

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

November 5, 1869.

Major-General LEFROY, R.A., F.R.S., V.P., in the Chair.

AFTER some introductory references to the new session, and to the use which might be made of vacation rambles, the Chairman said that he would detail what he had seen at Copenhagen.

The CHAIRMAN gave a short account of the recent meeting of the international Congress of prehistoric archæology held at Copenhagen, observing that from a variety of accidental circumstances it had attracted less notice in England than usual, and far less than was due, not only to its intrinsic interest, which, under the presidency of Professor Worsaae, could not fail to be of the highest order, but even more to the gracious hospitality of the Danish Court, and the warmth and cordiality with which the Danish people received their visitors. Men of the highest reputation from nearly every country engaged in the discussions. It is sufficient to name Nilsson, Lisch, Quatrefages, Capellini, Villanova, Vogt, Bertrand, Desor, to satisfy anyone who has followed the subject on this point. The congress was opened by his majesty Christian IX. in person, on the 27th August, and this ceremony was enlivened by a very novel feature in scientific reunions, a choral performance of the students of the university of Copenhagen between the addresses. A great variety of patriotic songs were given in the three Scandinavian languages, one of them, "Kong Christian stod ved hoed mast!" is well known in England,—a noble and spirit-stirring strain, and, raised by an invisible choir in the great hall of the college, before a brilliant court and an assemblage of *elite* from all Europe, it might have aroused enthusiasm in the late Dr. Dryasdust himself. It is scarcely necessary to point out that if the proper subjects of a prehistoric congress are still separated by a broad gulf from the domain of Archæology, it is a gulf which is rapidly contracting. The premetallic age of Europe, what epoch shall be assigned to it in different countries? Were the men of the stone age Brachycephalic, or Dolichocephalic? What race raised the Dolmen of the western shores? Whence came bronze and the art exhibited in the weapons and ornaments of this material? To what extent is the line of demarcation real which has been drawn between an age of bronze and one of iron? It is sufficient to indicate these inquiries to show that if they are ever to be solved it must be by patiently collecting all the scattered facts presented by the discoveries

of every country, and treating the European continent very much as a whole. In this spirit the discussions of the congress were conducted, and if they proved the existence of great differences of opinion among professors, they also furnished many valuable contributions to their science. It appeared to be admitted that there is no trace to be found in the countries of northern Europe of those remote races of the human family which are believed to have coexisted with the mammoth and reindeer in more southern regions, nor can their present uncivilized tribes,—for example, the Laps or Esquimaux,—be regarded as descendants of such races, driven by climate or other changes northwards with the reindeer. The race which accumulated the kitchen-middens had no affinity, either, with the latter: the learned President assigned to these singular features in Danish antiquity a period nearly corresponding to the Dolmen of France, but somewhat earlier; and one of the most memorable days of the congress was devoted to the thorough exploration of one of them at Sælager, near the north-western extremity of the island of Zealand. It yielded nothing beyond their usual contents, a variety of animal remains, a few fragments of coarse pottery, flint knives and chippings, stone axes of a late type, vast masses of the remains of oyster, mussel, and other edible shell-fish, but not of a character to sustain the argument for their antiquity, which has been based on discoveries in other localities. It was pointed out that the people that accumulated these great mounds appear to have possessed no domestic animal but the dog, whereas the Dolmen builders possessed the sheep, the horse, and some others; but this negative evidence cannot go for much in determining relative antiquity, for we should scarcely look for sheep or horses at a fishing village of the present day. The genial and kindly spirit of the Danes shone to great advantage at this fête; the whole country side assembled with their carriages to carry the members of the congress from the landing place to the scene of their explorations; and the return of the steamer up the Roskilde Fiord was made the occasion of an international feast which will not be soon forgotten. The steamer was commanded, in honor of the occasion, by a captain of the royal Danish navy, with truly sailor-like ideas of hospitality; and the Choral Society of Roskilde, which was added to the party, renewed the pleasure of the opening day. The ancient cathedral of Roskilde has been recently restored, and was at a late hour on this occasion lighted up for the inspection of the congress; the residents, who were equally attracted to it, with admirable taste arranged that it should be kept entirely free for their guests, while the Professor Willis of the day pointed out the many architectural and historical interests of the building.

The Chairman remarked that it would be presumption in him to do more than allude to a few of the subjects of discussion at the meeting; and it would be somewhat difficult to do so, as the only reports which appeared at the time were in the Danish language, and were very meagre. A large space was occupied by an account, by Professor Berzelius, of recent discoveries in the harbour of Ysted, which show a subsidence of land of many feet within the historical period, and have yielded a perplexing variety of remains. It is clear that a glacial moraine, formerly dry ground, has gone down; but it has to be explained how such objects as a flint knife, a grave (graa) flint, a fine flint dagger, a bronze collar, and two portions of a bone sword-hilt carved with a dragon's head, ever came

into the stratigraphical relations in which they were found by the dredging machine, under a thick bed of sand.

The subject of the commercial relations of the early races received much discussion, and among the objects exhibited, which were not very numerous, was a very large collection of flint implements contributed by Professor Nilsson, proving their manufacture on a scale which may be termed wholesale at Trolldthing in Jutland. Halstadt in Austria, Alaise in the south of France, Villanova, near Bologna, are well known centres of commerce in bronze, and may be assumed to have been among the principal sources of its supply to the rest of Europe. It was insisted by M. Bertrand, however, that there is no proof of an age of bronze in France. The *premier age de fer* in that country and the age of bronze are coincident. This generalization tends to abridge the distance of the latter. Indeed it is scarcely necessary to mention that the notion of well marked successive periods common to large regions, marked by the exclusive use of stone, bronze, or iron, cannot be sustained. The earliest stone age of the north, Norway, Sweden, and Russia, was also stated to correspond to the latest in the south. The remains are all neolithic, and point to their first occupation by races driven from earlier seats, probably by invaders; perhaps by those invaders who brought bronze weapons first into the field.

It was much discussed whether any representation of the human form can be traced to the so-called bronze age, the affirmative being maintained against Desor by Nilsson. This is a question on which archaeologists may throw some light. The Scandinavian countries contributed, as was due, the greatest novelties to the meeting. Among them was a drawing, about 11 ft. long and 4 ft. wide, from a sculptured rock near Ramsunds Borget in Sweden, representing the legend of Sigurd killing the serpent Fafne, contributed by Professor Save of Upsala, who attributes it to the eleventh century. M. Lorange had some beautiful objects in Byzantine gold from some Norwegian Viking's tomb; the rich collections of silver objects in the Museum of Stockholm were represented by drawings of full size. Southern Russia also contributed many drawings, the objects, whether bronze or silver, being however almost exclusively of Greek type.

In terminating his remarks on this Congress the Chairman, after alluding to the magnificent entertainment given by the king to the foreign members, took the opportunity of paying a well merited tribute of acknowledgment to the indefatigable attentions of the local officers, M. Worsaae, the President; Professor Steenstrup; M. Waldemar Schmidt, the Secretary; M. Andersen, the Curator of the Rosenborg Museum; Professor Stephens, and others; as well as to the private hospitalities of the principal residents of Copenhagen, whose kindness and cordiality left impressions on all those visitors which cannot easily be effaced.

Mr. JAMES YATES felt sure that the meeting would wish to express their gratitude for the account they had heard of the interesting assemblage at Copenhagen. He had often desired to visit the grand museums which had been formed there, and next to going there nothing could be a better substitute than the discourse that they had heard.

Mr. ATKINSON said he had been present at the Copenhagen Congress, and he fully bore out all that the Chairman had said relating to the cordial hospitalities which had been shown by the Danes on that occasion.

He would add the remark, that whenever any discovery of antiquarian interest was made in Denmark the state always stepped in, paid a fair price by way of compensation, and took possession.

General LEFROY proceeded to give some account of the recent explorations at Edin's Hall, Berwickshire, and of a *weem* in the same neighbourhood, lately brought to light, of which diagrams were before the meeting. A full description, with ground-plans, will be published by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Edin's Hall will be discovered, in the Ordnance Map of Berwickshire, in the most picturesque part of the Lammer Muir, above the river White Adder, about 4 miles north of Dunse, and in a neighbourhood remarkable for its military remains: the surveyors have marked eight *Camps* in a circle of 2 or 3 miles, two of them are conspicuous from the site. Bearing all the character of the so-called Pictish burghs, of which the one at Moosa in Shetland is the finest specimen now remaining, it presents a great puzzle to the antiquarian, in being found far to the south of any known structures of the kind, and entirely out of the country of the Pictish race, if we accept the usual limits assigned to it; but there appear to be good reasons for doubting whether these structures are Pictish at all. Chalmers affirmed them to be Scandinavian (Caledonia, 1810); and although few, if any, authorities hold that view now, their occurrence in the region colonized by the Scots of Dabriada, and their affinity with circular structures in Ireland, give at least some grounds for the conjecture that they are Scottish. Early in this year (1869) the consent of the proprietor was obtained, by David Logan Home, Esq., and other gentlemen of the neighbourhood, to make a systematic exploration of Edin's Hall, which at that time presented little beyond a green mound, with a little rough masonry visible here and there, in the centre of an extensive system of earthworks. Local tradition connected them with a certain giant who, "once upon a time," made it his abode, and lived, as giants were wont to do, on his neighbours. Returning one day with a bull over his shoulders, he was incommoded by a pebble in his shoe, and jerked it to the side of the opposite hill, where it is still to be seen in the form of a good-sized boulder.

The excavations carried on at the expense of the local society just referred to, have brought to light the entire foundation of a nearly circular building, 92 ft. in external diameter, and in some places 19 or 20 ft. thick, nowhere less than 15 or 16 ft. It is built entirely without mortar, some of the stones are of large size, weighing over a ton, and in some places the walls are now 9 ft. high, but more generally from 4 to 6 ft. This great thickness is entirely solid, with the exception of five chambers, disposed irregularly, one of which leads to a rude stair, which completes the resemblance to a burgh; it doubtless led to the first of several galleries which ran round all these structures in the thickness of the wall, but for what purpose it is difficult to say. They appear to have been without external openings of any kind, and the internal openings, existing, for example, at Moosa, are ill adapted for any purpose of light or defence. It is equally difficult to imagine why such solidity was required, unless, as the Chairman ventured to conjecture, it was to prevent assailants from working their way through the walls by mining. Very few relics of any kind were found, a late bronze fibula being the chief of them; but there are traditions of iron arms or armour having been found in the last cen-

ture. Among the stones was one with deep polished conical holes on each side, evidently formed by friction; examples of which are not unfrequently found. They were possibly used for grinding some pointed weapon. It does not appear necessary to claim a remote antiquity for this class of remains. The earthworks round the castle are on a scale beyond the efforts of a very primitive people. A rough section of these was exhibited, showing a triple vallum in such preservation that the centre ditch is in one place about 15 ft. deep; they have not yet been accurately surveyed. Mr. Skene, in his *Chronicles of the Picts and Scots* (p. cxv.), quotes Tighernac for the defeat of a chieftain, Donald Bree, in the year 638, at a place not identified, but south of the Forth, called Glenmairison, after which Etin was besieged. Etin's Hall is otherwise called Etin's Hall, and there appears no improbability in its identification with the place in question; if so, we are led to the seventh century, at least, for its date. With regard to the *weem*, this very curious and primitive dwelling may be of any antiquity, and bears no relation, except a local one, to the castle just described. It is situated on the property of Colonel Logan Home, at Broom Hall, about 5 miles south of Etin's Hall, and was discovered accidentally in October, 1868. It consists of a sort of underground chamber, 17 ft. long, widening from about 3 ft. at the entrance to 5 ft. at the widest part. This is approached by a passage, somewhat narrower, but nearly as long, turning at a right angle, and at the end of this passage again there is a turn to the entrance. It would appear never to have been more than about 5 ft. high, and one at least of the doorways is only 2 ft. 7 in. high, reminding us of those of Esquimaux dwellings of the present day. When first discovered the flat stones forming the roof of the chamber were entire; there remain, *in situ*, at present only the three lintels shown in the plan. The interior was filled with fine mould washed in, in which were found a few fragments of the bones of deer; the only other trace of human occupation was the unmistakeable evidence of friction on one of the stones, apparently where stone weapons had been rubbed down. A rubbed stone, apparently a celt, was also found among the *débris* at the end. This discovery, coupled with the rudeness and subterranean character of the whole dwelling, carries it back to a very remote age, and to a race whom we may conceive as driven to concealment by more powerful enemies. The situation being high, and the soil fertile, it was probably a dense forest; but it is near enough to the White Adder for the practice of salmon fishing in addition to the chase. It is difficult to place bounds to speculation in relation to the social condition of a people that could, in these islands, resort to such habitations; and the Chairman concluded his remarks by the expression of a hope that those Berwickshire gentlemen who have opened before them such unexpected subjects of archaeological interest, will pursue their explorations in the spirit in which they have commenced, and reap a rich harvest of results.

Sir JERVOISE CLARKE JERVOISE, Bart., drew attention to some South Sea Island weapons, illustrating the mode of hafting or fastening certain forms of "celts" as tools of various kinds. The most remarkable of these specimens was an adze of obsidian, fitted with great skill into a handle formed of the gnarled root of a shrub, in which the natural twist was skilfully adapted to the desired angle for working it. As evidence of the perpetuation of early forms of implements by uncivilized nations, Sir Jervoise drew attention to a well-formed "celt" of iron which had done

duty as an axe. A careful examination showed that it was made from the stirrup iron of a settler.

Referring to the crackled flints known as "pot-boilers" exhibited by him, Sir Jervoise said that they were ordinary specimens of those found in great numbers in the neighbourhood of his residence, Idsworth Park, Hants. He had brought them in illustration of those sent by Mr. Lockhart. (See p. 68, *infra*.) On a previous occasion he had stated the circumstances of their discovery. (See Arch. Journ., vol. xx. p. 371.)

Mr. J. HEWITT exhibited two specimens of knightly daggers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and in a rapid survey traced the employment of the dagger from the ancient times of the Assyrians, Egyptians, Romans, and Anglo-Saxons, to the mediæval period; when, from about 1300, the knightly portraiture is seldom found without this adjunct. The variety of forms and decorations seemed to invite a special treatise on the subject, which he hoped would be taken up by some fellow member. Three leading types appeared to have prevailed during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries: the dagger with cross guard, that with ruelle guard (of which an excellent specimen was exhibited from the Royal Artillery Museum at Woolwich), and a third in which the guard was formed by two knobs or balls, one on each side of the hilt. Of this last fashion an early example was furnished by the monument of Sir Robert Shurland at Minster, Isle of Sheppey, figured by Stothard. In the sixteenth century the knightly dagger took a new form: the guard was fashioned in the semblance of an overhanging leaf of three lobes, while the grip, instead of tapering to the top and bearing a pommel, gradually widened from the guard to the top. A very fine example of this weapon, with its sheath of open-work steel, was exhibited; this specimen also being from the Royal Artillery Museum.

Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH coincided with Mr. Hewitt, and added a few supplementary remarks, concluding with a reference to the arms exhibited by himself.

Mr. J. F. NICHOLLS read a memoir "On the Iter of Antonine, especially that portion between Lansdown and the Severn, showing the probable sites of *Trajectus* and *Abona*."

"Two roads led from *Aquæ Solis*, westwards towards Caerwent, one of them being the Fossway, which wound round the brow of the hill under North Stoke, and passed to Upton Cheney; the other led directly over Lansdown to the Roman Camp on its summit, and, descending thence on the west, effected a junction with the Fossway. Not far distant from the point of intersection, stand two stones from 3 to 4 ft. in height, close by a footpath which leads to the camp on Lansdown; these may have been waymarks, or possibly stones of memorial. The road, which has here dwindled down to a narrow pitched lane between high banks, leads us to Cold Harbour Farm, Wick, on which the remains of a Roman villa, with hypocaust, floor tiles, pottery, &c., were discovered and described in 1865, by that accomplished archaeologist, the Rev. H. M. Scarth.

"In 1712, Atkyns states, that in a field called the Beache, about a mile distant from the above-named site, 'Roman bricks of Constantine, and other emperors, together with the ruins of considerable buildings, were found.' Very near the site at Cold Harbour, there stands a cromlech of three stones, 5 ft. out of the ground, 4 ft. wide, and 2 ft. thick, on digging around the base of which, as related by Rudder, Roman and



Saxon coins mixed with human bones were found. Within half-a-mile of these is a tumulus (Barrow Hill); another exists at Bitton, two miles distant; whilst at Upton Cheney, guarding the space between Wick and the Avon, there was a small Roman camp. From Cold Harbour, the road passed westward under the shelter of another Roman camp (Bury House), and here it diverged into two branches. We follow the one which leads in a north-west direction, crossing the present turnpike road at right angles, in the second field this branch of the *iter* assumes the form of a sunken ditch, about ten yards wide, the stone pitching of which crops up in many places, and, where it is not visible to the eye, it may easily be found on sounding through the sod with a stick. This road brings us to Old Cleeve Bridge, which we reach by a causeway, 4 ft. high, 15 yds. long, and 10 ft. broad; the bridge is of one arch of 12 ft. span, without side walls or parapets. From it there leads another causeway made of large stones, some over a ton in weight, which is continued for twenty-seven yards, until it is lost in the steep ascent of the hill, over which the pitched road ascends to Abson, three quarters of a mile distant; where Rudder states that in his day Roman remains were abundant. On the eastern side of this bridge, with its causeways, the country opens into a fertile alluvial basin, which for many miles receives the water-shed of the Cotswold Hills; fourteen centuries since this must have been an impassable morass. On the western side of the bridge the cliffs converge to within fifty yards of each other, and then again expand into a loch of romantic beauty, whose precipitous walls, of carboniferous limestone, rise from the placid water to a great height, and bar all passage. On the northern shore, and on the cliff of greatest altitude, is another Roman camp of about twelve acres in extent. This branch of the road is continued through Puckle Kirk, where Edward was killed in his palace by Leolf, A.D. 946, Berry Hill Camp, Stoke Giffard, where in Maud's nursery grounds it is plainly to be seen, under the camp at Almondsbury, where it joins the Ridgway, a Roman road to Gloucester, and crossing this it continues, under shelter of Aylburton Camp, to the Old Passage of the Severn at Aust.

"Returning now to Bury House Camp on the southern brow of the loch, and exactly opposite the twelve acre camp, on the other shore, of which we have spoken, we take up the *iter* to the westward, where it crosses the River Boyd. The present turnpike road has destroyed all vestiges of antiquity, but we can still see that the little river below struggles through marshy ground, on this the south-western side of the loch, until it finds its way through the golden valley to the Avon at Bitton.

"Here then at Wick, we have two camps of large size, a bridge and causeways, of fifty yards in length, stones of sepulture, Roman villas, tumuli, coins from A.D. 270 to 455, pottery, and other relics, evidencing considerable and continuous occupation, with a Cold Harbour between it and the camp on Lansdown, and a small camp midway between it and the Avon. I submit, therefore, that this was a place of importance; an impassable morass on the east extending for miles, bridged over and thrust through by causeways so extensively at the only point that could be used, and this passage dominated by a camp of twelve acres; that an impassable ravine, with another morass on the western side protected by another camp, and the additional protection of another camp between it

and the river Avon, goes far to prove this to have been the *TRAJECTUS* of Antonine's *iter*. Moreover it is the exact distance from Bath, and is as we have seen the point where several roads (four if not five) met.

"The next station Antonine gives us is *Abona*. Now a line drawn between Wick and Caerwent passes along a road, on either side of, and in close vicinity to which we find many significant names, such as Bridge Yate, Rodway Hill, Rodway Farm, Rodway Bridge, Oldbury, Oldlands, Siston, Rudgeway, Netherways, Horfield, and two Cold Harbours.

"The wear and tear of fourteen centuries, and the high state of cultivation along the main road close to a great city, have obliterated nearly all traces of the *iter*; but at Netherways Hill, seven miles from Wick, I have found traces of a broad stoned road leading directly to Henbury, and forming, I think, not only a part of the *iter*, but also part of a road of circumvallation around the *Abona*, which I unhesitatingly place at the confluence of the rivers Avon and Frome (Bristol). Here were the *Castra Hyberna*, the Caer Oder nant Baddon was changed to Caer Brito, (the City of the Chasm—to the City of the Britons). Constantine afterwards walled it around, whilst the *Castra Stativa* of the legions of Ostorius occupied the Hill forts which encircled *Abona*. Within seven miles of its High Cross, enclosing it as in a ring fence, are not less than seventeen Roman, or Romanized British camps, viz.:—Clifton, Say Mills (so called from a kind of serge made there about 100 years since), King's Weston, Blaize Castle, Knowle, Berry Hill, Wick, Bury House, Upton Cheney, Hanham, Maesknoll, Cadbury, Faylands, Portbury, Ashton, Bower Walls, and Stokeleigh. Outside these we have another chain of powerful forts, viz., Aylburton, Old Abbey, Horton, Sodbury, Burrill, Lansdown, Dolberry, Worle, and Clevedon Cadbury, all within a radius of fourteen miles of *Abona*, and forming a double ring of forts twenty-six in number, and of immense strength around the city.

"Hanham, Netherways, Westbury, Blaize Castle, and Say Mills, were stations on a road of circumvallation, which in the form of a semicircle, whose two fortified ends, Hanham and Say Mills, rested on the Avon, completely enclosed *Abona*. At all the above stations, as well as in the *pomerium* of the Old City, at the Broad Weir, Clifton, &c., causeways, Roman remains, pigs of lead, glass vessels, and coins of nearly every emperor, down to the evacuation of Britain, have been found. Last year a rude vase with above 1000 coins was accidentally discovered on the Somersetshire side of Bristol. At Netherways, where the *iter* impinges on the road of circumvallation, and forms a part of it, for two miles, to Henbury, are vestiges of earthworks, of which I can nowhere find any account; they are rhomboidal in shape, measuring 275 paces by 150, and are surrounded by a ditch and rampart, in many places, only just discernible. Part of the west front consists of a series of raised terraces, the lowest being at least 30 ft. from the level, and formed on the steep acclivity of the hill; this terrace is about 4 yds. in width, at its back is a bank of 3 ft., then another terrace of about 6 yds., then another bank and a broader terrace of 10 yds.; at the south corner these are protected by a bastion, from which the ditch and rampart are easily traced to the *via strata* on the top of the hill. The Castrametation is not sufficiently marked to lead to the supposition that this was a fort, but rather points to it as being the site of a villa, or perhaps, as Mr. Scarth suggests, a Roman village. From it may be traced a road winding around Mont-



pelier, which, as it neared *Caer Brito*, divided, one portion entering the city, the other rising under Prior's Hill Fort, passed close by Lover's Walk, a beautiful avenue of old elm trees, and thence over Durdham Down, where it may be plainly traced in a direct line to Say Mills; this is the road which Seyer mentions, and which he mistook for the *iter* itself; whereas it was simply a short cut between the stations.

"We now return to take up the *iter* at the *via strata* on the top of Netherways Hill; proceeding northward thence for 500 yards, it enters under what has been a triple avenue of old elm trees, and so continued until one branch of it joined the Ridgeway, an undoubted Roman road between Bristol and Gloucester. Before, however, we reach the avenue, we find traces of a water-course which led down to Netherways, and crossing this there is a low bridge; the crown of the arch is now level with the sods; its span may be about 3 ft., its width 18 ft. On the opposite side of the valley, and in a direct line west from this bridge, there is a spot, where it is evident that a similar structure crossed another foss. Following a beaten footpath through several fields we soon reach the remains of a bridge, through which the little brook flows; the bottom and sides are of solid masonry, the arch is gone, but enough remains to shew its great age; its position and connection with so small a stream, point it out as the spot where the road once crossed. Advancing westward in about half a mile we reach Horfield Common, and here the footway expands again into a broad road along which we travel until, as we approach Westbury, the road of circumvallation leaves the *iter*, branching off towards Say Mills, whilst the *iter* itself dwindles again into a narrow pathway which intersects like a wall two deep huge quarries, and then on the top of the hill over Westbury appears again as a stoned road which leads down into the village, at the back of the college, which Chatterton has immortalized as the scene of Rowley's life and Canynge's dying hours.

"From Westbury to Henbury (Blaise Castle), where, on the hill, I have just found two old bastions covered with underwood, we now follow the main road, both places abound in Roman remains; and here we have reached our nine miles from *Trajectus*. We now leave *Abona* (of which this is an out-station,) for the westward, and at about a mile's distance come upon the *alluvium*, over which for  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile the *iter* passes. Here we find, in a soil where naturally not a stone the size of a pebble is to be found, a pitched road called Chittening Street, a name claiming the attention of the antiquary, which leads to the Severn exactly opposite to Caldecot Pill, or the harbour for *Caerwent*.

"The great objection to this route for the *iter* is the fact that it had to cross the marshes, which were supposed to be impassable during the winter months, it being assumed that there was no protection from the high tides of the Severn in those days. But we know that as soon as the Romans conquered Londinium they carefully embanked the estuary of the Thames; this was many years after they had settled and become domesticated in the west. The present sea-walls to exclude the tides were erected by the lords of Berkeley: the first record of them is in the reign of Henry VIII. But in the reign of Henry VI. commissioners were appointed 'to view and repair the banks of the Severn where broken by the violence of the tide.' It is clear, then, that there were sea-walls before the Berkeleys erected the present boundary. Leading from King's

Weston to the Severn there is a clay bank, about 20 feet wide, covered with trees and brushwood, having a deep ditch on either side. Coxe, in his History of Monmouthshire, speaks of this, which he calls 'Whore's Wall,' a corruption, as he thinks, of *Hæduorum Vallum*. Careful consideration leads me to the opinion that the Romans did embank these low lands, and that their wall extended far beyond the present one, taking in what is now known as 'the English stones,' which are still dry at low water, but from which the tides of centuries have swept away the soil. This reef stretches out for two miles, reaching, at low water, to within 484 yards of the opposite shore at Sudbrook Camp. According to tradition, voices could be distinguished across the river at the ferry. William of Wyreestre observes, that anciently the ferry was but '*jactus lapidis*,'—a sling's throw from the English shore.

"Now it is on these stones, to the extremity of which one can walk dry shod even now at ordinary low water, that, as I consider, the *iter* reached the Severn, and the sea-wall skirted its shores. I have no doubt that diligent search in this spot would reward the archaeological investigator. Hall observes, that 'on Charston rocks many Roman remains and coins have been found.' But both Hall and Camden (in his maps) place the Charston rocks to the south of Portskewett, on the site of the English stones, instead of to the north of the New Passage, where it really stands; besides, Charston is a small rock near the Monmouth shore, covered at high water, only large enough for the foundations of a small building, and is in the full sweep of the tide from the shoots. It is evident, therefore, that Hall and Camden have mistaken the name, and that the reef known as 'the English stones' is the spot where Roman remains have been found. Certain it is that wrought stones of large size are found on the site in considerable numbers, and that the short passage of 500 or 600 yards from shore to shore might have been readily made many times during the day. Caldecot Pill, on the opposite shore, is the mouth of the little river Nedern, which flows past Caerwent. In order to keep out the waters of the Severn, floodgates have been erected at the mouth of the Nedern; otherwise, I am assured, at spring tides the flood would still reach to the very walls of Caerwent. This little harbour of Caldecot is protected by the camp at Sudbrook, which has a huge triple ditch and *vallum*, the inner *agger* being nearly 30 ft. in height. Fully one half of this fine old camp has been swept away by the tide; and if the Severn has carried on the work of denudation for fourteen centuries at only half of the rate with which, since Seyer's day, it has gradually destroyed the churchyard of the Chapel of Trinity, of which the ivy-crowned ruins now stand in the foss on the verge of the cliff, the cliff must in the days of the Romans have been at least 100 yards nearer to low water mark than it is at present. From this spot the distance to Caerwent is not more than 3 miles. We have, therefore, by this route the exact distances given by Antonine, viz. — Caerwent to Abona, 9 miles; Abona to Trajectus, 9 miles; Trajectus to Aquæ Solis, 6 miles."

