyton, as related in a previous volume of this Journal.⁴ It had been

² It is dated 15 June, 1830. It does not appear to have been communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, or to be noticed in the Transactions.

³ *Rerum Scotticarum, Liber xvii.* Ruddiman's edition, vol. ii. p. 343.

⁴ See notices of Bronze Antiquities in Devon by Mr. C. Tucker, *Arch. Journ.*,

stated, according to one account of that remarkable find, that the hoard was "enough to fill a wheelbarrow." These celts and other objects of bronze were taken to Honiton, and unfortunately melted down, about four specimens only having been originally preserved, and of these one only is now known to exist.

By the Rev. W. GREENWELL, F.S.A.—Photograph representing an inscribed slab found at Monkwearmouth Church, Durham, in the course of excavations recently undertaken by the Architectural and Archæological Society of Durham and Northumberland. A full account of the results will be published in their Transactions. The slab is supposed to have marked the burial-place of an abbot, mentioned in some entries in the Durham Book of Life, which are referred to the ninth century. It is sculptured with a cross somewhat Irish in character, and bears the inscription :—*HIC IN SEPULCRO REQUIESCIT CORPORE HEREBERICH PR'B.* In A.D. 674, King Egfrid encouraged Benedict Biscop to found a monastery at Wearmouth; according to Bede, masons were obtained from Gaul to build a church *more Romano*, and also artificers skilful in making glass. The porch is mentioned as the burial-place of certain abbots and persons of note. In the ninth century the monastery was destroyed by the pagans, and remained in ruins until the eleventh century, when the church was cleared out and repaired by Bishop Aldhune. The tower is of late Anglo-Saxon style, and may well be referred to that time. The lower part was, until the recent explorations, buried in the earth; it proved to be of earlier date than the superstructure, and is supposed to be the original porch built by Benedict, retaining a western door with peculiar mouldings; the jambs are formed with short columns and sculptured ornaments of very curious design. Within this porch was found the memorial of Herebericht.

Mr. WESTWOOD observed, that the sepulchral slab of which Canon Greenwell had placed before the Institute an admirable photograph, must be regarded as one of the most beautiful examples of the monuments of its class, and of early palæography, that exist in this country. In regard to the arrangement of the inscription, and the peculiar fashion of the cross left in slight relief on the surface of the slab, the ends of its arms being dilated quadrangularly, Mr. Westwood pointed out the resemblance to the monumental stones brought to light at Hartlepool in 1833 and 1843, and figured in the Journal of the Archæological Association.⁵ The memorial there found with the name of Hildithryth is very similar in general arrangement to that recently found at Monkwearmouth; and a circular example, of which unfortunately a fragment only was obtained, evidently bore the formula—*Hic requiescit* (or *requiescat*), *in pace*.⁶ The letters of the inscription lately found are remarkable as being pure Roman capitals of very elegant forms. There is no intermixture of the peculiar Northern angulated letters, or of other remark-

vol. xxv., where the objects above noticed are figured. See also Mr. Kirwan's Memoir on his discoveries on Broad Down, in the Transactions of the Devonshire Association, vol. ii. p. 619.

⁵ See the memoir by the Rev. D. H. Haigh, Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc., vol. i. p. 186—196. Also notices by the late Mr.

Rokewode, Archæologia, vol. xxvi. pl. 52, and Mr. Kemble's Observations on Anglo-Saxon Runes, *ibid.*, vol. xxviii. p. 346.

⁶ Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc., *ut supra*, p. 186. Mr. Westwood is inclined to question the accuracy of Mr. Haigh's reading of the imperfect inscription, and observes that the last letters, CE, are clearly CO.

able forms of capitals so often noticed in the fine Anglo-Saxon MSS. of early character. Astle has supplied a series of Roman capitals from one of the most valuable MSS. of its class in the British Museum, precisely agreeing with those of the Monkwearmouth slab.⁷ That MS. has been always ascribed to a very early period of Anglo-Saxon calligraphy. The very peculiar angular or V-shaped capital U that is found upon the slab occurs likewise in that MS. Mr. Westwood expressed his conclusion that the memorial should doubtless be ascribed to the seventh century, and probably may have marked the resting-place of the companion of St. Cuthbert.

By the DEAN and CHAPTER of WESTMINSTER.—A sword and helmets recently found in the "Coronation Kitchen," in the Triforium of Westminster Abbey. One of the head-pieces, a remarkable tilting-helm, date about 1500, has been described by Mr. Hewitt, and figured in this Journal, vol. xxv., p. 224.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P., F.S.A.—A small silver box made in form of a medal, enclosing a series of miniatures illustrating the expulsion of the Lutherans from the Tyrol in 1588, and their reception in Prussia.—Dollar of Leopold, Emperor of Germany, 1693, hollowed out so as to form a shallow box, and enclosing a number of miniature paintings on talc, which represent incidents in the Life of Our Lord. On the lid and at the bottom of the box are painted two groups, the spaces where the heads occur being left clear, and the groups are so delineated as to fit so that the same faces serve for all the pictures.—Ancient Chinese carving in turquoise, representing a rocky landscape with buildings, figures, and trees. The block of stone is of most extraordinary size, weighing more than 3 lbs. avoirdupois, equal to the weight of that which was brought from the Summer Palace, but it is not carved. This sculptured specimen is probably unique.

By Mrs. JERVIS.—A miniature portrait of Charles I., painted on copper, with 21 "dresses" or shifting scenes, painted on talc, so as to be laid over the portrait, a space being left in each of the "dresses" through which the head may be seen. They were thus enumerated:—

1. Hat, with a green and white feather, and a small gold band.—
2. Scarlet soutane, scarlet cap; black moustache and "Henri Quatre."—
3. Helmet, with a white feather; on the corslet is a green band.—4. Crimson velvet cap, edged with point lace; black vest, over which is a crimson robe trimmed with brown spotted fur; an order, pendant by a green ribbon.—5. Green cap, edged with brown spotted fur; green loose robe, also trimmed with brown spotted fur. This seems to resemble a Turkish dress.—6. Black hat; scarlet mantle, thrown over left shoulder, edged with very large pearls.—7. Scarlet soutane, over which there is a green and scarlet robe.—8. Crown; a hand holding a sceptre.—9. Crown; an ermine tippet.—10. A prison window.—11. A person represented as speaking to the King (broken).—12. Two men, one of them reading a long scroll, the other holding a rod or cane.—13. A man, probably Bishop Juxon, reading a red-edged book.—14. A man holding a pair of scissors, probably to cut off the King's hair.—15. A man blindfolding the King.—16. The King in his shirt; the executioner, masked, holding

⁷ Astle, Hist. of Writing, Pl. 18, v., notices in Mr. Westwood's works on from Roy. MS., I. E. 6. See further mediæval palæography.

the axe.—17. "This is the head of a traitor!" The executioner holding up the head by the hair, a bloody axe in his hand.—18. The King's head in the shroud, it lies on a pillow trimmed with point lace; a sort of counterpane, trimmed likewise with lace over green, conceals the body.—19. A person is intently gazing on the shrouded head of the King.—20. The headless trunk of the King.—21. An angel's hand, holding a laurel crown.

Also a miniature portrait of Queen Henrietta Maria, painted on copper, in a yellow satin gown, with a point-lace berthe, a scarlet bow in front; the points of the curls tied with scarlet ribbon; pearl necklace. This portrait was accompanied by the following shifting dresses painted on talc:—

1. A green turban, edged with white puffing and scarlet bows; pearls and scarlet ribbons in the earrings; white puffing and scarlet bows round the corsage.—2. Yellow bodice, with white sleeves, scarlet bows, and pearls in the ears.—3. A Turkish yellow and white turban; a long veil of transparent material; red ribbons and pearls in the ears.—4. A widow's black cloak or shoulder handkerchief; and the old-fashioned widow's head-dress.

According to family tradition four sets of miniatures and dresses were made by command of Charles II., and presented to certain faithful adherents of his father. One of them was given to the Hydes, the second to the Derings, the third to the Bedingfields, the fourth, as Mrs. Jervis believes, to the Pickerings, from whom it came by gift to her great grandmother, Mrs. Ricketts (*nee* Jervis) from Miss Pickering, the last of her family. Mrs. Jervis mentioned a circumstance that she had heard related by that lady, and which may seem possibly to corroborate the tradition that the miniatures had been presented by Charles II. to the Pickering family, by whom he had been received in the course of his wanderings after his escape at Boscobel. It is alleged that Charles came to their house, to seek a night's lodging, whilst disguised as the attendant of Mrs. Lane. He came in with the servants to the evening prayers, and chanced to incommode a little child of the family; giving the fugitive a push, she cried,—“Get away a little further, King!” Immediately after prayers the travellers, fearful that the secret had thus been accidentally betrayed, resumed their journey by night.⁸ The third of the four sets of miniatures and dressings of talc above mentioned, namely, that presented, according to tradition, to the Bedingfield family, is now, as supposed, in possession of Col. Hamilton, whose father was a younger brother of James Hamilton of Kames; by the description that he gave to Mrs. Jervis, it appears to be identical with that in her possession, with the exception that her set includes one more dress. Of the other two sets of these interesting Stuart memorials no particulars have at present been obtained.

By Mr. HEWITT.—A collection of tobacco-pipes, of varied forms, found in the kiln of an old pipe-manufactory, doubtless of the seventeenth century, at Lichfield. The particulars relating to the discovery of this kiln, the only relic of its kind, as it is believed, that has been noticed in

⁸ In the Boscobel Tracts, edited by Mr. T. Hughes, may be found the narrative by Charles II. of his adventures

with Mrs. Lane. See p. 161. The incident above mentioned is not related.

this country, have been related previously. See p. 280, *supra*.—Japanese pipes, brought to this country by Capt. Lane, R.M.; the bowls are very diminutive. A discussion arose, upon this exhibition, in regard to the earliest use of smoking. Professor Wilson, in his *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, Dr. Collingwood Bruce and other antiquaries, had suggested that the practice may have been known from a much earlier period than has usually been supposed, and that the very small pipes of white clay, occasionally found on Roman sites and in various other places, where they have occurred in association with relics of a remote age, may be ascribed to Roman, or at least to very early mediæval times.⁹ In many parts of the British islands they have been called "Fairies' Pipes," or "Elfin Pipes;" in Ireland they have been associated with the Danish marauders of the tenth century or even of a higher antiquity. It has been alleged that hemp, coltsfoot, or other vegetable substances may have been in use for smoking long prior to the introduction of tobacco in the reign of Elizabeth. The subject has been fully discussed by the late Mr. Fairholt, in his "Tobacco, its History and Associations."

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A "gauntlet" pipe-bowl, of unusual size, found at Cirencester, and presented to him by Professor Buckman. This specimen was exhibited for the purpose of comparison as contrasted



"Gauntlet Pipe," of unusual size, found at Cirencester. Scale, half original size.

with those obtained at Lichfield. The only other example of the like dimensions known to Mr. Bernhard Smith was found at Buildwas, Shrop-

⁹ Wilson, *Prehist. Annals*, first edit., p. 680; Bruce's *Roman Wall*, edit. 1853, p. 441. The late Mr. Crofton Croker refuted the conjectural attribution of Elfin pipes to the Northmen, and gave many examples from the times of Eliza-

beth to the reign of William III.; Dublin Penny Journal, vol. iv. p. 28. See also Prockett's *North Country Words*, under "Fairy Pipes;" Hartshorne's *Salopia Antiqua*, &c.

shire, but it had not the "gauntlet" stamps. The bowl exhibited is here figured, on a reduced scale; the original measures 4 inches, from the heel to the mouth, the diameter of which is not less than 2 in.; it has been much smoked, and the upper part is considerably discoloured. On the inner surface of the bowl there are diagonal lines and patterns produced by minutely punctured work. In lieu of the heel or projecting spur mostly found, this pipe terminated, at the lower part of the bowl, in a flat disk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. in diameter, impressed with a small circular stamp, eight times repeated, and charged with a right hand, or "gauntlet," on an escutcheon. A considerable collection of pipes, in possession of Mr. Bernhard Smith, was exhibited to the Institute in March, 1854, and has been noticed in this Journal;¹ the history of the manufacture, the fashion of pipes and numerous makers' stamps that they bear, was brought before the Institute, with special reference to the ancient local industry at Brosely, by Mr. R. Thursfield of that town, at the Annual Meeting of the Society at Shrewsbury, in 1855. The earliest dated example bears the mark, JOHN LEGG, 1687; many specimens occur undoubtedly of an earlier time. The most complete essay on "Fairy Pipes" is that given by Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt, F.S.A., in the Reliquary.²

The old trade-mark of the Gauntlet is mentioned by Fuller, who, in his account of the manufacture of pipes, the best being made at Amesbury, Wilts, sets forth the superior quality of "Gauntlet pipes, which have that mark on their heel," and he relates the ingenious defence of a maker who was sued for pirating the mark, and alleged that the thumb of his gauntlet stood differently to the plaintiff's, and that the hand given dexter or sinister was a sufficient difference. In the Museum at Salisbury there is a large collection of pipes, chiefly contributed by Mr. E. T. Stevens, and including several with the "Gauntlet" stamp. One of them has this device between the initials—G.—B., and surrounded by the inscription, AMESBURY • PIPES—1698. Mr. Stevens has also a specimen that equals in size that above figured; the tube is perfect, measuring $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length. The bowl, elaborately ornamented with dotted patterns, is stamped repeatedly with the maker's name—JAMES FARE. This pipe was dug up at Wigan, in 1769. Aubrey writes of "tobacco-pipe clay, the best in England found at Chiltern, of which the Gauntlet Pipes at Amesbury are made by one of that name. They are the best tobacco pipes in England."

By the Rev. JAMES BECK, F.S.A.—A mace of parade, from the north of India; the handle is richly damascened with gold.

By Mr. LAMBERT.—Two nuts mounted in silver as drinking vessels.—A Reliquary, in fashion of the figure of a monk; and around the hexagonal base is inscribed,—"*Lob. de la poytrine S. Vincent.*" Date about fourteenth century.—Statuettes of Italian and of German work, representing "*S. Gretchen*," date eighteenth century, Wallenstein, and Piccolomini.—Two specimens of Russian niello, of the work of Tula, showing the manner of transporting the "Brick Tea" overland from China to Russia.

¹ Arch. Journ., vol. xi. p. 181. Several names of makers of pipes are there given.

² Reliquary, vol. iii. p. 74, where numerous examples from Mr. Thursfield's

collection and other sources are figured. Brongniart's notice of pipes of the seventeenth century may also be consulted; "*Arts Céramiques*," vol. ii. p. 189.

April 2, 1869.

Sir SIBBALD D. SCOTT, Bart., F.S.A., in the Chair.

THE Chairman alluded with much regret to the great loss sustained by the Society, since they had last assembled, in the death of their valued friend and Vice-President, Sir John Boileau, Bart. For many years an energetic and practical patron of all those purposes of historical or antiquarian research, to which the Institute had devoted its efforts during the last quarter of a century, their lamented friend had won the affectionate esteem of all with whom he had been associated. Sir John, the founder and for many years the President of the Society in his county, kindred to their own, had constantly shown his most hearty encouragement by taking an active part in the annual Meetings, one of the Sections on such occasions having mostly, from the earliest days of the existence of the Institute, been under his guidance; the warm interest in their welfare evinced at all times by their kind friend, now no more, had been surpassed only by his unwearied efforts in promoting every purpose for intellectual or social advancement.

A memoir by ROBERT DAVIES, Esq., F.S.A., was read, on "the Horn of Ulphus," preserved in the Treasury at York Minster. It has been printed in this volume. See p. 1, *ante*.

Some observations were made by the Very Rev. Canon Rock, Mr. R. H. Soden Smith, and other Members, on the peculiar style of ornamentation of this sculpture in ivory, that appears to be marked by an Oriental character. It was perhaps doubtful whether the original intention of this remarkable object was for use as a drinking-vessel, in accordance with the usage of the period, as illustrated by illuminated MSS., by subjects in the Bayeux Tapestry, and by the evidence of numerous relics of art. Mr. Soden Smith adverted to several examples of carving in ivory, of Byzantine or Eastern character, not Scandinavian; and he cited as an instance the Grace Cup in possession of the Howards of Corby, that had been traditionally associated with the history of Thomas a Becket. It had been presented to Catherine of Arragon, and long treasured as a relic of very great value. The mounting of this fine cup is comparatively modern, but the ivory may confidently be ascribed, as Mr. Soden Smith believed, to the period of St. Thomas of Canterbury.

Mr. C. D. E. FORTNUM, F.S.A., gave a detailed account of a collection of Early Christian Finger Rings, recently obtained by him at Rome, and in other foreign parts, and brought for examination. His interesting memoir has been published in this volume, p. 137, *ante*, with numerous illustrations, mostly contributed through the kindness of the author.

Mr. R. H. SODEN SMITH, F.S.A., called the attention of the Institute to the wanton destruction of a remarkable entrenchment, supposed to be of the British period, near Bristol. The remains are actually in course of removal by the Leigh Woods Building Society, for the sake of the material. This camp is known as "The Bower Walls;" it has been noticed by writers on the topography and antiquities of the locality. It has been supposed that this fortress was occupied by Ostorius in the time of the Emperor Claudius. Its destruction, merely for the sake of the

materials that it may supply for the purposes of modern speculation, was strongly deprecated ; and a vote of earnest remonstrance was unanimously carried in behalf of the preservation of the camp.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. ARTHUR TROLLOPE.—Two photographs of a peculiar urn recently found at Heighington, near Lincoln. It lay at a considerable depth in a bed of sand, adjacent to the ancient course of the River Witham. The bottom of this singular vessel is formed with four feet, perforated, and presenting at first sight somewhat of the effect of a cruciform type of construction. The ware is of pale brown color ; the vessel is hand-made, bearing no indication of the work of the lathe. It is, so far as we are aware, unique in fashion ; it has, however, been imagined that some features of resemblance to Germanic pottery may be traced in it, although no precise counterpart has occurred, either in regard to the ornamentation, or the singular fashion of the base. The dimensions are as follows :—height, about $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches ; diameter, at the mouth, nearly $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

By Mr. C. D. E. FORTNUM, F.S.A.—Twenty-five early Christian rings, of gold, silver, bronze, &c., chiefly purchased at Rome.—A bronze lamp, from the catacombs at Naples, and of Christian origin.—Two bronze fibulæ in form of doves, supposed to be Christian, and a martyr's tooth, from the catacomb of St. Callixtus at Rome.

By Mr. WALTER H. TREGELLAS, by permission of H. R. H. the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, K.G.—Portions of a bronze sword, and of a bronze javelin or blade, also part of a bronze socketed celt, and another object of the same description that has a fragment of cake-copper forced into the cavity of the socket. These weapons and relics of bronze have probably been broken up for the melting-pot, and the find may be regarded as one of the numerous instances of deposits of mutilated objects with crude metal, doubtless concealed by some bronze founder.—An axe-head, or celt, of greenstone, highly polished, much worn at the cutting edge, and also at the blunt extremity.—Two small vessels of coarse pottery, imperfect, one of them hand-made, height $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; the other formed on the lathe, and containing some grains of burnt wheat ; height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; also some other portions of ware of coarse quality. These relics had been lately found in the George gravel pits on the estates of the Duke of Cambridge, on Kingston Hill, Coombe, Surrey, whence the antiquities previously exhibited by his Royal Highness had been found, as related in this Journal.³

By the Rev. JAMES LEE WARNER.—Objects from an Anglo-Saxon grave recently discovered at Fakenham, Norfolk. The interment had taken place at the bottom of an ancient gravel pit. The bones rested on the marl, covered by about 4 ft. of the refuse soil and gravel. Not far distant runs an early trackway, now called the Long Lane, but described in an original charter (*temp.* Hen. I.) as “*via quæ ducit de Crek ad Norvicum* ;” long since deflected in its course by the later growth of Fakenham. Upon this trackway exists an extensive cemetery indicated by traces of tumuli, long since leveled, where the plough brings to light occasionally bronze tweezers, sepulchral urns, and evidence of burial by cremation.

³ Arch. Journ., vol. xxv. p. 154.

This was not the case with the interment now under notice, where the bones lay confusedly though distinct, associated with an iron blade or dagger, a cruciform bronze brooch, two smaller circular brooches or buckles, and two small laminæ of bronze, connected by a rivet, and bearing some resemblance to the handle of a modern lancet, from which the blade had been detached. Some doubt was expressed whether this last was of the same period as the other relics, and also whether it might be genuine. Mr. Lee Warner had at first considered, that, having claim to be entitled a portion of the original find, it might possibly be viewed as a rude prototype of the surgical instrument. It is, however, doubtless to be regarded as the pendant or tag of a narrow strap, probably a girdle. Such objects not uncommonly accompany the interments of the period; they are mostly of more ornamented fashion, such as the specimen found by Mr. Akerman at Harnham Hill, Salisbury; *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv. p. 277, pl. xi., and one figured by Mr. C. Roach Smith, *Antiquities of Richborough*, p. 88, pl. viii. That in Mr. Lee Warner's possession is perfectly plain; it measures nearly 2 inches in length; breadth, at the riveted end, three-eighths, the other extremity is rounded. Examples, in great variety, of various periods are given by Dr. Hume in his *Ancient Meols*, antiquities found on the coast of Cheshire, pp. 122, 127, pl. xi.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A ring of silver, once thickly gilt, having an early Gaulish or Armorican coin set in the bezel, which is supported on each side by two rudely formed figures; their lower extremities are intertwined to form the hoop.—A ring, made of a piece of walrus tooth ivory, in form of a female figure stretched on her back round the hoop, and holding in her hands a wreath; her feet rest against a table, that may be called the bezel, and on which are in relief the initials—W. F.—A massive silver ring, having a deep hollow or casement on the bezel, at the bottom of which is seen the Austrian Imperial Eagle, having apparently on its breast the arms of the Empress Maria Theresa, and those of Francis I. of Lorraine. Date, about 1750.—A small upright cup, formed of a calabash or dried gourd shell, mounted in silver. The gourd is four-lobed, and it is not improbable that the fruit was artificially made to grow in its peculiar form.—A two-handled cup or small bowl, formed of half a cocoa nut cut longitudinally, mounted in silver gilt. Around the rim is the inscription—EX. LIBELITATE (*sic*) D. JOHANNIS GEORGY. B. F. CKH. AFFINIS. MEL 1686. It is probably Dutch; there is, however, an Hungarian family of the name of Georgey. The hall mark is a single-headed eagle, like that of Poland. It may therefore be Polish.

May 7, 1869.

The EARL of DUNRAVEN, F.R.S., F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Hon. W. O. STANLEY, M.P., F.S.A., read a memoir on further explorations of Cyttau, or circular huts, of which the foundations exist in considerable numbers on his estates in Holyhead Island, especially at Ty Mawr, near the road that leads to the North Stack, and on the west side of the island. This memoir, in continuation of that previously published in the *Archæological Journal* (vol. xxiv. p. 229), comprised the results of Mr. Stanley's researches during the previous autumn, and described the remarkable vestiges, as supposed, of early metal-workings, also

certain interments found at Plas, near the village of Cyttiau, and remains of pottery, with stone implements, a few Roman relics, and other objects, which were brought for examination. Ground-plans of several of the buildings were also shown in illustration of these very curious remains. The memoir will be published hereafter.

The EARL of DUNRAVEN gave an account of a magnificent production of Early Irish art, which he submitted to the meeting. We are indebted also to his kindness for the following abstract of his observations. The discovery will be fully recorded and illustrated in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy.

This precious object is a two-handled cup or chalice, found in a rath or fort at Ardagh, county Limerick, by a man who was occupied in digging potatoes. This unique vessel had suffered some injury through stripping off the gold, but this had been very carefully replaced by a jeweller in Dublin, who was engaged for three weeks on the work, and refused to accept any remuneration. The cup is composed of gold, silver, bronze, brass, copper and lead; the upper rim is of brass, much decayed and split from some local action on that particular alloy of metal; the bowl is of silver, the standard value of which is four shillings per ounce. The ornamentation on this silver bowl consists of an inscription, and an interlaced pattern terminating at the bottom with a circle of a Greek pattern. The style of decoration is very peculiar, being executed with a chisel and hammer as indicated by the lines being raised at each side, which could only be produced by that mode of workmanship. The ring round the bowl is composed of two circles, raised and ornamented with small circles executed in the same manner as the inscription. Between these two circles are spaces for twelve round enamels, one of which has been lost, and spaces for twelve plaques of gold repoussé work, with a beautiful ornamentation of fine filagree wire-work wrought on the front of the repoussé ground, and carrying out in its finest execution the interlaced pattern associated with ancient Irish art.

Professor Sullivan, Lord Dunraven stated, has supplied the following valuable notes on the enamels:—"The enamels of the chalice are of three kinds: round or bead, tubular or arched enamels, the latter being simply the tubular bent to suit the handle, of one color, with a pattern of metal; similar enamels of two colors with a pattern of metal; and the like, without any pattern of metal. The first class is formed of a bead or tubular piece of colored transparent glass, into the upper surface of which was pressed, while in a soft state, a chambered or *cloisonné* pattern cut out of a piece of solid silver. The spherical or flat surface was afterwards polished;—a peculiar kind of *email cloisonné*—the *cloisons* not being, however, formed by soldering together slips of metal, and soldering the pattern on a plate of metal or ground, but being cut out of a single piece of metal which is then pressed into the softened surface of the enamel, which rises up into and fills the open frame-work of the pattern. The enamels of the second kind were made by taking a piece of silver of the proper size and cutting out the pattern, one part entirely, and the other not quite through, so as to form in the first case an open frame-work, and in the second little hollows or chambers. This pattern was then pressed into the softened surface of a bead, flat tubular piece, or arched piece of translucent blue-colored glass. This glass fills up the open *cloisons*, as in the first kind, above described. The little hollows or

chambers formed by not cutting the metal quite through were then filled by a more fusible opaque enamel, which did not come into contact with the translucent or base enamel. This variety may be considered as a union of the peculiar variety of *émaux cloisonnés*, represented by the class first noticed, and of the *émaux en taille d'épargne*, or *émaux en champleve*, the base or translucent glass being much less fusible than the second or *champleve* enamel, which is opaque. The third kind consists of flat, tubular, or arched pieces of translucent glass, colored blue, on the surface of which was engraved, or, as some suppose, impressed in intaglio, a design or pattern which was afterwards filled up with another colored and opaque enamel. This is an interesting variety of the *émaux champleves*, in which glass is substituted for metal as the base in which the pattern is incised. In this case the translucent glass and opaque enamel are brought into direct contact, and show a considerable amount of skill in producing glasses of different degrees of fusibility. There appear to be no specimens of pseudo-cloisonnés enamels on the chalice, that is, enamels in which the glasses are cemented into the *cloisons*, and not fused into them. They are rather mosaics than enamels. This variety is essentially oriental, and appears not to have been at all practised in Gaul, where undoubtedly true enamels were made anterior to Roman domination, and when they were apparently not used in Rome or Greece. It is generally very difficult to distinguish between true enamels and pseudo-enamels or mosaics, which have been long exposed to the action of damp, &c., as the very fusible enamels are easily decomposed by water containing carbonic acid, leaving, along the points of contact of the metal with the glass, a residuum often so like cement as to deceive the most skilled antiquaries."

The Noble Earl proceeded to give a description of the form and ornaments of the different parts of the chalice. Within the foot of the bowl there is a circular crystal, around which has been a circle of amber divided into tablets, with a bronze division between each. The cup is composed of 356 pieces, including 20 rivets; the weight of the gold is 1 oz. 2 dwt., of the silver, 20 oz. 13 dwt., and of the bronze 9 oz. The designs with which the cup is ornamented belong to the Celtic school of art; besides these designs, there are two pieces of plaited silver wire, bearing a strong resemblance to Trinchinopoli work. The inscriptions, which became visible on cleaning the chalice, consist of the names of the Apostles. The letters resemble those found in very early MSS. of the Gospels, and indicate a period as early possibly as the sixth century: the ornamentation appears referable to the tenth.

Some critical remarks were made in regard to the forms of the letters, comparing them with those in early MSS. and also on sculptured stone crosses, ranging from the sixth to the ninth century.

In concluding these very interesting observations, some remarks were offered by Lord Dunraven, in regard to the use of the cup, and whether it may have been for an ecclesiastical or a secular purpose. He gave certain extracts from authorities, and references to others. It had been considered to be ecclesiastical by those most competent to form a conclusion. It may deserve notice, that the crystal in the foot was shown only when the chalice was laid to drain on the paten. This very remarkable sacred example of the skill of Irish artificers holds exactly three pints. A small cup, of white metal, and also four brooches,

were found within the chalice. They are of silver, but of an inferior alloy.

The Very Rev. Canon Rock, D.D., offered some remarks on two admirable specimens of mediæval embroidery, sent for inspection by Miss Maitland. They had been formerly in the possession of her relative, the well-known antiquary and collector of Shrewsbury, the late Rev. W. G. Rowland. Dr. Rock invited attention to one of these, a "Tree of Jesse," as the finest example of English work known to him, with the exception only of the "Syon Cope." It may be ascribed to the fourteenth century: the work is of chain-stitch, richly wrought in gold diaper. It may have been part of the costly vestments belonging to one of the Shropshire monasteries. The second piece is of later date, of the close of the fifteenth, or early part of the sixteenth century, and executed in "feather-stitch." The colors are beautifully preserved; the subjects are figures of apostles or saints in tabernacle work. We hope to be favored by Canon Rock hereafter with a detailed account of these treasured productions of needlework, most kindly entrusted for exhibition by Miss Maitland, through the request of Mrs. Charles Stanley.

Canon Rock then read a Memoir on the date and intention of certain remarkable objects of bronze, in form of spoons, supposed to be of late Celtic work, and of which several examples were exhibited. This memoir will be found in the present volume, p. 35, *ante*.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Hon. W. O. STANLEY, M.P.—Implements of stone, fragments of pottery, Roman coins, with numerous ancient relics, found in excavations on the sites of hut-circles or *cyttiau*, near Ty Mawr, on Mr. Stanley's estates in Holyhead Island, during the autumn of 1868.

By Miss M. CONWAY GRIFFITH.—A diminutive stone cup, supposed to be Early British, found near her residence at Carreglwd, in Anglesey, in the parish of Llanfaethlw, and about a mile from the western shore of the Island. The dimensions are as follows:—diameter, nearly 4 in.; diameter of the bowl, about $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; height, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. See woodcuts, p. 288, *ante*. This vessel, the intention of which is uncertain, is nearly hemispherical; the bottom being brought to a round shape with considerable care. In the British Museum there is a similar little cup, of somewhat smaller size, wrought out of a flint: it was found in the Thames, near Battersea. In Mr. Stanley's excavations at the *cyttiau*, in Holyhead Island, several small cups of stone have been found, that may have been destined for like purposes as that found on Miss Griffith's estates. It is possible that, as has been sometimes imagined, stone vessels of this description were used as lamps. The discovery, at Carreglwyd, about 1860, of a number of cist-burials without cremation, has been recorded in this Journal (vol. xxiv., p. 21). Amongst other ancient vestiges in the neighbourhood, where, according to tradition, many conflicts with the Northmen or other marauders occurred, there is a large erect stone, or *meinhir*, supposed to mark the field of some memorable engagement.

By Mr. J. T. IRVINE, F.S.A. Scot.—A pair of shallow bronze spoons, found at Weston, near Bath, and adjacent to Roman vestiges on the south of the *Via Julia*, leading from *Isca Solis* towards the Severn and South Wales. These spoons are of most skilful workmanship, and enriched with the peculiar ornamentation, in low relief, designated "Late Celtic"

by Mr. Franks, by whom a large series of examples has been figured in the *Horæ Ferales*. See also a memoir in this volume, p. 60, *ante*.

By the Rev. G. F. WESTON, Vicar of Crosby Ravensworth.—A pair of bronze spoons, similar in description to those last noticed, but varying considerably from them in general fashion and ornament. They were found near traces of ancient occupation in the parish of Crosby Ravensworth, Westmoreland, and were brought for examination through the kindness of Mr. R. H. Soden Smith, F.S.A. See p. 62, *ante*.

By Mr. ALBERT WAX, F.S.A.—Another remarkable example of the "Late Celtic" relics last described. It was found, in 1852, in Brickhill Lane, London. See p. 55, *ante*.

By the Rev. C. W. BINGHAM.—A small box, formed, as supposed, of walrus or sea-horse bone, of grotesque design, and possibly a rude representation of a sphinx, the fore-legs doubled backwards. The upper end is closed by an oval piece of bone, on which is engraved the name of Jupiter in Greek capitals,—ΖΕΥΣ—with Φ above, and Δ below the name. The other extremity is closed by another piece of bone hinged as a lid, and kept close by means of a kind of spring. This singular object may have been used for holding money: it was obtained in exchange for ancient coins by Mr. G. Pouncey, a dealer at Dorchester; it is probably antique, although of no very remote period. According to another conjecture it may have been a chess-piece.

By the Earl of DUNRAVEN, F.S.A.—A two-handled chalice, found at Ardagh, as before described; also a silver cup and four brooches, discovered at the same time, deposited in the chalice.

By Mr. R. B. Æ. MACLEOD.—Two very beautiful brooches, obtained early in the present year in Scotland. They were purchased from a small shopkeeper in the village of Alness, Ross-shire, having been sold to him by a travelling "navvy," who stated that he had found them whilst engaged in railway excavations in the north. One of them is of horse-shoe form; the extremities decorated with circular ornaments divided into four compartments, in the centre of which is affixed in each instance a bead of dark crimson glass. Around the circle there are four semi-circles, each of them enriched with a bird's head in relief, raised about half an inch, their beaks recurved inwards, the eyes set with glass paste. The whole of this elaborate work forms a kind of quatrefoil ornament of great beauty. In the centre of the brooch there is another similar quatrefoil with birds' heads of like fashion. This curious specimen of ancient Irish art is of bronze; it is deeply indented in front, ornamented with "Runic tracery," and the whole is richly gilt. The dimensions are 5 in. in length, by $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. in breadth. The pin or *acus* is stated to be of hardened tin; it measures $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. in length, and is covered with the like tracery before mentioned, also strongly gilt. The second brooch is of silver, its breadth $3\frac{1}{8}$ in., and the same in length, being nearly circular in fashion; the centre and sides are enriched with "Runic tracery," and gilded. The length of the *acus* is $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.; it is formed, as stated, of hardened tin. This brooch closely resembles one found at Skryne, co. Meath, and exhibited in the museum at the meeting of the Institute at Edinburgh, 1859; it is figured in the catalogue of that collection, p. 54, and is now in Lord Londesborough's collection. The ornaments are of three-petaled fashion, not four as in that exhibited. The brooches brought before the Society by Mr. Macleod are in almost perfect

preservation, and richly decorated: they are ascribed to the ninth or tenth century.