The Rev. HERBERT HAWKINS, in reference to the autograph of Shakespeare exhibited by him, said that he was not able to add any information to the account that had been already given of its discovery. It appeared to be quite uncertain whether the bookseller, from whom his brother purchased the little volume, was aware of the existence of the autograph when he sold it. He had not been able to clear up that point. The

circumstances of its acquisition, and of its lying so long comparatively unnoticed, had been already detailed.

Mr. R. R. HOLMES expressed his entire disbelief of the MS. exhibited being the genuine signature of the great dramatist, and stated at some detail the reasons for his opinion, in which he was supported by his brother officers at the British Museum.

The Rev. R. P. COATES made some remarks in support of the probable authenticity of the signature.

Mr. BURTT felt bound to repeat the arguments he had used elsewhere in favour of the genuineness of the signature.<sup>1</sup> The little book in which the signature had been found had evidently been used as a sort of autograph album, in which the collector had pasted the signatures of "John Dryden," "Hugh Middleton," and "William Shakspeare." It was possible that signatures of Shakespeare were more commonly met with or not thought to be so rare at the time when this specimen was placed in the book. But the collector evidently prized it highly. He had given as much as his space would allow of the ending of the letter to which the signature seemed to have been attached, and had carefully covered the decaying fragment with a leaf of silver paper. The circumstances of the formation of the little collection of autographs, of the purchase of the volume eight-and-twenty years ago by the brother of the owner, and its present reproduction, were all so thoroughly genuine that an excellent *bond fide* case was made out for it. On the question of the handwriting itself, he thought that the words preceding the signature were greatly in favour of its being assigned to an early period of the writer's life, probably before his very early marriage. Nothing of Shakespeare's handwriting existed but the signatures to his will, to two deeds, and in a book. The genuineness of this last had been warmly contested. He thought that the signature preserved in Mr. Hawkins' Ovid was just what the writer of the signatures to the deeds and will might have written in early life. There were all the characteristics of the later handwritings in that earlier one. The paper had every appearance of being genuine. The variation from the usual form of dating a letter was rather evidence of authenticity than otherwise. Upon a careful consideration of all the circumstances, and the knowledge of the support that his opinion had received from persons highly qualified to judge, he thought a perfectly genuine and most interesting example of the great dramatist's handwriting existed in the autograph exhibited by Mr. Hawkins.

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. C. LOCKHART.—Nodules of calcined flint, known as "pot-boilers," from the neighbourhood of Andover, Hampshire. They have been noticed by the Rev. E. Kell, in a memoir on remains near Andover, and on the site of *Vindunum*, Journal Brit. Arch. Ass., 1867, p. 280.

By Mr. HASTINGS RUSSELL, M.P.—Various bronze celts, weapons, &c., found near Oreston in the parish of Plymstock, Devon, on the estates of the Duke of Bedford, K.G.<sup>2</sup>

By Sir JERVOISE CLARKE JERVOISE, Bart.—South Sea Island weapons,

<sup>1</sup> In a letter to the *Times*, Sept. 2, 1869, headed "An Autograph of Shakspeare."

<sup>2</sup> See Mr. Albert Way's memoir on "Antiquities of Bronze found in Devonshire," Arch. Journ., vol. xxvi. p. 339.

*Pyraea suavis* <sup>2</sup>  
W. 25/10/1891 extrall. fr. 16

showing modes of hafting especially suited to implements of the "celt" kind; also some cracked stones or "pot-boilers" from the neighbourhood of Idsworth, Hants.

By the Rev. HERBERT HAWKINS.—Autograph of William Shakespeare, and a small book in which it had been placed by some previous possessor. The volume is an edition of the works of Ovid, printed at Amsterdam in 1630, royal 32mo. The second leaf from the beginning is cut down all round, covered with parchment on one side, and on it are pasted the signatures of "Hugh Middleton" and "John Dryden," on small separate slips of paper. A few pages further on another leaf is found similarly treated; on it was pasted a piece of paper, decayed at the lower portion, and on which is the autograph of the great dramatist. This paper is the entire size of the parchment, and was protected by a leaf of silver paper. The autograph has been recently removed from the volume.

By Mr. J. HEWITT.—Knightly daggers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

By Mr. R. H. SODEN SMITH.—A Roman fibula of silver, said to have been found at St. Albans.

By the Rev. J. FULLER RUSSELL.—MS. letters of Archbishop Laud and Bishop Morton, showing variations in the form of dating letters early in the seventeenth century.

By Mr. BURT.—Bronze celt of the square Breton type, found in 1860, with 167 others, in an earthen vessel, about 12 in. deep in the ground, near Ergué Armel,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Quimper, and near the Roman road leading thence to Quimperle. A second vase was found, but empty. The celts were fresh from the mould, the seams not being trimmed off. One only, much ornamented, had been finished up (see Arch. Cambren., 3rd series, V. 185, and VI. 219).—A fragment from a "vitrified fort" in the neighbourhood of Quimper;—specimens of Gaulish pottery found in excavations made in the neighbourhood of Quimper; portion of Roman tile found in the "Camp" near Landudec, Brittany: this camp is probably earlier than the Roman period, and had also been occupied subsequently. It is now called "le vieux presbytère."—Specimens of Roman mortar lining a watch tower at the mouth of the little port of Audierne, Brittany. The building had been two stories high, but only the back wall and foundations of the lower story remain, about 8 ft. by 5, and 6 ft. high. It was one of a regular series of such towers along the coast.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—Iron axe-head from the bed of the Thames. The conglomerate in which it is partly imbedded consists of gravel, oxide of iron, bone, and fresh-water shells.—Blade of a kuttar. The two sides present groups of figures, in bas relief, chased out of the solid steel. One represents a man, in Indian or Persian dress, overthrown by a tiger, into whose throat he plunges his kuttar, whilst another man on horseback attempts to assist his companion by darting his lance at the tiger. The other group consists of a horseman attacking an elephant with his lance. The latter is caparisoned, and has his feet secured together by short chains: evidently a scene in an Oriental circus.

By Mr. J. F. NICHOLLS.—A remarkable hoard of Roman brass coins, as believed, of Carausius, Allectus, and other emperors of the fourth century (*minimi*), found in June, 1869, in an urn at Philwood, 2 miles from the camp of Mares Knoll, near Bristol. About 800 of these diminutive pieces were obtained; on some of them letters may be distinguished,



but no perfect devices; with these were found about 200 larger brass coins of Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Faustina, and Gallienus, in defaced condition. MSS. and early printed books from the Bristol City Library, of which the following is a list:—*Biblia Sacra*, on vellum, a fine example of calligraphy, date about 1230, imperfect, containing the text from Genesis to Philemon, fol. This was the copy of the Scriptures used by the municipal authorities of Bristol from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century.—*Missale Romanum*, on vellum, xiv. cent., fol. (Of Hereford use?)—*Sermones sive Conciones Quadragesimales*, composit. ann. 1286, et rescriptum Thomæ [Arundel] Cantuar. Archiep., ann. 1408, de decimis solvendis rectori de Cranbroke in com. Cantii; fol., on vellum, in good condition. Formerly belonging to Glastonbury Abbey.—*Opus Theologicum*, on vellum, xiii. cent.; fol.—*Opus Philologicum*, on vellum, xiii. cent.—*S. Isidorus Hispalensis de summo bono*, &c., on vellum, xiv. cent.; fol.—*Chirurgia Guidonis de Cauliac* [Chauliac] Montis-pessulano, MS., on paper, written by "Johann. Tourtier, magister chirurgiæ," by order of John, Duke of Bedford, Regent of France and Protector of England; ann. 1363; fol. This curious treatise, greatly in esteem in the Middle Ages, frequently reprinted from the close of the fifteenth century, and translated into several languages, shows the surgical instruments and methods of performing operations; it also presents illustrations of the costume of the profession, with many curious calligraphic details.—John Lydgate's *History, Siege, and Destruction of Troy*, on vellum, with illuminated initial letters; imperfect; fol.—Bateman upon Bartholomew Glanville's work, "*De Proprietatibus Rerum*," a most popular treatise on Natural History and many scientific subjects written by an English Franciscan in the reign of Edw. III., and translated into several languages. This copy of the English translation is much damaged; the initials are illuminated; on vellum, xiv. cent.; fol.

A catalogue of the *codices* in the City Library at Bristol was contributed by the Rev. John Reade to the "*Catalogus MSS. Angliæ*," published in 1697, and may be seen in tom. ii. part i. p. 40. The list comprises fifteen MSS., and amongst these several above enumerated will be found.

By the Rev. RICHARD KIRWAN.—A silver pocket sun-dial and compass, of oval form, measuring  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $1\frac{7}{8}$  in., beautifully engraved with arabesques and foliated ornaments. On the reverse are inscribed the latitudes of Paris and the chief cities in France, also of the capitals of Great Britain, Spain, Italy, Holland, &c., and the name of the maker—*Le Febure A Paris*. This beautifully finished instrument, capable of being adapted to the latitudes 45, 50, 55, was made about 1750; it is enclosed in the original case of fish-skin. Mr. Octavius Morgan possesses, in his extensive collection of dials and horological instruments, two nearly identical with that sent by Mr. Kirwan, similar in the style of the engraving and skilful workmanship. Of these one, rather smaller in dimensions than Mr. Kirwan's, appears to have been made by Butterfield, probably an artificer established in Paris; the other, somewhat larger and of octagonal form, was by *P. L. Le Maire, A Paris*. In Bion's *Treatise on Mathematical Instruments* published in 1752, an octagonal dial precisely similar to those above noticed is figured, and described as a "horizontal dial for different latitudes."

By the Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER.—An old map or chart of the



Mediterranean and neighbouring seas ; the arms of the Emperor of Germany, the Sultan, and other sovereigns are introduced on their respective territories.

By Mr. AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, F.S.A.—A small collection of implements formed of shell, from the mounds in Florida. (See Mr. Stevens' "Flint Chips," p. 195.)

December 3, 1869.

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

Mr. R. H. SODEN SMITH, F.S.A., read a notice of a circle of erect stones, in the parish of Crosby Ravensworth, Westmoreland. This memoir is reserved for future publication.

An account of implements formed of shell, and of other antiquities obtained in Barbados, was received from the Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER, by whom these relics, that had been exhibited by him in the Temporary Museum at the Meeting of the Institute at Bury St. Edmunds, have subsequently been presented to the Christy Collection. (See p. 43, *ante*.)

A few notes were read on a large Roman *lanx* found at Welney, Norfolk, and brought for exhibition through the kindness of Mr. S. S. LEWIS, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. This remarkable relic will be more fully described hereafter.

Mr. EDWARD TYNDALL, of Bridlington, sent an account of recent explorations of two large barrows on the estates of Sir Henry Boynton, Bart., at Rudstone, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. They form a portion of a group of seven, in which, when some were removed many years ago, many remains of burials were found. The barrows lately opened were full of secondary burials, burnt and unburnt : in both cases the primary interments had been destroyed by remarkable burials in deep graves, dug into the chalk. In the centre of both barrows cylindrical-shaped graves had been dug, destroying whatever had been previously interred. In one tumulus an opening of very large size, 11 ft. into the rock, had been made, and in it a double cist was formed of stones of oolitic sandstone from Filey Brigg, twelve miles distant. Many of the stones were of very great size, some weighing a ton, or more, and marking the burials as of first importance. With the bodies—both burnt and unburnt—were found pottery and stone implements. The first barrow was 66 ft. in diameter, and 5 ft. high, though greatly ploughed down, and was formed of earth and chalk. At a point 4 ft. S.W. of the centre, and at 4 ft. above the natural surface, lay the body of a woman, on the left side, contracted, the head to the N.W., the left hand on the hip, right hand raised to the face. Before the face was an urn, of the "food vessel" type, covered with zigzag markings. Before the chest lay a small bronze awl or bodkin. At 6 ft. N.E. of the centre were part of the skull and the bones of a man, destroyed by the plough. At and about the centre the mound was entirely made of earth, in distinct conical layers. The section showed that through these, long after the mound had been raised, a cylindrical excavation had been cut, equal in diameter to the grave in the chalk below, and the excavation had been filled in with chalk and earth, showing every line distinctly, and allowing measurements of the greatest nicety. In the filling in, at a point 3 ft. above the natural surface, was a layer or cap of burnt earth and charcoal, 5 in. in thickness. Six in. below,

and at the east side of the circle, was the body of a very young child, on the left side, contracted, the head E. by S.; 6 in. below was the body of a woman, on the left side, contracted, the head E.N.E.; the right hand across the chest, just under the chin; the left hand on the knees. Before the chest was a flint knife, which, as supposed, had been newly made for the interment, and beyond the knife was a bronze drill, having a square centre and both ends pointed. Behind the *pelvis* was a bronze awl and a flint flake, and close by a "drinking cup" of unusual pattern, the outline presenting a waved contour, with alternating hollows and prominences encircling the vessel. This cup was 8 in. high. This burial had disturbed that of a man, whose head was to the S.E.; the corpse had been contracted and on the left side; possibly the bronze awl might have belonged to it. Still descending, and at the line of the natural surface, was the body of a young woman, contracted on the left side, the head to the east, and both hands in front of the chest. Behind the skull was a "drinking cup,"  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. high, ornamented over the whole surface with horizontal, vertical, zigzag and chevrony lines, made by a peculiar implement of bone or wood, toothed, and the *apices* of the teeth squared off, thus making angular grooves in the clay. All the patterns were by the same implement, and unusual. The body was laid on a bed of charcoal, and under the feet was a flint knife. Conterminous with the upper cutting and its varied burials, was the grave in the rock, which proved to be filled in carefully with mould only. This grave measured over 9 ft. in diameter, and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  ft. deep. From this point the measurement is from the line of the natural ground, and at 4 ft. deep were two large flags of oolitic sandstone, seaworn, standing on edge nearly against the south side. Lying horizontally there were two large stones, 4 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft., and 3 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 10 in., and on the top of these, hanging slightly over, was another stone 2 ft. by 1 ft. 10 in. On removing these it was found that they lay on a fourth of equally large size, but wholly in the mould and forming no part of the cists below. They seem to have been spare blocks thrown heedlessly into the grave.

Two ft. below this the top of a double cist appeared, the cist resting on the floor of chalk at the bottom of the grave. The cists formed one structure, and had been erected, as was shown by the slabs overlapping, at the same time. They were N.N.W. by S.S.E., the first of these, to the north was built of four large slabs on edge, with a cover weighing more than a ton, and flagged at the bottom with two lesser blocks. The inner dimensions of this grave were—length 2 ft. 10 in., width 2 ft., depth 1 ft. 8 in. In it, with the head to the south end, was the contracted body of a man of large size and of mature years, at whose feet was the body of an infant, and before the legs another younger infant. In the south-east corner was a drinking cup, quite perfect, 7 in. high, covered with peculiar markings similar to those on the cup previously described. Before the face was an oblong piece of ironstone, calcined, but not a worked implement. Pieces, as if chipped off, were found at both ends, and between the cists. There was a space of 10 in. between the slabs dividing cist No. 1 from cist No. 2, the side stones overlapping. The second cist internally was 3 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 7 in., and 1 ft. 10 in. deep. It was formed of two large side stones, and overlapping end stones, a huge cover, and one flag at the bottom. In the centre was an oval heap of burnt bones, 19 in. by 12 in. In the corresponding corner

to cist No. 1 lay another and still more perfect and beautiful "drinking cup,"  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in. high. This specimen is covered with more varied pattern, formed in the same way as previously described, and showing all to be of a closely allied date. Both cups contained at the bottom some dark-coloured matter—remains of the burial contents doubtless, the nature of which may be ascertained by analysis. Upon the lid of the second cist at the south-end, were two water-rolled whinstone pebbles, of kidney shape, having a "waist," which had been, in both implements, rendered smaller by chipping, thus forming rude hammers. The sharp edges of the chipping on the waists had been rubbed down so as not to cut the withe by which the hammers had probably been hafted. The ends of the hammers showed signs of having been used. One hammer weighed 7 lbs 14 oz., length  $10\frac{1}{2}$  in., circumference 8 in.; the other 5 lbs. 6 oz., length 8 in. These implements may have been used to fashion the flag-stones forming the cists. All the slabs and covers of these cists were from Filey Brigg, the sea-pitted surfaces being identical with those of the rocks of that part of the coast. It is a very interesting enquiry how these primitive people transported these enormous blocks over such a country as the Wolds for at least twelve miles.

To the west of cist No. 2 were bones of a full-grown person and a child—disturbed bodies. Between the side of cist No. 1 and the side of the grave on the east was a second burnt body, and on the top of the bones was a hammer stone, of reniform shape, resembling those before described, presenting more sign of use, but not "waisted" artificially. One foot to the S.S.E. of the burnt bones was a "drinking cup," 7 in. high, and ornamented similarly to the others. The finding of "drinking cups" with burnt interments is exceedingly rare—they are almost invariably accompaniments of inhumation. Bateman, it may be mentioned, assigned to the "drinking cup" a period anterior to the time of metal; this Canon Greenwell has now disproved, two instances of drinking cups associated with articles of bronze having occurred.

Throughout the cutting above the grave, and also in the grave itself, were found remains of disturbed bodies, also fragments of "drinking cups," and a bone pin. These were, doubtless, associated with some of the bodies disturbed in making the secondary circular cutting, for which purpose an earlier tumulus had clearly been made use of. In the materials of the barrow, thrown in promiscuously, were animal bones, great quantities of flint chippings, five round "scrapers," and three saws of flint, the latter having teeth polished by use, a stone "pounder" used over the whole surface, as shown by the numerous facets, and potsherds of the usual British pottery. With all the bodies there was charcoal in greater or lesser quantity. The great central grave in the rock had the sides plastered with clay and rubbed smooth; the part in the forced earth of the barrow was also smoothed, but not plastered with clay.

The second barrow was 78 ft. in diameter, and 6 ft. high, formed of chalk and earth, in layers. This mound had a trench round it (within the circumference) 4 ft. wide at top, tapering to 2 ft. at bottom, and 3 ft. 6 in. deep, in solid chalk. The inner diameter was 40 ft. On the encircling line of the trench, at intervals of 12 ft. to 16 ft., occurred divisions of unexcavated chalk, not reaching to the top, forming, in fact, a series of troughs round the barrow. Upon the natural surface was a stratum of hard, tempered, cement-like soil, 8 in. thick; so hard as almost to

resist the pick. At 11 ft. south-east of the centre, and a foot above the natural surface, was the body of a woman, contracted on the right side, and the head to N.E. by E., the left arm to the knees, the right hand to the face. Behind the head was a bone pin. At 6 ft. S.S.E. of the centre, and 16 in. above the natural surface, was the body of a man, on the left side, head to E.S.E. The body was in a circular hollow, cut through a layer of chalk, and resting on the tempered floor. At 30 ft. E.S.E. of the centre, was a body on the right side, head to S.S.W. Being near the surface, this burial was destroyed by driving sheep net stakes. At 16 ft. S.E. and E., in a hollow 3 ft. in diameter, and 4 in. into natural ground, lined with wood slightly charred, lay the remains of a very young child, head to the south, on right side. Before the face was a nearly globular urn, 4 in. high, ornamented by punctured impressions over the whole surface. At 7 ft. S.E. by E., and 20 in. above the natural surface, was the body of a young person, on the right side, the head to S. by W., the hands up to the face. At 4 ft. south of centre was a body on the left side, with head to S.E. by S., lying on the natural surface, the right hand on the knees, the left up to the face. One foot above this body was another of a young person lying on the left side, with the head to the west. On the east side, and just within the circumference of a central circular grave, and 6 in. above the natural surface, was the body of a man on the right side, head to the west, the right under the head, the left raised to the breast. There was a plank of willow on each side of the body, the planks being 3 ft. 6 in. long, and 1 ft. 6 in. apart. It was not a coffin, but merely a wooden protection placed on each side of the corpse. In front of the head was a "food vessel," with four unpierced ears, covered with impressions formed by the end of some instrument. Close by the urn and skull was a perfect, large barbed arrow point of flint, fresh as the day when made. The point was turned away from the head, and it is probable that the shaft was held in the right hand when interred. With the arrow was part of an ammonite, doubtless a sort of charm. The burial was that of a round-headed man (*brachycephalous*), with the lowest developement of forehead and the most debased skull conceivable for a human being. As in the first described barrow, so in this, the original mound had been cut through to form the central grave below, and, in filling in, bones of more than one body, portions of a ribbed "drinking cup" were mingled with the earth, having been destroyed. At 1 ft. 4 in. east of the grave, on the natural surface, was a body on the right side, the head to N.N.W., the hands together in front of the knees. At the centre was the grave in the chalk,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ft. east and west, and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ft. north and south, and 5 ft. deep. Three ft. 6 in. deep in the grave was a burnt body, and below it, on the bottom, a man on the left side; head S.E., the left hand on the hip, the right hand to the face. The burial was in a dished cavity, of which the chalk formed the bottom, and the sides were of burnt earth and charcoal. Behind the hip, and just out of the cavity, was a thin flint scraper. In the grave, and through nearly the whole mound, were remains of disturbed bodies, showing that the barrow had repeatedly been used. Mixed with the material forming the hill were animal bones, all broken for marrow; a large quantity of chips, cores, &c., of flint, ten round flint scrapers, one of the most beautiful workmanship; another smoothed by long use, four saws, two drills, one of them curved; three knives and a chipped knife or spear point, all of flint; also three stone pounders, one small pierced hammer stone, show-

ing effects of use ; and a beautiful jet armlet,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. in diameter. The skulls from the several finds, with the exception of two, which are decidedly *brachycephalic*, are all of a type partaking of the characteristic features of both races of Britons.

Mr. TYNDALL communicated also a short notice of ancient pit-dwellings or hut-circles that mark the site of a British village near Bempton, about four miles from Bridlington, in a field now in the occupation of Mr. Watson, and on the property of the late Mr. George Walmsley. There are seventy of these sites of huts, forming two groups, in fair preservation, separated by a straight level road about 65 ft. in width. The entrances are towards this ancient street, their aspect being S.E. and N.W. The pits measure, on an average, about 15 feet in diameter, but some are larger ; in a few instances they are lined with cobble-stones or small boulders from the bottom to the top, and in these rudely-walled pits have been chiefly found the calcined stones or "pot-boilers," doubtless used in primitive cookery, either in some process of baking, as used even at the present time by some savage peoples, or for heating water, before any vessels were made that would bear exposure to fire. The village extends over an area that measures about 150 yards in length, by 75 yards in breadth, including the road before mentioned. Professor Phillips has given, in his "Rivers and Mountains, &c., of Yorkshire," pp. 202, 204, some valuable observations of three types of ancient circular dwellings in various parts of the county, including a village of pits, called, in some parts, "refholes," namely, roofholes.<sup>3</sup>

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. ALBERT GOODMAN of East Shalford, Surrey.—A large flat Roman charger or dish, of mixed metal, found on his estate in the parish of Welney, Norfolk, about six miles north-east of Ely, and near the course of the river Lark towards Wisbeach and the Wash. The village is near the point where the boundaries of the three counties meet. This remarkable relic of Roman occupation in the Fen district was sent for exhibition through the obliging suggestion of Mr. S. S. Lewis, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge ; it was found in the spring of 1864, on a farm in the occupation of Mr. G. E. Daintree of Fenton, near Huntingdon, by whom the following particulars were stated. It lay about 14 in. from the surface in ploughing ; the district is entirely fen land, consisting mostly of decomposed vegetable matter, in which horns of the red deer are often brought to light, also hazle-nuts in abundance, with other remains of ancient vegetation, about 1 to 10 ft. below the present surface. This object is undoubtedly a *lanx*, an appliance of the table, to which, as Mr. Lewis observed, the epithets *panda*, *cava*, and *rotunda*, are appropriately applied by ancient writers. The metal proves, by analysis, to consist of 80 per cent. of tin, with about 20 of lead, nearly corresponding with the *argentarium* of Pliny. The dish measures nearly 29 in. in diameter, and weighs 30 lbs. In the centre there is a round compartment, about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter, enriched with a beautiful and peculiar diapered pattern, apparently produced by the hammer and small punches or chisels. The entire surface has become decayed, and portions of fen vegetation adhere to the exfoliating metal, so that the design, of which, by Mr. Goodman's courtesy, a full-sized diagram was shown, is not easily to be distinguished.

<sup>3</sup> See also Dr. Young's Hist. of Whitby, vol. ii. pp. 673, 680.

By Mr. R. G. P. MINTY.—A bow of horn, well polished, and resembling in form the ancient Grecian or Parthian bows that have a double curvature, probably caused by their being constructed of two curved horns united at the handle. This relic had been found, as stated, in the Cambridgeshire Fens, between Ely and Waterbeach, and it came into Mr. Minty's possession through his relative, the late Professor Miller of Cambridge. Its length, when complete, was about  $42\frac{1}{2}$  in.; it was formed of a single horn, and one end, where the horn had joined the skull, has been broken off. The object, of such unusual description, had been sent for inspection by Mr. Minty at a previous meeting, in 1856,<sup>4</sup> and it was again exhibited on the present occasion as a remarkable example of the varied nature and curious character of the relics that are constantly brought to light in the Fens, including numerous antiquities of British date, with a profusion of Roman coins, works in metal, pottery, and other evidences of extensive Roman occupation. The supposition that Mr. Minty's bow may be of very remote antiquity has, however, been disputed; but, considering the great durability of horn, there appears to be no improbability in the supposition that this object may have been brought to Britain by some soldier in the service of the Empire, and accidentally lost in the fens. On Roman sculptures in England such a bow was formerly seen carried by a soldier, whose figure, now destroyed, had been carved on a rock near *Habitancum*, and its fashion is shown likewise on a sculpture at Housesteads.<sup>5</sup> The late Mr. Kemble has remarked that the "horn-boga," or bow of horn, is mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon poem of Beowulf, and in other writings of that period.

By Mr. EDWARD TYNDALL, of Bridlington.—Three photographs, representing sepulchral cists, urns, and stone hammers, found in excavations made by the Rev. W. Greenwell at Rudston, near Bridlington, Yorkshire.<sup>6</sup>—Photographs of the columnar stone at Rudston (the Rodestane of Domesday), the finest specimen of a menhir in Britain, and which probably gave the name to the village in the East Riding of Yorkshire, in the north-east corner of the churchyard of which it is situated. This stone measures  $29\frac{1}{2}$  ft. above the surface of the ground, and reaches more than 12 ft. below it, giving a height altogether of 41 ft. 6 in. Col. Forbes Leslie, in whose valuable "Early Races of Scotland" these particulars are given, observes that "in the absence of record or tradition regarding this monument, with the fact of pagan fanes being adopted as sites for Early Christian churches, and the church at Rudston being contiguous to this obelisk, it is reasonable to conjecture that it was once an object of worship or portion of a heathen temple."<sup>7</sup> Mr. Bigland, in his account of this stone in the Beauties of England and Wales, states that the material is the coarse rag, or mill-stone grit, and that it stands at nearly forty miles from any quarry where this stone is found; he had sought in vain for any

<sup>4</sup> Some further particulars may be found, Arch. Journ., vol. xiii. p. 412.

<sup>5</sup> This figure was known as Rob of Risingham. See Bruce, Roman Wall, third edition, p. 339, and the figure at Housesteads, *ibid.* p. 197. On Trajan's column the Dacians and Sarmatians appear using similar bows, as also German warriors on the Antonine column.

<sup>6</sup> These photographs may be obtained from Mr. Shores, at Bridlington.

<sup>7</sup> Forbes Leslie, *Early Races*, vol. i. p. 258; the Rudston stone is figured with a memoir by Pegge, *Archæologia*, vol. v. p. 95. See also Camden's *Brit.*, edit. Gough, vol. iii. p. 320; Drake's *Eburacum*, p. 26.



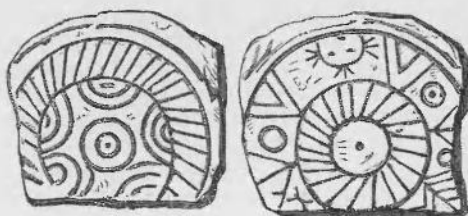


Fig. 1.—10 inches in each direction.