By the Council of the UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.—A remarkable sword found, in 1739, in the bed of the Thames, during the construction of the piers of Westminster Bridge, and presented to the museum of the United Service Institution by Mr. Walter Hawkins. The date of this fine weapon is supposed to be about 1400; the scabbard may have been somewhat later. On the mounts and the *bouterolle*, which appear to be of silver, and are ornamented with much care, is introduced a stag's head cabossed, with the following motto on a scroll: *twiste' i*.—the signification of which has not been identified. Further particulars will be given on a future occasion, with a representation of the sword.

By Mr. J. C. BUCKLEY.—Specimens of mediæval embroidery and church vestments.

JUNE 4, 1869.

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

MR. FLAXMAN C. SPURRELL gave a short account of certain shafts and chambered cavities in the chalk, near Dartford, in Kent, and brought for examination numerous diagrams, showing the varied fashion of these highly curious vestiges, locally known as "Dane holes," the precise age and intention of which present a subject of much interest. They resemble the cavities that bear the same popular designation in the neighbourhood of Tilbury, Grays Thurrock, and other places in Essex, near the course of the Thames, to which the attention of the Institute had been called at a previous meeting by Mr. Richard Meeson, F.S.A. See pp. 190—193. Their general fashion has been described and illustrated by woodcuts in Camden's *Britannia*, pp. 236, 318, edit. 1607; and in Gough's edition, vol. ii., p. 119; vol. i., p. 313. There are numerous "Dane holes" near Chiselhurst, and in one of these, described by Mr. Latter in the *Archæologia Cantiana*, Roman relics were found. It is probable that the Romans may have made use of certain ancient shafts and cavities in the chalk as *puteoli* or rubbish-pits, as at Ewell and elsewhere. Mr. Spurrell is of opinion that the pits in Kent were dwellings in their original intention, but that they might have been used and altered to meet the requirements of later times.

It is satisfactory to learn that for the more complete investigation of these curious remains in Kent, a grant of 150*l.* was made at the recent meeting of the British Association at Exeter, in aid of the researches that have been carried out with so much spirit by Mr. Spurrell.

MR. J. GREEN WALLER called attention to the valuable remarks on the subject of these ancient excavations in Kent, given by Mr. Roach Smith in his *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. vi., p. 243; and especially to the mention by Pliny of a fine white chalk (*argentaria*) used by silversmiths, and obtained, apparently in Britain, by means of shafts like wells, from which at a great depth cavities branched out, precisely as in the "Dane holes" in Kent.

MR. J. F. NICHOLLS, of the City Library, Bristol, communicated the following notices of the learned reformer, John Alasco, and of the discovery at Bristol of a brass medallion, or badge, lately found there, representing him. It is here figured. This memorial has suffered, owing to a

nail having been driven through the centre to affix it to a beam ; around the head is the legend—IOHANNES . ALASCO . ÆT . LVI . A . DO . 1557. The reverse of the medallion is rough, and bears no device or inscription. At the upper edge will be seen the remains of a small ring that has been broken off. The object may have been worn appended to a chain or ribbon as a badge or a memorial of regard by one of Alasco's companions in exile. Possibly, indeed, it may have had some connection with the functions conferred on the Reformer, as exercising a certain jurisdiction in the foreign congregations established in England ; it may have served as a token of authority held under him by some official in those churches of Protestant exiles.



Brass medallion, with the head of John Alasco, found at Bristol. Orig. size.

"Between Temple street and Thomas street, in the Old City of Bristol, once stood the Hall of the Weavers' Guild, which has been destroyed in making a new road to the railway station. The remains had no archaeological value. Of the hall, nothing but the thick stone arched floor was left. In the master's or keeper's house adjoining, and forming part of the building, was found this medallion nailed up on the oaken beam which crossed and supported the chimney of the large fire-place. It was on the inner side of the beam, so that it could only be seen by those who looked for it, or who sat in the "ingle nook." When open hearths gave way to closed fire-places, the medallion was built in, and so remained, encrusted with a rich green patina, the effect of more than three centuries, until the spring of the present year, when the house was pulled down. Unfortunately its beauty has been greatly marred by the scouring-brick of the finder's wife, from whose hands I rescued it. But she had rubbed off not only the oxidation which I saw on it the previous day, but had also sadly dulled the sharpness of the profile and the lettering of the inscription.

"Saxius and others state that Alasco was born in 1499 ; this medallion,

however, makes the date of his birth to be two years later, giving his age as fifty-six in 1557. He died in 1560, at Frankfort.

"Tucker street connected the above mentioned streets together ; in the angle formed by the three stood the house and the hall, in and around which thickly dwelt the workers in wool. In old deeds, as far back as Edward I., the *Vicus Fullonum*, or Tucker street, is mentioned, and the 'Toukeres,' 'Webbers,' and 'Felteres,'—Cloth-workers, Clothiers, and Woollen Cap-makers, resided in it. The 'Textors,' or Weavers, lived in Temple and Thomas streets. In the reign of Edward III., intercourse was kept up by the city with Genoa, Spain, Germany, and Flanders. His queen, Philippa of Hainault, induced many foreigners to settle here, because the English could only make coarse friezes, and were not skilled in making fine cloth. In and after 1546, Alva drove the best workmen of Saxony thence, and many of them found refuge in Somersetshire and Bristol. Alasco was uncle to the King of Poland, pupil and friend of Erasmus, a correspondent of at least two queens—Margaret of Navarre, and Elizabeth of England—nephew to the Archbishop of Gnesna, the friend of Melancthon and Luther, the disciple and convert of Zuinglius ; he was made provost of Gnesna and Leuciez, and nominated Bishop of Veszprim in Hungary. These preferments he gave up when he became a Protestant. Erasmus describes him as full of amiable qualities, and adds that he was of noble extraction, held high posts of honour, had great expectations, a wonderful genius, uncommon erudition, and all without any pride. After the death of Erasmus, Alasco offered a hundred pieces of gold to assist in publishing his works. Eleven years previously he had bought the library of the great Rotterdam scholar for three hundred crowns of gold, giving him the free use of it for his life. In 1548, Alasco was invited by Cranmer to come to England. He had become a pastor, and his people being in jeopardy of their lives, Somerset, the Protector, gave them leave to settle in England. Alasco urged this on the ground of policy as well as of charity, as he said that they would bring many useful manufactures to the country ; he requested that they might be incorporated by letters patent, and some dissolved monastery be given to them as a place of worship. Three hundred and eighty of these refugees were thus incorporated, and the Priory of the Augustine Friars, London, was in July, 1549, granted to them. Alasco, who in this patent is called a person of singular probity and learning, was made superintendent of all the foreign churches in this country. We find him exercising jurisdiction as far as the Channel Islands. He took part in the discussions of the day, and sided with Bishop Hooper on the vestment question. In his office as Superintendent of the Foreign Churches, he would necessarily be brought into contact with his co-patriots, settled by the Protector at Glastonbury ; Bristol was their market, and many became domiciled there. Under Mary, Alasco and his people had to leave England. They were refused admission into Denmark because they differed from Lutheran views on the Eucharist : so were they in Lubeck, and other German cities. After great hardships at sea, they settled at Embden in 1554 ; where, early in 1557 (the date of the medallion), Alasco published an Apology, in which he defended the views that he held. Bristol was, and still is, famous for its brass-works ; and probably in this city the medallion was struck by his admirers. It may have been worn by one of the weavers of Temple street, who this year

sealed their faith in the fires of martyrdom on St. Michael's Hill, overlooking the city. May it have been poor Sharp, who, on March 9th, was persuaded by the arguments (fire and faggots) of Dalby the Chancellor, to recant, but who, repenting his apostasy, confessed his faith anew and was burned with Thomas Hale on 17th May, or Thomas Benion (Shearman), who suffered on 13th August,—that nailed up the memorial where it was lately found? After Mary's death, in a sermon at the High Cross, the preacher reproached some 'for that they did go to Redland for green wood (to burn the martyrs slowly) when they might have had dry close at hand.'

"One thing seems certain, that Alasco shared largely in the religious controversies of the day, and in that seething sea of theological opinions he did good service to the Protestant cause, both here and on the Continent."

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Professor DONALDSON.—An Assyrian Cylinder, recently purchased by him at Beyrout, in Syria. It is of opaque chalcedony, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. long by $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, and is perforated in its whole length by a small hole. On the surface, it is exquisitely cut, with a group of figures; the centre one being a barbarian deity in Assyrian costume, having four wings, and flanked by two winged griffons rampant. His outstretched hands, on either side, hold one of the paws of each griffon. The best of this class of cylinders, executed in the highest style of art, are from Persepolis. They have hitherto been considered as seals; but in the British Museum collection are found two or three, the hole in the axis filled with a piece of thick copper wire projecting at the end and forming a kind of loop, this induces the belief that they may have been used as amulets, suspended from a necklace or collar. In effect it seems hardly consistent that a sacred subject, as a deity, should have served as a seal for ordinary purposes; besides which, an impression is very difficult to take. Such cylinders are frequently covered more or less with the cuneiform character mixed with the figures, but others have no written character, as is the case with the present specimen. They are composed of chalcedony, quartz, hæmatite, rock crystal, serpentine, and other hard stones. Larger cylinders in stone and terra cotta were sometimes used to stamp certain objects, instances of which may be seen in the Assyrian collection of the British Museum, where there is a considerable quantity and variety of cylinders. But the Imperial Library at Paris is particularly rich both as to number of specimens and their execution. None, however, whether at Paris or in London, excel this cylinder, whether in design or cutting, as a work of Assyrian art equal to the purest examples of Greek taste.—Two heads of small figures in terra cotta, from Larnaka, the place where vessels touch at the Isle of Cyprus, and given to Professor Donaldson by the American and British Consuls there. The arrangement of the heads, which are female, and the expression of the features are very fine, and give a favorable idea of the style of art in the favorite isle of Venus, and where her Paphian shrine existed. The heads are surmounted by graceful arrangements of the hair, and elaborate ornaments. The American Consul has a fine collection for sale of specimens of glass, terra cotta, gold, and other metallic objects; as also some marble and stone statues, and fragments,—these latter, however, are not of a very high class of art.—A Hebrew roll of leather, with the original

handle, and containing the Book of Esther, in fine square characters, with the points. It was purchased by Professor Donaldson in November last, at Jerusalem, and is one of the class usually found in the tombs of the Jews. The MS. may be considered about 300 years old. It measures 13 ft. 6 in. in length, by 9 in. wide, and is rolled on the original stick or handle. It consists of six skins, with twenty columns of writing, each column 6 in. wide, and from 7 in. to 8 in. high, and containing ten lines. The membranes vary in length from 2 ft. 5 in. to 3 ft., with three or four columns on each. The seventeenth column or division consists of only two vertical lines in large letters, apparently the proper names of the sons of Haman, as given in the ninth chapter of our version. As such MSS. are continually found, there are many on sale,—some much smaller, and on parchment, and others larger than the one exhibited. It is stated that the Jews allow the Book of Esther only to be written in detached form, apart from the other Books, and to be placed in tombs, as it does not contain the Sacred Name of “the Most High.”

By the Hon. W. O. STANLEY, M.P., F.S.A.—A massive implement of stone, much weather worn, perforated to receive a haft : it was lately found in Holyhead Island, in ploughing near the cyttiau at Ty Mawr, of which notices had been communicated to the Institute by Mr. Stanley. Also a drawing of an ancient vessel, possibly of Roman ware, of which the fragments had lately there been dug up ; an Irish coin or token, found at the ancient chapel known as Capel y Llochwyd, near the top of Holyhead mountain, and two tobacco-pipe bowls of remarkable fashion and superior manufacture. They are, however, of recent date, and bear the name of the skilful maker, Fiolet, at St. Omer. They were turned up by the plough not far from the village of hut-circles, and may claim notice as an instance of the perplexing admixture of objects of very different periods on sites of ancient and long continued occupation.

By Mrs. ALEXANDER KERR.—Eleven photographs of the ancient Roman vases and other objects of silver, of most elaborate and beautiful workmanship, found at Hildesheim.

By Mr. JOHN STUART, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, Scotland.—Two photographs representing a statuette of the Virgin, with the infant Saviour, carved in walrus tusk, in possession of Sir Noel Paton. It was formerly in the collection of the late Mr. W. B. Johnstone, Treasurer of the Royal Scottish Academy, and had been found, as stated, at Iona. The figure measures $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. in height, including a small base and a square block, by which it was apparently affixed to a pedestal, or a shrine. The infant is seated on the right arm of the Virgin, who holds towards him some object, possibly a dove. There appears to be a crown upon her head. The sculpture, although presenting some appearance of greater antiquity, may probably be ascribed to the fifteenth century. It is stated that it had been preserved for many years by a family in the Hebrides.—A leaden cloth-mark, here figured ; it was found in a refuse heap or midden close to the castle of Craig of Boyne, a ruin probably of the sixteenth century, on the rocky coast of Banffshire. This midden is a thin layer of fat black unctuous earth full of bones and sea-shells, with the surface covered by earth. Many of the bones were those of deer, the small bones were in many instances split and partially sharpened. This leaden relic measures about an inch in diameter : it consists of two disks united by a loop, like a hinge, the whole, however, formed

in one piece, and the disks may be turned back so as to admit of the insertion between them of some thin object, for instance the edge of a piece of cloth or other tissue, to which the leaden object might be attached; it appears to have been fastened by two tags, of which the broken ends appear on one face of the article. The mode of attachment is not very obvious, but such was doubtless the intention. On one of the faces is seen a fleur-de-lys, with certain letters in relief on each of its sides; their signification is very doubtful, possibly they may be deciphered as—*lille*—and may here denote the city of Lille, long noted for its manufactures. On the other face, or reverse of the object, is seen in minuscule letters, in bold relief, *corte* or *forte* (*sorte*); the field is



Leaden Cloth-Mark, found in Scotland. Orig. size.

diapered with slight foliated branching ornament. The general design seems to be in the style of the fifteenth century. It may be a question whether this object was cast in a mould, or formed by stamping, in like manner as the *plomb* or *bolla*, that are commonly affixed at the present time to various articles of merchandise at the custom houses in foreign countries. Modern ingenuity has, however, contrived an implement, like a pair of plyers or a bullet mould, that terminate in two stamps, bearing some distinctive device or inscription. A piece of soft metal, through which the cord for attachment passes, is so effectually squeezed between these intagli as to form a disk, called technically a *plomb*, that can only be separated from the article of merchandise by cutting the string. There can be little doubt that the little leaden relic sent by Mr. Stuart is a mediæval French or Flemish cloth-mark. The inscriptions that it bears may have served, as had been supposed, to indicate the quality of the article, or the name of the manufacturer.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A quaint toothpick-case, in form of a piece of tallow candle.—An ivory tobacco-stopper, containing a diamond-pointed pencil for writing on glass windows; a practice common in the last century.—Ornament made for the celebration of the jubilee of King George III.'s reign of fifty years, 26 Oct., 1809. It was intended to be worn by ladies at balls and fetes then given. They were called "bandeaux."

By the Earl AMHERST.—A pair of steel tongs for holding a heated coal, or piece of charred wood, to light a pipe. At the side there is a tobacco-stopper; date, about 1700.

By Mr. H. G. BOHN.—A devotional folding picture, or diptych, ascribed to Giovanni da Fiesole, called Fra Angelico, a painter of the Tuscan schools, who flourished about 1430. He died in 1455. See Sir

Charles Eastlake's edition of Kugler's *Handbook of the Italian Schools*, vol. i., p. 163.—Also an illuminated initial letter, attributed to the same master, an O, from a choral service book.

MEDIAEVAL SEALS.—By Sir THOMAS E. WINNINGTON, Bart.—Grant of the parsonage of Clifton-on-Teme, co. Worcester, to the rector, dated 19 Henry VIII., 1527. The seal of the nunnery of Lymbrook, Herefordshire, is appended; no other impression is known; that exhibited is on red wax, in damaged condition, the device can scarcely be discerned. It was apparently the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury. The document has recently been found amongst the muniments at Stanford Court; the impropriation, now in possession of Sir Thomas Winnington, belonged to the above-mentioned religious house.

Archaeological Intelligence.

We have to announce the completion of the volume of *Transactions of the International Congress of Prehistoric Archaeology*, held at Norwich and in London, August, 1868, and containing numerous valuable memoirs read at the Congress, with an abstract of the discussions. It forms one volume, med. 8vo, with 53 plates, comprising numerous illustrations of great interest. London, Longmans and Co. Price (to non-subscribers) 21s. The *Transactions of the recent Congress at Copenhagen*, under the presidency of the eminent archæologist, Worsaae, are in preparation, and will form a very desirable addition to the series of *Prehistoric Year-Books*.

Mr. W. Molyneux, F. G. S., formerly brought under the notice of the Institute the vestiges of a royal hunting-lodge, as supposed, in Cannock Chase, Staffordshire, a relic of the Norman period of which no record has been found. A complete account of his exploration of the site is in forward preparation for this Journal. Mr. Molyneux has lately published his promised *History of Burton-on-Trent*, with notices of remains, British, Roman and Mediæval, annals of the great monastery also, and of the Abbots of Burton, and many matters of value to the archæologist not less than to those interested in the topographical details and geology of the district. The publishers are Trubner and Co., Paternoster Row.

The Rev. H. LONGUEVILLE JONES, for many years well known to us as a talented writer on Historical and Antiquarian subjects, proposes to combine, in one volume 8vo, a selection of memoirs contributed by him to various serial publications. Subscribers' names should be sent to Mr. Russell Smith: the price will be half-a-guinea. We cordially commend this purpose of one of the earliest of our friends and contributors to this journal. Mr. Longueville Jones ranks foremost amongst those whose keen interest in national antiquities has diffused so largely an intelligent taste for their preservation and for the science of archæology. He has special claims on our esteem as the founder of the *Cambrian Archaeological Association*, in 1845. Under his care their valuable publications, extending to nearly twenty-five volumes, have been conducted. A detailed prospectus will ere long be issued. Amongst the scattered memoirs selected for the proposed volume will be found subjects of much interest to the general reader.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

July 2, 1869.

The Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, F.S.A., Pres. R.I.A.,
President, in the Chair.

THE Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER gave some account of the implements of shell and other material from the West India islands, which he exhibited. This essay will be given in a subsequent number of the Journal.

Major-Gen. LEFROY, R.A., referring to a photograph upon the table said,—“I have the pleasure of exhibiting a photograph from a fresco painting which is to be seen in the Convent of Lacceto, near Siena, and for which I am indebted to the Director of the Museum of Artillery at Turin, Captain Angelo Angelucci. The circumstance which renders this fresco remarkable is, that we have represented in it a combat, in which hand-guns (*schoppi*) are used on both sides, while in the foreground a bombard, of 10 or 12 in. calibre, is seen directed against a castle. The reproduction of this remarkable subject bears the following title :—“*Fac simile redotto al terzo del vero di un Affresco depinto da ignoto Sinese, nel 1343, nel Portico della chiese del gia convento di Lacceto presso Siena, ed esequito da Cæsare Cantigalliæ Raffaello Scardigli, nel 1864.*” Captain Angelucci informs me that the artist was Paolo-di-Neri. In a register of the convent that has been preserved there are entries of expenditure, from 1317 to 1373, in the building and decorations of the church. Amongst these occurs the payment, in June, 1343, to Paolo, who painted the portico at his own risk, 16 *lir.* 12 *b.* There is no other *portico* than that in which the fresco is to be seen. Before the book from which this entry is cited was found, the painting had passed as the work of Ambrogio Lorenzetti, an artist who was contemporary with Paolo, the tradition being consistent with the date thus assigned. That date, it will be remembered, is three years before the battle of Cressy, and there is, I believe, no other known representation in paintings or illuminated MSS. of any description of artillery before the next century.¹ We naturally, therefore, scrutinize the picture narrowly to find internal evidences of date, and for several reasons they appear inconsistent with that assigned. It will be observed that, among the

¹ See in Sir Sibbald Scott's History of the British Army, vol. ii. p. 217, a design of 1410 from MS. Cott.

formed with a core of rubble, were also impervious to sound, and their great strength and durability could not have been better tested than those of Bury had been by their long exposure to the weather. The west front, Mr. Parker thought, originally consisted of three towers, one large and two smaller ones, extending the whole breadth of the nave and aisles. In an upper chamber of the central tower there would be a chapel dedicated to Saint Michael, and the two octagonal buildings at the end of the west front, which had been called chapels, were, in his opinion, two smaller towers. In front of the west end there had been a portico or arcade, which appeared to him to have extended along the whole front and round the corners. Evidences of such an arrangement exist at Lincoln and Peterborough.

Passing into a garden behind the Will Office, Mr. Parker pointed out the form of a Norman arch in the plaster,—the spot had probably been the site of a chapel which stood on the south side of the great tower. When in a garden behind a house occupied by Mrs. Greene, Mr. Parker said they were standing in the nave of the church, just inside the chapels, the house occupying the site of one of them. Looking down the garden they could trace the pillars of the aisles, and they saw the ruins of the great central tower, under which was the high altar to which the tower was a canopy. It was under this central tower that the great barons of the country met and swore to obtain the ratification of the Great Charter of the liberties of England, and the spot was on that account alone worthy of the regard of every one interested in his country's history. To this spot the company were next conducted. The choir, Mr. Parker said, stood beyond the great altar, and he might mention that the present arrangement of the priest officiating in front of the altar was not the usual one, as in the earliest times the priest stood behind the altar and officiated over it. In some of the smaller chapels the shrine of the saint was the altar, and there were simply steps cut behind for the priest.

Under the choir was a crypt, in which were a number of chapels; and in the centre of the churchyard were the remains of the chapel of the Charnel, a place to which they removed bones turned up in making fresh graves. The two churches of St. Mary and St. James originally stood in the transept of the church, but the monks, finding the presence of the townspeople inconvenient, built new churches for them within the Abbey precincts. From the site of the high altar, Mr. Parker pointed out the position of the cloisters, the refectory, offices, &c., of the Abbey. Several of these matters of detail were the subject of discussion among various members of the party. Proceeding to the Old Botanic Garden, the considerable remains of buildings at the south-east end of the precinct and apart from the church were examined and discussed. They had generally been thought to have been the prior's house; but by many they were considered to be the infirmary, and to that opinion Mr. Parker strongly inclined. Passing by the dove-cote on their way, the curious mural bridge over the Lark was visited. The bridge was of the thirteenth century; it had been strongly fortified, and could have been obstinately defended, as several of its arrangements plainly showed. In earlier times, when the river was a much larger stream than at present, the protection of the bridge was a matter of great importance.

Passing through the walls of the precinct by the ancient postern

gate, the party arrived at the entrance known as the "Abbey Gate." This is the magnificent gateway facing Angel Hill, a structure built about the middle of the fourteenth century by the inhabitants of Bury as a punishment for their destruction of the Abbey buildings in A.D. 1327, and one of the most beautiful things of the kind.

A visit was next made to Moyses' Hall, now used as the police-station. Mr. Parker considered this building to have originally consisted of three portions, one of which had been destroyed in making a new street. He thought the house had been the residence of a rich Jew in the twelfth century;—Jews' houses were the earliest examples of stone houses in the country. The windows had rather the appearance of those of a church from the exterior, but there were seats inside them, and he thought that fact conclusive as to the domestic character of the building. From this point the Guildhall was visited. The building is entered through an Early English arch, of good character, and in excellent preservation, with the dog-tooth moulding in fine condition,—a relic, doubtless, of the first building on the spot. The interior had certainly been often re-built or re-modelled, the oldest room at present existing being of the time of Henry VIII. After a short discourse upon the main features in the building, Mr. Parker's kind exertions were here brought to a close, and the party separated to examine other objects of interest in the town, or to rest after their perambulations.

The principal remains of the early domestic architecture of the town are the fine carved corner-posts which may be seen in the shops of Mr. Thompson, bookseller, and Mr. Crassweller, chemist, in Abbeygate Street; the house of Mr. Ridley in Eastgate Street, which is of the fifteenth century; and another house of that period in Mustowe Street. The Grammar School, in Northgate Street, is the first in point of time of the thirty schools founded by Edward VI. The present building was erected in 1664. The town was walled round in the twelfth century. There were five gates, which, with the walls, were destroyed in 1761. Slight remains of the East gate may be traced in Mustowe Street, and portion of the wall and ditch in the Tayfen Road.

In the evening a meeting of the Historical Section was held in the Guildhall, BECKFORD BEVAN, Esq., presiding in the absence of A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., M.P., President of the Section. The meeting was very well attended, including a considerable number of ladies. Mr. A. W. MORANT, F.S.A., read a paper on "The History and Construction of the Abbey of Bury St. Edmunds."

Having consulted every available source of information, and made a careful examination of the ruins, he thought there was but little opportunity for laying any new facts before the meeting; but he would try to bring forward the chief points of interest in the history of the Abbey, and recall its condition at the time of the Dissolution. St. Edmund, from whom the Abbey takes its name, was of royal Saxon descent, and was martyred by the Danes at Hoxne, A.D. 870. In the museum of the Institute is a portion of "St. Edmund's Oak," which fell down in 1848, with the iron cusp of an arrow imbedded in it, supposed to be one of those actually used against the martyr. The church at Beodricsworth or Bury first received the body of the martyr. A monastery was founded there in 945, and a new church was there consecrated in 1032 to his honour. On that occasion, Bishop Ailwin granted the monastery ex-

emption from all episcopal jurisdiction to the extent of a mile around it, and four crosses were erected by the monks to mark their boundary. Baldwin, the third Abbot, who was elected in 1065, rebuilt the church, of which many of the existing ruins were the remains. Large grants and privileges were now accorded to it by popes, kings, nobles, and commoners. The jurisdiction of the town was entirely under the authority of the Abbot, and frequent disputes arose between them, and often very serious riots. Other annoyances to the Abbey were the attempt of the East Anglian Bishop to remove the see to Bury, and of the Grey Friars to establish themselves there, both of which were frustrated. Many were the royal visits made to the famous shrine of St. Edmund, from Edward the Confessor to Henry VIII. It was also the place of meeting of the nobles who were opposed to King John, and who, in 1214, assembled in the Abbey Church and swore to obtain from that sovereign the charter of Henry I., which was the basis of Magna Charta. Parliaments were held in Bury by Henry III., Edward I., and Henry VI. In the time of its prosperity, the Monastery contained within it a Lord Abbot, a Lord Prior, a Sub-Prior, a "Decanus Christianitatis," an Archdeacon of St. Edmund, who was Sacrist; 80 monks, 15 chaplains attendant on the Abbot and chief officers; about 40 clergy, who officiated in the several churches and chapels; and a free school for 40 boys. The revenues of the Abbot were equal to 52 knights' fees and three-fourths of a fee, and his jurisdiction extended over eight hundreds and a half. At the Dissolution there were taken away from the Abbey 5000 marks of gold and silver, besides vestments and jewels of great value; and the plate, bells, lead, timber, &c., yielded also 5000 marks.

Many noble persons were buried in the church of Bury St. Edmunds. Among them were Alan, Earl of Bretagne, and his wife, Constance, second daughter of William the Conqueror; Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, fifth son of Edward I.; Thomas Beaufort, son of John of Gaunt, and his wife, Margaret; and Mary, sister of Henry VIII., Queen of France and wife of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

The Abbey precincts contained an area of about 23 acres, exclusive of the vineyard on the other side of the river Lark, which contained six acres, and the Walnut-tree Close, which contained three acres,—a total of 32 acres. The area of 23 acres was surrounded on the north-west and south sides by a high wall, strengthened with buttresses and provided with ravelins and embrasures. Standing upon the space called Angel Hill, a length of about 1100 feet of the boundary wall would be seen, with the Abbey Gate, the Norman Tower, and the west ends of the churches of St. James and St. Mary. [The writer then spoke in detail, and at great length, of the several portions of the structure, and occasionally compared them with the corresponding parts of similar establishments elsewhere.]

Several observations upon this memoir were made by the Chairman, and by members of the Institute; concluding with a vote of thanks for the communication.

The Rev. J. LEE-WARNER, Hon. Canon of Norwich, read some remarks on a "Petition of the Prior and Canons of Walsingham, Norfolk, to Elizabeth Lady of Clare," which he brought to the notice of the meeting. This petition was against the Lady Clare granting permission to the Franciscan Friars to settle in the neighbourhood of the petitioners, and

is highly illustrative of the religious differences and difficulties of the fourteenth century. The document has been already printed at p. 166 of this volume.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the writer, the meeting adjourned to the next evening.

Wednesday, July 21.

At 9.0 A.M. the excursionists mustered in strong force for the visit to Clare, Melford, and Lavenham. The sun came out brightly, and seemed to promise rather too warm a day for much fatigue. Passing through the most picturesque part of south-west Suffolk, the large party reached Clare Castle in good time, and were landed in the outer bailey of the once famous stronghold, the remains of which have been most ruthlessly cut about in all directions for the requirements of the railway. It is very greatly to be regretted that a slight *detour* had not been made at this spot, for the worst of the matter is, that railway stations grow, and any addition to the accommodation now furnished at Clare Castle station (a very probable contingency) would entail further destruction of a fine ruin associated with the memories of one of the greatest families in English history. It is true that we are indebted to the railway works for the very beautiful cross and chain which Her Majesty now possesses, and which, by her gracious permission, was exhibited in the Museum; but even such a result is paying dear for one's whistle. But we must resume. The owner of Clare Castle and Priory, the Rev. S. Jenner, courteously received the party on their arrival, and conducted them first over the site of the Priory. The chief remains have been transformed into a school-house, and many of the good architectural features which exist in almost every structure of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, were much hidden up or difficult of approach. The Priory Church is now a barn, and nothing in it shows the spot where Joan of Acre, the daughter of Edward I., was buried.¹ The Priory was a house of Friars Heremites of the order of St. Austin, said to have been founded there A.D. 1248 by Richard de Clare, who brought this class of mendicants into England.

After rambling over lawns and gardens in search of some one or other point of interest, the party were collected together, and Mr. JENNER read to them a few notes relating to the Castle and Priory, and in conclusion told how the railway authorities had over-ridden the understanding he had entered into for sparing the ruins.

Returning to the railway station for the purpose of reaching the Castle ruins, the route lay by the new road to the town, which had been cut through one of the great earth-works. It was in this work that the gold cross in possession of the Queen had been found. (See vol. xxv. p. 60.) Then the mound was reached on which now exist the few remains of the keep of the once famous Castle of the Honor of Clare. Probably the site had

¹ See Mrs. Green's *Lives of the Princesses of England*, vol. ii. p. 328, for an account of this impetuous lady, who seems to have had many characteristics of her Oriental origin. Mrs. Green reproduces, from Dugdale, a copy of a drawing representing a dialogue at the

tomb of the Countess Joan between a monk and a layman, in the reign of Edward III. The tomb is rudely drawn, and is shown as an oblong chest without a lid, and empty. The subject of the dialogue is the Countess Joan and her progeny.

first been occupied by the Britons, and there is little doubt it was a Saxon fort. Clare figures in the list of "Mounds incorporated into Castles of Masonry" in the able Memoirs on Mediæval Military Architecture lately contributed to the Journal by Mr. G. T. Clark.² Unfortunately the author was not present with the party visiting Clare to point out, in its present disfigured state, the *indicia* of its ancient strength and grandeur, or to recal to the memory of the visitors some of the distinguished deeds of its noble owners. It was warm work winding up the shrubbery walk which climbs the mound on which stood the Keep, and the summit of which afforded an excellent view of the surrounding country, and of the quaint little town which had so long nestled under the strong wing of the fortress, and which seemed now to be exposed to the charge of ingratitude, by causing the very ruins of its ancient defender to perish by its requirements and its progress. In the walk to and from the church through this little town, some excellent bits of wood-carving and ornamental plaster-work over doorways, &c., and some good cellar vaultings, were seen. The church is a specimen of late fifteenth century work, with flat mouldings and great thinness of ornament. The clerestory, extending through the chancel, gave a light appearance to the interior, and at the west end there is a portion of an earlier church which had occupied the site. The carved oak screen of a chapel, on which are the initials M. R., excited some discussion. Passing to the outskirts of the town, a great number of the party visited the Roman camp, of which the enclosure is in very good condition, and the outline almost perfect.

Proceeding then by rail to Long Melford station, carriages were put in requisition for the visit to the church. This is a most interesting specimen of a good type of East Anglian churches, having all the characteristics of the fine style to which it belongs, the Early Perpendicular. Looking down the long nave from the chancel, and carrying the eye upwards to the carved timber roof, the corbels of which are carried by finely carved figures resting on the capitals of the pillars, the effect was excellent in every way. But the ancient glass in the church windows is perhaps its greatest glory. It gives representations of nearly all the noble families that have flourished in its neighbourhood at some eventful period of their history. Mr. ALMACK, to whom the present excellent condition of the glass is mainly owing, told its story with good effect, and also read some curious passages from the parish register relating to the church. The Clopton Chapel, with the quaint "Testimonie" of John Lydgate, the monk of Bury, inscribed on scrolls intermixed with the carved work of a running border in the angle of the roof, and several sepulchral brasses, were the objects of much attention. After an adjournment for lunch, the road was taken to Kentwell Hall. This is a Tudor mansion, formerly the residence of John Clopton, the great benefactor of the parish, and now the property of Capt. E. R. Starkie Bence. The house is full of vestiges of the state and importance of its earlier owners, and these were obligingly displayed and described by Capt. Bence and his family, who most courteously received the large party of visitors.

Melford Hall was the next point. It was one of the country houses of the abbots of Bury, and had been rebuilt, in excellent style, in the

² Vol. xxiv pp. 92, 319.

reign of Elizabeth. It is now enriched with modern furniture and *articles de luxe* captured a century ago by the ancestor of the present owner, Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, from the Spaniards. The china vases and carved ivories so acquired are marvels. Mr. ALMACK obligingly told the story of the mansion—how the site was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir William Cordell, Bart., and how it had descended through the families of Savage, Rivers, again to the Cordells, to the family of Parker, who now possess it. While so pleasantly engaged in examining the stores of Melford Hall, the members of the Institute were delighted to find that their President, Lord Talbot de Malahide, accompanied by Lord Augustus Hervey, had joined them. In the pause in the political crisis in town, Lord Talbot had run down into Suffolk to attend, though only for a short time, in his place as President of the Institute. Before leaving Melford, Sir William Parker, Bart., hospitably entertained his visitors with a pleasant repast of fruit and “cups,” a fare that was highly appreciated on so warm and dusty a day.