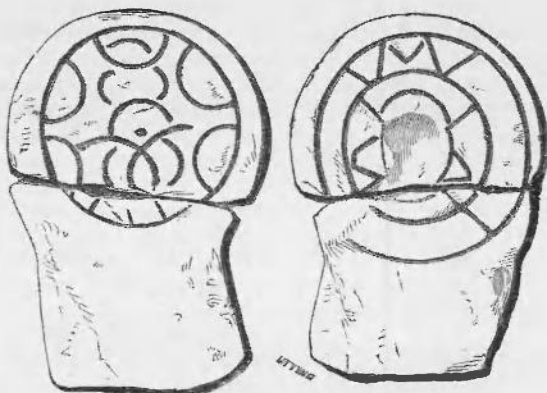


Fig. 2.—2 ft. 9 in. by 1 ft. 9 in.

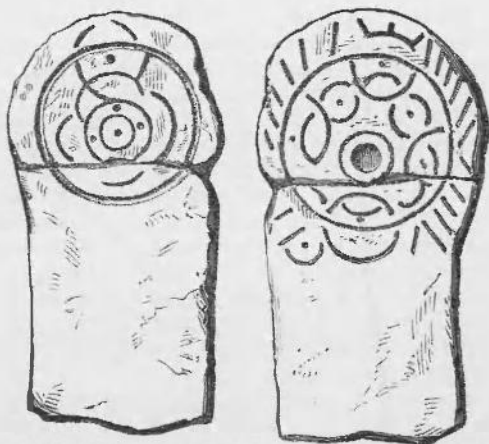


Fig. 3.—3 ft. by 1 ft. 4 in.

Carved head-stones (obverse and reverse).

Found in the foundation of Adel Church, Yorkshire.

local tradition connected with the monument, which, as he remarks, is of the same fashion and description as the remarkable monoliths near Boroughbridge, the "Devil's Arrows."<sup>8</sup> The largest monolith hitherto noticed amongst the primitive remains of this description is the great menhir at Loc-Maria-Ker, in Brittany, now prostrate and broken into four pieces. Its length, the fragments united, has been estimated at 61½ ft., the weight not less than 260 tons.<sup>9</sup>

By the Rev. H. T. SIMPSON, Rector of Adel, through Dr. WAITE, M.D. —Photographs of four rudely-carved stones found in the foundations of the church of Adel, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, having been worked up as walling material. They are here figured. The small Norman church at that place has been ascribed to the reign of Stephen, and, as alleged, it was rebuilt by the monks of the Holy Trinity, York, to whom the parish belonged. The fabric, of considerable value as an example of the middle of the twelfth century, free from any mixture of later architectural styles, is remarkable, amongst other features, for its south porch, its font, detached piscina, and a highly enriched chancel arch. A bronze door-handle with a large ring attached deserves to be noticed; its highly

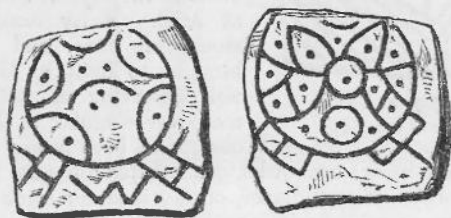


Fig. 4.—Fragment of a carved head-stone, Adel Church. Dimensions 1 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 5 in.

wrought details were concealed until the surface was cleaned by the direction of Mr. Simpson; it represents a monster holding a human head in its jaws. It is asserted that any offender pursued by the officials of justice might claim privilege of sanctuary, if he could grasp the ring of this handle. In the parish of Adel there are British remains, pit-dwellings, a monolith, &c.; there is also a Roman entrenchment, the place being on the Roman road from Ilkley to Bramham Moor. Two sepulchral inscriptions have been found, and Horsley notices a sculpture of the Deæ Matres; a rudely carved slab, also, found with Roman remains, and bearing the *phallus* with the words—PRIMINVS MINTLAI, OR MENTLA.<sup>1</sup>

From the position in which the carved stones, of which photographs were brought by Dr. Waite, had been found—in the ground-work of a church of considerable antiquity,—the absence also of any decided type, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, or Norman, in their design, and the occurrence at Adel of so many evidences of early occupation, Mr. Simpson had been disposed to regard them as of a very remote pagan period, and as allusive,

<sup>8</sup> Figured by Mr. Esoroyd Smith, *Reliquiæ Isuriana*, p. 7, pl. 1.

<sup>9</sup> Forbes Leslie, *Early Races*, vol. i. p. 258, pl. xxv. The weight of the Rudston stone, as estimated by Pegge, has been supposed to be from 46 to 56 tons.

<sup>1</sup> A cast was sent to the Museum of

the Institute at the York Meeting, 1846; Museum Catalogue, p. 10. See Whitaker's *Loidis*, vol. i. p. 175. Stone coffins, querns, and various other relics present evidence, as pointed out by Mr. Simpson, of early occupation.

possibly, to the worship of the sun and moon. Such a supposition seems, however, very questionable; Professor Westwood, who has paid special attention to early relics of similar description, memorial crosses, head-stones, and the like, considers the relics with one exception (fig. 5) to be undoubtedly head-stones of some time ranging from the eleventh to the thirteenth century. The type may be recognised as a rudely-fashioned cross, the upper part consisting of a wheel-shaped design in which the tradition of the customary cruciform heading is scarcely discerned. Professor Westwood remarked that with difficulty, and after careful comparison of early memorials, he had been able to trace a cruciform idea. He referred

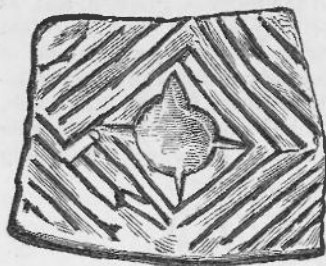


Fig. 5.—Carved stone, Adel.  
(30 in. by 34 in.)

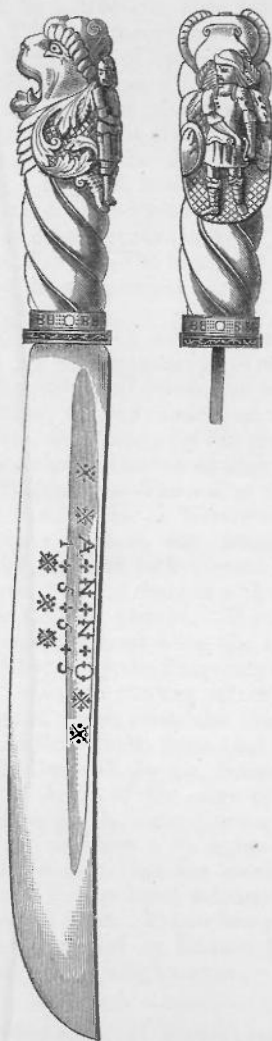
to certain examples of ancient round-headed gravestones, discovered in the foundations of Bakewell Church, and probably of the eleventh or twelfth century.<sup>2</sup> On one of them the round head bears a kind of wheel-shaped design, with six spokes; others also present general resemblance in ornament to the curious head-stones found at Adel. Early examples of head-stones are rare, and the examples brought to light by Mr. Simpson are well deserving of notice; they are moreover singular as having incised designs on both faces. The fragment,

fig. 5, found on a moor, near Adel, ornamented on one face only, may have been a portion of wall-diaper, or destined for some other purpose not easily to be ascertained; it is probably of early Norman date.

By the Rev. R. P. COATES, F.S.A.—A knife, single-edged, with an ivory handle sculptured with considerable spirit and skill (see woodcuts). It is probably one of a pair of carving-knives, such as were used by the official *écuyer trenchant*, or *trencheator*, and carried in an ornamented sheath; there was frequently a third smaller knife with the two of large size, of which last one was intended for taking assay of the viands. The knife exhibited measures in length  $17\frac{1}{4}$  in.; the ivory handle  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in.; the breadth of the blade is  $1\frac{3}{16}$  in. On each side of the blade is inscribed ANNO 1555. This handsome specimen, which may be of Italian workmanship, has been in the possession of a family at Dartford, Kent, and of their connexions, for the last eighty years. Of the ceremony observed in carving at the table of the sovereign or noble see Notes on the word "Kervare beforne a lorde," Prompt. Parvulorum, p. 273; the chapter "De cultellis domini," in the Treatise on the officials in lordly households, Boke of Curtasye, Pub. Percy Society, p. 28, and many particulars in "The Babees Book," a collection of treatises on Manners and Meals in olden times, edited by Mr. Furnivall for the Early English Text Society.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A small oblong octagonal object, height nearly 3 in., diameter 2 in., supposed to be a chrismatory, of rock crystal with silver gilt cover and mountings, and of very beautiful

<sup>2</sup> See Arch. Journ., vol. v. p. 257; 4, 79; Journ. Brit. Arch. Ass., vol. ii. pp. 256, 304.



Ivory-handled Knife, date 1553.

Length, the handle included, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

workmanship. In the crystal two cylindrical cavities, about half an inch in diameter, have been hollowed out, to contain the holy oil and chrism used in baptism. The lid is decorated, in four compartments, with the initials H and K united by a true-love knot tasseled, as on the armour of Henry VIII. in the Tower Armoury, and in sculptured ornaments at Hampton Court. Mr. Morgan is of opinion that this beautiful object may have been part of the appliances of the Royal Chapel, and have been used for baptisms of the children of Henry VIII. and Katharine of Arragon. Being intended for the rite of baptism only, the third receptacle, namely that for the oil used for the sick, as usually found in a chrismatory, is here wanting. It must, however, be noticed, that no symbol whatever or ornament of a sacred nature occurs in the decoration of this charming example of cinque-cento taste.

By Mr. J. PIGGOT, Jun., F.S.A.—The head of a pastoral staff, sculptured in ivory; date, probably the seventeenth century, copied from an earlier work.

By Mr. HENDERSON, F.S.A.—A writing standish, made from the mulberry tree planted by Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon. It was presented by order of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses to Mr. Henderson's maternal grandfather, George Keate, on occasion of the Jubilee, May 3, 1769. Mr. Keate, well-known by his poetical and literary performances, was the companion of Garrick at that festival.

By Mr. WALTER H. TREGELLAS.—The seal of Sir Walter Bluet, a brass matrix lately found in excavations in Westminster. It is of circular form, diameter rather over an inch, the device being, within a very elegantly fashioned panel enriched with pierced tracery, a small escutcheon placed aslant (*en cantiel*) and charged with the following bearing,—on a bend cotised three sex-foils pierced. The escutcheon is ensigned with a helm and mantlings, the crest being the head of a griffin ducally gorged, resembling that borne by the Despensers. The legend, in black letter, is as follows,—S': WALTERI BLUWET: MILIT'. The bearing on this beautiful seal, the design of which resembles that of several examples of the time of Richard II., differs wholly from that ascribed to the various families of the name, in Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Hants, Gloucestershire, &c. In the Roll of Arms, of the reign of Edward II., edited by the late Sir Harris Nicolas, p. 78, occurs, under Gloucestershire, "Sire Walter Bluet, de or a un cheveron e iij. egles de vert." It has been suggested, with some probability, that the bearing on the seal may have been a "canting coat," the flowers being intended to represent the blue corn-flower, callen in French *bluet*. Rymer has printed letters of protection, dated June 14, 1369, granted by Edward III. to Sir Walter Bluet and others, going abroad on the king's service.

### Archaeological Intelligence.

THE Annual Meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Association will be held at Holyhead, commencing on August 15, under the presidency of the Ven. Archdeacon Wynne Jones. The ample variety of subjects of antiquarian investigation in Anglesey, of which some remarkable examples have lately been brought before the Institute, will present more than ordinary attractions. Full information regarding the arrangements may be obtained from the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, Melksham.

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

February 4, 1870.

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

Col. A. LANE FOX exhibited a matchlock of the seventeenth century, and of peculiar construction, lately found at Inverness, and illustrated it by others from his collection. He remarked,—“My object in exhibiting this matchlock is to ascertain the opinion of the archæologists present, whether it is of European or Oriental manufacture. It was kindly added to my collection by the Rev. James Joass of Golspie. My first impression upon seeing it was that it must be oriental, from its resemblance to some of the Chinese and Japanese matchlocks in my possession. It differs, however, from any oriental arms that I have seen in the details of its construction; the serpentine, instead of passing through the stock and out of the top behind the barrel, makes a twist in the stock and comes out on the right side immediately behind the pan, and an oblong hole is cut in the stock to allow the movement of the serpentine when pressed towards the pan; the spring is on the outside, and presses upwards on the bent part of the serpentine, where it issues from the oblong hole in the stock; the wire staples which fasten the spring to the stock are, no doubt, recent additions; the barrel is 5 ft. 3 in. in length, octagonal on the outside; the bore is  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter; the wooden shaft appears to have extended up the whole length of the barrel, but only half of it remains; the pan had formerly a brass cover, turning upon a pivot; the breech is secured by means of a brass band, about an inch in width; the butt curves downwards, in the form of a Scotch pistol. In this respect it resembles some of the Japanese arms; but the same form also occurs in the European Demi-haque of the time of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth. The form of the serpentine resembles the oriental ones, in being constructed of one piece, the match-holder moving *forward* to ignite the charge, whereas in the European matchlocks the match-holder, being provided with a trigger, was made to move backwards, in which position the operation was brought more under the eye of the firer, and he was enabled to blow his match immediately before firing. This, however, appears to have been an improved form of matchlock, those used up to the middle of the sixteenth century being constructed of one piece in the same manner as the oriental ones.<sup>1</sup> The position in which the

<sup>1</sup> Observations on the History of Hand Firearms, &c., by Samuel Rush Meyrick,

Esq., LL.D., F.S.A. Archæologia, vol. xxii.



matchlock was found would lead to the inference that it may be of native manufacture. It was found in a sunk cellar, a few feet under the surface of the earthen floor in No. 15, High Street, Inverness.

"This weapon appears to be of interest as affecting the question, which I think can hardly be considered definitively settled, whether the matchlock, in its simplest and earliest form, was a European invention, or was derived from intercourse with the East. That some of the more advanced forms of oriental matchlocks are copied from European firelocks is evident; but, on the other hand, the earliest form of matchlock must probably have been used in China before it was known in Europe, and may have been communicated, like other improvements of the same period, through Arab commerce with the East."

Col. Fox then described a series of eight oriental matchlocks, showing the successive improvements from the most improved patterns. Some of these are evidently copied from the Spanish flintlock. The latest improvement exhibited consisted of a Japanese gun, in which the percussion principle was adapted to a weapon of the matchlock form.

Mr. BERNHARD SMITH remarked that he was in possession of a large, heavy matchlock, with a boss under the stock, and of about A.D. 1630, which was certainly of European make. It had the serpentine coming towards the shooter. He thought the example found at Inverness was also European, an opinion in which Mr. Hewitt concurred.

The CHAIRMAN gave an account of an embroidered chasuble found in a church at Warrington in Lancashire.—"Through the archæological zeal and courtesy of Dr. Kendrick of Warrington, we have been favoured with the inspection of a curious piece of old English embroidery which had been the front and back part of a chasuble; and along with this Eucharistic garment came the notice of how it was brought to light. While some reparations were being made, about forty years ago, in that Lancashire parish church, a blocked-up doorway near the rood-screen was re-opened, and not only was the staircase leading upwards to the rood-loft shown, but—a thing most unusual—another flight of stairs conducting downward to a crypt was revealed, and upon one of its steps was found a carefully wrapt-up parcel containing a chasuble. Not deeming this venerable old vestment serviceable for any ecclesiastical use to which he could apply it, the incumbent of the church made a present of it to the Catholic priest of the place, and he, wishing to bring it back to its olden use, put it into the hands of one of his congregation for repair, the body of the vestment being in parts much decayed. The good dame to whom this charge was committed imagining, as is the wont even yet with some ladies, that any new silk is preferable to old, took off the two orphreys from this ancient chasuble, and fixed them on a modern one of crimson satin, cut after the scanty and fiddle shape of so many fashioned vestments of these days, so unseemly to the eye of any one who knows the ample dimensions of mediæval chasubles. These embroideries are in the poorest kind of English work which marked the end of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth century, with the one redeeming quality of the excellence of their diapering or grounding, which is, in general, well worked. All the figures, and the niches within which they stand, are wrought in coloured silks, after the mode of the "opus plumarium" or feather-stitch, while the golden threads of the diapering are as bright as they looked the first day they were put in, being wound

round with pure metal, and not, as now, composed of base and copper alloy. Though quite inferior as works of fine execution, these orphreys are truly valuable, as furnishing some curious samples of symbolism and historic allusions. The cross on the back is somewhat in the Y shape, and three angels, each with a golden chalice in his hand, receive the sacred blood trickling from the hands and pierced side of our Lord upon the cross. To signify the perpetual virginity, not only of our Lord and the Blessed Virgin Mary, but also of the beloved disciple St. John, two lily plants, but with the flowers coloured pink, are shooting up, one on each side, from the ground at the foot of the cross. If the persons of Abel, Abraham, and Melchisedek, together with two of the apostles, may be easily recognised by their emblems, to not a few spectators it may be difficult to say why that figure in armour, with a battle-axe resting on his shoulder, should be there. In my mind there cannot be a doubt that the knight we behold so shown is meant for Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, beheaded at Pontefract A.D. 1322, in the reign of Edward II.

To soothe the last hours of his dying father, Edward I., the future king swore he would banish his favourite Gaveston, not only from his presence, but altogether from the kingdom. This promise, however, he did not keep; but he heaped honours, wealth, and titles upon this overbearing foreign minion, till at last a general rebellion broke out against the wayward recklessness of the young infatuated king. Among the richest and most powerful of the barons stood Thomas Earl of Lancaster, by blood connected with the reigning house; and he was chosen to head the popular party. The struggle lasted long, and had its various phases. Beleaguered at last and taken by the court or Gaveston faction in the castle of Pontefract, Earl Thomas, after short shrift, was beheaded at the early morrow on a hill outside the walls. The kingdom mourned him as a martyr to the cause of justice and the people's cause: the spot whereon he died became at once a famous place of pilgrimage, and by the country's voice he was proclaimed a saint without waiting for the process of regular canonization. As years went by this feeling grew, and a regular service in his honour was drawn up, and it is said that, listening to his intercession, the Almighty had more than once vouchsafed to work miracles by healing the sick at his request. At Warrington there was a house of Austin friars, and in the year 1327, the then king, Edward III., issued a letter to its prior, Robert de Werrington, authorising him to gather money throughout the realm for building a chapel on the hill at Pontefract upon the spot whereon Earl Thomas was beheaded. That Prior Robert succeeded we learn from old Leland, who tells us, in his *Itinerary*, vol. v. p. 95, "without the town (of Pontfraict) on the hil wher the goode Duke of Lancastre was beheddid, ys a fair chirche." That the report of miracles having been wrought over the tomb of the earl seems to have annoyed Edward II. and his party is shown by a document given by Rymer (*Fœd.* vol. iii. p. 1033, A.D. 1323), "*Super rumore Thomam nuper Comitem Lancastriæ miraculis corruscari*;" and the document adds, speaking in the king's name, "*quod moleste gerimus*." Quite of another way of thinking, Edward III. sent a deputation to Rome asking the Holy Father to enter on the enquiries necessary for the earl's canonization, as appears by the document—"Ad Papam, pro canonisatione Thomæ nuper Comititis Lancastriæ" (*Fœd.* iv. p. 268, A.D. 1327); but, though urged a second time upon the Pontiff by another deputation, no canonization took

place. Far into the days of Henry VIII. there lived in the English mind a loving and a reverent remembrance of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, and the hiding so carefully away within a concealed part of this church at Warrington of this one out of the many chasubles which must have belonged to it, speaks of the hope that other and less clouded and stormy days would dawn, when the vestment with the likeness embroidered on it of a man so loved would again be worn at its altar.

"Fortunate is it for our Institute, one great object of which is to gather within reach everything which may illustrate our national history, to be able, while exhibiting and speaking of this old chasuble, to set before our writers of history a curious and undoubted proof, for more purposes than one, of gone-by lamentable times in our native annals."

A memoir by Mr. C. W. KING, "On the Portraiture of the Ancients," was then read. It is printed in the present volume, p. 16.

Mr. YATES made some remarks in high commendation of the essay; and the CHAIRMAN referred to the legend that the earliest portrait was that of a lover going to the Trojan war, parting from his lady. He fell asleep, and she sketched his outline on the wall.

Mr. BURTT read, "Notes on a Fishery at Lapworth, Warwickshire, *temp.* Edward III.," founded on a document in the Public Record Office. This has been already printed in this Journal, vol. xxvi. p. 357.

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. J. FULLER RUSSELL.—A portrait on panel, by Cornelius Jansen, of a Suffolk worthy, John Meadows, M.A., rector of Ousden in that county, and the maternal grandfather's great-grandfather of the exhibitor. He was ejected from his benefice under the Act of Uniformity, in 1662. He married Sarah (*née* Fairfax) the great-granddaughter of John Fairfax, Master, in 1609, of the Hospital of S. Giles, Norwich, and the grandson of Sir Thomas Fairfax, Knt. (who deceased in 1520), of Walton and Gilling, Yorkshire, and Anne, daughter of Sir William Gascoigne, Knt., of Gawthorpe, Yorkshire, by the Lady Margaret (*née* Percy), third and youngest daughter of Henry, the third Earl of Northumberland. Mr. John Meadows' younger brother, Sir Philip Meadows, was Latin Secretary, in 1652, with Milton, to the Protector Cromwell; Ambassador to the courts of Lisbon, Sweden, and Denmark; and the great-grandfather of Charles Meadows, who assumed, in 1788, the surname and arms of *Pierrepont*, was advanced to the earldom of Manvers in 1806, and was the grandfather of the present earl. A "Memoir" of John Meadows was published, in 1840, by the late Edgar Taylor, F.S.A.; and his portrait formerly belonged to the exhibitor's uncle (the representative of the eldest branch of his descendants), the late John Fuller, Esq., of Dunmow, Essex, and is now in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. William Nash Woodham, of Shepruth, Cambridgeshire, by whose kindness it is exhibited.

By Mr. J. HENDERSON, F.S.A.—A Persian curved sword, damascened in gold. The inscriptions on the blade record the titles and attributes of Allah, and the words, "King of Iran or Persia." On the back of the blade are the names of the seven sleepers, with some cabalistic writing. The probable date is the latter part of the fifteenth century.—An Indian

curved sword, damascened with animals and birds.—An Indian mace, of Delhi work. The owner's name is on the stem; the name of the prince he served on the head of the mace, with the date of the year of the Hegira, 1136 (A.D. 1772).

By Col. LANE FOX.—A series of matchlocks, eight in number, of oriental make, exhibiting the earliest-known form of this weapon, and showing successive stages of its improvement. The stock and frame of one of these weapons was a good specimen of inlaid woodwork, exhibiting scenes of the chase, &c.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—Arms combining some characteristics of oriental and European manufacture.—A martel, of oriental character, but possibly Polish or Hungarian. The head is of brass, cased with silver, ornamented with niello and coloured blue and white pastes. The shaft is of wood, covered with leather, and partly cased with silver.—A steel pistol, of Scotch or English make, but of oriental type. The flintlock has a sliding cover to the pan, which has lost its hammer. The lock-plate is of brass, engraved. The butt is formed after the fashion of many Albanian and Turkish pistols; early seventeenth century.

By Mr. F. SPURRELL.—A small collection of flint weapons, &c., interesting examples of familiar types found in the neighbourhood of Dartford, Kent.

By Mr. N. HARE, Jun., of Liskeard.—Seal, of mixed metal, chiefly copper, said to have been found among the sand of a cavern in Mount's Bay, opposite Mount St. Michael, Cornwall. In the centre is a rudely-cut cross, with the sacred initials I. H. C. The legend appears to be VANCIEDTOL, in letters coarsely cut. The seal is circular, an inch in diameter, and has a hole through the top of the handle for suspension at the girdle; probably of the fifteenth century.—Rubbing of a granite slab in the gardens of Mrs. Pendarves, of Pendarves, Camborne, Cornwall. Letters of curious form are scarcely decipherable, and it is thought to be a "nonsense" stone.

By Dr. WAITE.—Photograph of the porch of Adel Church, Yorkshire.

By Mrs. JERVIS.—Portraits of Sir Thomas Wayte (the regicide), and Sir Thomas his son.

By the Rev. R. P. COATES.—Portion of a quern, found in the neighbourhood of Darenth, Kent. It is the upper stone, or "runner," and formed of conglomerate, the "pudding stone," usually supposed to be from Hertfordshire. Its shape is conical, or rather more than hemispherical, with a large central perforation and traces of a smaller hole at the side, probably to receive a handle. This relic lay on the borders of Southfleet parish, a district rich in Roman remains; and Mr. Coates ascribed the quern to the Roman period.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—Impression of a silver signet ring, with an unusual merchant's mark; date, the latter part of the fifteenth century. The dimensions of the besil are shown by the woodcut; the device is a cross-shaft, having at the upper end two vanes or streamers, on the sinister side, so disposed as to present the appearance of a W. This, however, a frequent feature in the design of such marks, was probably not intended for a letter. It occurs in many instances amongst the numerous merchants' marks of Norwich, collected by Mr. W. Ewing (Norfolk Archaeology, vol. iii. p. 177). A letter, probably a minuscule N (or an U?), is introduced on the dexter side of the central stem or shaft,

which passes through a series of objects, double bowed, possibly the initial B, placed transversely, and three times repeated. It will be seen by comparison with examples figured in *Norfolk Archaeology*, *ut supra*,



and the *Norwich Brewers' Marks*, vol. v. p. 313, that the central stem, in many instances, springs from an initial—A—B—IB—G—M, and the like, minuscule letters being also frequently introduced in the field. These marks appear to have been in common use from about 1300 to 1600; it is supposed that they were hereditary, but subject to arbitrary variations, to distinguish individuals of a family; no established usage or rule has been ascertained in regard to letters that occur in their seemingly capricious designs, as indications of names. A specimen found near Cork, and figured in this *Journal*, vol. ii. p. 198, presents the shaft with double vane, springing from an ornament that may be an orb or mound surmounted by a cross, and placed on a letter B, transversely placed, as on Mr. Morgan's curious signet. An interesting example of lettered marks is to be seen on an escutcheon, a "palimpsest," part of a sepulchral brass found at Betchworth, Surrey;<sup>1</sup> in this instance the vertical stem that carries a double W fashioned streamer, is formed by the long stroke of the initial h. Several other illustrations of the varied character of these marks have been noticed in this *Journal*. The impress of a gold ring in Mr. Morgan's collection is figured in vol. xv. p. 88; the hoop bears the name—Henry Smale. In the same volume, p. 289, may be seen the singular device on a ring found at Chiswick, bearing a cruciform mark, in which the numeral 2 is three times repeated; another example of the introduction of numerals is given in vol. xii. p. 294.

By Mr. A. WILKINSON.—A portion of a map of Old London, engraved by William Morgan, 1682. It appears to be part of the map called *Ogilby's Map of London*, and referred to in an advertisement in the *Gazette*, No. 1775, 20-23 Nov. 1682, as follows:—"Wm. Morgan, His Majesty's Cosmographer, having finished his presents and furnished His Majesty's palaces, &c., with his Map of the Exact Survey of London, Westminster, and Southwark, and the Prospect of London and Westminster, the said Map will now be sold from forty shillings to four or five pounds as they are made up and beautified. And they that desire it may have the map without the prospect, or the prospect and ornaments without the Map, at the Author's house near the Blew Boar in Ludgate Street. And whosoever hath occasion for the draft of any Ward, Parish or Estate in London, Westminster or Southwark, may be furnished at reasonable rates by the said Wm. Morgan. Also in Ireland the said Maps are sold by Wm. Mendy at his shop in the Exchange in Dublin." Mr. Wilkinson observed that there is a copy of this map in the Guildhall Library. In the Pepysian Library at Cambridge there is an impression

<sup>1</sup> It is figured in *Arch. Journal*, vol. xii. p. 293; *Gent. Mag.*, N. S., vol. xliii. p. 270.

of the Prospect of London and Westminster, taken at various stations to the Southward thereof, by William Morgan, doubtless that advertised in the *Gazette*; it is noticed in Pepys' Diary, vol. iii. p. 14, edit. 1854. See Gough's Notices of Early Maps of London, Brit. Topogr., vol. i. p. 753; and the Memoir accompanying the map by Mr. W. Newton, published by Bell and Daldy, 1855.