From Melford, Lavenham was reached by the railway. Here is a splendid church, nobly situated, with a grand massive tower, and an open battlement extending the length of the nave, enriched with the insignia of the De Veres. All the good points of Melford Church (except only the glass) were here again seen, and on a richer and fuller scale, as the church is rather later in date and much larger. At the church the Institute was met by the Rector, the Rev. J. M. Croker. After an examination of the building the Rector gave an account of its restoration, which has been done in an excellent spirit, and of the remains of the earlier church and some sepulchral remains which were found during the progress of the works. The carved wood-work was very fine; some of it had evidently belonged to the earlier church. Mr. BLOXAM made several remarks upon the church, which he compared with that of Melford, and pointed out the variations between them. He thought they were two of the finest churches in England, and had come into Suffolk on purpose to see them. From the church a visit was paid to the rectory, where refreshments were provided and a very pleasant half hour was spent. Wandering over the little town on their way back to the station, some good specimens of domestic architecture were seen, especially the old Guildhall. Lavenham was at one time the seat of a considerable manufacture of cloth, and the existing remains of fifteenth and sixteenth century houses showed that the clothiers certainly appreciated wood-carving. In due time the party returned to Bury St. Edmunds.

An evening meeting of the Historical Section was held in the Guildhall at 8.30 P.M., EDWARD SMIRKE, Esq., in the Chair.

The Rev. J. R. GREEN read a memoir on “The Abbey and Town of Bury St. Edmunds.” We are liable (said the writer) in the study of archæology to seek more the past that was dead than the past that was living around them. For that evening he should take as his subject a past which was still present. The Mayor of Bury was the representative of struggles by which their liberty was as really won as on the field of Runnymede. And if the greatest event in a national point of view, in the history of St. Edmundsbury, was the signing of the Great Charter within its walls, so the greatest event, in a municipal point of view, was the grant to the burgesses of the town of the charter of Abbot Sampson.

Of historic annals, in the strict sense, St. Edmundsbury had none ; but one book had the Monastery bequeathed them, and that one book was almost worth the chronicles of all the rest. In the wandering, gossiping pages of Jocelyn of Brakelond, the life of the twelfth century, so far as it penetrated abbey walls, lived and glowed round the figure of the shrewd, practical, kindly, imperious Abbot, who looks out, perhaps a little travestied, from the *Past and Present* of Mr. Carlyle. That evening, however, he would ask them to look at a page of Jocelyn's book omitted by Mr. Carlyle, and see themselves face to face with municipal difficulties seven centuries ago. The page sets us in the beginning of Richard the First's reign, and relates Abbot Sampson's confirmation of the charter to the townsmen amidst the murmurs of the monks. Behind these murmurs lie centuries of quiet struggles for freedom on the part of the townsmen, and of unwilling concessions on the part of the clergy.

From the time of the Conquest, to all appearance, the town had been absolutely in the Abbot's hands. All privileges belonged to the Abbey and its occupants ; all duties and humiliating payments and services were the portion of the town. Quietly, unconsciously, in the interval between the Conquest and the reign of Henry II., much of this serfage slipped away. The town grew richer, and the fixed rent that once pressed heavily upon it grew lighter and lighter. Still, struggles of greater or less intensity were always occurring. It was in this state of things, and in the teeth of deep murmurings, that Abbot Sampson granted his final charter to the town. Out of the numerous charters granted to municipalities under somewhat similar circumstances, the Great Charter of the nation was born, and all the privileges and rights it bestowed had been long previously won by burgesses.

Half a century afterwards the democratic movement was surging at the Abbey gate. Riots, lawsuits, and royal commissions mark the troubled relations of town and Abbey under the first two Edwards. Under the third came the fierce conflict of 1327. The townsmen attacked the Abbey in the Abbot's absence, and a systematic plunder occurred. Chattels, valued at 10,000*l.*, disappeared, and no one dared be punished. At a whisper of retribution another onslaught was made, and the royal forces were obliged to be sent down to quell the riot and bring the townsmen again to obedience. Fifty years afterwards, Prior John was in charge of the house ; and he made himself deeply hated. It was a perilous time in which to win men's hate. England was racked with despair and suffering and wrong. In Norfolk and Suffolk, 50,000 peasants hoisted the standard of Jack Straw, and Kent had gathered round Wat Tyler. Prior John was attacked in his house at Mildenhall. After a mock trial by his own serfs, he was condemned and killed. His head was struck off and carried on a lance to Bury, where the heads of Cavendish, the Chief Justice, and of John Lakenheath, the Warder of the Abbey, were placed beside it. All knew how the great rising was put down. Nationally, the movement did much good ; to Bury it brought little but harm. A hundred years after the town again sought freedom in the law courts, and sought it in vain. This dull law suit was almost the last incident in the struggle,—the last and darkest for the town. But it was the darkness that goes before the dawn. Fifty years more both Abbot and Abbey were swept away, and the burghers were building their houses afresh with the carved ashlar and stately pillars of their

lords' houses. The completeness of the Bury demolitions results perhaps from the long serfdom of the town ; and the shapeless masses of rubble that alone recall the graceful cloister and the long-drawn aisle, may find their explanation in the story of a town's struggles which he had told them that night.

After a few remarks by Mr. Fairless Barber and others, the CHAIRMAN, on behalf of the meeting, thanked Mr. Green for his excellent paper, and alluded to the necessity which existed for a history of England in which the earlier struggles for liberty in the boroughs, of which so vivid an example had just been given, should be placed in their true light.

The meeting was then adjourned to ten o'clock the next day.

Thursday, July 22.

At nine o'clock A.M. the general meeting of members of the Institute was held in the Guildhall, J. STEPHENS, Esq., in the chair. The proceedings commenced by Mr. Burt (Hon. Sec.) reading the Balance Sheet for the past year. (See p. 409.)

Mr. C. TUCKER (Hon. Sec.) then read the Annual Report.

"It has been usual, at the period of the Annual Meeting of the Institute, for the Council to present to the members a Report of the circumstances affecting the Institute which have occurred during the preceding year.

"As regards the science of Archæology, the Council have no very remarkable considerations to advert to. The progress of its study has been steady and regular ; many important investigations have been judiciously carried on ; and the value of those investigations, and the importance of a careful attention to the facts elucidated by the study of Archæology, continue to be appreciated. The Council would refer to the Journal of the Institute in proof of these positions. One series of important investigations, which have been continued during the past year, has not hitherto been fully brought under our consideration, or discussed in the Journal. The laborious and energetic researches of the Rev. Canon Greenwell into the evidences existing among the sepulchral remains in the northern parts of our island, are the investigations here alluded to. The Council have the satisfaction of knowing, however, that the publication of the results of those investigations, in continuation of the valuable memoir formerly contributed to the Journal, has been only deferred with the intention of bringing them before the student of our Prehistoric Vestiges, with the well-considered statement of facts that the importance of the subject demands. Such investigations, so pursued and so worked out, spread over a considerable period ; and the detailed narrative of Mr. Greenwell's examination of the sepulchral antiquities of the northern counties cannot fail to form a most instructive and valuable contribution to archæological literature. At this Annual Meeting it had been the intention of that gentleman to have contributed an important memoir, upon a local subject, to the Section of Antiquities ; but some special circumstances of difficulty have prevented him.

"Upon the financial affairs of the Institute, the Council can report with great satisfaction. The heavy expenses which had been incurred in consequence of the removal from Burlington Gardens (at the expiration of

their lease) to far more convenient premises, have been entirely liquidated. The Council have to express their most grateful thanks to the members of the Institute for the liberality with which they responded to the call made upon them for that special occasion. Beyond the sum so collected, the total charge upon the general funds of the Institute for the past year has been only 27*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, as set out in the Balance Sheet. About 40*l.* have been received during the present year from the same source, and about 60*l.* (all that was due) paid on that account; the considerable charge upon the general funds by removal expenses during the year 1867 will, it is hoped, be covered by the continued extra contributions of those members who have kindly assented to the suggestion of Mr. Beresford Hope.

"During the last twelve months the Council have had occasion to effect a change in the office of Secretary and Librarian. Mr. Lodge has resigned the post, and the Council have acquired the services of Mr. Willsher, a gentleman long connected with literature, who now sedulously and carefully attends to the business of the Institute.

"The Council have to regret that the arrears in the issue of the Journal have not been entirely worked off. Those arrears are now, however, reduced to one number for last year—chiefly caused by delay on the part of contributors of articles appropriated to it,—and one number for the Midsummer of the present year. The Council have to express their earnest thanks to Mr. Way, who has assisted them materially in the endeavour to make amends for the inconvenience that had latterly arisen from unavoidable irregularity in the issue of the Journal, and which, it is hoped, may be effectually obviated by future arrangements.

"It is with deep regret that, in concluding their Annual Report, the Council have to advert to the numerous losses—including several most valued members of the Institute, numbered also amongst the earliest promoters of our efforts—that have occurred since the last Annual Assembly at Lancaster. Amongst those constant and ever-cordial friends, now no more, no one may more fully claim the hearty expression of esteem and affectionate remembrance than our late lamented Vice-President, Sir John Boileau. The warm interest that he felt in the promotion of historical and archæological research has ever been shown in a most marked manner, not less in friendly participation in our proceedings and the annual gatherings, than in the establishment, in his own county, of an institution kindred to our own, that, under his auspices, has realised results of signal importance in the illustration and conservation of the ancient remains of East Anglia. Ever foremost in the encouragement of every scientific and beneficial purpose, his memory is endeared to all who were brought within the range of his influence, or who enjoyed the privilege of being numbered amongst his friends.

"Of those who participated in the earlier times of the archæological movement, that during the last quarter of a century has taken so active a development throughout the length and breadth of the land, the honored name of the late Sir Henry Ellis—the Nestor of Historical and Antiquarian Science—may well claim the tribute of most hearty respect. We must bear in grateful remembrance the kindly courtesies shown on many occasions by our venerable friend, to whom, for so long a period, the promotion of all researches that tended to throw light on the Annals and National Monuments of our country was an object ever kept in view

with hearty sympathy and interest. There are indeed few subjects in the wide range of archaeological inquiry and literature which have not been advantageously elucidated through his indefatigable investigations.

"The retrospect of the past year brings before us others highly distinguished in the world of literature, whose loss we record with very deep regret,—the erudite historian and poet, the late Dean of St. Paul's, at one period an Honorary Member of the Central Committee, and who repeatedly honored our proceedings with his friendly participation ;—the most learned and eminent also of the archæologists of Ireland, the Rev. Dr. Todd, for several years President of the Royal Irish Academy, the biographer of St. Patrick, and the accomplished authority alike in all questions of Early Irish Art and obscure periods of Irish History. His friendly encouragement was shown at the very outset of our enterprise as a member of our Council ; and we recall, with gratification, the kind interest with which he engaged in the transactions of the congress at Winchester, and also in other earlier proceedings of our Society.

"In recurring to friendly intercourse with antiquaries of the sister kingdom, we cannot refrain from the expression of sympathy and sorrow on occasion of the sudden and untimely decease of a valued coadjutor, to whose pen, not less than to his skill as a draughtsman, the Institute has so frequently been under obligation. From very early days in the prosecution of the purpose that won for the Institute the cordial co-operation of so many distinguished antiquaries in the three kingdoms, we had enlisted in our favor the warm interest and accomplished attainments of Mr. G. V. Du Noyer, a gentleman engaged actively in the Geological Survey in Ireland, and who, in the discharge of his official functions, had constant opportunities for minute investigation of the remarkable remains scattered over every district of that country. The readers of our Journal cannot fail to recall, with satisfaction, his instructive contributions : his peculiar ability in delineating the relics of antiquity, in the appreciation also of their special and characteristic features, has perhaps never been surpassed. The admirable pictorial catalogue of the collection preserved by the Royal Irish Academy, forming a precious monument of the artistic skill of our lamented friend, Du Noyer, was liberally sent to several of our Annual Meetings by the Academy, to whose courtesy we have thus been indebted for advantageous facilities of comparison of rare types of prehistoric vestiges in Ireland with such as have enriched the temporary collections formed at our Annual Meetings.

"With the sad enumeration of departed friends, whose active co-operation we have for many years enjoyed in prosecution of the objects of our common purpose, we may be permitted to advert also to the loss of a patron, eminent in the high functions of his important position,—His Grace the late Archbishop of Canterbury. The numerous members of our Society who enjoyed the welcome extended to us in the county of Kent by the lamented Marquess Camden, with many persons of leading influence and sympathy in our kindred purposes for public gratification and instruction, will gratefully recall the encouragement with which our meeting at Rochester was favored by the personal participation of the Primate, and by the liberal consideration with which it was his pleasure to contribute from the treasures—the precious heir-looms preserved at Lambeth—such objects as might be most available to augment the interest of our visit to that part of the realm.

in Latin in the year 1550—the same year the school was founded—with an elegant and complimentary address to the masters, leaving them in many things to their own liberty, without the name of any bishop to them, and were printed about fourteen years after. After this, in the year 1583, another body of statutes, with many additions (and, I believe, alterations too, but have not time now to look), was composed and subscribed by the governors, and confirmed by Edmund, Bishop of Norwich.’” Thus far Mr. Leedes, as quoted by Dr. Donaldson.

With this description of Mr. Leedes the document discovered by Mr. Moody tallies completely, while the differences between it and the statutes of 1583 are very great and very numerous, with, however, sufficient coincidences and points of agreement to show that the one document has been the basis of the other. The catalogue of books recommended for the several classes in each differs in many respects, while the truly Elizabethan wish “that the masters should be unmarried, if such may be gotten,” is replaced in the older statutes by a much more furious denunciation of the fair sex.

The preface, although written in very elegant Latin, deals so much with generalities on the subject of education, that it is scarcely worth while to take up the time of my audience by translating and reading the translation. I will proceed at once to the statutes, omitting those which deal with mere generalities, and selecting such as exhibit peculiarities, or other points of interest.

Statute 5 corresponds with statute 35 of the statutes of 1583, and runs: “They shall not exact any thing under the head of payment (*stipendii*) more than is publicly appointed: what is voluntarily bestowed over and above by way of remuneration, they may accept without fault. The usher (*Hypodidasculus*) shall have the right of exacting fourpence from the children of richer people, whose names he enters in the register.”

In 6 we find: “They shall pay equal regard to the poor and the rich: they must take the same trouble in teaching with both classes.”

In 8: “The usher shall come to the school at six o’clock in the morning, and diligently perform the duty of teaching till eleven.”

In 9: “The head master (*Ludimagister*) shall be present at seven o’clock in the morning, and shall not depart till half-past ten.”

In 10: “Both of them shall return at one o’clock in the afternoon, and shall spend the whole time that they shall be there in teaching, lecturing, and improving the ‘mores’ of the boys.”

In 11: “The head master may depart at a quarter past four. The usher must stay till five.”

In 12: “On Saturdays (*diebus Sabbati*), and half holidays (*Semifastis*), both shall remain at their work till three o’clock.”

In 13: “All the pupils shall assemble in the morning at six o’clock, and after dinner at one o’clock.”

In 14: “At eleven they shall depart to dinner, at five to supper.”

In 15: “Their number shall be one hundred.”

In 16: “The sons of poor men shall have precedence in being entered in this number.”

In 17: “Those who do not know how to read and write shall be utterly excluded.”

In 18: “Let them learn how to read and write elsewhere. Our

masters shall teach nothing but the rules of grammar, and the Greek and Latin tongues."

In 20 : "No one shall be entered in the number of the pupils of this school who does not bring with him either a parent or a relative, or at any rate some good neighbour as a sponsor (*fidejussor*)."

In 21 : "At half-past six in the morning, all the pupils kneeling down, and with their bodies in an attitude of devotion, shall utter suppliant prayers to God. They shall do the same with equal reverence at five o'clock in the evening."

In 23 : "No one shall come to school with uncombed hair, unwashed hands and face, dirty shoes or boots, and torn or disordered clothes."

In 24—29 we find a division of the school into five classes, the first three of which were to be under the head master, the last two under the usher.

In the first, or head form, were to be read : Cicero de Officiis, Cæsar's Commentaries, Quintilian's Institutiones Oratoriæ, or The Rules of Rhetoric in Herennius. In the second form : The History of C. Sallust, Virgil's Bucolics and Georgics, the Poems of Horace, Erasmus's books, De Verborum et Rerum Copia, and De Conseribendis Epistolis. In the third form : Erasmus De Civilitate Morum, the Latin Grammar published under the authority of Edward VI., Ovid's Tristia, and those parts of Plautus and Terence which are most free from licentiousness. In the fourth form : The Proverbs of Mimius Publianus, the Dialogues of Erasmus, the Fables of Æsop, Cato's Disticha, and Manini Carmina de quatuor virtutibus. The remaining forms were to be taught the first elements of grammar. It will be observed here that Greek is entirely omitted—an omission which is supplied in the statutes of 1583.

In 35 we find : "When the boys have to write, they shall use their knees as a table."

In 40 : "On Saturdays (*Sextis feriis et Sabbatis*), they shall read nothing ; but shall give an account to the master of what they have lately learnt (*proximis diebus*). They shall submit to the masters any declamations that they have composed during leisure hours."

In 48 : "Every boy shall be dismissed from the school five years after his entrance into it, and sent either to Cambridge or to other occupations."

In 49 : "Truants, lazy boys, and such as are dull and unapt for literature, shall be expelled from the school by the master, after he has tested their abilities and disposition for a year."

In 50 : "When it shall be thought proper that some remission should be allowed from the exertion of study, and that a moderate interval of leisure should be allowed (which will sometimes be necessary) for the sake of relaxing the mind and sharpening the wits, they shall amuse themselves with honest sports, such as running, throwing the dart, and archery."

In 52 : "Only on the fourth day of the week, which we call *Thursday* in English, and not then unless both fine weather and the industry of the pupils shall claim it, shall the opportunity of leisure, such as we have mentioned, be permitted."

In 53 : On feast-days all were to attend public prayer in church ; and, (54), Those who behaved ill in church were to be flogged.

In 55 : "They shall learn by heart the Articles of the Belief, the

Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and any other matters of instruction in the Christian faith that shall seem expedient ; they shall be instructed in them every Sabbath Day (? Saturday), till they learn them exactly."

In 56 and 57 : Two censors were to be secretly placed to inspect the boys ; and a third to watch them, and report to the masters.

In 61 : The usher was to open the schoolroom doors in the morning, and fasten them up in the evening ; and to take care that the school and benches should be swept and washed after the departure of the boys in the evening ; and that spiders' webs, dust, and any other dirt should be removed.

Finally : "The masters shall not bring up a family, or have their beds under the roof of the school. Let women, like deadly plagues, be kept afar."

"*Pædagogi sub tectis scholæ familiam ne alunto, neve lectos habento ; mulieres tanquam pestes capitales absunto.*"

Then comes an epilogue addressed to the masters, in elegant Latin, urging them to do their best with their pupils, both for their own sake, for that of the state, and for the spread of the kingdom of Christ.

Finally comes in English :—

"Articles to be recited to them that shall offer their children to be taught in the schoole.

"You shall submit your childe to be ordered in all things according to the dyscretion of the schoolmaster and huisher.

"You shall fynde your childe suffycyente paper, ynke, pennes, bookes, candle for winter, and all other things at any tyme requisite and necessarye for the mayntenaunce of his studye.

"You shall allow your chylde at all tymes a bow, three shafttes, bowstrynges, and a braser, to exercise shootyinge.

"You shall see diligentlye from tyme to tyme that your childe kepe duely the ordynarye houres and tymes in commynge to the schoole, and in dilygente kepinge and daylye contynuyng of his studye and learnig.

"You shall be contente to receyve your childe and put him to some occupacion, if after one yeres experience he shalbe found unapte to the learnynge of gramer.

"If your chylde shall use at sundry tymes to be absente from schoole (unlesse it be by sicknes), he shall be utterly banished the Kinges majestyes Schoole.

"You shall paye to the huisher of the schole, if you be able therunto, fower pence for enrollinge of your childes name."

It will be seen from the above that no local privileges were given, or intended to be given, at the foundation of the school, the only condition of entrance being the intervention of a respectable person of the locality as a "fidejussor." Such privileges appear, from the researches of the Commissioners, to have been of later growth in all the schools of early foundation. These schools were apparently intended to act as focal points of education, and to attract pupils *undique* "from every quarter" within their sphere. Very little later, in the case of Rugby, which was established by a private founder in 1567, we find the converse idea dominant in the foundation,—the wants of the locality were to be first

supplied, and then the benefit of the school was to spread *passim*, in every direction, as from a centre, so far as the funds of the school would allow. I commend the investigation of the reasons, if any, over and above the private position of the founders, which caused such a change of idea on the part of the founders of schools, to the consideration of the meeting.

I will only allow myself one observation in conclusion, viz. : that, in recommending the abolition of local privileges generally, the Commissioners have but returned to the original principles of the foundation of the earlier grammar schools."

In reply to some observations by Mr. Sparke the writer made some remarks of dissent.

Thanks having been voted to the various authors, the meeting was adjourned to Tuesday morning at 10 A.M.

At 2.30 a large party wended their way to the church of St. Mary. After a short time had been allowed to elapse, which enabled the visitors to scan the beauties of this fine structure, Mr. SPARKE, the senior churchwarden, introduced Mr. Tymms, and in doing so adverted to the register of the parish which he held in his hand, and to which he invited the attention of the members. Among other entries of interest is one relating to John Reeve, the last abbot of the monastery. Mr. TYMMS then spoke in detail of the various architectural and archæological beauties of the church, drawing special attention to the carvings and sculpture of the roof. Among other figures supporting the hammer-beams is one of St. Lawrence and his gridiron, a favourite subject with the builders, on account of the neighbouring abbey having among its relics a piece of the coal with which the saint was burnt. Mr. BLOXAM followed Mr. Tymms, and spoke of the effigies and monuments near the chancel. That of the dead body with the winding sheet, he said, had evidently been removed from its original position, for the effigy now lay with its head to the west. This style of representing the dead came into use between the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and continued till the seventeenth, when it gave way to the *memento mori* of Puritanism—the death's head or skeleton. By the shape of the winding sheet the date of the monument might be known. On the north side of the church was the brass of Archdeacon Fynes of Sudbury, in cassock, surplice, and fur tippet. The effigy of Sir William Carew, on the north side of the choir, had over its armour the herald's tabard. The effigy of Sir John Drury of London, on the south side, was remarkable for having a frock descending from beneath the breast-plate, as sometimes seen in the pictures of Henry VIII. and Francis I.

Soon afterwards the company passed on to the other fine church of Bury, that of St. James, where considerable works of restoration have been lately done. It was to these works that the vicar (the Rev. F. R. Chapman) alluded at the opening meeting, and in respect of which Mr. Parker had granted absolution in the name of the Institute. Some of the visitors did not hesitate, nevertheless, to criticise sharply what seem to be great incongruities. Mr. TYMMS read some notes upon the early history of the church, and then proceeded to point out the many interesting features of the building. One of those features, which has now disappeared, was a porch on the south side, over which was a chamber assigned to the chapel of our lady. The porch, it is said, was furnished with brazen

doors, before which it was customary to distribute alms to the poor at the funerals of the wealthy. The town guilds held their celebrations in the church of St. James. Mr. Tymms concluded his remarks by calling attention to the covering of the old memorial slabs by the new flooring, and the removal from the church of a stone bearing the representations of a bell and casting-pit, nearly all that remained in the town to tell of a race of bell-founders that flourished in Bury in high esteem previous to the Reformation.

A visit to Hardwicke House occupied the latter part of the afternoon. It is a handsome residence, close to Bury, with gardens and grounds vieing with any to be seen in the county, and the house full of rich antique furniture and numerous and rare "articles de vertu." Many had been most kindly sent by Lady Cullum to the museum; far more were too precious and fragile to move. The late Sir Thomas Cullum had been long a resident in Rome, and had there formed an extensive and valuable collection of Etruscan antiquities and classic objects. The place and its treasures must be seen. So, without the bustle or form of an "excursion," quite at their leisure, some in carriages and others on foot, the company wended their way to Hardwicke as they listed; and the walk through the fine park with its magnificent trees, the pleasant jingle of sheep bells and the rich odour of lime blossoms gratifying the senses, seemed preferable to the dusty road. Passing through the hall and rooms and passages crowded with rare statuary, paintings, vases, &c., the visitors found themselves on a smooth lawn pleasantly shaded by grand old cedars and copper beeches. Here, under the finest cedar tree, were some tables covered with select examples of ancient pottery, carved stone, bronzes, &c., and grouped around, with the most picturesque irregularity, was the audience, prepared to welcome Professor Babington's lecture. The PROFESSOR discoursed, with his accustomed skill, upon the illustrations of Etruscan art displayed before him, and discussed, with force and eloquence, the effects produced by the Etrurians upon the world's civilization. The lecture was heartily received and warmly acknowledged.

After partaking of a light and pleasant refection, and rambling through the beautiful rosery and flower gardens, the company returned to Bury.

In the evening the members of the Institute dined together at the Angel Hotel, under the presidency of the Rev. E. Hill.

Saturday, July 24.

This was the day for the excursion to Framlingham and Ipswich, for which a special train was engaged, and which was soon occupied by a large party. On this occasion the visitors had the advantage of being accompanied by Mr. G. T. Clark of Dowlais, whose valuable services were felt to be of great importance in the illustration of such a subject as the castle of Framlingham. Arrived at Framlingham, the church was first visited. It is chiefly remarkable for its series of fine altar tombs of the sixteenth century, erected principally to members of the Norfolk family. The one in finest condition, and also of the most elaborate workmanship, is the tomb of Henry, Earl of Surrey, the poet and friend of Spenser, erected by his second son Henry, Earl of Northampton. Mr. BLOXAM and Mr. ALBERT HARTSHORNE discoursed at some length upon these monuments.

The party then proceeded to the castle. Under the guidance of Mr.

Clark a perambulation of the exterior was first made, the leader halting at the more salient points, and drawing attention to them on the spot. In this way the outer fosse, the *pleasaunce*, the towers, the sally-port, and the mere beyond, came in for an individual lecture. Proceeding to the great entrance tower, over the doorway of which are sculptured the arms of Howard, Brotherton, Mowbray, and Segrave, the company next passed into the interior. Here Mr. CLARK mounted a temporary rostrum and delivered an eloquent discourse on the influence of castles such as Framlingham had been. All who heard his graphic description of the circumstances of our early baronial history, of the important part played, so to say, by such structures, and who listened to his sharp, succinct account of the Bigods and other nobles, in the ruins of whose castle the assembly was gathered,—were as much instructed by it as they had been gratified by his clear explanation of the ruins themselves.

The company then returned by train to Ipswich, and, after a short stroll through the town, were received by the Mayor and Corporation in the handsome new Town Hall, where a handsome entertainment was provided. On the wall hung a full-length portrait of Her Majesty, copied by Phillips from the picture by Winterhalter, and lately presented to the borough by Mr. H. E. Adair, M.P.

The MAYOR of Ipswich (E. Packard, Esq.) was in the chair; on his right was the Ven. Lord Arthur Hervey, on his left the Mayor of Bury St. Edmunds (G. Thompson, Esq.). The chief toast was "Success to the Royal Archaeological Institute," and in giving it his Worship said that if the Institute had gone out of the county without seeing Ipswich they would have missed some of its principal features. They had many old associations clinging round the town, and they had many fine old charters, manuscripts, and books in which were many evidences of local customs and of life in early times which they held in great reverence.

In reply to the toast, Mr. CLARK said,—“Mr. Mayor, it is my misfortune to have little personal knowledge of East Anglia, but I had heard your ancient and well-known proverb of “Norfolk wiles and Suffolk stiles”; and never, in our case, has a proverb proved less true. The only wiles we have met with have been those by which the fair daughters of East Anglia wile away the hearts of those who have still hearts to lose; and as for stiles, so far from our passage having been impeded, every gate and every door has been set open for us. It is nothing new, sir, to the members of this Institute to be cordially received by the representatives of the ancient corporations of England, but nowhere has our reception been more cordial than in this ancient borough of Ipswich, probably because, while living in and improving the present time, no county has reasons so ample for remembering the past as that of which Ipswich is the capital. Fertile in those fields of golden grain, across which we have this day travelled, and which promise so rich a return of material wealth to your coffers,—fertile in ancient manor-houses, overshadowed by yet more ancient oaks,—fertile in families which, like that of Hervey, have long been distinguished for polite literature,—you are yet more fertile, yet more distinguished for the great men—great in so many departments—who have sprung up upon your soil. You, men of the present, are linked to the past by ties of no common strength, associations of no common splendour. In piety, statesmanship, literature, poetry, and painting, naval enterprise and war, you can point to names of no ordinary distinc-

tion. St. Edmund, so long a fixed star in the Suffolk firmament, shares his crown of martyrdom with John Taylor of Hadleigh. Wolsey, a statesman whose fault it was to serve his king too well, still stands forth in full-blown dignity in this his native city. Cavendish, who steered Britain's oak into a world unknown; Nelson—for what is the mere accident of a boundary?—and Broke, those thunderbolts of naval war; Hookham Frere, whose father was the first to indicate those discoveries in archæology which throw so much light on the early history of man, and who was himself celebrated for his power of transfusing rather than translating the spirit of an ancient into a modern tongue; Crabbe and Bernard Barton among poets; Gainsborough and Constable among painters; and, in our own day, Ransome among the promoters of agricultural science;—these are but a few of your great men. Time would fail me to unfold in full the bead-roll of their names. I can but indicate the chief—can but strike the key-note of that melody which every Suffolk man in this spacious hall is well able to fill up.

No marvel then if, with associations such as these, you citizens of Ipswich, you men of Suffolk, are willing to show your sympathy with the past, and receive so kindly us who, however inadequately, endeavour by our researches to recall the past to your memory. I thank you, Mr. Mayor, in the name of our Institute, for your reception; and you, ladies and gentlemen, for the cordiality with which the efforts of your chief magistrate have been seconded."

Lord ARTHUR HERVEY next gave the toast of the health of the Mayor of Ipswich, remarking that old English hospitality was a glorious thing. It had flourished for ages in castle, hall, and cottage; and his Worship well and worthily represented the capital of East Suffolk in that as in every other respect. The MAYOR suitably acknowledged the toast, and proposed the health of the Mayor of Bury. The MAYOR of BURY replied, and the TOWN-CLERK, having been called upon, read the notes he had prepared upon the charters and other MSS. of the corporation. The charters of the borough begin with the reign of Henry III., and terminate with that of James II. There are, besides the charters, many special books relating to the early customs and manners of the locality, the earliest of which is of the reign of Henry I., and is called the "Little Domesday Book." Mr. BURTT said there was a roll in the Record Office in London giving an account of the collection of a tallage in Ipswich twelve years before any account of the inhabitants in the corporation archives. That roll gave an account of the property of every one then living in the place, and stated that the amount accruing from the tallage was a little over 37*l*. Mr. WESTHORPE then spoke of the rare old books and MSS. belonging to the borough, the chief of which were displayed in the room, and round which many of the party lingered.

The company, having dispersed after luncheon, re-assembled under the direction of Mr. R. M. Phipson, and proceeded to examine the various objects of antiquarian interest in the town. The first was the well-known edifice called "Sparrow's House." The date of the principal portion of this building is about A.D. 1620, and it is chiefly remarkable for its elaborate "pargetting." On the exterior this is emblematic of the four quarters of the globe, and of the four elements. One of the latter emblems was taken down shortly after a visit made by Charles II., and his arms were placed in its stead. The house has a good open roof of the time of

Henry VII. ; there are also several quaintly wainscotted chambers ; and in the courtyard is another piece of "pargetting" representing a procession of Justice. The church of St. Margaret was next visited. It is a fine structure of the Perpendicular period, of which the carved roof has been spoiled by painting, and other decoration, some fifty or sixty years ago. The clerestory is enriched with the flint panel work peculiar to the East Anglian district. Thence the party continued their wanderings to Christ Church Park, a Hall built on the site of the Holy Trinity Priory by Sir Thomas Pope, to whom the house was granted at the suppression in 1554. It is now in the possession of Mr. Fonnereau, who hospitably entertained the party with tea and other refreshments. The mansion is crowded with rich furniture, pictures, tapestry, and objects of art, with an examination of which the company were greatly pleased. The visitors shortly afterwards returned to Bury.

Monday, July 26.

The party of excursionists was but slightly reduced in number this morning when they started for Gipping Chapel, Haughley Castle and Church, &c. At Haughley Junction, which was reached by train, a gathering of omnibuses, wagonettes, and other vehicles, awaited their arrival, for the journey from that point was to be entirely by road. Though the morning was slightly overclouded, the day proved remarkably fine ; and the drive being through a richly cultivated part of the county, the visitors had a good opportunity of seeing some of the agricultural wealth of Suffolk. Gipping Chapel was reached about eleven o'clock, and when the vehicles drove up through the pleasant avenue of trees, the Rev. W. H. Sewell and Mr. Tyrell were there to receive them. Drawing attention at first to the exterior of the structure, Mr. SEWELL pointed out the oft-repeated rebus and badge of the Tyrell family. Built by Sir James Tyrell, the supposed murderer of the Princes in the Tower, tradition avers that the chapel was an offering in expiation of his crimes. A remarkable feature in the building is its beautiful flint panel-work, an East-Anglian specialty in architecture. Mr. Sewell's pointing out the carved letters which he had read as expressing a date of the middle of the sixteenth century, was the signal for a general discussion, which grew somewhat animated. The decision, if any was arrived at, was in favour of the letters being read as initials, A.M.L.A. ; but their meaning was only the subject of conjecture. The interior had no remarkable features of interest, except the glass in the eastern window, parts of which are very good.

The next point of interest was Haughley Church. This was ably explained by Mr. MORANT, who drew special attention to the tie-beam of the roof, the traces of the rood-screen, the side chapels, altar, and font. Leaving the church, the visitors made their way to the top of Haughley Castle and earthworks. Here Mr. Tyrell had kindly provided some refreshments, which were very welcome. Mr. DEWING discussed the history of the castle. The mound was eighty feet high, and was, in his opinion, Celtic. It had been the site successively of a British, Saxon, and Norman fortress. In the time of Henry II. it belonged to Robert de Brock, who was besieged here by the Earl of Leicester and his Flemings on their way to Framlingham. Afterwards it passed through the hands of the Delapoles to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. The

Sulyards and Tyrells, who were subsequently connected with it, were the first to raise the banner of Queen Mary. Of the Keep nothing remained but the foundation walls, which were shown to be nine feet thick. The earthworks around must have been of great strength.

After expressing their thanks to Mr. Dewing and Mr. Tyrell, the company proceeded to Wetherden Church, another of the fine structures of the fifteenth century for which the county is famous. The chancel is of the fourteenth century; the nave and aisle of the fifteenth. On the exterior, round the basement, are shields with heraldic charges, chiefly of the Sulyard family and their connections. In the interior is a large altar-tomb of Sir John Sulyard and his three wives, in Purbeck marble. The aisle and porch were built by the worthy knight, then Chief-Justice of England. Evidences of the work of the Iconoclasts were very apparent in the defaced figures and legends. In the south aisle are suspended a helmet and shield, with the armorial bearings of the Sulyards. On leaving the church a hurried visit was paid to Haughley Park, where Mr. Pretymann most kindly received the company. It is an Elizabethan mansion, somewhat sombre in its outward aspect, evidently built on a much earlier foundation.