March 4, 1870.

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

A memoir was read by Mr. J. G. WALLER, entitled "Remarks on a piece of Roman Sculpture found at Sens, in France, part of the tomb of a Painter, and representing Fresco Painting." A drawing of this remarkable illustration of the process of wall-painting was exhibited by Mr. Waller. The sculpture, unfortunately much damaged, has been figured by Mr. Roach Smith in his Illustrations of Roman London, p. 61.

Mr. C. W. KING, M.A., communicated a dissertation on the portraiture of Our Lord, on emerald, presented, according to tradition, to Innocent VIII. No trace of this gem has been found in any notices or records of the Sphragistic Collections in the Vatican. Mr. King gave some notices of certain other ancient portraitures of Our Lord; he sent for examination a photograph of a painting preserved in the Isle of Man, and formerly, as stated, in the monastery of Douglas. The memoir will be given in an early number of the Journal.

The Rev. CHARLES NEVINSON, Warden of Browne's Hospital at Stamford, sent a short notice of the recent discovery there of an alms' box of somewhat unusual fashion. It is here figured, from a photograph supplied by an obliging correspondent at Stamford, Mr. Thomas Paradise. During the last year the condition of the buildings had come under the consideration of the governors, and it had been determined to reconstruct certain portions which had fallen into decay. Towards the close of the autumn the work progressed rapidly, considerable portions of the old buildings being unavoidably removed. Amongst these were the lodgings appropriated to the Warden and other members of the establishment, situated in the rear of the Hospital; the building, formerly the office of the *Stamford Chronicle*, was demolished, the site being required for the new residence for the Warden. Much of the ancient Hospital will, however, be rebuilt, stone for stone, thus retaining the decorative features of the Perpendicular style in which the buildings had been originally erected. The tower entrance, familiar to those who have visited the structure, will unavoidably be altered in order to suit the arrangement of the steps that form an approach to the new building. The works and reconstruction that the governors propose to carry out will probably require a year and a half to complete. In the meantime the old "Daniel Lambert" inn, St. Martin's, has been fitted up, and serves as a domicile for the bedesmen, who now assemble daily in St. Mary's Church for their customary attendance on divine services, until their own proper place of worship shall have been suitably renovated. During the demolition of the Warden's apartments the ancient relic under consideration was brought to light. It is a cylindrical box of maple wood, in its general form resembling a small barrel, hooped and ribbed with bands of iron; it is fitted with a lock, over which falls a hasp, with the additional



security of a second hasp, a strong iron band passing horizontally around the fore part of the box, and fastened by a staple and padlock. The upper part of the box is formed with a deep cavity, like the reversed



Alms' box of maple wood found at Brownes' Hospital, Stamford. Height  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in.

conical top of an ordinary coffee-mill, and having a slit at the bottom, through which the money thrown into the cavity passed into the barrel-shaped receptacle beneath. This curious relic measures  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. in height, and  $16\frac{1}{2}$  in. in circumference at the largest part.

The following particulars regarding the discovery were given by Mr. Nevinson :—"I found the alms box in a small splayed recess, in a cupboard or closet adjoining the ancient fireplace in a chamber or first-floor room of the Hospital. This chamber I imagine to have been the private apartment of the Warden. It was situated over what appeared to have been a large, though low, hall (perhaps the common living-room of the corporation), containing a very large arched and moulded fireplace and a piscina. In one corner was an inclosed staircase leading up to the chamber of which I have spoken. The fireplace in this chamber was plain chamfered and rounded, and was evidently original. The closet at the side was almost too large for a cupboard, and had been lighted by two small windows; the recess in which I found the box was in the side towards the fireplace. I see little reason to doubt that the box is coeval with the foundation of the Hospital, *circa* 1490. It seems, from the link attached to it, to have been fastened to a wall, perhaps in the chapel, whence the box, when full, would be carried by the Warden to his private apartment to be emptied; and this, perhaps, would account for its position when found. Fines inflicted on the poor of the Hospital were directed to be paid into the great chest, which still exists; this box, I should think, was designed for alms only."

Mr. BURR observed that during a recent visit to Leicester a similar wooden receptacle for alms had been shown to him at Wyggeston's Hospital in that town. It would doubtless be produced, amongst numerous interesting local relics, for the gratification of members of the Institute attending the annual meeting of the Society to be held there during the ensuing summer.

Another example, of similar size and cylindrical form, strongly banded with iron, and attached to a chain, is to be seen at Herboldown Hospital, near Canterbury. It may have been, probably, the identical alms-stock into which Erasmus dropped his small coin when the shoe of St. Thomas was there produced to be kissed by earnest devotees, as related in his Colloquy concerning Pilgrimages for Religion's sake.

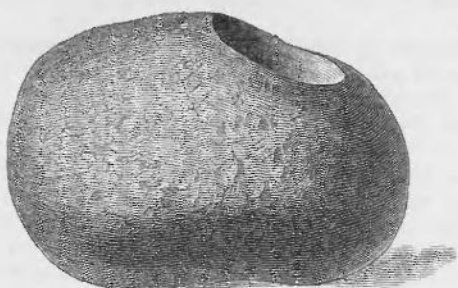
#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. EDWIN G. JARVIS, Vicar of Hackthorn.—A celt of veined stone, not flint, and well polished, found in draining at Cold Hanworth, Lincolnshire, at a depth of about 3 ft. in clay and sand. It measures  $6\frac{1}{8}$  in. in length, the breadth at the cutting edge is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in.—Hammer-head of stone, of oval form, with a perforation for a haft. Found in Newport, Lincoln. Dimensions,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. by  $2\frac{3}{8}$  in.—A singular rudely fashioned hammer-head, of bronze, likewise found in Newport. Length  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in., breadth about 2 in.; there is a narrow oblong hafting-hole, measuring about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. by  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. The extremities show signs of much percussion, and it has been suggested, with some slight probability, that it may have been the extremity of a bell-clapper. (See woodcut.)

By the Hon. W. O. STANLEY, M.P.—A drawing of a metal vessel, in imperfect condition, found in November last in the parish of St. Michael Caerhays, Cornwall, near the shore. It contained 1600 Roman coins of the latter part of the third century, and of the emperors commonly designated the Thirty Tyrants. They range from Florianus, A.D. 276, to Probus, A.D. 282; of the latter there are 25 coins in very fine condition. The vessel is a *capis*, with a handle on one side; the metal of which it is formed proves to be tin, almost pure, namely, 97 per cent., with 3 parts only of lead. In its broken state it weighs 3 lbs. 13 oz., and doubtless precisely resembled in form the vessel found in 1756 at Bossens, figured by Borlase, *Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 317, pl. 28, and now in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.

By Sir THOMAS E. WINNINGTON, Bart.—A portion of an Anglo-Saxon MS. of the eleventh century; it was found in the cover of a volume in the library at Stanford Court, Worcestershire, and appears to be a fragment of the Passion of St. Bartholomew, translated from the "*Passio Bartholomæi*," of which the text is given in *Mombritii Vitæ Sanctorum*; Milan, circa 1482. Sir Thomas stated that the discovery of this literary relic existing in his library was made by Mr. Horwood, of the Inner Temple, whilst engaged on a search for the Historical MSS. Commission.

By Mr. J. G. WALLER.—A drawing representing a piece of sculpture found at Sens, the Roman *Agedincum*, and capital of the Senones; this sculpture, unfortunately mutilated, formed part of the tomb of a painter, and illustrates, in a remarkable manner, the process of wall-painting, in fresco. This very interesting subject has been figured by Mr. C. Roach Smith, in his *Illustrations of Roman London*, p. 61, where a description of the details and action of the various figures may be found. Sens has supplied, on sepulchral memorials of the Roman period, sculptures of great value as illustrations of social and industrial life—the smith, the fuller, the cloth worker, and the husbandman;—these, with others, have been brought before us by Mr. Roach Smith in his *Collectanea*, vol. v. p. 160.—An Italian painting on panel, representing Christian Faith; it



Ovoid maul or hammer-head of stone, found in Newport, Lincoln. Dimensions  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $2\frac{3}{8}$  in.



Ancient object of bronze, found in Lincoln. Length  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in., diameter about 2 in.

Antiquities of Stone and Bronze, in possession of the Rev. Edwin G. Jarvis.

was probably part of the decorations of a *cassone*. Date, early in the sixteenth century.—A processional cross, of Flemish workmanship, date fifteenth century, with paintings of the seventeenth century.

By Mr. R. G. P. MINTY.—A well executed head in terra-cotta, a specimen apparently of cinque-cento art. It was found in a garden at Petersfield, Hants, at a depth of about 6 ft. It is pierced, as supposed, for some purpose of attachment either to a figure or some other decorative work.

By Miss WICKS, through Mr. C. W. KING.—A photograph of a profile portraiture of Our Lord, on panel, stated to have been formerly in the monastery of Douglas, in the Isle of Man. It appears, from an inscription on the lower part of the painting, that this relic is one of the portraits alleged to have been reproduced from an emerald presented by the "Great Turk" to Pope Innocent VIII. The example, however, in the Isle of Man varies in several particulars from the usual type, of which several reproductions have been noticed in this Journal. See vol. viii. p. 320; vol. xiv. p. 95.

By Mr. THOMAS HART.—A small painting on panel, the head in profile, to the left, and on a gilded ground. It is a well preserved copy of the portraiture of Our Lord, of the type noticed above, which seems to have been in estimation in the early part of the sixteenth century, or somewhat earlier, and to have been repeatedly copied. On the lower part of the panel is the following inscription :—"This Semilitude of ovr Sauour Christ Iesus was found in Amarat and Sent from y<sup>e</sup> great Turke To Pope Innocent y<sup>e</sup> 8, to Redeeme his Brother Which was Taken Prisoner By y<sup>e</sup> Romans."

By Mr. S. DODD.—A mezzotinto engraving of the portraiture of Our Lord, of the profile type above mentioned; it was described as taken from an ancient painting in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The dimensions are 10 in. in height, by  $7\frac{3}{8}$  in. in width; the lettering is as follows :—"This print of Our Saviour is done from a painting in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Printed and sold by B. W. Morrison, engraver, next y<sup>e</sup> corner of New Broad Street, Moorfields, and Messrs. Bakewell and Parker, opposite Birchin Lane, in Cornhill."

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P., F.S.A.—An oval silver plate, measuring  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. by nearly 2 in., of slightly convex form, finely and delicately engraved with historical and allegorical devices. It is contained in an oval brass box, which appears to have been made for it, together with a small oval book consisting of several paper leaves between two outer leaves of parchment, sewn together at one end after the manner of a book, and herein is written the following description of the plate :—"The History of the upper side of the Plate. The Royal Oak cut down, & on the body of the tree falling is Jan: 30<sup>th</sup> 1648, when King Charles the 1<sup>st</sup> was beheaded—in falling the Branches break, and under them lye the Crown subverted, and the Globe and Cross broke from it. In the Crown is engraved—Charles. Near the Crown lyes the Scepter, broken into 3 pieces, intimating thereby the Destruction of the 3 Kingdoms, England, Scotland & Ireland. Over the Stock of the Tree descends an Angel with a Watering pot, on the right side of which is ingraved Job 14<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> v. which are these words,—There is Hopes of a Tree if it be cut down that it will sprout again, & that the tender Branches thereof will not cease: tho' the Root thereof wax old in the Earth & the Stock thereof

die in the Ground, yet thro' the scent of water it will bud & bring forth boughs like a Plant. On the Watering of the Stock are 3 shoots, one representing King Charles II., the other King James II., the third, which is highest, James III., on which shoot is a Crown inscribed June 10<sup>th</sup>. On the right side of the Plate appears another Angel, with a Scroll in one Hand in which is Ezek: 17-24—God exalteth the low Tree,—in the other Hand a Trumpet to publish the same to the world."

"The History on the under side, by Way of Answer.—King William a triumphant Conqueror dressed in Armour, crowned with Laurel, with one hand supporting the Holy Bible, & protecting the Church, with a Reference to Matthew, c. 16, v. 18—The Gates of Hell shall not prevail against it,—with the Other Hand a Sword with 3 Crowns upon it; to denote his uniting and defending the 3 Kingdoms which were represented in the broken Scepter divided and destroyed. On his right Hand is a Pile of War-Instruments belonging to him as an Heroick Victor, and a Flag of Liberty and Property, an emblem of what he fought for & came to protect. Under his feet is a Serpent representing the Devil, in the twisting of which is a warming pan open, with a face in it, & on the lid is engraved June 10<sup>th</sup>, the Pretender's Birth Day, and under the Pan lies a Bricklayer's Trowel, which refers to the story of his being a Bricklayer's Son. Under the Head of the Serpent is the Triple Crown to represent the Pope, but the Cross is broken from its top, and a String of Beads broken by it; between these is a small Barrel, under which is engraved Nov<sup>r</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> in Remembrance of the Gunpowder Popish Plot. Over the Head of the King are Rays of Glory from Heaven, with these words coming from them—1 Sam: 16, 12 v., Arise, anoint him, for this is he, and Nov<sup>r</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> the day of his Birth & arrival in our Coaste."

This object is now the property of Charles J. Parkes, Esq., of Pontypool, co. Monmouth, and was found not long ago among the effects of an old lady near Bridgenorth, Salop; the house had for centuries been the residence of a family of the name of Bache, from which the lady, a relative of the present owner, was descended. No history of it is known. It was probably made towards the end of the seventeenth century.

From the delicate accuracy of the engraving, as well as from the fineness, clearness, and distinctness of the lines of the graver, especially the curved lines by which the appearance of roundness is given, as also from an examination of and comparison with his known works, there can be little doubt that it is by the hand of William Faithorne the Elder, a famous engraver of the seventeenth century; he was born 1620, and died 1691. Therefore as it was made after the arrival of King William in November, 1688, we have 1690 as the date of the work.

The subject of the upper or convex side is copied from the frontispiece of a tract by Anthony Sadler, 1660, called "The Royal Mourner," where the quotation from Job is given at length under the picture. The design has however been reversed. Of the subject on the under or concave side no engraving is known, and it is probably a conceit or composition forming an answer to that on the upper side designed by the person who had the plate engraved as a private loyal memorial for his own gratification, as it was never published, nor does anything like it appear to be known.

Mr. Morgan exhibited also three portraits in Dresden porcelain, and two medallions in ivory, portraits of George III. and Queen Charlotte; the artist is not known.

April 1, 1870.

The Very Rev. the DEAN OF WESTMINSTER, D.D., Vice-President,  
in the Chair.

The proceedings of the meeting commenced with a discourse, of unusual interest, delivered by the Very Rev. CHAIRMAN, who detailed, at some length, the remarkable discovery, made a few weeks previously, of a Roman sarcophagus brought to light in lowering the north green adjacent to the north transept and porch of the Abbey Church at Westminster. No relic of Roman date had previously occurred in the vicinity. The bones of a young man, with the cranium in a perfect state, lay with the feet towards the west. Within the tomb an *arca*, bearing a well-preserved inscription to the memory of *Valerius Amandinus*. On the massive coped cover is carved a Latin cross, extending along its entire length, and supposed to mark the secondary use of this remarkable *ossuarium*, that may, as supposed, have been brought to the church to serve as a depository for some ecclesiastic or person connected with the monastery, possibly in the twelfth century. The Dean discussed very fully the points of difficulty and curious investigation associated with this the first occurrence of any trace of Roman date in the "Isle of Thorns," where, however, according to monastic traditions, had stood a temple of Apollo destroyed by an earthquake. The Dean concluded an address, that was received with most lively interest, with the welcome assurance of his wish to submit to the Institute, in their Journal, a detailed memoir on so important a discovery.

Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P., desired to convey to the Dean, in the most cordial manner, the grateful acknowledgment of the Institute for making known a discovery surpassing in interest, perhaps, any recent notices of vestiges of Roman times in Britain. He adverted, briefly, to his own researches on a Roman centre of occupation in the county where he resided, and to the singular but uninscribed sarcophagus that he had brought to light in Monmouthshire, as described in the Journal of the Institute.<sup>2</sup> That discovery, it would be remembered, had been accompanied by certain peculiar features in regard to the funereal usages of the Romans; but it was comparatively of inferior interest to the archaeologist when viewed in reference to the inscribed memorial of so much higher a class, the details of which had now, by the Dean's kindness, been made known to them.

The Hon. W. OWEN STANLEY, M.P., gave an account of the continuation of his investigations among the "Cyttiau" or pit dwellings of the early inhabitants of the Isle of Anglesey during the past year. His discourse was illustrated by stone implements, urns, and other objects, found during the course of the investigations. The memoir, illustrated by drawings of the most important of these objects, will be given in an early number of the Journal. (See vol. xxvi. p. 301, for an account of Mr. Stanley's previous researches in the same locality.)

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Hon. W. O. STANLEY, M.P.—Implements of stone, urns, and other relics, found in excavations made at Ty Mawr, Pen y Bone, &c., in Holyhead Island, during the autumn of 1869.

By Mr. A. G. GEOGHEGAN.—A bronze sword, dug up at Carndonogh,

<sup>2</sup> See Mr. Morgan's description of a Journ., vol. xii. p. 76; and Archæologia, Roman tomb found at Caerwent, Arch. vol. 36, p. 418.



co. Donegal.—Sepulchral urns found at Strabane, co. Tyrone ; and a keg of “Bog Butter,” found at a depth of 10 feet below the surface, at Dungiven, co. Londonderry. Full notices of the substance called “mineral tallow,” or “bog butter,” found in the peat in various parts of Ireland, and supposed to have been buried for safety, or to give it a peculiar taste and consistence, have been given by Sir W. R. Wilde, in the Proceedings R. I. Academy, vol. vi. p. 369, and in his Catalogue of the Museum of the Academy, p. 267, where also (at p. 212) is figured a remarkable specimen preserved in that collection. The butter was deposited in a wooden vessel, formed of one piece, and somewhat resembling “methers” or long firkins. The vessel in the Academy’s Museum (above cited) is of willow, and measures 26 inches in height and 32 inches in girth. This curious substance has likewise been found in Scotland, and in the Faroe Isles.

By Mr. WESTLAKE, through the Rev. J. FULLER RUSSELL, F.S.A.—Painted glass, the lower portion of a “Jesse” window, from Margaretting Church, Essex. It was noticed as an example of a character of design, that occurs in many windows of similar style in that county. Two figures, of spirited design, and in very elaborate costume, are introduced in each circular compartment or medallion formed by the trailing stem of the vine. The date appears to be the earlier part of the fifteenth century. Some valuable observations on examples of the “Stem of Jesse,” so much in vogue in the painted glass of all periods of mediæval art, may be found in Mr. Winston’s *Memoirs on Glass Painting*, pp. 108, 109, 238, &c. The window at Margaretting consists of three lights, but much of the glass had been destroyed ; it has been releaded and restored with much care.

By Mr. H. F. HOLT.—The jewel and toilet-case of Dorothea, youngest daughter of Philip, Duke of Holstein Glücksburg, and Sophia Hedewig, of Saxe Lawenburg, presented to her on her marriage, in 1668, by her husband, Frederick William the Great, Elector of Brandenburg. The casket is of ivory, with gilt metal engraved mountings, and contains a secret drawer, &c. It is elaborately painted with the armorial bearings of the bride and bridegroom. Amongst the ornaments are introduced animals, birds, flowers, foliage, and scroll-work ; and, apart from its claim to attention as a historical relic, it presents an interesting as well as uncommon specimen of Venetian work of the seventeenth century. The toilet-case is surmounted by that for jewels ; the dimensions of the former are as follows :—13½ in. in length, 6 in. in width, 2½ in. in depth ; the latter measures 8 in. in length, 3⅜ in. in height, and 4 in. in width.

Amongst presents to the library of the Institute during the previous month, for which the customary thanks were voted to the donors, the first part of the “*Lapidarium Septentrionale*,”—a Description of the Monuments of Roman Rule in the North of England,—published by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was received through the learned editor, the Rev. Dr. Collingwood Bruce. This important work, originated by the generous patron of archæological and historical research, Algernon, fourth Duke of Northumberland, by whom the chief portion of the illustrations were contributed, will consist of three fasciculi, of which the first, now completed, comprises the inscriptions and sculptures of the stations, *per lineam valli*, from Wallsend to *Cilurnum* (Chesters). The continuation is in forward progress.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> The “*Lapidarium*” may be obtained from Mr. Reid, at Newcastle ; or from the Secretaries of the Society. Price, to non-members, 1*l.* 1*s.* each part ; small folio.

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

May 6, 1870.

Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, the President, in the Chair.

THE recent decease of Mr. Blaauw, of Beechland, Sussex, was feelingly mentioned by the CHAIRMAN, by Mr. MORGAN, M.P., and by Dr. ROCK; and his early and very valuable support to the Institute was gratefully acknowledged. Mr. Blaauw had been a hearty friend of the Institute since the Winchester meeting, in 1846; he was a constant attendant at the London and annual meetings; and was a frequent exhibitor. A vote of sincere condolence with Mrs. Blaauw was unanimously passed.

Mr. MORGAN, coinciding in all that had been said with regard to Mr. Blaauw, also spoke, with great regret, of the decease of Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., an excellent friend of the Institute, and the owner of the site of Stonehenge, of which grand national monument he had taken the greatest care. Mr. Morgan mentioned that since the last monthly meeting, further contributions had been received upon the very interesting subject which had been the chief object of discussion on that occasion, the Roman Sarcophagus lately found at Westminster. Dr. McCaul, of Toronto, had contributed a valuable essay upon the subject, and the Rev. J. G. Joyce, of Strathfieldsaye, whose attention had very long been given to antiquities of the Roman period, was preparing a memoir upon the Christian emblem on the lid of the arca. The subject of the proposed removal of the Rood Screen in Exeter Cathedral had also been brought before the Council, and a protest had been made against the proposed alteration. As the Honorary Secretary of the Institute, who resided near Exeter, was then present, he might be able to give some further information upon the subject.

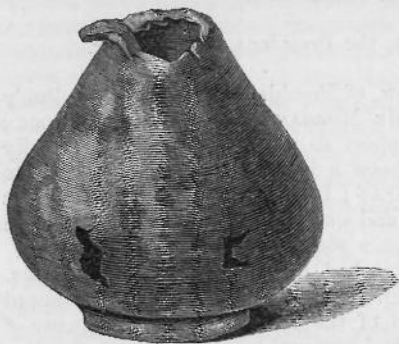
Mr. TUCKER said he most cordially approved of what the Council had done in this matter. The screen was a fine piece of fourteenth century work, probably of the time of Bishop Grandison. It was in a remarkably perfect state, and was one of very few existing examples of the ancient *Jube*, which are now rare. He regretted much that a local Architectural Society should have recommended the removal of the screen simply for the purpose of throwing the choir and chancel into one, and making the fine Cathedral like an ordinary parish church. He contended there was ample space in the choir, as at present arranged, for all ordinary services. The Chapter were acting with great liberality, and were about to make some great improvements in the choir, in which they would be guided by Mr. Scott, the architect, who was totally opposed to the re-

moval of the screen. He congratulated the Institute on the action they had taken in the affair, which had been warmly applauded by all true conservators of Exeter Cathedral.

The SECRETARY read a Memoir, by the late Rev. J. L. Petit, on Cartmel Church. (Printed in this volume, p. 81.)

The Hon. W. O. STANLEY presented some further particulars, furnished by the Rev. W. Willimott, respecting the Roman coins found in the vessel lately discovered at St. Michael Caerhays, Cornwall, and brought to the notice of the Institute in February last.

"In the extreme western parts of Cornwall many discoveries have occurred, from time to time, of Roman coins and other vestiges of the Roman period; of these several remarkable notices have been recorded



Tin vessel found at Caerhays.

by Borlase in his *Ancient History of the County*; some finds of more recent date have been brought before the Institute by Mr. Rogers, of Penrose. At the monthly meeting of the Society in February last some account was given, by Mr. Stanley, of a discovery, in November last year, in the parish of St. Michael Caerhays; and the Society is indebted to his kindness on the present occasion, for a detailed list of the coins that have been obtained from the hoard there brought to light, and catalogued by the Rev. William Willimott, rector of the parish.

"Besides the information thus brought before the Institute by Mr. Stanley, some more precise particulars have been sent subsequently by Mr. Rogers and by his brother, the vicar of Gwennap, near Redruth, which may prove interesting to the members of our Society. A more detailed notice of the discovery and description of the coins will doubtless be published in the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, of which our friends, Mr. Smirke and Mr. Rogers, have been successively the Presidents.

"The parish of St. Michael Caerhays is situated on the sea-coast, about 8 miles eastward from Truro, and 3 miles from Tregony. It is about 7 miles to the east of the estuary and deep inlets of the sea forming the harbour of Falmouth—the *Cenionis Ostium*, possibly, of Ptolemy,—which may probably, from an early period, have been much resorted to by those adventurous traders, and also by the Romans, as a secure refuge on that perilous shore.

"In November last two labourers were employed in digging a drain in a piece of moor land below a spot known as the "Beech-tree Wood," and, having trenched through the peaty surface to the depth of 3 feet, they brought to light the vessel of metal, of which a drawing was shown by Mr. Stanley at the February meeting. It lay in the black stratum just above the clay underlying the vegetable mould. It is supposed that at one period the sea may have flowed over the spot in question, but no sea-sand was noticed where the vessel and coins lay: the place is now

about a mile from the sea, and not far from a pool, on the property of Mr. J. M. Williams, still sometimes flooded by a high tide with on-shore wind. There was about a foot in depth of clay under the vessel, possibly deposited by a streamlet that flows over the spot. No remains of any building, wall, or the like, it may deserve notice, appeared near the deposit. There is no cause leading to the supposition that the coins and the tin vessel may have been there buried for concealment; it has been conjectured that the vessel might have been dropped overboard from a boat in landing on the shore, possibly during a repulse by the native Danmonii, who occupied, as it has been supposed, those parts of the extreme West.

"At the time of the discovery, as stated when it was first brought under the notice of the Institute, the vessel was supposed to be of lead; but the metal has subsequently been analysed at the smelting works of Messrs. Williams, at Swansea, and it proves to be of almost pure tin, namely, 97 per cent. of that metal, with three parts only of lead. In form it has been described as resembling a claret jug, with a short neck; it might, however, be more truly compared with a certain copper vessel, having a narrow neck and one handle, that is constantly to be seen in use in the metropolis at spirit vaults, gin palaces, and the like. In the object found at St. Michael Caerhays the upper part of the neck, the mouth, and also the handle had perished; the aperture at the neck had been closed by a plug of wood, which had decayed. The vessel in its present state weighs 3 lbs. 13 oz. When brought to Mr. Williams, the vessel, which may be described as a *capis*, was about two-thirds full, the contents consisting of 1600 third brass Roman coins, with a little mould intermixed; there is some suspicion that with these coins of the baser metal there may have been some of silver, or even of more precious description. *Aurei* are, however, of comparatively rare occurrence, more especially in the large hoards of Roman coins of the later periods that have repeatedly occurred, and in a few instances in western Cornwall. The finders, in the present case, were not the regular workmen employed by Mr. Williams; one of them did not bear a good character; he took the vessel and its contents to his cottage, and kept it for two or three days before giving it up to Mr. Williams, on whose manor the discovery occurred; and the report that his wife had made some allusion to the find of gold among the coins may be little deserving of consideration. On such occasions there is usually a desire amongst the less fortunate neighbours to magnify the importance and intrinsic value of the hoard.

"The coins that composed this curious hoard are wholly of the later half of the third century, and of the Emperors commonly designated the Thirty Tyrants. It rarely occurs that the precise period of any deposit can be ascertained with so strong a degree of probability as in the present instance. The date of the loss or the concealment of the hoard found, as has been stated, in the tin *capis* at St. Michael Caerhays, seems fixed within narrow limits by the dates of the several reigns, as proved by the coins. It cannot have been earlier, as shown by the list brought before us by Mr. Stanley, than A.D. 276, the time of the accession of Florianus, of whose coins two occur in the hoard, nor, probably, much later than the year 282, if so late, as indicated by the coins of Probus, twenty-five in number; these last, moreover, are in very fine condition, and appear to have been a very short time in circulation. It may be remembered

as a fact of some collateral interest that troops were sent to Britain by Probus.

"Our knowledge of Roman occupation in Cornwall is very incomplete ; of Roman roads and stations very little has been ascertained, but it is remarkable that the discoveries of Roman coins in unusually large deposits have been frequent, from the time of Leland, who records the discovery of a brass pot full of Roman money at Treryn, down to our own times. Many finds have been recorded by Borlase, by Drew also, and by Lysons, in their histories of Cornwall. In draining the marsh near Marazion were found 1,000 coins in an earthen vessel, their dates being from A.D. 260 to 350. In 1825 some thousands of small brass Roman money of the Thirty Tyrants were found in a vessel of pure copper. These, like the hoard at St. Michael Caerhays, were mostly of the time of Gallienus, about A.D. 260. The last-mentioned remarkable hoard, as stated by Mr. Carne in the memoirs of the Geological Society of Cornwall, was brought to light in removing part of the cliff to construct a causeway across the estuary of Hayle, the prolongation of St. Ives Bay, and about two miles from an entrenched work, probably of the Roman period.

"As regards the vessel of tin that formed the depository in the recent discovery on Mr. Williams' estate, it may be observed that, although objects of this particular fashion, which in no degree partake of the graceful character or the elegant outline of the domestic appliances and other utensils of classical antiquity, are rare, similar examples of the *capis* have occurred. Count de Caylus has figured one of bronze, in dimensions almost identical with that obtained lately in Cornwall ; the neck was perfect, it had one long curved handle, and had been fitted with a small lid, attached by a hinge.<sup>1</sup> It is not stated where this vessel was found ; probably on the Continent. In the museum at Tours there is another example of this peculiar Roman vessel, of bronze, from which the fashion of the neck and the handle may be distinctly ascertained. It is probable that these appliances of domestic use were for heated liquids, as the mouth seems to have been closed by a hinged cover, as in various vessels of our own times. The specimen at Tours has been figured by M. de Caumont in his *Bulletin Monumental*, vol. 24, 1858, p. 56.

"In addition, however, to these continental examples of the *capis*, probably Gallo-Roman and of bronze, a discovery of a similar vessel claims special notice, having occurred in western Cornwall, at no great distance from the site where the vessel of tin, brought under the attention of the Institute by Mr. Stanley, was lately brought to light. In form the two were doubtless precisely similar, and the specimen, formed likewise of tin, has preserved the handle and the neck that are unfortunately wanting in that recently obtained. It does not appear that the interest of the older discovery, which occurred in 1756, in the parish of St. Erth, in a Roman entrenchment at Bossens, near the southern extremity of the bay and estuary of St. Ives, has been recognized by our Cornish friends who have taken interest in the deposit lately found, and to whom we are under obligation for the foregoing particulars. This remarkable relic, accompanied by numerous Roman antiquities, now preserved in the Ashmolean Museum, does not appear to have been hitherto noticed as of special interest for comparison with the imperfect *capis* found last year at

<sup>1</sup> *Recueil d'Antiqu.*, tom. v. pl. 85, p. 273. The height is stated to be 9 pouces, greatest diam. 6 pouces 5 lignes.

St. Michael Caerhays. By examination of a sketch of the perfect vessel at Oxford, for which we are indebted to the constant kindness of Professor Westwood, and also by the small engraving given by Borlase, who personally inspected the scene of the discovery at Bossens in 1758, there seems no cause of doubt that the vessel, designated by him a *simpulum* or *profericulum*, was in fact identical in form with that lately brought before us. The relics obtained at Bossens have been briefly noticed by several writers; they lay in a small shaft within the camp that has been described by Mr. Edmonds, in his volume on the Antiquities of the Land's End District, as the only decidedly Roman camp in that part of Cornwall. The objects in question consisted of the jug of tin, weighing 7 lbs. 9½ oz., and containing rather more than 9 pints; a basin of the same metal, described by Borlase as a *patera*, and of particular interest as bearing on its bottom the inscription read as follows: *Livius modestus Driuli filius Deo Marti*—this votive dedication to Mars is now, as stated by Professor Westwood, illegible; also a second *patera*, with two handles; a small mill-stone; and two stone weights, of which the weight is about 15 lbs. and 4 lbs. respectively. These, with the metal vessels, are now, as before observed, in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. The shaft in which these relics lay at various depths measured only 30 inches in diameter. The excavation was carried to the depth of 36 feet, terminating in a concave or dished bottom: in each side of the shaft there were holes at certain distances to receive the human foot, so that persons might descend and ascend. This simple contrivance has been noticed elsewhere in certain remarkable shafts to which attention has recently been addressed, as being connected with vestiges of early races in Great Britain; this means of ready descent into the shaft, aided possibly by pieces of wood inserted into the holes, has been noticed by Canon Greenwell in his late researches in Norfolk, that have so conclusively solved the enigma of the curious cavities near Thetford, known as the Grimes Graves.

“The occurrence of the large find of coins made known to the Society by Mr. Stanley, and catalogued by Mr. Willimott, cannot fail to be regarded with interest, as presenting evidence, amongst many similar discoveries in the extreme west, of considerable intercourse, and probably of active commercial enterprise, towards the later part of the third century, and the reign of Gallienus. It will remain for our friends in Cornwall, and for the members of the Royal Institution there, to take into consideration the special causes that may have influenced the extension of Roman traffic or industry in the great source of mineral wealth in Britain, during the period when the remote parts of the empire were constantly convulsed by a series of military revolutions, and the rapid succession of feeble despots.”

The following is a list of the Emperors in whose reigns the coins were struck:—

- Valerianus.—Two coins; reverses: “Restitutor orbis” and “Felicitas.”  
 Gallienus.—One hundred and forty-five coins. Among the reverses are “Abundantia,” “Fortuna,” “Pax,” “Jovi con. Aug.,” “Dia æ con. Aug.,” &c.  
 Salonina.—Thirteen coins; reverse: “Pietus Aug. g.”  
 Posthumus.—Thirty-one coins; reverses: “Oriens,” “Pax,” and “Salus Aug.”



Laelianus.—One coin ; reverse : "Victoria."

Victorinus.—Three hundred and thirty-four coins. Among the reverses are "Invictus," "Pax," "Fides militum," &c.

Marius.—Four coins ; reverses : "Saec. felicitas," "Virtus Aug."

Tetricus, the elder.—Five hundred and fifteen coins. Among the reverses are "Lætitia," "Hilaritas," "Salus."

Tetricus, the younger.—Two hundred and forty-one coins. Among the reverses are "Spes," "Pietas Augustor." (an urn).

Aurelianus.—Five coins.

Claudius.—One hundred and fifty-seven coins. Among the reverses are "Mars ultor," "—ovi victori," "—securatio" for "consecratio."

Quintillius.—Eighteen coins ; reverses : "Concordia," "Marti paci—"

Tacitus.—Six coins.

Probus.—Twenty-five coins. Among the reverses are "fides militum," "adventus Aug," "Mars victor."

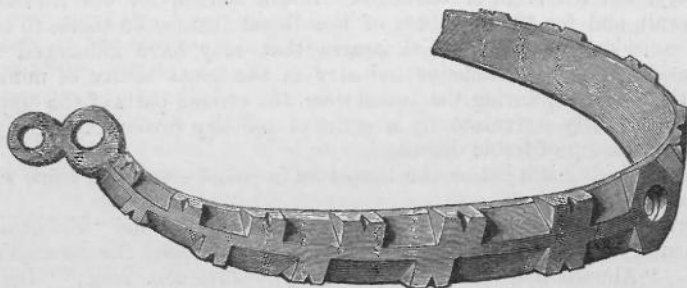
Florianus.—Two coins ; reverses : "Æquitas Aug.," "Providentia Aug."

### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. W. DYKE.—One handle of an amphora of large dimensions,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. round, found at Cirencester, bearing an impressed stamp **BELSIL**. Owing to the curve in the handle, the stamp, which was impressed on the outer face, was twisted in being applied, and the letters are therefore wider at one end than the other, and the moulded edge sprawled. There is a handle of an amphora in the museum at Cirencester bearing the stamp [**C. A Z.**]. The handle exhibited will be presented by Mr. Dyke to the same museum.

This fragment was found in the workhouse garden, at Cirencester, where the stamped handle, now in the museum there, was disinterred with much broken Roman ware. The name of Belsus had not previously been noticed on *amphoræ*, or vessels of large dimension. Mr. Roach Smith suggests that possibly the name found at *Corinium* may have been Belsillus. It may be compared with **BELSO. ARVE F.** (*fecit*) on Samian found at York. Mr. Smith cites also **BELSA. M.** from Tours, and **BELSVS. F.** from Augst.

By Mr. F. MARYON WILSON.—Specimens of objects of bronze, &c.,



Bronze spur—chamfered edges.

which have for many years been found on the estate of Canfield, near Dunmow, Essex. The objects now shown comprised two spurs ; one of

which, of bronze, and of the mediæval period, is of peculiar and interesting type, and is here figured. The other is an iron prick-spur, apparently of the Roman period. The remaining objects are two fibulæ, a hair pin, and an ornamented fragment, all Roman, and of bronze. The site is named "Fitz Johns," from some early occupier, and is about four miles from Dunmow, and close to the Roman road which led from Colchester to that place. (See Observations on two Roman stations in Essex. *Archæologia*, vol. v. p. 137.)

By the Hon. WILBRAHAM EGERTON, M.P.—Two plates of silver gilt, each of them decorated with a *replica* of the medal struck in commemoration of the marriage of Louis XII., king of France, in 1498, with Anne of Brittany, relict of Charles VIII. The plates, recently brought, as stated, from Spain, are in fine preservation; they measure, in diameter, 8 inches; the central portion of each is sunk about half an inch; around the medal on one of the plates is the following inscription, in raised letters:—LUGDUN . RE . PUBLICA . GAUDETE . BIS . ANNA . REGNANTE . BENIGNE . SIC . FUI . CONFLATA . 1499. The contraction over the first E in *Gaude(n)te* does not appear; in the specimen of this medal in the South Kensington Museum the mark of contraction is on the outer rim of the medal. The legend around the medal on the other plate is as follows:—FELICE . LUDOVICO . REGNATE . (the contraction omitted) DUODECIMO . CESARE . ALTERO . GAVDET . OMNIS . NACIO. A border, 1 inch in width, of scroll work and griffins' heads in high relief, of early renaissance character, surrounds each of the medals. There are two plate-marks, in a sunk cinquefoil, a female head with a crescent (*Diana*?), and a monogram of the letters I R or T R (?) combined.—A pair of silver cups, of Augsburg work, with chased decorations. These cups are called, according to "Kuntswerke des Mittelalter und der Renaissance," by Becker and Hefner, "Doeke or Docklein" Doll. They consist of a male and female figure, terminating in a bell-shaped cup below the waist, and both support a smaller cup over the head. In the above work, vol. i. p. 43, plate 32, there is a description of one almost identical with the female figure cup in Mr. Egerton's possession, as follows:—"In order to fill it the lower cup was turned over, and the upper cup was then reversed. The men emptied the larger one first, and the women drank the smaller one after. The style of ornament and dress fix the date from 1590 to 1610." The cups are richly engraved with scrolls, fruit, and flowers, being introduced on a punched diapered ground. There are two silver marks, the Augsburg pine-apple and the maker's monogram, consisting of an anchor and a large B joined together.

By Mr. H. F. HOLT.—An ivory tankard, mounted on sock of ornamented chased silver in high relief, parcel gilt, the work of the artist, Balthazar Permoser, born at Munich, 1650; died at Dresden, 1732. *Subject*—The battle fought, in 1180, between Otto the Great of Wittelsbach (the founder of the Bavarian dynasty) and Henry, the fifth Duke of Saxony and Bavaria, surnamed "The Lion," who married Maud, daughter of Henry II. of England. At the base is the following inscription:—"Otto M. Com : P. Witelsp. Boiorie, Dux, Henricum Leonem . Ped . vellionis . reum principum Sententia ex Auctoratum Ducatu Armis Pellitan MCLXXX." The lid is surmounted by a trumpeter on horseback, and the handle represents the armorial bearings of Bavaria. This tankard was carved by Permoser for the municipality of the city of

Munich, by whom it was presented to Maximilian Emmanuel, the elector of Bavaria, on his return to his capital after his victories over the Turks in 1702, and is esteemed one of the greatest works of the artist, and believed to be the only specimen of his carving in England. In 1820 it formed one of the principal attractions of the well-known collection of the late Mr. Heinlein of Nuremberg, from which it was obtained.

By Mr. C. GOLDING.—Impressions of two brass seals found in the Abbey grounds at Bury St. Edmunds. One of them is of pointed oval form; dimensions,  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inch, by slightly over 1 inch. The device is a wyvern, with wings closed, tail bifid; the legend—✠ s'. PETRI. DE PHILIPPI: date xiv. cent.—The other is of circular form; diameter, rather more than an inch; the device is an escutcheon, of the fashion prevalent at the period in Germany, the corner on the dexter side cut out, somewhat like a *bouche*, and charged with a merchant's mark, a cross moline springing from a semicircle as a base; the legend—S: clas. tuitz. bozger: zo: collen. The workmanship is good, and in sharp relief; the black letter minuscules carefully cut; cinquefoils, small crosslets, &c., being introduced between the words. The seal doubtless belonged to a cooper (Bottcher) at Cologne, towards the later part of the fifteenth century.

By Sir CHARLES DOUGLAS, through the Very Rev. Dr. ROCK.—An ornamented spoon of silver, probably used for ritual purposes, lately acquired in Ireland. It has two mint marks; that of Holland, a rampant lion crowned; the other being the arms of Amsterdam, three crosses in pale, crowned, on an oblong shield. There is also the letter Q as a year mark, but nothing is known about it. In the bowl is engraved a representation of Our Lord calling forth Lazarus; Mary with a nimbus, Martha without. There is also an inscription: "No one in this life is free from the fear of death," and letters referring to anthems at the administration of extreme unction. The spoon was probably made about A.D. 1640. At that period many Irish priests were educated in Belgium, and one of the class had perhaps this specimen made to order, and had presented it to his superior in Ireland. The handle is in the form of a wolf dog.

By Mr. G. GEOGHEGAN.—Flint and bronze arrow-heads, bronze axe, spear-heads and implements found in Ireland. About twenty specimens of somewhat familiar examples.

The council have a mournful satisfaction in appending the acknowledgment by Mrs. Blaauw of the vote of condolence for the loss of one of the earliest and most active friends of the Institute:—

"BUCKLAND, May 12, 1870.

"DEAR SIR,—I request that you will be so good as to accept my thanks, and to give to the President and Members of the Royal Archaeological Institute my most grateful and heartfelt thanks for their kind condolence to me upon the death of my beloved husband; and also for their very kind expressions of regard towards him. His connexion with that Society had ever been the source of great pleasure to him, and the active part which he ever took in it until attacked by

illness in 1864, had indeed ever been to him a labour of love, especially in working with those whose friendship he so much valued.

"Believe me to be, dear Sir,

"Most gratefully yours,

"MARGT. EMILY BLAAUW."

J. BURTT, Esq.,

*Hon. Sec.*, Royal Archaeological Institute.

June 3, 1870.

The Very Rev. the DEAN OF WESTMINSTER, D.D., F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Rev. J. G. Joyce gave an account of his examination of "Evidences of Roman monuments and records," in relation to the sarcophagus lately discovered at Westminster. His discourse was illustrated by numerous drawings and sketches, copies of inscriptions, original Roman coins, and rubbings from the Westminster sarcophagus.

In an elaborate argument of some length, Mr. Joyce contended that the forms of the letters, the names of the persons, and the words used in the inscription, were of the fourth or fifth century of our era; that the so-called floriated foot of the cross was an extension of it into the form of an anchor, a well-known Christian symbol of that time, and that both tomb and lid were of one period. We hope to be able to give this very interesting essay in a future number of the *Journal*.

The Chairman thought Mr. Joyce had removed any doubts as to the date of the inscription formed upon the peculiar forms of certain letters, and his observations generally were full of deep interest and demanded careful consideration.

Mr. Oldfield said he was much struck with the ingenious and learned discourse of Mr. Joyce, but he could not say that he was prepared to give his entire assent to the conclusions at which he had arrived. He was present at the first finding of the sarcophagus, and he still thought, as he thought then, that the lid and the tomb were not of the same period. It was not so much a question of forms of letters but rather of style and general beauty of execution. Certainly the argument adduced by Mr. Joyce pointed to a later date than had been hitherto given to the monument. The idea of the combination of the cross and anchor was very ingenious and interesting, but he must still reserve his judgment on that point. All, however, seemed to be agreed that the tomb had been brought from some other spot, and that it was certainly not an instance of a Roman burial at Westminster.

Professor Westmacott begged leave to withdraw his remarks upon the probable date of the cross on the lid under the correction afforded by the rubbing exhibited by Mr. Joyce, which had no characteristics of the mediæval period about it.

A vote of cordial thanks to Mr. Joyce for his valuable address was passed with acclamation, and the hope was strongly expressed that his memoir would be printed in the *Journal*.

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

By the Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER.—Porcelain cylinder of Babylonian or Assyrian work. Cylinders of this material are of very rare occurrence.

This specimen was found in Egypt with another of the same description. now in the British Museum.—Marble head of a statue of a Roman emperor. It was found in digging the foundations of a caffè at Nola, near Naples, and was used as the ornament of a small grotto in the garden of the caffè. The grotto itself deserved notice as a singularly faithful reproduction of the ancient Pompeian shellwork. The head, which is considered by Mr. C. Newton, to be that of the emperor Caligula, has been presented by Mr. Chester to the British Museum.—Small slab of white marble procured at Cairo, and bearing the representation of a crowned figure with a semi-Phœnician or Cypriote inscription, interpreted by Professor Ebers, of Jena, to be dedicated by a physician in honor of Isis and Osiris the guardians of Cyprus.—Illuminated roll of the book of Esther, on vellum.—MS. poem of the fifteenth century in honor of Christoforo Moro, Doge of Venice.—Perfume vase used at weddings in the Coptic church; from an ancient convent at Old Cairo.—Roman-Egyptian ear-rings, found at Alexandria.—Object in blue glass resembling a horse's tooth, found amidst ancient Arabic glass and pottery on the mounds of Old Cairo (Fostet). A similar object, but of smaller size, is preserved in the Egyptian collection at Turin; it is probably Arabic.—Small dagger or arrow-head, bought at Rome.—Four Roman fibulæ found at Bologna.—Bird's head, with silver eye, found near Florence.—Greek knife with ivory handle, found at Smyrna.—Græco-Egyptian ear-rings, found at Alexandria.—Cup of copper, gilt, bought of a drug merchant in Cairo.

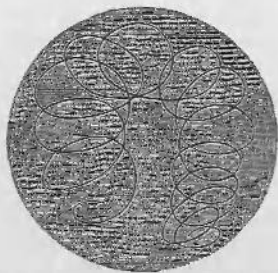
By Mr. S. S. LEWIS.—Drawing of a bronze dagger of unusual type, found in the fen land at Welney, Norfolk. It is  $6\frac{3}{8}$  in. long, by  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. in the broadest part, and has a flat blade, instead of the ordinary angular grooved edge. It was found near the spot where the large Roman *lanx* of pewter lay which was exhibited at the December meeting.

By the Rev. J. BECK.—Two stone hammers found at Burgh, Island of Gotthland.—A copper thurible from Elingheims Church, Island of Gotthland.

By Mr. ALEXANDER NESBITT.—A tiger's head and neck modeled in black terra-cotta 2 in. long, purchased at Rome. The material is the same as that of the black vases found at Chiusi. Three or four like objects are preserved in the Etruscan museum in the Vatican, and are believed to have served as handles for daggers or knives, being furnished with sockets into which the end of such an instrument might have been fitted. The material is extremely hard, so that it can with difficulty be scraped with a knife.—A set of personal ornaments said to have been found at Ascoli, purchased at Rome. They consist of a fibula 6 in. long, an oval buckle  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. by 2 in., and one half of a clasp measuring  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. All three are of silver, some parts ornamented with patterns rudely executed in niello, the rest with cord and other patterns in raised lines, these are thickly plated with gold. The fibula and the clasp are moreover decorated with small garnets cut in cabochon. The pin of the fibula appears to have been of iron but is broken away. The upper part of the fibula is semicircular, from the circumference of which five projections of the length of about half an inch extend, below the semicircle is a bow, below this a lozenge with a prolongation of about an inch. The ends of the buckle are formed into rude representations of serpents' heads. Many examples of ornaments of like character have been found in Italy and



Height 5 in.



Height 2 in. Diameter at the top  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in.

Romano-British Pottery found in the Isle of Portland.



in Germany, one fine example found in the former country is in the British Museum, and fibulæ of a nearly similar form are often met with in early Saxon graves in this country. Such ornaments seem to have been used by the Germanic races in the earlier centuries of our era.—A fibula 3 in. long, also of silver partially plated with gold, of the same type as the fibula mentioned above, but instead of a lozenge in the lower part is an oval, and below this a representation of a head with a gaping mouth of so rude and conventional a character that it is difficult to say whether it is intended to represent the head of a man or of an animal. The *acus* of this fibula remains and is of silver. Also bought at Rome.—A penannular fibula of nearly circular form 1 in. long, the ends are rude representations of heads of animals. It is of silver and has been wholly or partially plated with gold. Bought at Rome.<sup>2</sup>—Matrix of a seal of silver  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. in diameter, the inscription in a fine Lombardic letter is, "Secretum civium in Delcz." Within this is an escutcheon on which is the bearing, paly of five, on this is placed diagonally another escutcheon on which is a lion rampant guardant. On the spaces between the inscription and the escutcheon, are bands of foliage which seem intended to represent the hop plant. The date of the seal would appear to be about A.D. 1300—1310.

By Mr. J. E. NIGHTINGALE.—Nineteen photographs of vestments given to the church of Anagni by Innocent III. elected 1193, and Boniface VIII., 1294. These represented some fine specimens of embroidered work and some rich fabrics, but it was remarked by Dr. Rock that they were not equal to the examples existing in this country. There was in fact no specimen of the "Opus Anglicum" at Rome, and nothing like the well-known "Sion cope."

By Mr. W. H. HOLLAND.—Two vessels of ancient pottery. They were found in the year 1868, in the Island of Portland, in a grave formed of unhewn flag-stones above 5 ft. below the present surface. They are of the Roman-British type,—the larger vessel of brick red ware, the smaller almost black. (See woodcuts.)

By Mr. BURTT.—A clasp knife, probably of the early part of the sixteenth century. It is said to have been found in removing the foundations of Old London Bridge, and was thickly encrusted with mortar. When closed it measures  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $1\frac{1}{2}$ . The blade is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. long and is of finely-tempered metal. It bears the name "Delaunay" and the impress of a small stamp, somewhat of the fleur-de-lys form. The back edge of the blade is waved, and the whole back has been gilt. The wave has been carried down both sides of the handle. The handle is made of two plates of ivory stoutly united by three rivets, and the surface of the handle is cross-hatched with lines so as to form a diamond-shaped pattern, and greatly to aid the grip. There is a catch at the back to fit into a slot in the blade when open which fixes it, and would aid its use as a dagger if necessary. That its use was domestic is shown by the remains of a small corkscrew, which folds down into the handle.

<sup>2</sup> Fibulæ of cognate types have been found in Cambridgeshire (engraved in Akerman's Remains of Saxon Pagandom, pl. xxxvii.) and in Normandy (see the

Abbe Cochet's Normandie Souterraine, pl. xviii.). A fine example, found in Italy, is engraved in Horæ Ferales.

July 1, 1870.

The President, LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, F.S.A., in the chair.

The Chairman introduced His Worship the Mayor of Leicester to the meeting. That gentleman had come to assure the members of the Institute and their friends, that a most cordial welcome awaited all those who would be present at the annual meeting, to be held in that town at the latter part of that month.

R. Stevenson, Esq., Mayor of Leicester, begged leave, on behalf of the Corporation and the inhabitants of the town, to express to the Institute the cordial satisfaction with which their visit would be welcomed. He feared it would be found that many of the evidences of the occupation of Leicester by the Romans, as well as many of its mediæval monuments, had been overlaid by the industrial occupations of the modern town; but very many of its inhabitants held those monuments in high regard, and they hailed the visit of the Institute with welcome, as sure to improve the knowledge of their antiquities, and to stimulate their appreciation. In the name of the townsfolk he bid them heartily welcome to the ancient borough of Leicester.

The Chairman then drew attention to a British gold coin exhibited by him, and which is stated, on what is thought to be credible testimony, to have been found a short time since by a poor cripple at Bellator Tor, near Prince Town, Dartmoor.

Mr. J. H. Parker, F.S.A., gave an account of "Recent Archaeological Researches in Rome," illustrated by numerous plans, drawings, and photographs. This highly-interesting memoir is printed in this volume (p. 165).