Pursuing their route to Woolpit, a halt was made for luncheon before inspecting the church. The church is one of the most famous in the county for its flint panel-work, and the porch is one of the most beautiful of the kind. The richly-carved roof, with the double hammer-beams, is exceedingly fine. Mr. DEWING obligingly discoursed upon the chief points of interest, and read a humorous extract from Jocelin de Brakelond, showing how the wily monk secured the living for the Abbey of Bury.

Hessett Church was next visited, and here the Rev. Canon Cooke met the party and conducted them over the building. The battlements of the tower, nave, and aisles of this church afforded another most beautiful series of examples of East Anglian flint-work. The south porch also is very remarkable. Inside the walls are covered with painting, the subjects of which are more or less perfect. On the north side is a St. Christopher bearing the infant Jesus. On the opposite side are represented the seven deadly sins, and the figure of a martyr, apparently surrounded by the emblems of various handicrafts, an allegory difficult to unravel. In the vestry were displayed those rare objects of ecclesiastical use which had been lately found at Hessett and exhibited at a meeting of the Institute in London, the Corporal or "Corpus Christi" cloth for covering the sacred elements before and during the celebration, and a "burse" in which the "corporal" was placed during mass.

At Rougham Church, the next *en route*, the Rev. C. R. MANNING drew attention to the principal points of interest. The chief feature is the double hammer-beamed roof, which is a remarkable example of the style, but much defaced by Puritanical mutilators. Near the chancel is a good brass of Sir Roger Drury and his wife, about A.D. 1418. Here, as at Woolpit, were many stone coffins lying about the churchyard.

Continuing the route to Rushbrooke Hall, Eastlow Hill was passed, to which Mr. DEWING drew special attention as being a Roman tumulus. The contents had been examined by Professor Henslow, and were in the Museum at Bury. Rushbrooke Hall was now reached, the last place in the programme of a long and interesting day. The picture-gallery,

tapestry, and historical relics of this old house were carefully discussed, Mr. Dewing obligingly pointing out the principal objects, and telling some of the story of the house and its fortunes. The Marquis of Bristol and some members of his family joined the party at Rushbrooke. Here a pleasant supply of refreshments was placed before the visitors, who returned to Bury much gratified with their last excursion in East Anglia.

In the evening another *conversazione* was held in the Museum, which was an exceedingly agreeable gathering. The contents of the Museum had been much added to since the opening, and the descriptions of objects improved.

Tuesday, July 27.

At a short meeting of the Section of Antiquities, Mr. C. TUCKER in the chair, reference was made to a paper by Mr. J. Evans, the eminent writer on Numismatic Science in this country, upon a discovery of ancient British coins at Santon Downham. It is to be regretted that want of time, in the author's absence, prevented the full reading of so valuable a communication; but it is hoped that the readers of the Journal will have the opportunity of seeing it. The concluding meeting was then held in the Town Hall, the MARQUIS OF BRISTOL in the chair.

His Lordship said it was with a melancholy satisfaction that he found himself in the chair, to which he had been elected by the kindness and courtesy of the members. Circumstances had rendered it impossible for him to be present in that position before, but he trusted that the week had been one of unalloyed gratification to all who had taken part in it, and that great pleasure and profit had accrued to them from the meeting. They were now met to take leave of each other, and to pass votes of thanks to those who were considered to deserve them. He called upon the Rev. R. P. Coates to move the first resolution.

The Rev. R. P. COATES moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Mayor and Corporation of Bury St. Edmunds for their reception of the Institute, and the facilities placed at their disposal, and to the Local Committee for their most valuable aid. He was quite sure they would give their grateful acknowledgments to the Mayor and Corporation, and as to the Local Committee, one gentleman (Mr. Dewing) especially deserved their thanks.

Mr. TUCKER, in seconding the resolution, said that great facilities had been afforded to the Institute for obtaining all the accommodation they required, and he trusted their endeavours to bring together and expound the various objects of interest in the Museum had not been without effect.

The MAYOR, in responding, said if the town had been enabled in any way to contribute to the pleasure, the convenience, and comfort of the Institute, they were quite repaid by the honour of its visit. Certainly they had been taught to appreciate more fully their glorious old town, and he believed this visit of the Institute would teach them to preserve their antiquities more carefully than ever.

Mr. FAIRLESS BARBER proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the writers of papers and essays, and especially to the Ven. Lord Arthur Hervey for his excellent Address. That department of the meeting had, he thought, without disparagement to any other, been the most successful. Passing in review the principal subjects which had been illustrated by the writers, he thought they had good reason to be proud of the results of the meeting.

Lord JOHN HERVEY, on behalf of his uncle, who was unable to be present, briefly acknowledged the compliment conveyed in the vote.

Mr. CRABBE moved the thanks of the meeting to the contributors to the Museum, observing that, in a general way, this Museum had been one of the best they had ever had, containing, as it did, so many articles of interest and value.

Col. BROOKE briefly seconded the resolution.

Professor BABINGTON, in responding on behalf of the contributors, said that such Museums did a great deal for the advancement of science, as they set people thinking on subjects which they had not considered before, and taught them to assist in their researches those who were devoting themselves to any special branch of antiquarian knowledge.

The Rev. E. HILL proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Marquis of Bristol, the Mayors of Bury and Ipswich, Lady Cullum and others, who had shown or offered them hospitality. He was obliged to word the vote in those terms, as there were several invitations which they had been obliged to refuse. All who had taken part in the excursions knew how very welcome such hospitable attentions were; he was sure they were fully appreciated, and he was convinced that the vote of thanks for such attentions would be carried by acclamation.

Mr. TALBOT BURY, in seconding the resolution, alluded with some pleasantry to the zeal and determination with which justice had often been done to the hospitalities they had enjoyed.

The PRESIDENT responded, and in acknowledging the vote said that he could only repeat what he had said at Ickworth, that he was sorry to have been obliged to entertain them in so hurried a manner.

Mr. BURTT proposed a vote of thanks to the Marquis for presiding, which was carried by acclamation; and in responding to the vote his Lordship wished them all cordially "Good bye."

THE MUSEUM.

The objects brought together in the temporary Museum were very numerous, varied, and interesting; so as to make it a subject of great congratulation that the collection was brought together. The ample size of the noble room kindly placed at the disposal of the Institute for this purpose enabled the Director to exhibit the objects to great advantage, and allow ample space to visitors.

The following notice only includes the more prominent items. The chronological arrangement, as far as possible, was as usual adopted, and in the earliest, or pre-historic period, the Rev. W. Walter Poley, of Brandon, contributed a selection of thirty-two flint weapons, some of large size; also some leaf-shaped arrow heads; also flakes, and sling stones. The Rev. C. E. Searle, a collection of flint knives, and a variety of flakes. A fine flint celt from Barden was shown by Mr. Darkin; also a spear head from Wisconsin. A flint chisel found on the Bartlow hills was brought by Mr. W. W. Boreham. The Rev. Harry Jones exhibited three flint implements from Barton Mere. Mrs. Rickards, of Thurston, a flint celt. Mr. Seggers, a remarkable cone of flint; and Mr. C. F. Tyrwhitt Drake, a collection of flint flakes from Wady Ignaich. Amongst an extensive collection of Mr. J. Warren, of Ixworth, were four stone celts; and in that of Mr. J. Evans were six stone celts of rare types. Mr. Barton contributed a singularly fine necklace of amber, formed of oval beads and oblong

pendants, from a Celtic burial, together with three minute round gold boxes, and a plate of gold, about 3 in. by 2 in., of oblong shape, ornamented with a series of ribs and lines in quadrangular arrangement. The boxes were circular, about the size of a sixpence, the eighth of an inch in depth, with covers, and delicately worked. Mr. Thomas Spalding, of Westleton, flint and stone celts, and stone hammers, from various places in the county. Mr. Fison, Barmingham, a stone hammer head.

Passing to the Bronze period, Lady Cullum exhibited a good socketed celt, and a palstave; also a bronze sword from the river Lark, near Bury. A bronze spear head, with two holes on the sides for a thong to aid in fixing it, from Barton Mere, was shown by the Rev. Harry Jones. Mr. Warren, of Ixworth, an indefatigable collector, exhibited an extensive variety of bronze celts, Roman, Saxon, and Danish; bronze fibulæ of various designs, pins, bracelets, tags, statuettes, and other small objects; and John Evans, Esq., of Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead, sent seventeen cards of Saxon antiquities, six Roman bracelets, twenty-five fibulæ, and various other articles. Bronze swords were shown also by the Rev. W. W. Poley, Capel Loft, Esq., of Throston Hall, and Mr. Warren. Mr. W. W. Poley also exhibited a noble oval undercut Danish brooch of bronze; and also a bronze sword found with it, at Santon. The Museum of the Bury St. Edmunds Society sent to the collection a grand bronze sword with swelling blade, and handle perfect; another, similar to the last, only less perfect. S. Fenton, Esq., of Mildenhall, sent a variety of armlets, rings, fibulæ, beads, pins, tags, tubes, hooks, fragments of bronze, &c., found at Lakenheath, Icklingham, and Mildenhall. Mr. John Alexander Boby, of Thetford, contributed fibulæ, rings, and keys of bronze; two crystal beads, and other small articles, all found at Brettenham, Norfolk, near the ford by which the road known as the "Peddar's Way" crosses from Brancaster to Ixworth Thorpe. C. D. E. Fortnum, Esq., exhibited several Coptic Christian vessels of the seventh century, found near Thebes.

In Pottery of the Greek and Roman periods, an extensive series of Greek terra cotta vases of various sizes and forms, all more or less decorated, and in fine preservation, were exhibited by Professor Babington. Three good examples of Etruscan vases, by the Rev. John T. Ord, of Fornham House. Fragments of Roman pottery from East Stoneham, by the Rev. C. E. Searle. A patera of fine Samian ware found enclosed with a skeleton in a cist at Sturmer in Essex, during excavations for the Stour Valley Railway, by the Rev. W. W. Boreham. Romano-British black pottery, from Barton Mere, by Rev. Harry Jones.

In Majolica, Mr. W. T. Jackson, of Angel Hill, exhibited a vessel with grooved edge, and raised figures of St. John baptizing Christ, with two angels sitting by the water. Miss Lathbury, of Bury, exhibited a large dish, representing Neptune and other deities, and Perseus about to attack the dragon and release Andromeda.

It was to be expected that the productions of the "China" manufactory, formerly for some years carried on at Lowestoft, would excite attention; and, accordingly, Mr. W. R. Sedge, of that town, contributed more than a hundred specimens, all stated to be "Lowestoft Porcelain;" also some articles in Delft, and other Dutch ware. Mr. B. M. Bradbeer, of Lowestoft, also sent for exhibition about forty articles, all stated to be "Lowestoft Porcelain." There were also "Lowestoft bowls," and a few other articles contributed by the Rev. J. M. Croker, and others.

It is doubtful whether a great part of the ware called "Lowestoft pottery" was really manufactured there; or whether the clay even was found in England. By the early commercial intercourse which Lowestoft had with Holland, it seems more than probable that plain white porcelain bowls were imported from Holland, and afterwards painted in the factory at Lowestoft, where there was for a time a clever artist who successfully imitated Chinese painting. Some of the Lowestoft bowls are admirable imitations of the real Chinese articles. Many plain basins of Chinese porcelain remain in collections in the district. In many of the bowls exhibited the painting evidently was not Chinese, whilst the peculiar sonorous musical tones which they produced when struck by the hand showed that the fabric was Oriental, and made of the peculiar Chinese porcelain clay. There is also no evidence of the existence of a fine clay of that description at Lowestoft, or its neighbourhood.

Mr. Ford, the master of the workhouse at Bury, contributed a collection of about two hundred wine and other drinking glasses, of all imaginable shapes and sizes, many most delicately engraved on the bowls, &c.; and some good examples of early Venetian glass. F. M. Wilson, Esq., of Stow Langtoft, sent a tall cylindrical glass cup, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. high by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, elegantly mounted in silver, on a stand, supported by balls, and with a cover—engraved with the arms of William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, viz: 1. Cecil; 2. Winston; 3. Cazaleon; 4. Heckington; 5. Argent a chevron ermine between 3 chess rooks; 6. Cecil repeated.—Crest, on a wreath az. & or, a garb or, supported by two lions, dexter ar., sinister azure.

Some of the most attractive as well as most costly objects exhibited were those obligingly sent by His Highness the Maharajah, Prince Dhuleep Singh, consisting of a gold coffee-pot richly chased; an enamelled silver coffee-pot, and salver; a small chased gold coffee-pot; a silver enamelled cup; a gold cup, and cream ewer; a gold chased ink-horn; also a gold enamelled ink-horn; a pair of gold and jewelled arm-lets, with large tassels of pearls; a dagger, gold mounted, enamelled, and jewelled; a gold enamelled scent-bottle; a small gold enamelled bottle for antimony; and a pair of gold enamelled cuffs;—all of them of most exquisite Oriental workmanship, and chased with exceeding skill and beauty.

Amongst numerous articles of silver plate contributed by Lady Cullum, may be noted a very large salver, of Mexican work, with medallions embossed and engraved; a loving cup, of large size; a smaller one, with a cover; a fine Peg tankard, on three feet; an oval plaque, deeply repousse, brought from the ruins of a church in Sweden, very probably of Italian workmanship; the tea caddy and sugar basin of Admiral Vernon; eleven very good Apostle spoons; a number of other early spoons of a variety of shapes, many of them with peculiarly elegant handles; and many silver-gilt spoons of unique patterns; a small statuette of a lion; a set of silver gilt knives that belonged to Napoleon. The Rev. H.R. Creed exhibited a fork and spoon of hammered silver, dated 1564, found at Stow Market; a silver Nuremberg watch given by Oliver Cromwell to Major Richard Creed, who served in the army of the Commonwealth; also a silver mounted Nautilus, dated 1619, used as a sugar-basin; and a very large antique castor. By the Corporation of Eye, two fine silver bowls, and ladles. By the Rev. E. J. Phipps, of Stansfield, a silver parcel

gilt chalice of the fourteenth century. By Sir Edward Gage, Bart., a noble silver-gilt hanap, and cover. By Arthur Young, Esq., a silver incense burner, presented by Wilberforce to the late Arthur Young. By the Rev. J. M. Croker, of Lavenham, a noble silver-gilt cocoa-nut shaped hanap, delicately engraved. By the Rev. William Borrow, a silver-gilt chalice, with enamels on six bosses. By the Rev. W. T. Tyrwhitt Drake, a tall silver-gilt standard cup, dated 1614. Cup and cover, with Suffolk hall mark,—“1641; I. & E. Wall,”—by Mr. J. Sparke. By the Rev. A. H. Wratislaw, a silver tankard, coffee-pot, and tea-pot, formerly belonging to Addison. The Rev. James Beck exhibited a curious variety of silver drinking cups, beakers, a spoon from Lappmark, and also spoons from other parts of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

The Carvings in Ivory were less numerous than usual. Amongst them may be noted the back of a mirror case, of the latter half of the sixteenth century, from Lady Cullum. The dagger case, of Oriental carving, which belonged to Tippoo Saib; statuettes of St. Gothard, St. Romain; a female saint with a rope round the waist; a Virgin and Child; portrait of a prince of Wales; and some framed medallions, from H. R. Homfray, Esq. A female figure, in the costume of the time of Car. II., probably intended for a knife handle, by A. E. Gibbs, Esq. A fine medallion of Cromwell, presented by him to the ancestor of Mr. Croker, who exhibited it.

The collection was rich in Rings. The Rev. H. K. Creed exhibited two leaden rings, one from the ruins of St. Crowche, at Norwich, the other from the churchyard of Bury St. Edmunds; a silver ring, temp. Rich. II., set with an agate, found in Wetheringset churchyard, and with the inscription—*I·H·C·NAIARENVS·REX·+*; a silver gilt ring, temp. Edw. IV.; a silver signet ring, found in Mildenhall Fen, Suffolk; a metal masonic ring; silver ring found at Dunwich; gold ring, with portrait of Milton, in white agate; gold ring of sixteenth century, with jewel; gold tower ring, fifteenth century, enamelled, and set with a ruby; gold ring, from the Abbey ruins, Bury St. Edmunds; gold ring, found in 1852, in the silt of the River Gipping, near One House Bridge, engraving, an owl pouncing on a mouse; gold ring, set with a triangular sapphire, found at Rushford, Suffolk, in August, 1850; memorial ring of fine gold, with a death's head and motto, “Prepare to follow me,” found at Rickinghall, Suffolk. Mr. Homfray exhibited two silver rings, and three ancient gold rings. Mr. Osborne, of Aldeburgh, a ring with a Merovingian gold coin set in it, found at Aldeburgh. The Rev. H. J. Hasted, a ring, with hair of Mary Tudor, duchess of Suffolk, and queen of France; also a ring, with a carving in ivory. A small ring, worn by the partisans of the Pretender, was brought by the Rev. Dr. S. H. Banks. A gemmel ring, by Mr. Fitch, of Norwich. An early gold ring, with a crystal and two small diamonds, by Mrs. Severn Walker. A case of twenty-three various rings, by the Rev. S. Blois Turner. An Egyptian scarabæus, set as a ring, by Miss Lathbury. A gold ring of three hoops, forming a sphere, Mrs. W. T. Jackson. Three gold rings, one with the posy,—“Prepared be to follow me,”—“My Heart, my love,” Mr. Henry Turner, Beach Hill. A Danish gold ring, Mrs. Rickards, Thurston. An ancient thin silver ring, with the Virgin and Child crowned, “our Lady of Loretto;” and another ring, “firm in love,” by Mr. C. Golding.