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

By the LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.—A gold coin found near Prince Town, Dartmoor. The obverse is convex, bearing an object like a fern-leaf or ear of corn; reverse, a disjointed horse to the right; above, a crescent and pellet, or small cross; below, a wheel and a small cross; before the horse's head an oval object. This coin is almost identical with that described by Evans (pp. 139—141) of "Coins of the Ancient Britons," and figured in plate 1. 4. But the legend "Catti" is better preserved on the coin there figured; on the Dartmoor example a portion only of the last two letters is to be seen, the impression not having been struck straight. There seems a doubt whether this coin refers to a British tribe, like the "Cassii," or "Cateuchlani," or bears a portion of the name of a chieftain. All the coins of this type which are known, have been found in the west of England, at Chepstow, Frome, and Nunney, in the same vicinity. In the Nunney hoard, two coins of this type were found, associated with the coins of Claudius and Antonia. In the immediate vicinity of Bellator Tor there are some of the "hut circles," so frequent on Dartmoor, and this coin would give some approximation to their date, which can hardly be later than the first century of our era.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P., V.P., F.S.A.—A silver baton, surmounted by a crown, seemingly intended for a constable's staff of office, such as were formerly carried by peace officers. The staff or baton proper is  $6\frac{3}{8}$  English inches in length, and the total length, with the crown, is

7 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches. The staff is cylindrical, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch in diameter ; it is French work, being graduated with six French inches, and bears the inscription, very neatly engraved,—“Six Pouces du Pied de Roi ; Mouillez à Paris, 1767.” It opens in three places ; the lower division unscrews at one inch from the bottom, and has evidently been used for ink ; the middle portion opens by sliding without a screw, and forms a pen-case 4 inches deep ; whilst the cap at the top again unscrews, showing a cavity  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch deep. This cap is surmounted by an English crown, which may possibly have been added to make use of the French cylindrical staff, and which may, in the first instance, have been a simple round ruler and graduated measure containing writing implements, after the manner of an ink-horn. There is a steel blade, 3 inches long, with a gilt sheath, which screws into the summit of the crown, thus forming the baton into a weapon. The blade is now carried in the centre division ; there is no hall mark on it ; it is very neatly made, and very massive and solid.—A diminutive silver mace, of the time of Queen Anne, very probably the staff of office of a constable or peace officer of importance of that time. In its present state it is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, and, like all state maces, consists of a large head surmounted by a crown, with a stem or handle. This latter is 3 inches long, and has engraved on it “Wells Ellard,” probably the name of the first possessor. At the bottom of the handle is a circular seal, engraved with a double interlaced cypher composed of the letters H. G. The head of this mace is 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep, and of the usual cupshaped form common to all maces. It is embossed on the exterior with the four royal badges—the rose crowned, the harp crowned, the thistle crowned, and the fleur de lis crowned ; and between each a foliated ornament. It is surmounted by an arched crown of crosses patés and fleurs de lis ; the arches of the crown have, however, been broken away, and only a fragment of one remains. On the flat top, within the crown, are embossed the arms of Queen Anne, viz. 1 and 4 England and France quarterly ; 2 Scotland ; 3 Ireland. In the 4th quarter the arms, however, are France and England quarterly ; above is the crown, on either side of the top of which are the letters A. R. ; the supporters are the lion and unicorn ; beneath, on a scroll, is the motto—“Semper eadem.” The top or head opens by unscrewing the crown, and so forms a small cup or box. It is not an uncommon thing for the heads of large maces to open in this manner, and I believe the cup so formed was used for drinking the sovereign’s health ; but this is hardly large enough to be used for such a purpose, except by the individual owner, being no larger than a small wine-glass, and may therefore only have served for a box. The seal seems to have been intended for wax, and therefore it could hardly have been for wafers for the use of the seal. I have always considered the mace to be the emblem of civil power, and, as such, seems to have always belonged to and been borne by and before persons invested with civil authority. It was probably in its origin a weapon, having been used as a military arm ; but as a civil weapon or ensign of office, seems always to have been borne as an ornament and emblem of royal authority, the royal arms and crown. The earliest civil maces seem always to have had a large globular head, the top of which was encircled by a crown, which was however not arched till after the Restoration, when that form of crown was introduced for the mace head ; and very many of the earlier

maces had arches added to them at that time to put them in the fashion. In very many ancient boroughs there are officers called Serjeants at Mace, who carry the maces before the civic authorities; and even in olden days they were the head of the constables, or the then force for the preservation of the peace, and such maces were then staves of office. The practice was continued down to the present day, for all constables have staves, on which are or used to be painted the royal arms, surmounted by the crown, as the emblem of the authority by which and under which they act; and in my early recollection it was the practice of most regular constables to have in their pockets small staves of wood, about 6 inches long, surmounted by a brass cap topped by a crown. I rather think that Townsend, the old Bow Street officer, always carried a small silver staff in his pocket; and the porter at the cloister-gate at the deanery at Westminster had a small silver staff or baton which he used to take out of his pocket when called upon to exercise his authority in Dean's Yard at Westminster. I am therefore disposed to consider this the pocket mace or official staff of some important peace officer of the time of Queen Anne, whose name may have been Wells Ellard. Of the history of this object nothing is known. It is now the property of Mr. Peter, silversmith, of College Green, Bristol, who has very kindly sent it up to me for inspection, with permission to exhibit it here this day. He has had it in his possession some years; his predecessor obtained it among a collection of silver belonging to the late John Hugh Pigott, Esq., about the year 1855; and Mr. Pigott is believed to have purchased it of a silversmith at Bath.—An old repeating watch, by Paul Dupin of London, of the middle of last century, in case of fish-skin perforated to let out sound. Inside, by the side of the dial, is engraved "Dr. Samuel Johnson," 1767, in the style and letters and figures of the period. The engraving has been done for a great many years, and the letters are oxydised through age and neglect, like the other parts of the metal where the gilding is worn away; it may therefore be very fairly considered to have been the property of Dr. Johnson, and purchased about the time of the date. Dr. Johnson was in needy circumstances till the king gave him a pension in 1762; and in 1766 he became intimate with the Thrale family, and his pecuniary circumstances were considerably improved; it is therefore very probable that he then indulged in the luxury of an expensive repeating watch.—Gold ring, containing, under the bezil, a sundial set with a highly coloured turquoise of the "Old Rock;" seventeenth century.—Two gold triplet rings, called Fede, or betrothal rings.—Episcopal ring, gold, set with small sapphire; thirteenth century.—Gold seal ring, lion rampant; sixteenth century.—Gold ring, engraved with pelican; fifteenth or sixteenth century.—Gold ring, set with double diamond; sixteenth century. Gold mourning ring, 1698, with gold skeleton on hair.—Large ring, with arms and cap of Cardinal Condolmerio, afterwards Eugenius IV.; 1431—1447.—Silver decade ring: decade or rosary ring, formed with ten fish on a larger ring.—Three silver rings, engraved with astrological and cabalistic subjects.—Silver ring, set with a piece of bone, probably a charm or medicinal ring.—Large silver ring, with clasped hands.—Large rude silver ring, with inscription, like "Memento Mori."—Silver ring, with names of the three kings.—Bronze ring, with two seated and crowned figures (?)—A tea-pot, of ruby glass, mounted in silver, gilt; Augsburg work, early eighteenth century.

By Mr. H. F. HOLT.—A beautifully-chased silver watch, presented by Amalia of Hanover to her husband, Joseph, King of Hungary and of the Romans (afterwards Emperor of Germany) upon his first victory, at Landau, September, 1702.—Also a silver medal, struck in commemoration of the capture of that place. Apart from its historical interest, the case is remarkable as a rare and beautiful specimen of Augsburg work in the early part of the eighteenth century, the watch being made by Augustine Rennelé, and the exquisite design and chasing by the celebrated C. Schmidt, both of Augsburg. The “victory,” to celebrate which this watch was presented, was, so far as the King of Hungary was concerned, merely nominal, it having been considered necessary, “in order to animate the warlike spirit of the army,” that a member of the Imperial family should make his appearance in the field. Joseph arrived in full state at the camp before Landau in July, 1702. The Royal *cortège*, however, presented anything but a martial appearance, as it consisted of about 230 persons, more than 100 of whom belonged to the King’s kitchen and cellar. Besides these there were 170 persons, with a separate staff of ten cooks and under-cooks, and of sixteen scullerers in ordinary or extraordinary, who followed in the train of the Queen Amalia. The Royal caravan travelled in seventy-seven coaches or *caleches* by Egen, Baireuth, Bamberg, Ambach, and Heidelberg, where Amalia stopped, whilst her Royal husband went to the camp, then under the command of the Margrave Louis of Baden, under whose generalship the victory of Landau was gained on the 10th of September. The medal was struck by Philip Henry Muller, the able engraver of medals, at Augsburg. On the obverse is the bust of the King, nearly full face, and with long flowing peruke. He is in armour, and wears the order of the Golden Fleece. The legend is JOSEPHUS D.G. ROM. ET HUNG. REX. Reverse, the siege of town of Landau, with the legend :—ARMORUM PRIMITIÆ. At the base :—LANDAIRA RECEPITA D. 10 SEP. 1702. On the rim of the medal is the inscription—Leopoldi: nunc te prole tua juvenem Germania sentit, Bellaque pro Magno Cæsare Cæsar agit. The King of Hungary, thus commemorated, died on the 17th of April, 1711, at Schonbrun, near Vienna, in his 33rd year.

By Mr. J. G. WALLER.—A drawing of Playing upon Bells, from a sculptured capital in the Cathedral at Autun. An account of this singular sculpture will be given in a later portion of this volume.

By the Rev. E. HILL.—Bronze medal found at Bush End, Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex. It is in commemoration of a miracle performed at Velletri, A.D. 1516. It is inscribed :

*Obverse*.—(S)anguine ab oculo miraculose effuso. A.D. 1516.  
Velitris in eadem eccles.

*Reverse*.—Ut noxia subnoveas et profuso concedas  
Velitris in eccles. m d sanguine.

By the Rev. CANON GREENWELL, through Mr. FLAXMAN C. J. SPURRELL.—Objects found in the “Grimes Graves,” Norfolk. These excavations are situated three miles north-east of Brandon, and one mile north of the river Ouse. They are about 254 in number, and are irregularly distributed, at about 25 feet apart, over a space of 20 to 21 acres. The pits are circular, from 20 to 65 feet in diameter, filled in by the ancient

workers to about 4 feet of the surface, and are in some places confluent. On the surface of the immediate neighbourhood have been found numerous specimens of flint and stone implements and flint flakes, but no polished or ground tool. These excavations appear to have been formed in the first instance for the purpose of obtaining flint fit for the formation of weapons and implements. The pit from which the exhibited objects were taken was 28 feet in diameter at the mouth, and 12 feet at the bottom. It cut through dark yellow sand 13 feet to the chalk, and passing through a layer of flint at 32 feet from the surface, terminated at another layer of excellent quality 7 inches thick at 39 feet from the surface. The ancient workers having removed the flint at the bottom of the shaft, worked lateral galleries, removing the chalk over the layer of flint about 3 feet vertically, and 4 to 7 feet horizontally. They extracted all the flint from the floors of these galleries and from their sides as far as could be done with safety. The instruments chiefly employed were picks and hammers of red deer horn and flint tools. In excavating the pits that had been filled up a large number of these picks and other tools in all stages of use occurred, while fragments of broken ones abounded. In the galleries were found small rude cups of chalk, supposed to have been lamps, as artificial light was necessary in that part of the operations, and one was found on a small ledge where it might have been so used. The filling up of the pits must have been done at considerable intervals and without any regularity. The objects found in clearing them out consist of bones of the *bos longifrons*, goat, horse, pig, red and fallow deer, and domestic dog. The majority of the bones are broken for extracting the marrow; and charcoal, burnt sand, chippings and cores of flint were abundant. Specimens of most of these objects were exhibited. No pottery has been discovered.

By Mr. R. H. SODEN SMITH.—A gold ring found in Sicily, belonging to Signor A. Castellani. Byzantine work:—On the bezil are figures of the Virgin and the announcing Angel in niello, each with a plain nimbus. Round the hoop is the salutation:—

χερε [χαίρε] χαριτωμενη ο κε μετα σου  
κυριος σου

in uncial letters, centre portion nearly obliterated by much wear; the form of the ring somewhat oriental.

By Mr. T. BLACKMORE—Specimens of fire-arms and military gear lately manufactured at Tetuan, in Africa, in which some types of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were closely followed.

By Mr. A. G. 'GEOGHEGAN.—Two sepulchral urns, found at Strabane, co. Tyrone. These specimens of the elaborately ornamented Irish urns are nearly in perfect condition. They are of unglazed baked earth, and most probably hand-formed. They are very similar in ornamentation to the urn figured in the *Journal of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland*, Fourth Series, January 1870, vol. i. p. 29, but without the groove and perforated loops at the greatest circumference. By the kindness of the Association and of the Rev. James Graves we are enabled to place before our readers a representation of that fine example, obtained in the same county as those exhibited. It was found in a cist, with burned bones, in the Townland of Mackrackens,



co. Tyrone, and supplies a very remarkable specimen of the class of "Food-vessels," with a groove and perforated ears, that seem adapted as a means of transport or of suspension.



Urn found in a cist, Mackrackens, co. Tyrone. Height 5 inches, circumference 26 inches.

### Archaeological Intelligence.

The arrangements for the Meeting of the Institute at Cardiff next year under the presidency of the Marquis of Bute are in forward progress. From Cardiff some of the most remarkable and interesting antiquities of South Wales can be conveniently reached: the castles of Cardiff, Chepstow, Caldecot, Raglan, Caerphilly, and Morlaix are types of mediæval military architecture; the grand ruins of Tintern, Ewenny, and Neath Abbeys present features of striking interest; while in Caerleon and Caerwent, the *Isca Silurum* and *Venta Silurum* of the Romans, may be seen many remarkable evidences of the importance and high rank of those positions under the sway of that great people. Several excellent and characteristic specimens of ecclesiastical and domestic architecture will also be well within reach of the visitors at the Cardiff meeting. The cathedral of Llandaff, full of points of interest, is about a mile and a half from Cardiff, while the churches of Llantwit, St. Donat's, Chepstow, and Magor, present very noticeable and varied features; and at several of the places named, good specimens of domestic architecture may be seen.

Many of the localities here indicated afford, in the events which have made them famous, excellent materials for memoirs or essays, and

# Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 1869.

## RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance at the Bank, 31st December, 1868	76	0	4
„ „ in the House	34	9	9
„ Annual Subscriptions, including arrears and payments in advance for 1870	582	15	0
„ Entrance Fees	39	7	6
„ Life Compositions	82	19	0
„ Sale of Publications, &c.	57	11	6
„ Donations, &c., to Removal Fund	80	1	6
„ Subscriptions to Notices	8	12	0
„ Balance of receipts, Bury St. Edmunds' Meeting	113	16	7
„ Interest on Investments.	5	1	1
Investment Account:			
Sale of Exchequer Bills at par.	200	0	0

£1280 14 8

## EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Publication Account:						
To Bradbury & Evans (printing Journal)	399	15	8			
„ Engravers, &c.	88	10	6			
				488	6	2
„ House Expenses Account:						
Rent of Apartments	155	0	0			
Secretary's Salary	100	0	0			
Stationery and Printing	25	19	11			
Advertisements	2	6	0			
Law Expenses	2	2	0			
Carpenter	1	16	0			
Gas account, and due to late Secretary	3	10	9			
Repairs	2	2	0			
Bill Stamps and Sundries	0	10	6			
				293	7	2
„ Library Account:						
Eales & Bell (for binding)	19	14	4			
Mr. Howe	4	9	7			
Purchase of books	1	14	0			
„ Petty Cash Account:				18	17	11
Messengers and Attendance	52	1	4			
Paid for postage and delivery of Journal	34	15	4			
Cleaning, repairs, and sundries, &c.	6	17	6			
Coals, Carpenter, &c.	6	4	0			
Carriage of parcels, booking, &c.	8	3	4			
Cabs, omnibus and portorage	1	18	6			
				110	0	0
„ Removal Expenses:						
Paid Nixon, builder				16	6	4
„ Investment Account:						
Purchase of £220 Three per cents				202	8	0
„ Balance in the Bank, 31st Dec. 1869	8	14	5			
„ „ in Hand, including Petty cash	6	14	3			
				151	8	8

£1280 14 8

Audited and found correct, { SIBBALD DAVID SCOTT, } Auditors.  
  { J. FULLER RUSSELL. }

Submitted to the General Annual Meeting, held in London, on the 15th of July, 1870, unanimously approved and passed.

(Signed) CHAS. S. GREAVES, Chairman.

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

ANNUAL MEETING AT LEICESTER, 1870.

July 26 to August 2.

THE promised welcome of the Mayor and Corporation of Leicester to the Institute having been cordially seconded by the Leicestershire Archaeological and Architectural Society and the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society, the Annual Meeting was opened in the Town Hall, formerly the Hall of the Guild of Corpus Christi. The President of the Institute, the Lord Talbot de Malahide, was also the President of the meeting, and, accompanied by Archdeacon Trollope, Archdeacon Stanton, Mr. G. T. Clark, Mr. Charles Tucker, and other leading members of the Institute, his Lordship was received in the Mayor's parlour by the Mayor of Leicester (George Stevenson, Esq.), Archdeacon Fearon, the principal members of the Corporation, and many of the neighbouring gentry. Shortly after two o'clock the company passed into the Hall, where the chair was taken by the Mayor, having on his right hand the Lord Talbot de Malahide, and on his left the Town Clerk.

THE MAYOR rose and said,—I open the proceedings of this interesting Meeting by calling on the Town Clerk to read the address of welcome to the Royal Archaeological Institute.

The Town Clerk (Samuel Stone, Esq.) then rose, and read the following address:—

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

“We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Leicester, beg to give you a hearty welcome to this ancient borough.

“We are sensible of the honour conferred upon this town by your having selected it for the place of the Annual Meeting of a Society distinguished by the rank and learning of its members, and the value and importance of the objects for which it is established.

“Although this County may not be so rich as some other districts in certain branches of antiquarian research, we are enabled to point to buildings, walls, and pavements in the borough which have withstood the ravages of centuries, and to treasures which enrich our local Museum, as affording important illustrations of the arts, the amusements, and the occupations of by-gone generations.

“We may refer to the Castle of Leicester, and the still more ancient Jewry Wall, as still exhibiting specimens of their original masonry; to

Roman pavements, columns, and milliare; to the venerable hall in which we are now assembled; to hospitals and churches; and to ancient charters and municipal documents possessing different degrees of attraction to the antiquary and the archæologist; and to organic remains from the lias formation at Barrow-upon-Soar, replete with interest to the geologist.

"The ruins of our ancient Abbey will be visited, not only for their architectural, but their historic interest, as the closing scene of a troubled life, the hallowed spot where the great Cardinal—

" ' Gave his honours to the world again,  
His blessed part to Heaven, and slept in peace.

"In the County of Leicester, your proposed excursion to Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Kirby Muxloe, Ulverscroft Priory, Grace Dieu and Bradgate, will bring under your observation memorials of baronial greatness and monastic piety, and revive tender reminiscences of youthful beauty and ill-starred fortune. Your investigations will be agreeably relieved, and for a short time diversified by a visit to Beaumanor House, the beautiful seat of William Perry Herriek, Esq., and the acceptance of the hospitality kindly offered to the Institute by its much respected owner, will afford an opportunity for the gratification of modern, if not of antiquarian taste.

"We earnestly hope that your meeting at Leicester may be as agreeable to the Institute as it will be valuable to the Borough, and that it may tend to strengthen the taste for antiquarian research, and the desire of the inhabitants to preserve with the greatest care and vigilance every object which can throw light on the manners, the habits, the occupations, and the architecture of the former periods of our history, and render the Borough on a future visit a still more interesting field for archæological investigation.

"GEO. STEVENSON (Mayor)."

THE MAYOR observed that he had little to add to the address which the Town Clerk had been good enough to prepare on behalf of the Corporation. He had been fortunate enough to attend the last monthly meeting of the Institute in London, and had heard a most interesting account of archæological explorations in Rome by one of the members who would take an active part in discussing the Roman antiquities of Leicester. He was afraid that some members of the Institute would regret the small existing evidences of the Roman *Ratæ*, but he trusted they had catholicity of feeling and philosophy enough to know that in the advancing steps of commercial prosperity there was great danger that the vestiges of ancient objects would become obliterated. It must be some satisfaction, that though they may have lost some of the high refinements of Rome, civilized and modern Leicester had become more humane and Christian. It was a source of great satisfaction to the inhabitants that in the persons of their townsfolk, Mr. James Thompson and Mr. W. Kelly, they possessed two gentlemen who had attained high rank as archæologists; and as regarded the meeting which was about to commence, it was a great satisfaction to him that those gentlemen would co-operate most heartily with the Institute. He begged leave therefore, not only in the

formal language of the address which had been read, but personally, and on behalf of the inhabitants of Leicester, to say that there was a feeling of the heartiest welcome to the Institute on this occasion.

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, as President of the Royal Archæological Institute, begged to offer his best thanks for the cordial reception which had been given to its members and to the visitors to the meeting, and for the very interesting address which the Corporation had done the Institute the honour of presenting to it. He regretted to say that he was a stranger to Leicester; that is, he had no personal knowledge of the many interesting objects which it contained, and it would be his duty to give place to those who were locally acquainted with them. In the address, an outline had been given of some of the more interesting objects in the County, and he trusted the consideration of those objects would form a part of the programme of the meeting. Allusion was made in the address to the difficulties with which a thriving and flourishing town like Leicester had to contend in order to preserve its antiquities. He fully agreed with that statement. But at the same time he thought the two objects might well be reconciled. It was perfectly possible for a flourishing town or city to follow the line of progress, which of course was inevitable, and which every well-wisher would desire to see it pursue, and at the same time not to disregard the mediæval remains of their forefathers, and the teachings which the study of those remains always afforded. It was very cheering to the members of the Institute to be received with cordiality and sympathy by the public bodies to whom the local government was entrusted. Such bodies had great influence, and could do much in aid of the objects the Institute had in view. And no public bodies nor individuals could boast of longer pedigrees than the ancient corporations of this country. Changes in their constitution were of course inevitable, and often desirable by the changes of time and circumstance; still they inherited the glories of the earlier bodies, and none would be anxious to disclaim their connection with the original corporations of the country. It was difficult to trace the origin of some of the earliest corporate bodies in England: traces of Roman polity might be found in some of them, which had been followed out and amplified in subsequent ages. At all events there was no question of their remote antiquity. And their antiquity was by no means their sole honour, for those who knew best their history knew they abounded with the recital of deeds of bravery, disinterestedness and charity. There was no more noble passage in the annals of many of those corporations than that relating to Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who, aided by other barons, and supported by the burgesses of Leicester and other rising towns, succeeded in laying the foundations of the British House of Commons.

Mr. G. T. CLARK, after a brief allusion to the merits of Mr. Beresford Hope, whose usual task he had been called upon to undertake, said, "The President has acknowledged the cordial reception afforded to the Institute by the Mayor and Corporation of this ancient borough, and it now becomes my duty, following in his steps, to pay a similar acknowledgment to the landed gentry of the county. I am not surprised that we, whose business is with the past, should be welcomed by a body of men, an unusual proportion of whom have inherited ancient estates, and whose forefathers have achieved illustrations of various kinds. Thus

you have one family, who not only claim direct descent from the founder of the House of Austria, but possess the yet greater honour of having given birth to the author of "Tom Jones." At the other end of the county you have another family not only springing in male-descent from the early kings of France, but boasting among their cadets one of the greatest dramatists of England, and his very learned, though less celebrated brother, the Master of the Charterhouse. A third family, whose representative, I believe, offers us hospitality in one of our excursions, can number among its offshoots one of the sweetest poets of the period of the Restoration; still yet another family can point to distinctions of a character very different from those achieved by literature, but scarcely regarded with less general respect in the world—honours won in the field, and in the leading of the boldest and best of the regiments of the Commonwealth, when the country was arrayed against the king. No marvel then that a body which has numbered among its members a Fielding, a Beaumont, a Herrick or a Hazlerigge, should be desirous of preserving its connections with the past. Nor indeed are we likely to be in any degree in discord with so respectable a feeling. It is possible to be a devoted admirer of objects of antiquity and yet to be a Whig, and though a Tory to be a severe critic of the evidence in their behalf. Though conversant with castles and camps, arms and armour and the munitions of war, we are men of peace; and though deeply interested in cathedrals, churches, and monastic buildings, we avoid polemics, and never indulge in controversial theology. I may be permitted to hope that the good understanding with which we thus commence our visit will continue and even be augmented at its close."

The Ven. Archdeacon FEARON begged leave to offer a welcome to the Institute on the part of the clergy of the diocese, and of the Leicester Archæological Society. It was a very great pleasure for him to have such a task committed to him. The study of archæological antiquities had a humanizing and soothing effect. Sometimes they had the honour of meeting societies—such, for instance, as the Geological societies—who really did carry one so far back into antiquity—millions of years were quite trifles with them—that it was quite overwhelming to the mind to attempt to follow them. Then, in the meetings of Social Science Associations they made such rapid strides forward that to attempt to follow them was almost an equal fatigue to the mind. But the pursuits of an Archæological Society had a tranquillizing and soothing effect, approaching to calm and repose. Archæological discussions were within the historic period, and he was thankful it was so. Certainly within the historic period there was much of interest in and around Leicester. Perhaps the Institute could tell something more than they already knew about their pedigree;—how they came to be makers of hose and elastic webs; what sort of people their ancestors were; and by what title they held the rich valley of the Soar. Leicester figured conspicuously in the great battle which terminated the Wars of the Roses, and perhaps they should hear some fresh particulars about King Richard III. Mr. Froude had beaten down so many of their old beliefs without mercy, that perhaps much that had been accepted as undoubted about Richard III. could be shown to be quite uncertain, if not false. At Leicester they would at all events see the bridge over which Richard passed to fight the battle of Bosworth; and at Beaumanor they would



see the bed on which he had slept the night before the battle. He could assure the Institute they would do the best they could to make themselves as ancient as they possibly could, which was not the usual way of winning hearts, and they would do all they could to interest them in their county and town.

The Rev. D. J. VAUGHAN, in supporting Archdeacon Fearon, begged leave to add a few words of hearty welcome to the distinguished Society which had come among them. Those words would be but few, as he confessed one's interests were just then looking forward rather than backward, and the sound of the awful war which was so near them was such that he was hardly prepared to go back into the past. He concurred in giving a hearty welcome to the Society.

The Ven. Archdeacon TROLLOPE acknowledged with thanks the welcome of the clergy of the diocese, and of the Leicester Archaeological Society. The very kind terms in which the representatives of those important bodies had expressed themselves much lightened the difficulties with which he had to contend, and he felt sure that if they now met on happy terms, they would part on still happier terms. He felt certain that their investigations would not fail to please all who were in any way interested in the mighty history of the past.

The Rev. R. HARLEY, as President of the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society, begged to join in the welcome accorded to the Institute. He continued: "We are quite sure that your visit will be of great service to us, and we trust and believe that it will not be without advantage to yourselves. Although we are not professedly an archaeological society, yet we are always glad to receive communications on archaeological subjects. We are interested not only in the progress of the arts and sciences, but also in the researches of the antiquary and the scholar. We may not all become archaeologists, but we shall look with new interest upon familiar objects and places, when we are able to connect them in thought with important events in our local history, or in the history of our race. It is sometimes objected to the researches of the antiquary that they are of no practical value. And it must be acknowledged, I think, that there is often a great deal of trifling curiosity about things of no moment, and that many a vain attempt has been made to reconstruct a living form out of those dry bones of antiquity from which the breath of life has fled for ever. But it surely cannot be contended that all researches into the past are vain. On the contrary, the results of such inquiries as those pursued by the members of this Institute often throw light on problems of deep historic moment. Things are not valuable merely because they are old and rare; but the interest which gathers around the relics of bygone ages is always legitimate when it springs from what has been called "a sense of the fellowship of humanity. We are connected by indissoluble bonds with the past. We are what we are, and where we are, because others have gone before us. They laboured, and we have entered into their labours. We are the trustees of the future. It is thus that the spirit of past generations throbs in us, and down through posterity it shall continue to flow, and be the moral life-blood of the men who are to be. It therefore becomes us to keep alive the memory of bygone times, and to connect the remains and relics of antiquity with the history of our country and the history of our race."

The Rev. J. SPITTAL supported Mr. Harley in a few words.

Sir Thomas E. WINNINGTON, Bart., on the part of the Council of the Institute, expressed his thanks for the welcome accorded by the local societies.

The Rev. E. HILL then detailed the route of the perambulation of the town which was about to be made, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting broke up.

Mr. J. H. PARKER said a few words, drawing attention to the Hall in which the meeting had been held. It was the old Hall of the Corpus Christi Guild. The guilds of Leicester could be traced back perhaps further than those of any other town in England, and some of their records of the twelfth century were still existing. The Guild of Corpus Christi was founded in the reign of Edward III., and the present hall was probably built in the reign of Henry VI., but it had been much altered in that of Elizabeth.

Passing out of the Guildhall, the hospital of William de Wiggestone was close at hand. The company assembled in the chapel, and Mr. PARKER, from the pulpit, spoke of the general arrangements of the establishment as a hospital, founded in the reign of Henry VIII. The documents relating to its foundation were still existing, the arrangements as originally devised and used were continued till a very recent period, when a new establishment had been built a short distance from the town, in which the founder's intentions were carried out on a scale in proportion to the increased value of the property. It was intended for old and infirm people who, if they could not go out, could participate in the religious services, and see the elevation of the host. There was no reason for destroying such a building merely because the original establishment had grown so much that it had moved a short distance. The details of the building were very well worthy of preservation, and could easily be preserved. He trusted some appropriate use would be found for it.

The company then passed on to the church of St. Martin, a noble structure, but which had been lately thoroughly restored. Mr. Parker drew special attention to one of the chapels, which had belonged to the Guild of Corpus Christi, and was of the thirteenth century. Another chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine, and now known as Mr. Herrick's chapel, was a good example of the chantry chapels erected by families in which masses were said for the souls of their kindred.

St. Nicholas' Church then claimed the attention of the party. It was chiefly remarkable for the eleventh century tower, and the general features of the structure approached nearly to the early Norman type. One of the aisles had been destroyed. Roman bricks might be seen worked into various parts of the building, chiefly the tower, and these had doubtless been taken from the "Jewry Wall," against which the church had almost been built.