Lady Cullum sent two Chamberlain's gilt keys; one from Saxony, and

the other from Nuremberg. Captain Horton sent two ornamental keys, time of Charles II., one being the private key of Chelsea gardens, the other brought from Baptist May's house. Mr. Hasted, two small bronze keys, probably Roman; and one ancient iron key. The Town of Dunwich sent by Mr. Easy a number of early keys, some of bronze, others of iron. Mr. Thomas Spalding, of Westleton, twelve rare keys, of bronze and iron. Mr. Henry Turner, Beach Hill, Bury, forty-seven keys, various, found in the Abbey grounds, from the collection of the late M. S. Hodson, Esq. Ten keys, various, and a large church key, by Mr. Fison, Barmingham. Mr. C. Golding, many bronze and iron keys.

H. R. Homfray, Esq., of Stradishal, exhibited a curious variety of Snuff-boxes; amongst them, one of a piece of oak from Old London Bridge; also Napoleon Bonaparte's box; one of George, Prince of Wales; one, enamel, by Leniers; one, of avanturine; one of silver gilt, with design of hawking; six plaques of Battersea enamel, removed from snuff-boxes; also a gilt bonbonniere, stated to be by Benvenuto Cellini; and many other small articles of vertu.

Mr. Fitch brought twelve very interesting Matrices of Seals, with impressions. Mr. A. W. Morant, fourteen casts of Suffolk seals.

Mr. C. E. Gibbs, the cover of a fine Limoge enamel Tazza, by "Jean Courtois."

A great variety of precious objects of Bijouterie and taste were sent by Lady Parker, Mrs. Betts, the Misses Lathbury, Mrs. Severne, Mrs. Fitch, the Rev. H. K. Creed, Mr. C. Golding, Mr. Arthur Young, and others.

Sir Robert Buxton, Bart., of Shadwell Court, exhibited a most precious "Benitier," or Holy Water Stoup, that belonged to Mary, Queen of Scots. It is formed out of one piece of very fine avanturine, dated "A.D. 1565," and on the back is let in a gold medal, with the arms of Scotland, crowned, and a thistle on either side; the legend—"Maria & Henric" Dei Gra. R. & R. Scotorum;" also a large shell, mounted on an enamelled stand; and a snuff-box, from the Oxted Collection.

A Fan which belonged to Marie Antoinette, painted with subjects in the Watteau manner, was exhibited by Beckford Bevan, Esq.

The Rev. H. B. Blake, Rector of Hissett, produced from his church an ancient "Burse" or case for the "Corporal"; on one side is represented the Head of the Saviour, and on the other the Lamb and flag; it is preserved, framed between two pieces of plate glass, in order to show the two sides of this curious relic.

Richard Almack, Esq., sent a silver buckle, set with diamonds, presented by Cardinal York to Sir John Cox Hipplesey.

Lady Parker, of Melford, a curious necklace, bracelets, and ear-rings, formed of coins, gold and silver, of early dates.

N. W. Bromley, Esq., of Badmondsfield Hall, the richly embroidered altar-cloth of St. Mary's free chapel, Badmondsfield Hall, Wickham Brook.

Miss Lathbury, a rich christening-mantle, of pink silk, and Spanish gold and silver point.

The Rev. Greville Chester exhibited a remarkable collection of spoons, celts, and other implements, all formed from the solid portions of the

Strombus shell, collected by him in the Bahama Islands, St. Vincent's, &c., the forms of many being identical with the ancient stone celts, hammers, &c.

E. C. Gibbs, Esq., of Icklingham, sent a selection of bronze statuettes, of the Cinque-Cento period ; amongst them, Mercury, Perseus, a gladiator, female with a thorn ; and several medallions.

C. Golding, Esq., of Wallsham in the Willows,—a case containing four small boxes of pawns or markers for some game, each box of a different colour ; square pawns and long pawns all numbered, up to twenty ; on the back of each box, an ingeniously contrived turning lid, so as to score as for whist in the usual way.

Mrs. Betts, Wortham Hall, Suffolk,—a splendid gentleman's suit, of the seventeenth century, of green satin, richly embroidered in gold and colours ; also a piece of gold embroidery on white silk ; and a dress of the time of Queen Anne, white silk, embroidered in colours ; a pair of embroidered gloves, temp. James I. ; and a pair of purple short gloves, embroidered with gold, of the sixteenth century.

Mrs. Arthur Young,—a set of wooden roundels, painted, and with appropriate mottoes, used for dessert, in the seventeenth century.

The Rev. Thomas Mills,—a box of similar roundels, more elaborate, in use late in the seventeenth century.

M. Gibbs sent the Parish Chest from Icklingham, a noble example of iron scroll work, of the fifteenth century, of great boldness and beauty.

By Mr. Sparke,—an oak chest, resting on five carved feet, the ends and front also richly carved, apparently German work of about 1620. By the Rev. Cyril Wilson, of Stow Langtoft, nine pieces of good Flemish carving. By Capel Loft, Esq., a carved door, and four panels, from Throston Church, Suffolk. By Mr. Tooley, builder, three bench ends ; five bosses from a roof ; two pieces of diaper paneling ; and a portion of panel tracery. By Mr. John Dorking, a carved wooden shield, from Guildhall Street, Bury ; and the ornamentally carved end of a beam. By Miss Lathbury, an early carved oak cabinet, with folding doors. By Mr. R. Fenton, of Bury, three oak panels, "Mary Styles, 1588 ;" a carved Dutch tablet ; and a carved mantelpiece, "1610." By the Rev. Owen C. S. Lang, a carved ebony oval picture frame. An exquisitely beautiful pair of carved ebony chairs, ornamented with carvings in ivory, and which formerly belonged to Cardinal Wolsey, were sent from Hengrave by Sir Edward Gage, Bart. Another choice example of delicate carving was exemplified in the lute of Queen Elizabeth, sent from Helmingham Hall, by John Tollemache, Esq. An alchemist's marqueterie cabinet, and carved stand ; the drawers filled with a variety of nostrums, charms, &c., by Dr. Bennett.

The Mayor and Corporation of Bury St. Edmunds,—two maces, of the times of Car. I. and II. ; and a sword of state.

The Mayor and Corporation of Ipswich,—a large mace, silver gilt, temp. Car. I. ; and a very heavy ancient brass horn, three feet in length.

The Mayor and Corporation of Sudbury, sent two maces of medium size, both of the time of Charles II. ; and a large silver tankard.

The Town of Dunwich, by William Easy, Esq., sent the short silver mace, and two Town seals.

The Museum was rich in MSS.

The Rev. W. T. Tyrwhitt Drake sent the Notes of Sir George Croke, on Hampden's trial; Sermons of St. Bernard, 1475, folio.

Richard Almack, Esq., exhibited Letters from Thomas, Lord Wentworth, 1578, Feb. 6; John Reve de Melford, 1532, 26 Hen. VIII.; Earl of Arlington, 1st June, 1672; Thomas, Earl of Ossory, 1672; and from Sir Drue Drury to Sir Vincent Skinner, 23rd Feb. 1605; and a Conveyance, 7 Hen. VI., 1428, by Robert Ashfield, the builder of Stow Langtoft Church.

J. G. W. Poley, Esq., Boxted,—ancient MSS.; also documents with two remarkable bags for seals attached.

John Tollemache, Esq., Helmingham Hall,—King Alfred's translation of Orosius, a rare MS. of an early period; also a MS. encyclopædia of the reign of Richard II., in large folio; and a MS. Bible, of the fifteenth century.

C. Golding, Esq.,—sixteen leaves, memoranda relating to the lease of vicarial tithes of a Suffolk parish—1584. De Papa Johanna; original MS. by Ham. L'Estrange, Baronet.

The Rev. H. Hawkins, Rector of Beyton,—a copy of the works of Ovid, in 12mo., printed at Amsterdam, 1620. The second leaf is cut down, and covered with parchment, on which are pasted the autographs of "Hugh Middleton," and "John Dryden." Further on, another leaf is similarly treated, and on it pasted a piece of paper the entire size of the parchment, on which are the words "thyne Sweeteste W. Shakspeare Strattforde Marche 16." This appears to have been cut from a sheet of paper, and was protected by silver paper pasted in the book. The writing is smaller than the few existing specimens known to be Shakespeare's handwriting, and has every appearance of genuineness.

Capel Loft, Esq., the Account Book of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough.

The Rev. C. R. Manning, Diss,—the MS. Register of Sibton Abbey, Suffolk, temp. Edw. III., with computus of the bursars from 1363 to 1372; a Subsidy Roll of Hoxne Hundred, 17 Car. II.

Mr. W. T. Jackson,—ancient MSS. on vellum, circa 1350; books of accounts, 1570, and 1623; MSS. also of the Books of Samuel; of Kings; and Chronicles.

Mr. H. C. Mathew, of Felixstowe,—Autograph of Dr. Young, Milton's tutor.

Mrs. Young,—Original Letters from General Washington to Arthur Young.

H. J. Oakes, Esq., Nowton,—A Charm against Evil.

Sir William Parker, Bart., Melford Hall,—Grant from Philip and Mary to Sir William Cordell, Master of the Rolls, of the Melford Hall estate, Suffolk, signed by the Queen, and "Philip of Spain," in two places; also terrier of the lands in Melford belonging to the Priory of Bury St. Edmunds.

Thomas Mills, Esq., Saxham,—Funeral Monuments, Thomas Martin, 1715; Copy of second volume of ditto, by G. Ashby, of Barrow.

Rev. F. Lewis, Stow Market,—MS. Volume of Parish Accounts; also Autographs of Dr. Young, Milton's tutor.

Dr. Bennett,—Bull of Indulgence, Pope Alexander VI., 1503; and an Heraldic MS. of the sixteenth century.

David Laing, Esq., of Edinburgh,—MS. 4to. on vellum, circa 1430,

entitled, *Liber de Amore Librorum qui Philobiblon dicitur*, by Richard de Bury.

J. Read, Esq., Mildenhall,—Wm. Upcott's Catalogue of Tokens ; Coe's Diary, Penitential, &c. ; Jartree's Family Diary, on Vellum ; Account Books of the Duke of Rutland's Estates ; Court Rolls of the Manors of Isleham, 1408, 1673, 1680, 1684, 1699, and many others, of Barton Manor, Wicken Manor, 1334, 1394, and 1413 to 1421.

George Holt Wilson, Esq., of Redgrave Hall,—Assessment Subsidy for City of London, 1 Elizabeth ; Names of Commissioners of Subsidy, 8 & 9 Elizabeth ; the Charges of building Redgrave Hall, commenced in 37 Henry VIII. ; Court Rolls of Redgrave, temp. Edward I. ; Inventory of furniture at Hawstead House, 1606 ; and also at Hardwicke ; Pardon of certain prisoners, by the Lords Trustees of England, dated 1697, with autographs, Tenison, Devonshire, Shrewsbury, Dorset, Sunderland, and Romney ; a Deed of Entail of the Manors of Redgrave, Rickingham, and others, dated 2nd October, 1 Elizabeth, with autographs and seals of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper, Thomas Duke of Norfolk, Sir William Cecil, Sir Robert Catlyn, Sir William Cordell, Master of the Rolls, Sir James Dyer, Sir Edward Saunders, Sir Anthony Cooke, Thomas Seckford, Gilbert Garrard, and Robert Nowell ; and various other deeds temp. Edw. III., Hen. IV., and Hen. V.

By Dr. Bennett,—Four Deeds, relating to a Chauntry at Eyke, in Suffolk.

J. H. Heigham, Esq., of Hudston,—a Pedigree of the Heigham family, compiled by Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, for Sir John Heigham, of Barrrough, anno 1579.

George A. Carthew, Esq.,—Heraldic Pedigree, emblazoned, of Queen Elizabeth, with explanatory dissertations ; formerly the property of Maurice Skelton, of Barmingham, Suffolk.

Also, numerous ancient Deeds relating to Suffolk and Norfolk, from the Collection of Mr. Carthew.

In Printed Books, &c.

John Tollemache, Esq., contributed a copy of Caxton's Treatise on Chess, the first book printed in England ; a very early printed Missal, as perfect and clean as when first issued from the press ; and a Bible, dated 1552.

Mr. French,—Biblia Sacra, 1640 ; printed by M. Fletcher and R. Young.

Lord Arthur Hervey,—A Harmony of the Gospels, by Virginia Ferrar, of Little Gidding ; and a Sermon, preached at Saxham, 17th April, 1670, before Charles II.

H. Hasted, Esq.,—The "Tryal" of the Witches, at the Assize at Bury St. Edmunds, before Sir Matthew Hale, Knt., in 1664, printed in 1682 ; the Eagle and Robin, an Apologue, 1709.

J. G. W. Poley, Esq., Boxted Hall,—Book of Common Prayer (the first), 1552 ; Missale Hildensemense ; Copy of the Plays of Terence, with early wood-cut illustrations of scenes.

C. E. Gibbs, Esq.,—Boswell's Book of Armoury ; a folio copy of Gwillim's Heraldry.

James Sparke, Esq.,—Divina Psalmodia, 1678 ; Udall's History of Mary, Queen of Scots, with portrait, 1636, Haviland, London ; a curious early Primer, with woodcuts.

Mr. Nathan Last,—Two Treatises, dedicated to Henry VIII., 1546 ; Bone's Bibliographical Manual, temp. Elizabeth.

C. Golding, Esq.,—The Arraignment and Conviction of Usury, London, by The Widow Orwin, for John Porter, 1595, black letter.

Capel Loft, Esq.,—The Primer, M.DXLVI.; De Præstigiis Dæmonum; De Venerie, by Jaques du Fouilloux.

Rev. Dr. Banks,—A Pack of Cards, with Illustrations of the Gunpowder Plot, Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, and his life, death, execution, and funeral, Titus Oates in Council, &c.

J. P. Oakes, Esq.,—Common Prayer, 1629.

Thomas Barton, Esq.,—Wither's Emblems, 1635, London, illustrated with cuts.

Dr. Bennett,—Two forms of Pardon, 1480 and 1520.

Rev. H. K. Creed, Chedburgh,—A Card of Admission to a Masque, at Gray's Inn, on Candlemas night, temp. Car. II.

There were also exhibited a variety of old Engravings and Etchings, illustrating the Buildings of Bury St. Edmunds, and many other places in Suffolk. Also Water Colour Drawings; one of which, by Professor Donaldson, showed the dangerous condition of the Norman Gateway of Bury, before the repairs were undertaken.

Among the few Oil Paintings may be specified one, of the first Mansion at Redgrave Hall, built in the sixteenth century; and a Portrait of Dr. Young, the Tutor of Milton.

CORRIGENDUM.

Ante, vol. xxv. p. 287. I am informed by Lord Arundell of Wardour, that my designation of Mr. Michael Jones as a "record agent" is a mistake, into which I have unconsciously fallen in consequence of the frequent recurrence of his name attached to indorsements which I observed on various old documents formerly in the hands of the late Dr. Oliver of Exeter. He was a gentleman of independent means, whose familiarity with such instruments and records made his services acceptable to many friends in the explanation and arrangement of them.

E. SMIRKE.

Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 1868.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance, 1st January, 1868:							
Cash in Hand		15	6	2			
,, in Bank		45	9	10			
					60	16	0
.. Miscellaneous Receipts: viz.:							
Legacy, late F. Slade		100	0	0			
Subscriptions to Notices		6	2	0			
					106	2	0
.. Interest from Investments					2	18	6
.. Lancaster Meeting, net profit thereon					110	8	2
.. Admission Fees					30	9	0
.. Annual Subscriptions, including arrears and payments in advance for 1869					599	9	3
.. Life Compositions					40	19	0
.. Sale of Publications, &c.					49	15	4
					<u>£1000</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>3</u>
Investments:							
At 1st January, 1868		100	0	0			
Since 1st January, 1868, further invested		100	0	0			
					<u>£200</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

This Account is found correct,

(Signed) { WALTER H. TREGELLAS, }
 { SIBBALD D. SCOTT. } *Auditors.*

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By House Expenses:							
Rent		155	0	0			
Secretary's Salary		100	0	0			
Draft Stamps		0	4	0			
Stationery, Printing, &c.		9	0	0			
Insurance, &c.		2	5	0			
					266	9	0
.. Library Account					5	7	0
.. Publication Account:							
To Printers		360	0	0			
,, Engravers		86	6	6			
					386	6	6
.. Petty Cash Expenses:							
Messengers and Attendance		52	9	0			
Postages and delivery of Journal		30	14	8			
Coals and Gas		5	18	0			
Carriage of parcels, &c.		5	11	0			
Sundries, cleaning, repairs, &c.		8	19	4			
Cab hire		1	8	0			
					105	0	0
.. Removal Expenses:							
By Paid		257	12	2			
Subscriptions in aid		230	7	6			
					27	4	8
.. Investment Account:							
Purchase of Exchequer Bill, being amount invested					100	0	0
.. Balance:							
Cash in Hand		34	9	9			
,, in Bank		76	0	4			
					110	10	1
					<u>£1000</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>3</u>

Presented to the London Meeting and approved.

(Signed) E. SMIRKE, *Chairman.*

12th July, 1869.