With regard to the *Jewry Wall*, Mr. JAMES THOMPSON stated the general facts in its history. In mediæval times the Jews, who were very numerous in Leicester, were forced to live in that portion of the town, which was by no means the most eligible, apart from the Christians, and from that circumstance the block of building had taken its name. The structure was undoubtedly of Roman construction. The level of the ground had been raised fourteen or fifteen feet. Referring to an illustration in Stukeley, and discussing the probabilities of its earlier use,

Mr. Thompson thought it was the western gateway of the Roman *Ratæ*. The existing fragment was only the inner core of the structure, which had doubtless been faced with stone. The Rev. J. G. JOYCE thought the Jewry Wall was the remains of the west gate of the city, and stated the grounds for his coming to that conclusion. Mr. PARKER said that the foundation of the wall is of the time of Constantine, or perhaps of Maxentius, that is, of the end of the third or the beginning of the fourth century of the Christian era. But there is not enough remaining visible to be able to form any decided opinion as to what the building has been. The exterior of the wall is entirely concealed by a modern factory which has been built up against it, so that we only know what it was like from Stukeley's engraving. He could not see any resemblance to a Roman city gate, and he inquired in vain for any remains of Roman paved roads leading up to the supposed gate; usually four roads met at a gate, two on either side. The excavations made in anticipation of the Meeting showed that the present level of the ground, with the sills of the two arches, is more than fourteen feet above the original level; the men had got to that depth and had not got to the bottom. They found the soil all made-earth and rubbish. No one can tell with any certainty what the building had been, without having it cleared out to the foundation. The adjoining church of St. Nicholas is a construction of the eleventh century, built out of Roman materials taken from the older building, and one half of it may have been pulled down at that time. Unless it can be shown that the two arches are on the level of the Roman roads, they cannot have been gates. It seems more probable that the roads were at the level of the old foss-ways, from fifteen to twenty feet below the level of the soil, and that the building stood on the bank by the side of the foss-way or hollow-way. The present remains are just as likely to have been a basilica for a market-hall or corn-exchange, as of a city gate, but there is not enough remaining visible to give any positive opinion.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. BLOXAM said that from the representation of niches in Stukeley's engraving it had been thought the wall had been a part of a temple,—perhaps of Janus.

The perambulation was continued to the churches of All Saints and St. Margaret, where Mr. PARKER, Mr. BLOXAM, and Archdeacon TROLLOPE drew attention to their special characteristics. In the church of St. Margaret Mr. Parker remarked upon its extensive restoration, which rendered it difficult to point out the original structure, and Mr. Bloxam

<sup>1</sup> The only ground alleged for not at once recognizing this masonry as a city gate, was that on opening below the sills there was exposed a depth of stone wall of from 12 to 15 feet. The explanation was subsequently given by the Rev. J. G. Joyce. In fortified cities, if completely surrounded by a fosse, the access to the gates must have been over a drawbridge. To one approaching such a gateway from the outside, the city wall would show itself completely, from the summit of its ramparts down to the water in the fosse. Where the gateway was made the wall would appear both above and below it. The drawbridge would stand even with

the gate-sill, and there would be visible below the level of the bridge all that depth of wall underneath which would be between the sill and the bottom of the fosse, if the latter were empty. This piece of stone-work, which was in truth the revetment of the ditch below the gate-floor, was opened on its inner side, and disclosed of course a depth of 12 to 15 feet of masonry *under the sill*. The Roman streets contiguous have furnished paved floors of houses at a depth very nearly, or quite, of the same level as these sills, showing what was about the street level. This circumstance may remove all reasonable doubt.

discoursed upon the sepulchral effigy of Bishop Penny, the only episcopal effigy in the county.

An evening meeting of the Historical Section was held in the Masonic Hall, Halford Street, at 8.30 P.M., the Ven. Archdeacon Trollope in the chair.

The Rev. J. GERALD JOYCE, F.S.A., read a memoir "On the Stained Glass in Fairford Church, Gloucester." This was illustrative of the series of cartoons exhibited in the temporary Museum of the Institute, and which had been executed by the author at the order of the President of the Committee of Council on Education, for the purpose of being deposited in the South Kensington Museum for the use of students. The cartoons are traced drawings, colored on the spot, made from the windows themselves. These windows had excited no inconsiderable amount of controversy, and the opportunity of exhibiting such faithful copies of them was too good to be lost. Mr. Joyce commenced by speaking of the history of the church, and the tradition respecting the glass having been captured at sea.<sup>2</sup> Upon this point he drew attention to a treaty (printed in Rymer's *Fœdera*) in the 11th year of Henry VII. relating to piracies. The windows are twenty-eight in number, and are in a somewhat perilous condition, the lead-work being generally in a very decayed state; and they have sustained injury from a variety of causes. The windows are not put together in small pieces, as generally supposed; some of the pieces being extremely large, and consequently more liable to fracture. Several of these pieces are cracked across, and are in great danger from any violent wind. There is a local story that the glass was at one time buried, and subsequently not well replaced. In some instances the wrong face of the glass has been placed towards the outside. The subjects comprise many great events in sacred history, from the Temptation in Paradise to the Judgment Day, including a series of the prophets, and representations of the chief events in the lives of the Virgin Mary and our Saviour. The pedestals, canopies, pillars, and draperies, and the diaper work generally are strongly mediæval in artistic character; but in the instance of one diaper stencilled on the grounds, some faint approach to Renaissance Art may be detected. The windows in the church of Hirschau gave a representation of somewhat similar subjects, and approach nearly in date to those at Fairford.

Mr. Joyce discussed various art traditions, by which the treatment of many sacred subjects had been handed down unaltered through centuries. As an example he cited the representation of Christ's entry into Jerusalem in the Fairford glass as presenting precisely the same treatment of details as appeared on a sculptured Roman sarcophagus of the sixth century. On the question of authorship, Mr. Joyce thought the evidence was very full and strong that neither the design nor the execution of the Fairford glass appeared to belong to one and the same person. This position was maintained by a careful comparison of various parts; and as regards Albert Durer, by a reference to some of the leading characteristics of his treatment of various subjects, the writer feeling convinced that it was impossible for an artist to assign the Fairford glass to Durer's hand.

<sup>2</sup> See Arch. Journ., vol. xxv. p. 119, for a Memoir on the Fairford Windows, by the Rev. J. Fuller Russell, and p. 192,

Mediæval Art and the Fairford Windows, by Mr. J. G. Waller.

Mr. G. T. CLARK and Mr. MACKIE made some comments upon this interesting communication, and in commendation of the drawings exhibited by Mr. Joyce.

A vote of thanks having been cordially passed to Mr. Joyce, Mr. J. THOMPSON read a memoir on "The Jews and the Jewry Wall," in which he brought forward some curious documentary evidence relating to the Jews of Leicester from among the muniments of the town. The Chairman having made some remarks upon the memoir, a vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer, and the meeting adjourned.

Wednesday, July 27.

The Section of Antiquities met in the Masonic Hall at 10.30 A.M., when the President of the Institute, Lord Talbot de Malahide, occupied the chair.

The Ven. Archdeacon TROLLOPE, President of the Section, read an inaugural address. Commencing by a reference to the changes made in the pursuit of archaeological investigations by the action of such bodies as the Archaeological Institute, the writer accounted for it by remarking that in earlier times antiquaries were generally seeking for something startling, rather than contenting themselves by conducting a series of patient inquiries. Still there had always been some earnest workers and many careful collectors. It was however only within the present century that we had distinct and accurate knowledge of the appearance and habits of our once Roman masters in Britain, of their houses, weapons, dress, and works of art, or of the arms with which the British tribes sought to protect themselves against their more disciplined invaders. Opportunities of gaining knowledge on this head had often been lost through want of interest in the treasures widely consigned to the safe keeping of mother earth. Of these lost opportunities several were stated that had come to the writer's knowledge. After referring to the great variety of subjects affected by archaeological pursuits, and the value and interest of such studies, the writer expatiated on the advantages afforded by the Institute for their careful prosecution, and the benefits of such gatherings as the present.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the Venerable Archdeacon, the Rev. J. G. JOYCE gave a discourse on Leicester under the Romans. Being especially adapted for such an inquiry by his long-continued and careful investigations of one of the most remarkable Roman settlements in this country, Silchester in Hampshire, the lecturer commenced by remarks upon the general principles followed by that great people in making permanent settlements. Roman Leicester appeared to have formed nearly a parallelogram, and that shape was of some interest, as it showed that the site had been previously occupied. Certainly there were four gates to *Ratae*, and the question of the Jewry Wall being one of those gates was again discussed, the lecturer inclining to think it was the west gate. Of the position of the Forum he thought there could be no doubt, some pillars *in situ* and other details having been found at the corner of St. Nicholas Street. Between two of those pillars was a channel for the passage of water. The villas appear to have been on the western side of the town. In the Town Museum are numerous remains of the Roman period, and Mr. Joyce drew special attention to several of these

objects. An outline map of the town was exhibited, on which all the places where Roman remains had been found were plainly marked.

Archdeacon TROLLOPE, in reference to the supposition that water passed through the Forum, had no doubt that water was then driven into the higher parts of the town by force pumps.

Mr. THOMPSON had listened with great pleasure to the address of Mr. Joyce, and had remarked how difficult it was to find traces of Roman Leicester, owing to its subsequent occupation by other conquerors, and by its present busy population. As to the Jewry Wall it seemed to be conceded that it was the western entrance to Leicester. After alluding to the "Milliarium" found in the neighbourhood, and the extent of made earth in the town, Mr. Thompson spoke of the many discoveries of pipes, and the supply of water. After further remarks by the PRESIDENT, Archdeacon TROLLOPE, Mr. PARKER, and others, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Joyce.

Mr. BURTT read a memoir entitled, "New Particulars respecting the Abbey of Leicester." This was founded upon documents in the Public Record Office, the principal of which, relating to the condition of the site of the Abbey shortly after the Dissolution, has been already given (p. 204). The other document was a letter of the last abbot, John Bouchier, which was of some interest as illustrating the condition of the monastic establishment during the latter days of its existence.

Mr. NEVINSON and Mr. THOMPSON expressed their regrets that the document now brought to light had lain hid so long, as great trouble and expense would have been saved if the investigations carried on upon the site of the Abbey ruins had been aided by so good a guide. The results which had been arrived at in these examinations of the site having been discussed, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Burtt, and the meeting adjourned to the evening.

At 1.30 P.M. a large party assembled at the Castle. The Right Hon. Lord Berners, Constable of the Castle, and one of the patrons of the meeting, was prevented by illness from receiving Lord Talbot de Malahide and the Institute; the duty therefore devolved upon Mr. W. Napier Reeve as his lordship's deputy. The Duchy Court having been proclaimed and opened in due form, Mr. REEVE proceeded to deal with the memories of the place. The alleged foundation of the Castle by Ethelfreda, the daughter of Ælfred, was touched upon, and then the succession of the Norman earls. The history of the Castle was continued till the earldom of Lancaster became merged in the crown of England, and the warrant was produced by which the keeping of the Castle was confided to the Constable. Mr. Reeve then narrated, to the amusement of the audience and of the corporation officials who were present, the ceremony performed on the Monday after the election of the Mayor, when the Constable of the Castle was for five minutes the greatest man in Leicester, seeing that the chief magistrate of the borough stands before him while the Constable or his deputy sits and receives his oath never to infringe on the privileges of the Castle. Striking the desk with the *bâton* of the Constable made from one of the oaken pillars of the hall of the Norman Castle, Mr. Reeve adjourned the court.

The Rev. H. J. HOSKYNs, in the absence of Sir Frederick Fowke, took his seat as Deputy Chairman of the Justices of the county, and in a few appropriate words welcomed Lord Talbot to the county of Leicester.



Mr. G. T. CLARK then made the following observations upon the architecture of the castle. The Hall, though much mutilated, preserves its original aspect, and much of the Norman wall. Though late in the style, it is much earlier than the Halls of Oakham and Winchester castle, but resembles them, especially the former, in plan, having a nave of about 25 ft. in breadth by 60 ft. in length, and two narrow aisles. The nave lies north and south, and the south wall is quite original, and pierced by two round-headed windows, with flanking detached slender octagonal columns, and the head of each recess surrounded by a single band of bold chevron moulding. These rest upon a plain chamfered string-course. Near the head of the gable is a third and small window, also round-headed but plain. Below is a Norman door, in its present condition modern, but probably replacing an original doorway of the same pattern and dimensions leading to the kitchen. The wall at the north end is pierced by a single round-headed window, probably quite modern, but the base of the wall is original. This nave was divided from the aisle by a range of oak posts or piers, with Norman carved capitals. These remained in part till very recently, and from one of them was cut the baton used by the present Constable, and designed by Mr. Reeve, his deputy. The wall of the west aisle contains one of a range of original windows, flat-pointed, with plain jambs and a single chevron band round the head. The rest of this wall has been patched with brick, but the base is old, and at the north end is what looks like a decorated buttress. The east aisle is either wholly new or cased in brick, except the north end, which seems in part old and to preserve one jamb of an original window. The proportions of this aisle show its plan to be clearly original. This fine building has been so disfigured by the fittings of the modern law courts that its character is quite destroyed. These ought to be cleared away, and the hall allowed to appear as a good example of late Norman domestic work. In front of the hall, in the centre of the inner ward, the ground rises as a low mound, and here were found lately two skeletons laid out, headless, the heads placed on their breasts. Probably, therefore, here was the place of execution of those condemned in the hall. At the south end of the hall were the kitchens, only of late years removed, and below their site is a very fine vault, 40 or 50 ft. long and 12 or 14 ft. broad, the west wall of which is the outer wall of the castle and probably Norman. The vault itself is of excellent ashlar, and slightly four-centred, being evidently perpendicular work, no doubt due to the Plantagenet earls, who are known to have built or restored the kitchens. Steps, now walled up, lead from this vault up into the hall, and another door at the south end led probably into the vaults extending towards the mound. This was evidently a cellar, and a very fine one, worthy to be named with those at Tutbury.

Proceeding to the Castle Mount, Mr. Clark continued his discourse upon the architecture and general construction of the castle, which during a progress round its precincts, he accomplished somewhat in the following manner :—The Castle of Leicester is placed at the south-west angle of the rectangular Roman enclosure of the town of Rate, and upon the right bank of the Soar. Whether this enclosure was completed along the west front, upon the line of the present Jewry Wall, and thus included the site of the Castle, or whether, as was the more usual arrangement, it was left open along the river front, are questions still disputed, but

in the latter case the position would be analogous to those of Tamworth, of Wallingford, of Wareham, of Cardiff, and of several other places, where a rectangular enclosure rests upon a river, upon the bank of which are placed a mound and other remains by no means of a Roman character. The position of Leicester is such as would be naturally selected by any early tribe, and would be still less likely to be overlooked by those who laid out the Great Fosseway from Vennones or High Cross to Lindum or Lincoln, which would naturally pass through the low marshy valley by which the Soar passes between the higher lands of Braunstone on the west and of the site of Leicester on the east. The position is further strengthened by the winding course of the Soar, which covers Leicester to some extent on both north and south. On the east a defence, also natural, is afforded by the brook, which having risen in Stoughton village, passes between Crown and Spinney hills to Humberston bridge, and thence, as the Willow Brook, covers the north front of Leicester to the Soar. These circumstances indicate the site of Leicester as proper for a central camp, and afterwards a city, but whether this discovery is due to the Romans or had been previously made by the Britons, is doubtful. The name *Ratae* does not seem to be wholly Roman, any more than *Lindum* or *Londinum*, and may be allied to *Ratcliffe* or *Ratby* in the same district, at which latter place is a large camp, though whether of British or Roman outline it is difficult from the Ordnance map alone to determine. By whosoever founded, the city of *Ratae*, as known by its remains, is Roman, rectangular in outline, traversed by two main ways at right angles, and thickly studded, both within and without the line of the walls, by Roman remains. The Castle, however, the citadel of the place, is certainly not Roman. Its site is marked, not only by a fine church and a tolerably perfect Norman hall, but by a mound or motte such as is found in the same relative position as regards the Roman works and the river at Tamworth, Wareham, Wallingford, and Cardiff. Upon the retirement of the Romans *Ratae* became, under the name of Leicester or *Leyrester*, a town of great importance under the Saxons, and was nearly in the middle of the kingdom of Mercia. Its name occurs in a charter of 819, and it gave the title of Earl to a succession of Saxon Thanes, ending with Edwin, slain in 1071. During the Danish occupation it was one of the five burghs, and soon after the Norman Conquest it fell into the hands of Hugh de Grainsmaisnel, who held a castle upon a similar mound at Hinkley, not far distant. There is no direct evidence of the origin of either this or the Hinkley mound, but those of Tamworth and Tutbury were certainly thrown up by the Saxon Princess Ethelfleda in 913-14, and to that century, if not actually to that date, may safely be referred the mound of Leicester. The Norman castle, of which the hall and church remain, was no doubt the work of Robert Bellomont about 1103. The fortifications, with those of the town, were razed after the well-known siege by Henry II. in 1175, and probably to some extent restored, if not by Bossu, Blanchmains, or Fitzparnell, successive earls, then by the Plantagenet earls, founders of the Newarke, and lords of this and many other castles and honours. The castle stands at the south-west angle of the old town, close to, and about 20 ft. above the level of the Soar, the three channels of which unite a little lower down. The nearest to the castle is an artificial leat, supplying the castle mill, represented by a modern structure a little above the west bridge. The general position as

regards the river and mill closely resembles that of the Saxo-Norman castle of Taunton on the Tone. The fortress was composed of the mound upon its south-eastern quarter, the hall and kitchens upon its western or river front, the castle house and buildings to the north-west, two gate-houses on the north-east and south-east, and between them a wall, upon which was the chapel, now the church, of St. Mary de Castro. The court thus enclosed was the main ward. If originally, as is probable, there was an outer ward, it lay to the east and south, and included the eastern end of the chapel and the present Newarke. The mound in its present state is about 30 ft. high and 100 ft. in diameter upon its circular and level summit. It was, however, about as high again, having been lowered some fifty years ago, and converted, like Bedford mound, into a bowling-green. It contains a well of some depth, the water of which is copious and good. There are no traces of buildings upon, or of a ditch around the mound, but connected with its east side are some stones, possibly part of a wall, and outside it is a wall of enceinte of a very substantial character, though whether Norman or later Plantagenet work is hard to determine, but more probably the latter. As there is no trace of or evidence for a regular rectangular Norman keep on the lower ground, it is probable that upon this mound was a shell keep, the last traces of which would necessarily be removed when the mound was lowered. The castle house and buildings probably stood on the north of the hall, on ground now occupied by a modern house and garden. In the latter is seen the line of the old wall, marked by a step of about 8 ft. in the soil, beyond which, towards the mill, was the ditch. This wall seems to have branched, one part abutting upon the upper gate-house, now a Tudor building of timber framework, and the other probably including a barbican or outer gate, beyond which it joined the existing wall of the churchyard, and finally abutted upon the lower gateway. The lower gateway, now in ruins, is an early perpendicular building, verging on the Decorated, having an outer portcullis, and from it springs the wall, which at present includes the mound and extends nearly to the river. Between and upon the line of the wall of the inner ward, connecting the two gateways, is placed the castle chapel. Though this has been augmented in the Early English and Decorated periods into a very large church, it was always a considerable building. In the west end of its north aisle is the original Norman door which opened from the castle ward into the building. St. Mary's de Castro is certainly in its present condition one of the finest castle chapels in England, and even originally, in the Norman times, the building was evidently very considerable. The Newarke, though in fact an outer ward to the castle, and covering it towards the town and the south, is an addition, and its great gateway, attributed to John of Gaunt, but certainly of later date, more resembles the gateway of a palace or ecclesiastical building than of a castle. When, in the 17th century, the town was included on its three open sides by a regular fortification, one of the three great hornworks was placed so as to cover the castle and the south gate of the town. It was, however, on this side that the town wall was breached by a battery on the Raw Dykes, and the breaches entered by push of pike, and the town taken by Prince Rupert.

Upon arriving at St. Mary's Church, Mr. PARKER supplemented Mr. Clark's comments by remarks upon the architecture, in which there are some excellent details. The great length of the building was, he thought

accounted for by its being divided into portions for the garrison and persons connected with the castle. The west end might be considered to be of about the year 1100. There was much mixture of style in the church, and some rather singular instances of haste in making the changes which had from time to time taken place.

The Trinity Hospital was next visited. It is an establishment similar in character to that founded by William de Wiggeston, but much earlier, having been established by Henry, Earl of Lancaster, about A.D. 1330. The lancet windows in the east end of the chapel were the earliest portions remaining of any architectural character, but the building had undergone so many alterations that little of the original structure existed. Some armour, probably of the 15th century, was preserved in the chapel, doubtless belonging to some one buried within the precincts. An object of domestic use, in the shape of a large grater, of the Elizabethan period, was shown to the visitors. Around the frame is the inscription—

On the lid in Roman capitals :

“ ANNO · REGNI · REGINÆ · ELIZABETH · ANGLIA · ”

On the front :

“ FLEE · IDILNES · AND · BE · WEL · OCCUPIED · 1579 · ”

On the bottom :

“ 1579. ”

“ THIS · BELONGITH · TO · THE · OLDE · OSPITALL ·  
IN LEICESTER. ”

On the back :

“ THINKE · WEL · AND · SAY · WEL · BVT · RATHER ·  
DO WELL. ”

Vehicles being in readiness, the party then proceeded to visit the site of the Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, known as Leicester Abbey. A high wall surrounds the enclosure, and in the centre are some high and massive ruins of an Elizabethan mansion. No remains of the Abbey are visible, and the land being in the occupation of a gardener, excavations had been few and costly. Mr. G. H. Nevinston explained where the recent excavations had been made, but very little progress appeared to have been made in assigning the places occupied by the church and other parts of the monastic establishment. Shortly afterwards the party returned to Leicester.

At 8.30 P.M. a meeting of the Historical Section was held in the Masonic Hall. Archdeacon STANTON presided, in the absence of Lord Neaves, who was prevented attending by the war.

Mr. J. T. BURGESS, of Leamington, read a memoir “On the last battle of the Wars of the Roses,” better known as the Battle of Bosworth. This was illustrated by several maps and views of the actual site of the encounter and of the neighbouring country. The writer reviewed the historic facts in connection with the battle, and made several original suggestions as to several circumstances by which the events had been influenced, and as to the actual struggle itself.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Burgess, the meeting adjourned.

Thursday, July 28.

At 9 A. M. the excursionists mustered strongly for the visit to Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Tutbury, and Tamworth. At starting the route lay through

some of the rich pasture lands of the county, and it was afterwards diversified by very varied and pleasing scenery. Arrived at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, a general survey was made of the interesting ruins, and the remains of the noble gate-house, the chapel, the hall, and the kitchen, with its many and handy contrivances and arrangements still apparent, attracted great interest and attention. Mr. Clark, Mr. Parker, and Mr. Bloxam discoursed in various parts of the ruins, and touched upon the history of their occupiers and the probabilities of some portions being earlier in date than the general bulk of the remains. Passing somewhat hurriedly through the adjoining church to see the remarkable effigy of a pilgrim wearing a collar of SS., and the monuments in the chancel, the route was continued to Tutbury. Here the fine church has a western doorway of late Norman work, which attracted much attention, and Mr. Parker duly discoursed upon it and other portions of the very interesting structure. Proceeding to the ruins of the castle, Mr. Clark assumed the lead, and led the way round the outer wall to the entrance-gate, pointing out any points of interest *en route*. The natural strength of the position had been increased by the skill of the builder of the castle, who led the approach to the entrance through a gorge between hills in front of a strong tower, and before a considerable space of curtain wall. On arriving at the mound once occupied by the keep, Mr. Clark gave a vivid description of the locality at the period of the erection of the fortress, and of its chief occupiers and defenders.

Progress was then made towards Tamworth. It had been the intention of the Institute to visit the interesting church of Polesworth, but at the last moment, after many arrangements had been made, the railway negotiations failed, and that part of the excursion was struck out. On arriving at Tamworth an excellent lunch was served at the Castle Hotel. The castle itself was then visited. The remains of this stronghold, so renowned in early times, had been greatly altered to suit the exigencies of modern residence, and beyond its grand position and outline little of the early fortress was to be seen. There were, however, some interesting portions of the structure worked up into the Jacobæan residence, and to these Mr. Clark drew careful attention, and did all due honour. The church was the next point of interest. This was found to be in the hands of the restorers, and several of the original and most interesting features of the fabric were laid bare, and could be carefully examined. Mr. Parker and Mr. Bloxam here discoursed upon the church and its monuments. The party then returned to Leicester.

In the evening a *Conversazione* was given by the Mayor of Leicester in the Town Museum, at which the attendance was very numerous, as many were present by private invitation. A temporary *buffet* was erected, which was provided with a handsome display of refreshments of all kinds which seemed to be greatly enjoyed; an excellent band played a good selection of music, and a most agreeable evening was passed in wandering among the collection of local antiquities which is of great value, and the large and well-arranged Natural History collections.

Friday, July 29.

At 9 A.M. the general meeting of members of the Institute was held in the Town Library, at which Lord Talbot de Malahide took the chair. Mr. Burt (Hon. Sec.) read the balance-sheet for the past year (see p. 324).

Its adoption was moved by the Rev. E. Hill ; seconded by the Rev. J. Lee Warner, and carried unanimously.

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

"In presenting their Annual Report the Council are able to refer with gratification to the satisfactory state of the finances of the Institute. At the close of the year 1869 a balance remained to the credit of the Institute larger than the cost of the one number of the journal which was then in the course of preparation and due to the subscribers for that year.

"The Council may refer with feelings of great satisfaction to the progress of the study of Archæological science. On more than one occasion the interest of the monthly meetings of the Institute has been enhanced by the discussion of one of the most important and interesting discoveries—in an antiquarian sense of modern times—that of the Roman sarcophagus found within the precincts of the Abbey of Westminster. Memoirs are in preparation in connection with that remarkable monument, which will place before the readers of the journal of the Institute not only the able discourses of the Very Rev. Dean Stanley and the Rev. Mr. Joyce, but also the careful results of an examination of the subject by distinguished antiquaries in various parts of the world. The series of carefully conducted investigations into the habits and customs of some of the earliest settlers in our island has also been continued with patient research and enlightened skill by the Hon. Mr. Owen Stanley. The Council refer with grateful appreciation to the excellent memoirs which have appeared in the journal of the Institute in elucidation of this subject, and they desire to be permitted to express their most hearty thanks to the author for the numerous and very handsome illustrations presented by him to accompany the letter-press.

"In the North of England the progress of antiquarian research has been productive of highly interesting and important results. The first fasciculus of the inscriptions and sculptures of the Roman Wall, illustrated and collected through the munificence of Algernon, Duke of Northumberland, has been produced under the careful and learned editorship of Dr. Collingwood Bruce. In close connection with this publication may be noticed the remarkable discovery of a large number of inscribed Roman altar-stones in the immediate vicinity of the Wall of Hadrian.

"Your Committee hail with feelings of great satisfaction the rapid increase of interest in the subject of prehistoric antiquity, which now pervades so many institutions devoted to the study of the past. Among the literature of that section of antiquities the completion of the important volume of the Transactions of the International Prehistoric Assembly at Norwich may be noticed as a very valuable accession to archæological literature which has been issued since the last annual meeting of the Institute. The transactions of the very successful meeting of the Prehistoric Congress at Copenhagen last autumn, the valuable results of which were brought before the Institute by General Lefroy, are in the press. And the meeting of a similar Congress proposed to be held at Bologna in the ensuing autumn presents an unusual amount of attraction to the antiquary. The Catalogue Raisonné of the Christy collection is in forward progress under the auspices of Mr. Franks, by whose indefatigable exertions that great collection has been largely enriched. Mr. Franks has also been enabled greatly to add to the riches of the remarkable Blackmore Museum at Salisbury, under the charge of Mr. E. T.



Stevens, who has published a valuable handbook based on that magnificent collection of the Prehistoric antiquities of all countries.

"In concluding their report the Committee have to advert to the losses in their ranks since the last annual meeting. Among the principal of those who are no longer engaged with them in the prosecution of archaeological knowledge may be mentioned—

Sir Charles G. Young, Garter King-at-Arms, an earnest friend and member in early times.

Henry Chester, Esq., a member for many years, who was lost on the Alps.

B. B. Woodward, Esq., Her Majesty's Librarian. He was for some years on the Council of the Institute, and constantly rendered essential service in carrying out the gracious permission of Her Majesty and the lamented Prince Consort in enriching the exhibitions of the Institute with precious objects of art from the Royal collections.

The Rev. F. Warre, Hon. Sec. of the Somerset Archaeological Society. He was for many years a member, and at one period was a frequent correspondent and exhibitor.

John Bruce, Esq. He was a frequent and cordial auxiliary in the earlier times of the Institute; and contributed a most interesting memoir to the Bury meeting last year, not many months before his lamented death.

The Rev. T. Collins, of Knaresborough. He was a constant friend and member, and attendant at our annual meetings.

W. H. Blaauw, Esq. He was long a member of Council, and was present at every annual and other meeting for many years, and mainly contributed by his most friendly exertions to enhance the interest and ensure the success of the Chichester Congress of the Institute.

Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart. He had been long a member, and received the Institute most hospitably at his seat at Amesbury on the occasion of the Salisbury meeting.

Frederick Pearson, Esq. He was an early friend of the Institute; was a member for many years till his decease, and frequently attended the meetings.

W. Binley Dickenson, Esq. A diligent numismatist, and long a member of the Institute. He lived latterly at Leamington, and entered warmly into the business of the Warwick meeting, which he ably supported.

Sir James Simpson, Bart. Was one of the most eminent of Scottish antiquaries; was long a member of the Institute, and promoted heartily the very successful meeting held at Edinburgh.

C. Durnford Greenway, Esq. An able, pleasant, and most cordial supporter of the Warwick meeting, since which he had continued a member.

J. E. W. Rolls, Esq., of the Hendre, Monmouth. An old member and good friend.

Mr. Evans, our printer, whose obliging good will and abilities in business often ensured facilities in the publication of the journal of the Institute much to our advantage.

"The Council earnestly impress upon the attention of members the necessity of their strenuous exertions to replace those who have thus been lost to the Institute, by inducing others to join as new members.

"The following list of members of the Central Committee retiring in annual course, and of members of the Institute recommended to fill the vacancies is submitted to the meeting.

"To retire : *One Vice-President*, Albert Way, Esq.

*Six members of the Central Committee* : The Rev. J. Beck, A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., M.P. ; A. W. Franks, Esq. ; the Rev. J. R. Green ; Sir Joshua Rowe, C.B. ; R. H. Soden Smith, Esq.

*Auditor* : Sir Sibbald Scott, Bart.

"The following are recommended to fill the vacant posts :—

*Vice-President* : Sir William Tite, M.P., F.S.A.

*Central Committee* : The Earl Amherst, the Lord Zouche, the Rev. J. B. Deane, Sir Sibbald D. Scott, Bart., J. W. Bernhard Smith, Esq., Albert Way, Esq.

*Auditor* : J. Maclean, Esq., F.S.A."

Fairless Barber, Esq., moved the adoption of the Report ; this was seconded by Archdeacon Stanton, and carried unanimously.

The consideration of the place of meeting for 1871 was then entered upon.

Mr. BURTT read an invitation from the Corporation of Southampton, a place which had many recommendations for the meeting, and adverted to the claims of Cardiff or Swansea among other places of interest for the district of South Wales. Mr. Clark spoke strongly in favour of Cardiff, and the attractions in its neighbourhood. A discussion took place, during which the claims of Glasgow and Leeds were canvassed. On the motion of Fairless Barber, Esq., seconded by the Rev. E. Hill, the decision as to the place of meeting for 1871 was referred to the Council in London. Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting broke up.

At 10 A.M. the Historical Section met in the lecture room of the Town Museum, Lord Talbot de Malahide in the chair. Professor LEWIS read "Remarks on coins recently found at Sutton, near Woodbridge, Suffolk."

In submitting a vote of thanks to the writer for his contribution, the Chairman suggested that all ancient coins should be deposited as soon as possible in the nearest local museum, with an account of their discovery.

The Rev. Dr. MARGOLIOUTH read "Gleanings of Historic Anglo-Hebrews from the Annals of Ancient Mercia." Adverting to the lecture he had delivered upon a similar subject at Bury St. Edmunds last year, the writer spoke of the remarkable vessel which had been found in Suffolk about two centuries ago, and since lost. It had, however, been discovered in the Bodleian Library since the reading of his memoir last year. Tracing the history of the Jews in Mercia, their various trials and persecutions were treated of as the author had done in regard to East Anglia. In Leicester the Jews had not been confined to that part near the Jewry Wall, but had lived all over the town. After some comments by various members, a vote of thanks was passed to the writer.

Mr. H. F. HOLT read a memoir "On the Parliament of Henry V. at Leicester in 1414." During that Parliament of thirty days many important Acts were passed which conferred a great benefit on the country. The question arose why was Leicester selected as the place for holding that Parliament ; and it was thought that some incidents in the domestic life of the king explained this circumstance. The Countess of Derby was not buried in Trinity Hospital as was supposed, but in the "King's College," an establishment which had entirely disappeared. The Lords,

who only numbered eighty-four persons, met in the Castle, while the Lower House met in the Grey Friars. Mr. Holt having referred to the changes made from time to time in the Parliamentary constitution, concluded by discussing shortly the statutes passed in the Leicester Parliament. Some remarks in commendation having been made by the Chairman, Mr. Bloxam, and others, the writer was cordially thanked for his memoir.

The Rev. J. LEE-WARNER followed with a Paper on "John Wycliff." With some prefatory remarks upon the times in which Wycliff was born, the writer reviewed the condition of affairs which seemed to furnish a key to the religious tenor of his life, especially in reference to his long cherished idea of giving his countrymen a complete vernacular Bible. Upon this work the writer made a somewhat elaborate dissertation, concluding by referring to Wycliff's general work as a Reformer and to his ministration at Lutterworth and the relics which had been brought from that place. Mr. Bloxam remarked that none of the three portraits of Wycliff exhibited in the temporary museum were of any authority. There was no genuine portrait of him. And the relic from Lutterworth church, which was said to be the garment in which he preached, could never have been seen by him, as it was of the fifteenth century. With what had been said of the noble character of Wycliff's version of the Bible he heartily concurred, and moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Lee-Warner, which was cordially voted.

At 2.30 P.M., a large company left the Bell Hotel in carriages to visit the Castle of Kirby Muxloe, about four miles west of Leicester. Among them were Lord Talbot, Sir Thomas E. Winnington, T. Tertius Paget, Esq., Major Jones, Charles Brook, Esq., Rev. R. Harley, and a large party of ladies.

Here Mr. CLARK discoursed in front of the entrance-gateway, upon the history and architectural features of the structure. KIRBY MUXLOE was an old seat of the family of Herle, whose heiress married Sir Ralph Hastings, great-grandfather of William, first Lord Hastings, the Chamberlain, who built the present house. It stands in a bottom upon one of the heads of the Rothley Brook, and with a rectangular and apparently square moat, of no great breadth or depth, but full of water. This moat is probably older than the time of the Chamberlain, and the defence of the house of the Herles. The buildings, however, are all of one late date, and built of brick. They form parts of the northern site of a quadrangle, in the centre of which is rather a grand gatehouse, with octagonal flanking towers of brick with stone dressings. In the basement are circular oiellets, as for musketry, and just above them a short loop, as though to sight the gun. The portal has a single portcullis, and outside a square-headed recess, as though to contain and cover the drawbridge when up, and above this is a deep square panel, an iron hook in which evidently held up a large stone shield of the arms of the founder. In the rear this gatehouse is much injured. At the north-west angle is an excellent square tower, lofty and large, and in excellent condition, rising out of the moat, and though gutted, tolerably perfect within. This also is of brick. The toothing on the walls of this tower seem to show that the curtain between it and the gatehouse was never finished; and, indeed, the entire absence of ruins make it probable that no part of the Chamberlain's mansion was ever completed save this tower and the gatehouse. The scarp of the moat is revetted, but by a wall of moderate thickness, and which probably was but breast high, and unprovided with towers.

If the building had been completed after the design and upon the scale of what remains, it would have been a strong and very important residence. It is said that Hastings built it for Jane Shore, but it is more probable that he began it as a re-construction of his family mansion, and left it incomplete when his improved fortunes gave him possession of the far more important estate of Ashby. The church has been almost wholly rebuilt, and contains nothing worthy of notice.

Several of the features of the building and of its singular history were subjects of discussion during the course of the perambulation under Mr. Clark's guidance. The company were afterwards most hospitably entertained by John Bennett, Esq., who had erected a marquee on his grounds which are close to the castle. In the evening a *Conversazione* was held in the spacious room appropriated to the temporary Museum.

Saturday, July 30.

This was the day appointed for the Beaumanor and Grace Dieu excursion, in which other objects of great interest were also brought into the programme. A drive through about thirty miles of the most picturesque portions of the county, and the promise of being handsomely entertained at the noble mansion of Mr. Perry Herrick, added to the attractions of the day, and the party was of considerable extent. Leaving the Bell Hotel at 9 A.M., the first point reached was Groby Castle, of which the mound is almost the only remaining portion. It is said to have been destroyed in the reign of Henry II. Mr. Bloxam (in the absence of Mr. Clark), pointed out the principal points of interest. From Groby, Bradgate Park, the favourite holiday resort of the good folk of Leicester, was next reached. It contains a noble-looking ruin of a Tudor mansion, situated in the midst of lovely scenery, and it is chiefly venerated on account of its connection with the Lady Jane Grey, who was born there, and passed her youth within its precincts. Mr. Bloxam again acted as spokesman, upon the history of the house and the monument in the ruined chapel.

The chapel is the only part of this once extensive mansion which is now covered in. It joined on to other buildings on the east and north sides, and was formerly lighted by a large square-headed window on the south, divided into twelve compartments by mullions and transoms, the six lowest of which are now bricked up; and on the west by two square-headed windows of smaller dimensions, both of which are also bricked up, and the mullions of them destroyed. Above the large window on the south side is a smaller one, which, like the rest, is now blocked up. All these windows have stone dressings, and a horizontal moulding of stone runs along the west and south sides of the building. On entering the chapel we find the interior to be quite plain; the length from north to south 35 ft., the breadth 21 ft. It was repaired some years ago by order of the Earl of Stamford, and in a vault beneath the pavement the remains of several of his ancestors are deposited; but, with the exception of a monument on the east side, which we shall shortly notice, the chapel contains nothing worthy of observation.

On a high tomb on the east side of the chapel, beneath an enriched pediment, supported by two Ionic pillars richly carved, and under a coved arch, the soffit of which is pannelled and carved, repose the recumbent

effigies of Henry Grey, created Baron of Grooby by King James I., and of Anne his wife, daughter of the celebrated Lord Burleigh. He is represented as equipped in a complete suit of plate armour, over which is a rich mantle, with a furred cape fastened by a morse or clasp in front over the breast, below which it falls open to expose the armour. He is bareheaded, with moustachios and a long beard, and his head reclines upon a helmet surmounted by a crest. His armour consists of a gorget and breast-plate, with taces and tassets attached, cuisses or thigh-pieces, *genouilleres* or knee-caps, and jambaes. The lower parts of the legs are destroyed; at the bottom, where the feet rested, are his gauntlets, composed of overlapping plates; his arms and shoulders are likewise cased in plate down to the wrist, but the greater part of the right arm is destroyed. The whole of the suit is richly ornamented. His lady is represented as habited in a long bodiced gown, closely fitting to the waist, and from thence falling in ample folds to the bottom of the feet; over this is a large mantle, with a furred cape, open in front; her head is covered with an ornamental cap, and rests on a double cushion, and a long veil falls behind; her neck is encircled by a ruff, and from it are suspended ornaments reaching nearly to her feet; her sleeves are loose, with close cuffs at the wrist. The hands of this effigy are destroyed, but they seem to have been held up in a praying posture. The west side of the tomb is divided into three compartments, within which, surrounded by scroll-work, are the following armorial bearings:—

1. Arms of Grey. Barry of six, argent and azure in chief, three torteauxes, and label of five points.

2. Grey impaling . . . . . a saltire . . . between twelve cross crosslets.

3. The same arms as impaled with Grey.

The pediment of this monument is surrounded by an escutcheon or shield, surrounded by scroll-work containing the following quarterings surmounted by a crest:—

1. Grey (before described).

2. Hastings. Argent, a maunch sable.

3. Valence. Barry of eight, argent and azure.

4. Ferrars. Gules, seven mascles conjoined, or, three, three, and one.

5. Astley. Azure, a cinquefoil ermine.

6. Woodville. Argent, a fess and canton gules.

7. Bonville. . . . .

8. Harrington. . . . . a fret.

Supporters, two unicorns, ermine, armed, crested and hooped or, motto, "à ma puissance."

There is a tradition extant that the body of Lady Jane Grey was brought down from London in the family waggon and privately buried in the vault beneath this chapel.

Ulverscroft Priory was the next object *en route*. Tanner says it was the union of two priories which were in two solitary places in the forest of Charnwood. The ruins are considerable—consisting of a great portion of the west end and south side of the church, part of the refectory and other buildings. Some of these belonged to the original structure founded by Robert le Bossu in the twelfth century, but much was of a later period. These points were carefully commented upon by Mr. Bloxam.

The route towards Woodhouse Chapel and Beaumanor was then taken across the fields, whereby many good points of view were obtained. Crossing some high land, Beacon Hill was passed on the left, and the little village of Woodhouse was soon reached. Here is a chapel, in which are the excellent windows of stained glass well known to archaeologists by Mr. J. Gough Nichols' work. Mr. Nichols was ready with his little book, and read from it the story of Mr. Herrick's careful restorations, which were warmly commended. At about 2 P.M. the party arrived at Beaumanor Park, a handsome modern residence upon an old site, and with many historical associations. Here they were most courteously received by Mr. and Mrs. Herrick, and the mansion thrown open to them. Among the many remarkable things in this mansion is the bedstead known as "King Richard's Bedstead," on which that king is said to have slept the night before the battle of Bosworth. Mr. Herrick told all that was popularly known about the object and the circumstances of his purchase of it. The greater part of the bedstead is much later than the period of Richard III., but Mr. Thompson maintained that the "bed-stock" or well was very probably of the fifteenth century. Many of the family portraits had been kindly sent to the Museum of the Institute, but there were many paintings of great interest and value to be seen. One of the most attractive objects was the coach made for the wedding of Mr. Herrick's grandfather in 1740. It was amply provided with tools and other appliances for repair in case of a break-down.

In a large marquee in the grounds a most tasteful dejeuner was spread, to which ample justice was done. At the conclusion of the repast, Mr. Herrick, after a genial welcome to his guests, spoke of the value of such archaeological rambles, and gave some interesting particulars relating to the mansion. He concluded by proposing the toast "The President of the Royal Archaeological Institute and success to the Society." Lord Talbot de Malahide acknowledged the toast, and expressed the gratitude of the Institute towards such patrons and supporters as Mr. Herrick. He proposed the health of their host, and prosperity to him and his. Mr. Herrick responded, cordially repeating his welcome to Beaumanor. The Mayor of Leicester, on behalf of his fellow-townsmen, tendered his best thanks to Mr. Herrick for his hospitality. The Ven. Archdeacon Fearon, in proposing the health of Mrs. Herrick, spoke in high terms of Mr. Herrick's help in matters of church building. Mr. Herrick having acknowledged the toast, he requested Mr. Nichols to read his notes on the history of Beaumanor. Mr. Nichols gave an epitome of the history of Beaumanor from his grandfather's history of Leicestershire, prefacing it with some particulars about the forest of Charnwood in which it was situated, and the descent of the Manor from the De Spensers and Beaumonts. The Rev. E. Hill moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Nichols, and Mr. Herrick in seconding it, said there was no family that the county of Leicester was so much indebted to as the Nichols family.

Shortly after, the numerous party, highly delighted with their reception paid their parting compliments to Mr. and Mrs. Herrick, and drove round by Loughborough to Grace Dieu. This was a priory founded by Roesia de Verdon about 24 Henry III. for nuns of the order of St. Austin. It was beautifully situated near the centre of Charnwood Forest, but the ruins have diminished since they were engraved by Buck in 1730. They were at a little distance from the road, and necessitated a



walk over rough ground among very pleasant scenery. Thence continuing the route to Coalville, a special train was found in readiness, and the party returned to Leicester.

Monday, August 1.

A meeting of the Historical Section took place in the Lecture Room of the Town Museum, at 10 a.m., G. Carthew, Esq., in the chair. The Rev. J. Spittal read a memoir by the Rev. Assheton Pownall, on a recent find of Roman coins in Leicestershire. The discovery was made at Lutterworth in 1869, and consisted of 262 copper coins of the Emperors from Vibius Volusianus to Quintillus, extending over eighteen years. The writer expatiated upon the value of numismatics, and their application to historical studies. Mr. Weatherhead remarked on the clearness of the impress of the coins, some of which seemed as fresh as if just minted. He moved a vote of thanks to both the author and reader of the memoir. In the absence of the authors of the other memoirs which had been announced, Mr. Weatherhead, the Curator of the Town Museum, conducted the party over that excellent collection of local antiquities and natural history. At 1 p.m. a small party of excursionists left the Railway Station for Melton Mowbray and Oakham. At Melton Mr. Vincent Wing met the visitors at the church, and accompanied them on their inspection of this fine fabric. At Melton carriages were ready to convey the party to Oakham. Proceeding to the church, Mr. Fairless Barber pointed out some of the more remarkable points in this very interesting structure. At the Hall, Mr. Burt read some notes upon its history and the successive owners of this building, the only complete existing specimen of a Norman Hall. In the evening a *Conversazione* was held in the temporary Museum.

Tuesday, August 2.

The concluding meeting was held in the Guildhall, the Mayor occupying the chair. The Chairman expressed the regret with which he felt that the pleasant meeting of the Institute had been brought to an end, and that the only duty now remaining was the gratifying one of recording their acknowledgments to those who had so much contributed to the success of the meeting. A series of resolutions of thanks were then proposed to the Corporation of Leicester and the local Societies for their reception of the Institute, to Mr. Herrick, to the Mayor of Leicester, and others for their generous hospitalities, to the writers of memoirs, the contributors to the Museum, and to Mr. Clark, Mr. Parker, and others who had favoured the meeting with addresses and explanations at the various points of interest which had been visited. These votes having been suitably acknowledged, the Leicester Meeting ended amidst expressions of great satisfaction and goodwill.

The Museum.

The temporary Museum of the Institute was formed in a spacious room at the corner of Wellington Street, in the centre of the town. It had been lately acquired by the Corporation for a Free Library, and was kindly placed at the disposal of the Institute before it was so occupied. It was in every way well adapted for the purposes of the Museum. Round

the walls were hung pictures, drawings, and other objects. Among these must be specially noticed the cartoons of the painted glass in Fairford church. They had been executed in pursuance of directions from the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Privy Council, and are to be deposited in the Museum at South Kensington for the use of students. One side of the room was taken up by a long case covered with glass in the manner usually adopted under Mr. Tucker's directions, while stands and tables of various sizes were placed about the room on which were displayed armour, rare books, and MSS., specimens of embroidery, metal work, wood carvings, &c. Of this excellent collection our space will not permit a complete list to be given.

Portraits of local worthies may be first mentioned. Of Wycliffe three portraits were sent—by the Earl of Denbigh, Mr. H. Hippisley, of Lamborne, and the rector of Lutterworth. Mr. Hippisley's had appearances of the greatest antiquity, is well painted, and is not without expression and character, but is probably not earlier than the reign of Henry VIII. Wycliffe died in 1384. Lord Berners sent a fine portrait of the first Lord Berners, by Holbein. The Corporation of Leicester sent a portrait of Robert Herrick, Mayor of Leicester in 1584, 1593, and 1605, and M.P. for Leicester in 1588. In a corner is the verse—

“ His picture whom you see  
When he is dead and rotten  
By this shall remembered be  
When he shall be forgotten.”

Also portraits of Sir William Herrick, M.P. for Leicester in 1600, 1605, and 1620, and other members of a family in every way endeared to the county; portraits of Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, &c., in the time of James I.; of Sir Thomas White, founder of the great Loan Charity to Leicester and sixty-three other corporate towns; of Wm. Darker, three times M.P. for Leicester; and of the Rev. Thomas Hayne, who died in 1645. He was the principal donor of the books in the Town Library. Mr. Perry Herrick sent portraits of Sir William Heyrike, who represented Leicester in the Parliaments of 1600, 1605, and 1629; also of Mary, the wife of John Eyrick, Esq., twice Mayor of Leicester, deceased in 1611. She “lived with her husband in one house fifty-two years, and in all that time buried neither man, woman, nor child, though they were sometimes twenty in household.” The Rev. W. Sawyer, of Old Dalby Hall, sent a portrait of Admiral Sawyer, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Mrs. Farmer Cooke, a portrait of Henry, ninth Earl of Westmoreland, and of Dr. Farmer, Master of Emmanuel College, in the reign of Charles I.; Mrs. Egan, fine portraits of Margaret Beaufort and Prince Arthur, and one of Prince Rupert. Nearly akin to the portraits, as decorations of the Museum, were the cartoons of the Fairford glass before mentioned. These are the work of the Rev. J. G. Joyce, and are of the full size of the originals, from which they have been traced, and afterwards coloured with great care and artistic skill.

But few remains of the so-called prehistoric period were exhibited. These were chiefly furnished by the Town Museum and Mr. Goddard. The evidences previous to the time of the Romans were not of any great importance.

Leicester is very rich in remains of the Roman and post-Roman

periods. Tessellated pavements abound, and some fine specimens have been carefully deposited in the Town Museum. They were too large and heavy to be transferred to the temporary Museum. The chief exhibitors under this head were—the Town Museum, which contributed a good collection of objects of Samian and other ware, among which was a vase of peculiarly fine fabric and ornamentation; the ware is extremely thin and delicate, and shining black; it is supposed to have been made at Castor, Northamptonshire, the site of the Roman *Durobrivæ*; also Roman lamps, *ampullæ*, bricks and *mortaria*. The Rev. E. Elmhirst sent a number of Roman hand-bricks found on the Lincolnshire coast when the action of the tide had laid bare the site of a Roman pottery; two Roman horseshoes found on the Watling Street, near Lutterworth. They indicate having been fastened to the foot with the concave side next the sole, and the convex outwards. Mr. J. Goddard sent numerous examples of Roman vessels of great variety. The exhibitor's father had been a collector of good knowledge and taste, and the Institute was greatly indebted for the contributions obligingly furnished from his stores.

From various parts of the county came Anglo-Saxon remains. Mr. James Thompson contributed sword-blades, spear-heads, &c. Mr. Fetch, of Melton Mowbray, sent a variety of weapons, instruments, and utensils, including five earthenware bowls in graduated sizes, brown in colour and very heavy; Major Knight, of Glen Parva, sent a small collection, the results of diggings on his estate, and some *fibulæ* were sent from the Melton Mowbray Museum.

Of arms and armour there were but few examples; the chief contributors were Mr. G. Ashby Ashby, who showed objects found on the field of Naseby; Mr. Harrold, Mr. Sarson, Mr. Kelly, and Mr. Waddington. In porcelain and pottery the museum was very rich, the chief contributor being Mr. Goddard. This gentleman exhibited a very varied collection, comprising fine specimens of Plymouth, Leeds, Worcester, and Chelsea wares, some good objects of Delph and Majolica, Battersea enamel portraits, and Oriental porcelain, besides several pieces whose origin could not easily be determined. The contributions from the Town Museum, Mr. Fowkes, Mr. North, Mr. Clarke, the Rev. Assheton Pownall, Mr. Fozzard, and Mr. Edward Marshall, added greatly to the attractions of what was one of the most satisfactory displays. A very choice collection of Venetian glass was shown by the Rev. Nigel Madan, Rector of Polesworth, exhibiting some very remarkable forms, and delicate texture and tint of material. Two very curious glass bottles found in the foundations of churches in the county were sent by the Rev. Assheton Pownall. Relics of royalty were exhibited by the Earl of Denbigh, who sent black silk breeches of Edward VI., and gauntlets and other portions of the dress of Queen Elizabeth; Mr. Neale sent a silver-mounted posset cup and cover that belonged to James II.; and Mr. Goddard contributed a stomacher, glove, and sash worn by Queen Anne. Of embroidered objects the Dominican Fathers of Leicester sent some excellent specimens. One of these was about A.D. 1300. It represents our Lord seated on a throne, holding the orb and cross in the left hand and giving benediction with the right. Above the canopy which covers him are the words "Johannis de Thaneto" in Lombardic characters; with blue lioncels on the orfreys. There were also two other pieces of fine early embroidery

taken from old copes or chasubles; a crimson and gold chasuble of the time of Henry VII.; a white, richly embroidered chasuble of the 16th century.

The MSS. sent by the Corporation were but a sample of the rich stores it possesses—as rich, perhaps, as any town in the kingdom. Some very interesting early charters were shown, which were also good specimens of handwriting and condition; charters of King John, of some of the Norman Earls of Leicester, of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, and others; also one of the Merchant Guild rolls of the 12th century, and the “Codex Leicestrensis,” a 14th century copy of the Gospels in Greek. Dr. O’Callaghan, of Leamington, contributed autograph letters of English and foreign royal and noble personages of the 15th and 16th centuries. Mr. Kelly exhibited churchwardens’ accounts for the church of St. Mary “de castro,” Leicester, 1490—1; Mrs. Collis sent some 16th century pamphlets and MSS., among which is an “Order of Comon Praier,” that seems to deserve examination; and the Town Museum some original letters of General Washington. Ivory sculpture was represented by very few examples. Mr. Neale sent small medallions of the twelve Cæsars, which were of great beauty; the leaf of a triptych with four subjects; and four other carvings. Mr. Holt sent a horn representing hunting subjects, with medallion of Augustus the Strong, of Saxony, and his armorial bearings; also several plaques, a triptych, and a leaf of a diptych.

Early books, views, &c., chiefly relating to the county were in considerable number. They were contributed by Mr. Sarson, the Town Museum, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Goddard, Mr. Golding, and Mr. Bracebridge; while many sketches and engravings, showing the changes that have been made in the town during the last century, were contributed. Jewels, plate, and personal ornaments were exhibited by Lord Berners, Mr. Ashby, Mr. G. H. Nevinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tucker, and Mr. Holt. Among miscellaneous objects may be specified the draughtsmen, dice, and chessmen of Lord Berners; the eastern standards of Mr. Holte Bracebridge; the portrait of Charles II., and plaques of enamel of Mr. Goddard; the psalmody of 1635, bound in needlework, of Mr. North; the key of the prison of Newgate, London, the Algerine mace and other things shown by Mrs. Farmer Cooke; the Corporation mace and town seals, of the Corporation of Leicester; the lesser silver mace of the Corporation, belonging to Mr. G. H. Nevinson; the head of an armed warrior formerly at Alton Towers (which has been used as a reliquary), belonging to Mr. Firn; and a remarkable reliquary in the form of a book in ivory, belonging to Mr. Holt. This interesting object was presented by the widowed Duchess of Guise to Catherine de Medicis shortly after the murder of the Duke by Poltrot at the siege of Orleans. It contains four great and eight lesser relics; it has medallions painted on rock crystal, and is otherwise richly ornamented.

---

The Central Committee desire to acknowledge the following donations in aid of the expenses of the Leicester meeting, and of the general purposes of the Institute:—The Hon. Lord Neaves, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., V.P., 3*l.*; J. Dunn Gardner, Esq., 2*l.*; C. S. Greaves, Esq., 2*l.*; J. Henderson, Esq., 2*l.*; A. W. Franks, Esq., 2*l.*; G. T. Clark, Esq., 2*l.*; H. Hippisley, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.*; Col. Brooke, 1*l.* 1*s.*